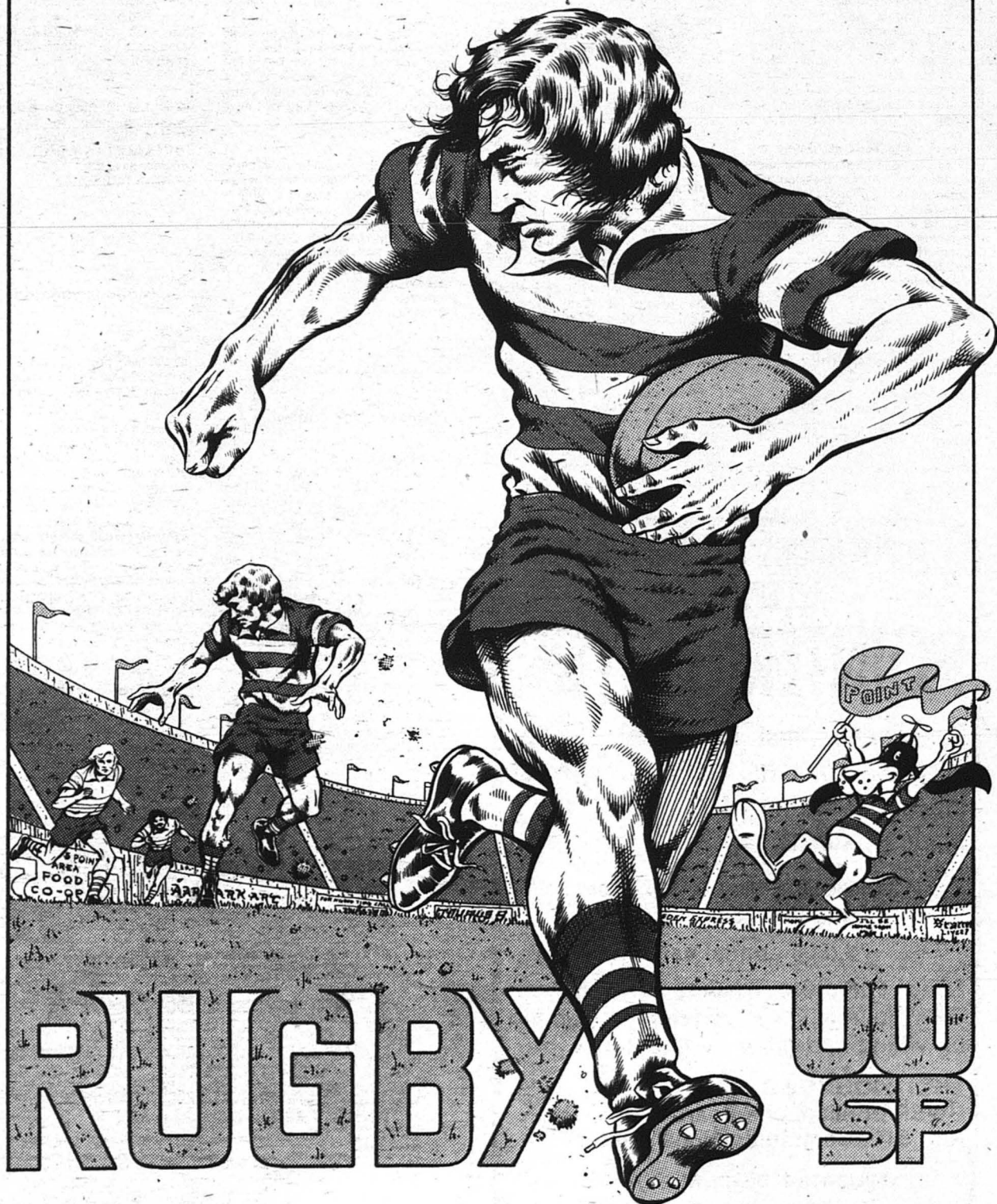


pointer

April 1, 1977 Off-campus 15¢



Letters

lower than a worm

To the Pointer,

A week ago last Monday some "lower than a worm" slob stole my wallet, checkbook and bankbook from a locker in the Phy-Ed building. Needless to say, I was burned.

The reason for this letter, though, is to remind all of you about locking your valuables when you leave them. It's easy to leave them just for a second as I did. If you think this is a lot of bull, take out your wallet and count the various ID's and licenses that you'd have to replace, and including a new wallet, should yours be stolen.

I have little hope of finding my stuff so I have to go about rebuilding my "Identity." As for the slob who cleaned me out, I'd like to thank you for reaffirming my knowledge that this is not a nice, clean world. There are plenty of globs of rotten slime around to louse up my life.

Tom Aten
709 Frederick

a real good time

To the Pointer,

If I had any sense at all, I would have walked out of the UAB movie last Friday night and demanded my money back. Their first mistake was holding it in Allen Center. One of the biggest problems was over-

crowding—rows and rows of restless bodies sardined in together. No one could see a thing because of all the heads blocking the view. Besides this, there were many seats so far away from the screen, that the people sitting there should have brought binoculars.

To compound our misery, the show which was scheduled to begin at 8:00 did not start until 8:30. The speakers weren't working, the projector was out of whack, the technicians were flustered. Yet, we were not given any explanation or apology for the delay. We just sat and sat in the darkness, wasting away a Friday night.

The film, *Murder on the Orient Express*, should have been good otherwise. I only wish I could have understood the muffled sounds of the first twenty minutes. Good going, UAB.

Karl Meyer

wasteful thinking

To the Pointer,

As sure as the snow will come so will student government elections debate the Physical Education requirements. And as sure as the snow will melt, the P.E. requirements will remain unchanged.

The P.E. department does offer a glib reason for their continued existence. The courses attempt to foster the development of recreational activities which are fun and develop physical fitness.

The wisdom of this philosophy is self-evident. It cannot be denied. The question becomes one of emphasis. But why plant a garden when the squirrels are starting to store nuts? This is what the mandatory P.E. requirement is doing. Golf, cycling,

cross country skiing . . . should be taught at the grade school and junior high school level. But the bored zombies would probably enjoy it. How terrible!

I for one would like to see the P.E. Department address this question. If the P.E. instructors are interested in humanity it would seem that they might use their degrees. Instead of teaching a few college students they might leave their cozy "jock" jobs here and try to develop athletic programs for communities and school districts.

"Ah," they say, "we are teaching college students to teach our youth." Good, I say. Then give us a timetable when your students will teach all youth and not just the privileged few who go to college under such a system so that by the time youth reaches college these skills will have already been developed.

With all the academic planning papers done around here it would seem that someone should be able to develop such a timetable. Furthermore, Student Government should DEMAND such a timetable, holding the P.E. Department responsible for the professed justification of their existence.

Paul Scott
530 2nd St.

pressing for change

To the Pointer,

Let's listen to these words of wisdom written in 1958 by a then young miss of 12 whose parents belong to the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY in Wisconsin:

"Ever since I was a little child my parents have tried very hard to impress upon me how cruel the capitalist system is and that it should be abolished. But it was not, however, until these last few years that I realized how cruel it actually is. The current 'recession', workers looking for jobs, people starving with an abundant supply in the nation's storehouses, people going crazy and committing suicide—yes, they're all part of it, but this is not what I wish to discuss.

"Probably to me the most hated fragment of the capitalist class is the military. When my brother became of the age at which the military could draft him, I became scared. What if a war broke out—he might never come back, or if he did he might be crippled for life. I had often heard mother say that many a potential Einstein had been killed in war; that the capitalists had no moral interest whatsoever. To them, a human life is expendable.

"These are my reasons for wanting Socialism: to abolish the fears and agonies capitalism has put into our minds and bodies, to work toward the time when there will be heaven on earth, and when peace and freedom for all will prevail."

WELL PUT! May there be a great awakening soon so that REAL SOCIALISM as urged by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY becomes a reality.
NATHAN PRESSMAN

announce candidacy

To the Pointer,

We, Sue Moore and Jeff Keating, are announcing our candidacy for President and Vice-President of the Student Government Association.

Through our involvement on campus we have seen this year's SGA address many issues and concerns with little attempt at soliciting input from the student body at large. This is something we hope to change.

We feel that it is essential for Student Government as a representative body to alert and inform the student of those matters directly affecting them. More importantly, we feel that the students should be asked and encouraged to voice their opinions.

Elections will be held on registration day, May 2. Please remember to bring your I.D. Your support will be voiced through your vote.
Sue Moore
Jeff Keating

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Dan Houlihan
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APPLICATION DEADLINE — APRIL 6

Local and state election Tuesday

This coming Tuesday, April 5, is the spring election for city government positions.

Besides voting for aldermen, school board members, City Clerk, City Attorney, and Comptroller-Treasurer, the ballot includes the appointments of Justice of the Supreme Court and State Superintendent of Schools and also five referendum questions.

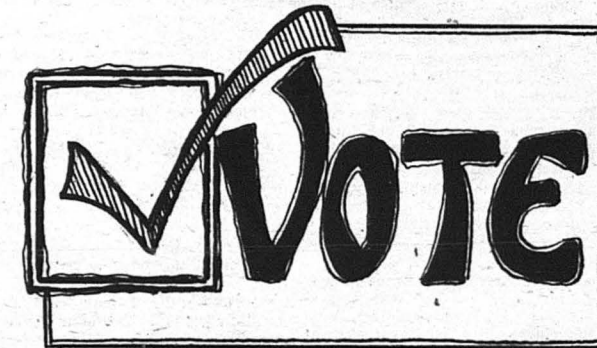
Polling sites are open from 7 am until 8 pm and students can register to vote at the polls if they have resided at their current address for ten days.

If you plan to register when you vote, bring along either proof of residence or a voter already registered in that ward to vouch for you.

Each ward's voting site is as follows: 3rd ward, Emerson School, 1401 East Ave.; 5th ward, Jefferson School, 1800 East Ave.; 7th ward, City Fire Station, 1701 Franklin St.; 9th ward, KC building, 401 W. Clark St.; 11th ward, Peace Lutheran Center, 200 Vincett Court and 13th ward is at the Armory building on Jefferson St.

Portions of the 3rd, 7th, and 11th wards are located on campus. The 7th ward contains Baldwin and Schmeckle Halls, while Watson, Burroughs, Thomson and Knutzen Halls are included in the 11th ward. The 3rd ward, besides having Hansen and Neale Halls in it, also has the largest number of students living off campus, according to the city clerk.

Besides the aldermen positions, there will be three school board seats appointed. The two unopposed city



chairs are being sought by Marvin R. Navarro and Bruce A. Davidson, while the single outlying position is being competed for by Dianne Somers and Patricia Mabie.

The three council seats are all unopposed and the present incumbents will serve another four year term. These include William F. Seibert for Comptroller-Treasurer, Phyllis Wisniewski for City Clerk and Louis J. Molepske for City Attorney.

On the state level there are two offices up for election. One is the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Barbara Thompson and John T. Benson are the candidates running. The other is for Justice of the Supreme Court which has William G. Callow and Robert W. Landry competing for the seat.

Four referendum questions pertaining to court reform will appear on the ballot April 5. Like most referenda they are cloaked in a miasma of confusing legal terms and stultifying polysyllabic phrases.

However, if one is able to transcend this confusing collection of legalese, he will find four very pertinent questions that could very well have a tremendous impact on his life.

The questions encompass a number of amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution and are designed to modernize the state court system. They constitute the first fundamental revision of that part of the Constitution since statehood in 1848.

The amendments would: 1) provide for a unified state court system under the administrative

authority of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice, and legislative authority to establish a single-level trial court, 2) create a court of appeals to provide a prompt, convenient and less expensive appeal from the trial courts, 3) improve the court system's disciplinary authority over judges, and 4) permit the legislature to establish a mandatory retirement age over 70 for judges.

Most of these reforms were proposed by the Wisconsin Citizens Study Committee on Judicial Organization, after two years of studying the Wisconsin Court System in order to determine ways in which it could be improved.

It was determined that the reforms were necessary to make the courts more accessible to the public. A modernized judicial system would be better equipped to handle the growing number of personal injury cases, divorces, landlord-tenant problems, small claims actions and other disputes.

At the same time criminal cases could be dealt with fairly and much more rapidly than is currently possible under the present antiquated courts.

A newly instituted court of appeals would alleviate the tremendous backlog of cases caught up in the backwaters of the State Supreme Court, now the only means of appealing a decision. The average wait of two years or more in Wisconsin is three times the nationally accepted average.

Lawyer assists Coop in membership dispute

By Ron Thums

Very few people will dispute the fact that the biggest issue of the year to hit Student Government has been the proposal to fund the Stevens Point area Food Co-op out of student-segregated fees.

The initial proposal would have provided for a \$2500 sum to be paid to the co-op in exchange for paid memberships for all university students. A compromise bill (FY7-4), passed after much fulmination, eliminated any lump sum payment but made provisions for the \$2500 to be made available as an individual membership subsidy.

Under this plan the university would pay half of the normal five dollar membership fee for any student that wished to join the co-op within the year. Though the bill effectively limited the number of students who could take advantage of the subsidy to 1000 (as opposed to the entire student body, eligible under the first proposal), it was found to be least objectionable by the majority of Student Government Association (SGA) reps.

A subsequent bill (FY7-12), pushed by co-op sympathizers, was passed late in the semester and allowed the sum of \$500 to be paid immediately. Should 200 students not take advantage of the membership offer during the following year, however, the co-op would have to reimburse the SGA accordingly.

With internal political hurdles cleared and factional disputes subsiding, the only detail expected to stand in the way of the fund transfer was the co-op's ability to mount an effective membership drive on campus. Such was not to be the case.

Strong opposition to the funding proposal came from Raymond A.

Marnocha of the UW-System Central Accounting Office in Madison. In a December 24 letter to UWSP Controller Robert Taylor, Marnocha claimed that SGA Resolutions FY7-4 and FY7-12 constituted an illegal use of segregated fees.

In disapproving the actions he gave three reasons: 1) segregated fees are approved to further the educational experience of students, and membership in a food co-op would not qualify; 2) State Treasury money cannot be used to provide capital for a private endeavor; i.e., the food co-op; and 3) State policies do not allow for the purchase of private memberships for individuals.

SGA President Jim Eagon and Terry Testolin, president of Students for Co-ops (SCOOPS), responded to the charges in a letter to Chancellor Dreyfus, requesting his aid in obtaining a formal legal opinion from UW-Madison Legal Services, which had been cited as source by Marnocha in his decision.

In the letter they asserted that a legal opinion was necessary because Marnocha's over-generalized decisions had not been accompanied by documentation, contained inaccurate assumptions and personally interjected value decisions on what constitutes an "educational experience", and embraced a false definition of cooperatives.

Citing UW-System Guidelines and Wisconsin State Statutes, they held that the support of a co-op program for students was necessary and consistent with the role of the university, and served the students both academically and economically.

The Chancellor's attitudes on the matter of co-op funding were already known. Fully one month before, though expressing his concern that

funding the store with segregated fees might violate the entire concept of a Co-op, Dreyfus gave the following academic justification for the subsidy:

"Essentially, I saw within the write-up of this Co-op, the indication that they were talking about the availability of different kinds of foods, as well as a general educational process related to students about nutrition and their physical well-being. That concept is precisely what I believe justifies the subsidization of students to get into this co-op."

At a later date he reiterated his support for the funding, but indicated that he would not risk personal costs by approving the expenditures if legal counsel ruled against it. Dreyfus promised to forward his recommendation with all pertinent information to Madison for the review of the Central offices, both legal and financial.

The reply was not long in coming. C.J. Stathus, Senior Legal Counsel of the UW-System dropped the academic question and concentrated instead on the issues of capital and membership. The final conclusion was that segregated fees could not be used to pay for an individual's membership in a food co-op. The ball was handed back to the co-op's supporters.

On March 26 SGA President Jim Eagon presented a resolution to the United Council of Students, asking for their support on the matter which would affect present and future cooperative programs in Stevens Point, Green Bay, Madison and Oshkosh. Believing, according to Testolin, "the entrenched obstruction of Central sets a bad precedent, discouraging cooperatives and af-

fecting future programs", United Council vowed to give the Co-op appeal top priority, coordinating petition drives, providing news releases and assisting in legal research.

To assist in impending legal debates, SCOOPS has obtained the free and independent legal services of a Wausau lawyer, who considering it important in determining future use of public funds for Co-ops, has recommended taking the appeal directly before the Board of Regents. Plans to obtain a formal opinion from Attorney General Bronson LaFollette have been shelved due to a lack of time before the Regents next meeting in Eau Claire in early May.

The Chancellor has indicated that if need be he would go to Eau Claire to testify on the academic merits of co-op support. SCOOPS President Testolin, justifying the use of State Treasury monies to support a Co-op, has mentioned a recent allocation received from the Portage County Manpower Committee to be put toward a paid managerial position at the co-op.

At the heart of the matter lies the old issue of student control of student money. SGA and SCOOPS believe students should have the right to make the final determination of how and where their fees are spent. It is felt that Central Accounting is unjustly interjecting their opinions into a matter that is not in their bailiwick.

Chuck Bornhoft, of the Student Budget office, hardly considered a rabid co-op supporter, has made his support of the appeal known. "I think that the route taken in challenging Central's decision is the best possible. It's time students were allowed to use their fees as they desire."

Who will have guns: crooks or public?

By Jay Schweikl

"When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns: Fact or fiction?" The Honorable Christ T. Seraphim, Circuit Court Judge of Milwaukee County, and Carl B. Stokes, WNBC-TV news commentator and former mayor of Cleveland, exchanged their views on this topic before an audience at UWSP Wednesday evening. The topic was part of a series of lectures dealing with gun control, sponsored by the Sengstock Foundation.

Mr. Stokes, who advocates handgun control, said that the anti-gun control question was "ridiculous" because it "presupposes an impossible premise." The premise he referred to stated that the public would be defenseless if handguns were outlawed.

"If guns were outlawed, it would give the police the needed tool to find those who possess firearms, because they (the offenders) would rationale for possessing a weapon without a proper license," Stokes added that the police will protect us from the dangers that people cite as rationale for having guns.

Judge Seraphim stated that it is fact that only outlaws will have guns when handguns are banned. He asserted that guns aren't the reason for the spiraling crime rate; the big reason is that the "discipline we enjoyed a generation or two ago in our homes, in our schools, in our community life is now lacking."

The right to possess arms for self protection is an inherent right our country received from England, according to Seraphim. The authors of our Constitution did not restrict the individual use or ownership of firearms. According to the 2nd Amendment the people have the right to bear arms, as does the militia.

Stokes reminded the audience that the subject was Wisconsin in 1977, not not colonial America, as Seraphim interpreted it.

"The 20,000 gun laws today are no more effective than prohibition was in the past," said Seraphim. As an example, he cited the soaring crime rate in Maryland, which has tough gun control laws. In contrast Milwaukee, the 12th largest US city, has few gun control laws and the lowest crime rate.

The judge noted that Americans need firearms for self-defense, and that citizens feel more comfortable having a weapon in the home. The only exceptions to this would be "felons and mental incompetents," who would be banned from having weapons.

Mr. Stokes countered by saying that protection is the least sound reason for private ownership of handguns. "Protection is the job of the police, not us," said Stokes.

Seraphim and Stokes also differed in their viewpoints as to who abuses handguns most frequently.

"Criminals aren't afraid of lenient gun registration rules and penalties," noted Seraphim. He advocated more severe criminal codes in order to deter the abuse of handguns.

Stokes disagreed, stating that increased penalty is not the solution. "Excessive punishment has never deterred crime. Crime is a multifaceted problem," he said.

According to Stokes, the 70 percent of those who kill with handguns aren't hardened criminals, as Judge Seraphim said, but people without criminal records. Also, the shooting of the weapon is often not an act of self-defense against a stranger, but an act of rage against someone the person knows.

Judge Seraphim concluded his presentation, stating that "peaceful societies don't need gun control; violent societies aren't aided by it."

In closing, Mr. Stokes said there is

7th ward sought by Mancheski, Lewandowski

By Gail C. Gattion

The alderman position in the 7th ward, which includes Baldwin and Schmeeckle Halls, is being sought by Leo Mancheski and incumbent Alfred Lewandowski.

Mancheski, now retired, is trying to regain a seat in local politics. He has previously spent 20 years in city affairs, including 18 years on the Parks and Playground Committee which planned and designed both Iverson and Bukolt Parks.

Lewandowski has been serving as alderman for eight years. He currently holds the position of "Clerk of Courts of Portage County" and is also a member of the Public Protection Committee.

Following the elections on Tuesday, April 5, the city council will be discussing some community issues which have already attracted and aroused local interest. One area of concern, downtown redevelopment, raises questions of whether to demolish certain old buildings or to renovate the area with new structures.

In regard to this matter Mancheski said he would like to demolish the crumbling old buildings and leave the good ones. He went on to say that he admires a square-oriented business district—especially in a town this size. "Some of those buildings will

a "clear and present danger to people in this country which can be alleviated if we allow the police to protect us, and make handgun registration mandatory."

stand there as long as you and I are around. I know because I've been living here all my life and those buildings have been here longer than that because they're built solid."

Lewandowski claimed he felt the issue was being pushed and nothing should be done until the Hwy 10 bypass is set and ready to go.

Another issue which may surface is the annexation of additional land to expand the present city limits. When questioned on this possibility Mancheski stated, "I feel we should, but we're not in any position right now to annex anything. We have to look at the city's outlay and financial situation."

He continued to say, "after all, we don't want to end up bankrupt like New York." When Mancheski first served as alderman in 1938, he said the city was so hard hit for money due to the council's poor utilization of the city facilities, that the teachers couldn't even be paid. Mancheski doesn't want to see that happen again.

Lewandowski said that he understands the demand for building, especially with Sentry's new offices on the north end of town, and it would make sense for expansion to head in that direction. However, he said, to his knowledge, there was nothing definite there yet.

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Eagon elected UC Pres ; survives last minute challenge

James Eagon, SGA president, was elected United Council president for 1977-78 at the UC meeting on March 26th. Eagon had been the only announced candidate for the job until Angela LaMaster announced her candidacy the night before the election. When the votes were counted, Eagon had won by a vote of 17 to seven.

Eagon, 20, is a junior majoring in Sociology and Education at UWSP. He will take office at the May 7th meeting of United Council to be held in Whitewater. He said he plans to spend the first few weeks in office introducing himself and getting to know the New UW-System President, Edwin Young, and key members in the state legislature.

He said he plans to pursue lobbying efforts for Senate Bill 67, and the question of funding for Co-ops.

In other United Council business, stands were taken on four pieces of legislation currently before the state legislature including faculty collective bargaining, land-lord tenant rights, the 19 year-old drinking age and the decriminalization of marijuana.

A significant action was UC's conditional support for UW faculty collective bargaining as written in the bill soon to be introduced by The Association of UW Faculties (TAUWF), provided that the bill includes a student observer and no major changes deleterious to students. Furthermore, the Council requested TAUWF support for S.B. 67, and stipulated that this pact would end with the current legislative period. In discussion on AB 372 (Wisconsin

Residential Landlord and Tenant Act), the student government leaders decided to seek an amendment guaranteeing tenant rights for dormitory residents. The Council will also seek an amendment to AB 397 (self-help for tenants) changing it from "enabling legislation" to requiring state wide compliance.

In a strong stand, the Council voted unanimously to oppose any legislation aimed at raising the legal drinking age. SB 126, a bill that would raise the drinking age to 19 was severely criticized by the member campuses. Decriminalization of marijuana (SB 155 and AB 325) was debated at length. Several amendments were discussed, with the Council supporting those that would allow an individual to not disclose prior possession charges, and to guarantee that dormitory residents would be covered by the decriminalization legislation.

Student health insurance was an item of concern as Blue Cross wants to double the premium due to escalating health care costs. The Council made several recommendations, including a minimum 6 credit requirement for eligibility, a \$200 ceiling for the single person premium and requesting an installment option for premium payment. Other items of business included the appointment of Erv Portman (Oshkosh) as Education Committee Chairperson, and a resolution in support of Stevens Point's attempts to fund a food co-op with student fees.

For the first time since October 1969, UW-Whitewater attended a United Council meeting as a voting member. After several months of deliberation, Whitewater President, Greg Richardson brought the

question to the Senate which voted 20 to 1 in favor of UC membership. United Council now represents every UW campus (including the 14 Centers) except Eau Claire.

SGA to discuss religious info issue

At their meeting this Sunday, the SGA will discuss whether the white cards dealing with religious preference should be allowed in registration packets, according to Jim Eagon, SGA president.

The issue arose when an organization called Freedom From Religion, a Madison campus student group, objected to the presence of the cards in registration material. The group approached Chancellor Edwin Young and requested their removal, contending their practice violates the separation between church and state.

The SGA executive board will propose a resolution stating the matter should be left to the individual campuses. The Board of Regents is considering a uniform policy for all the UW-system campuses. The SGA resolution will be forwarded to the Regents where the matter will be discussed at their April meeting.

Last month a Regent subcommittee vote on the issue ended in a tie. In a

similar matter, the Board voted last December to discontinue regular religious service on UW-System campuses.

Eagon said he would like to see the cards remain. It is a service to students providing them with information concerning preferred church information, he added. It is estimated that five out of every eight students fill them out at UWSP.

The cards are paid for by the United Ministry of Higher Education. Their cost includes both the cards themselves and their processing.

Those who oppose the cards say the actual physical act of putting the cards in the packet is a cost being paid for by the state and thus violates the separation of church and state.

The UW central administration has recommended that the board vote against placing the cards in registration material, while the Council of Chancellors has recommended to leave the matter to individual campuses.

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Appleton	5.00	9.50	1:50 P.M.	3:20 P.M.

Ask your agent about additional departures and return trips.

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OFFICE

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GO GREYHOUND

...and leave the driving to us.

Community Watch Begins

"Community Watch," a community interest program began last week at WWSP 90 FM, the campus radio station.

"Community Watch" is a series of investigative reports concerning the city of Stevens Point. This included growth, and the problems that go hand in hand with growth and progress.

So far the areas of investigation have included crime and shoplifting, city services and the possibility of a

new sewage treatment plant and the increasing traffic problem.

Station manager Tom Chapman said that the program was designed to help the city "become aware of the developments being made in the city," and the difficulties that arise as they are related to the citizens of Stevens Point.

The program, heard in five segments every weekday is an experiment in increasing students' responsibilities in the community.



By Jim Eagon

After long and involved debates, the Student Government Association last fall approved the subsidization of student membership in the Stevens Point Food Coop. The only thing necessary from that point was administrative approval from both the Stevens Point campus and the U.W. System. The proposal received approval from UW-Stevens Point Controller Bob Taylor and Chancellor Dreyfus; then was sent to Madison for their stamp of approval. Up until that point, things looked good for the S.G.A. proposal.

Then strange things happened. After nearly a month of waiting for a decision to be made by Central Administration, a call was put to C.A. asking what the status of the proposal was. Their response was that they would reach a decision in a few days. A few days passed, a call was again made to C.A. inquiring an answer. The answer received was that we would need to send down another proposal, they had lost their copy.

Finally, on December 29, 1976 a decision was received from Central indicating that any use of segregated fees (the type of money Student Government uses) for support of the Food Coop would be illegal. The reasons against the proposal were three fold: 1-The Coop would not further the educational experience of students. (This point was strongly disputed by Student Government, Chancellor Dreyfus and others, and later withdrawn as rational for non-funding). 2-Segregated fees could not be used to operate a private endeavor, namely the Food Coop. (The S.P.A.F.C. is recognized by a state agency as being non-profit and not a "private endeavor" thus, in Student Government's mind, solving that problem). 3-The policies of the State do not allow for the purchase of a private membership for individuals. (The question here is why then did the administration allow for the Student Government subsidization of Student ridership on the Point Area Bus Coop? There seems to be some conflict in their decisions).

Further implications of Central's decision are frightening. Coops operating on other campuses and our own are threatened - Stevens Point's Bus Coop, while similar Coops in Green Bay, Madison and Platteville may be questioned and possibly cut off from Student support.

The Student Government Association, Student for Coops, and the United Council of Student Governments are working to appeal Central's decision to the governing body of the UW-system, the Board of Regents. We need your help! Petitions in support of the allocation are available in the Student Government office to be circulated and signed. We want the regents to know students support the use of their money to be determined by students, not by arbitrary decisions made by administrative figures.

If you support the use of student monies for the Coop, and more importantly, support the concept of students (not administrators) spending student money, then sign and circulate a petition now!

Invite the bunch...

Mix a great, big bucket full of Open House Punch!

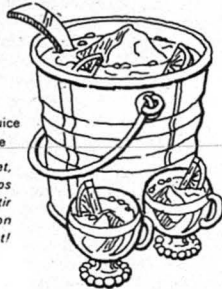
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DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA? ?

A hearing will be held in Madison, Tuesday, April 5, concerning the DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA.

Student Government is in favor of this measure and is planning a delegation to go to Madison April 5 in a show of support.

Any student, faculty or administration member interested in joining this delegation is asked to contact Rick Tank in the Student Government Office or call 346-3721.

Food-population symposium scheduled Monday

By Steve Edington

Can the world's peoples be adequately fed and population growth contained as well? What is the earth's present capacity for feeding its inhabitants? What are the psychological effects of high population density? What are the possibilities for human cooperation on a global scale in order to assure us a human future?

These are some of the principal issues that the Science and Ethics Symposium, "Population, Human Behavior, and Food," will attempt to raise and deal with. The Symposium will be held all day on campus on Monday, April 4th. The day sessions, running from 8:45 am until 4:00 pm, will be in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center. The evening session will begin at 7:30 pm in the Berg Gymnasium.

The featured speaker for the Symposium is Ashley Montagu, Ph.D. Dr. Montagu, according to the Con-

temporary Authors anthology, is "perhaps the best known anthropologist in the world today." He has published over forty books covering a far reaching range of aspects of the human condition. He is a widely traveled lecturer and had made numerous television appearances as well.

His presentation will be on Monday evening in the Berg Gym on the topic, "Cooperation and the Evolution of Humanity." Montagu will take issue with the Darwinian notion that competition and "survival of the fittest" played the major role in the evolutionary process. Instead, Dr. Montagu contends, "It will be shown that in the evolution of prehistoric populations, cooperation played the dominant role in interpersonal relations, and that the healthy drives are to this day directed toward growth and development in terms of cooperation. The consequence of these facts for the establishment of a

scientifically-based and humanistically-developed world order are of first importance."

A panel discussion and response by the symposium speakers will follow Dr. Montagu's address. Time will also be allowed for questions from the audience.

Another of the more well known speakers is Dr. Daniel Callihan, Director of the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences. Dr. Callihan will be speaking at 10:00 am in the Wisconsin Room on "Ethical Issues in Population Control." On this subject Callihan notes: "The in goal of all population control programs is to improve human health and welfare by a reduction of birthrates. But many ethical dilemmas are posed by that goal: freedom of choice on family size; ethically unacceptable means for many people (e.g. forced sterilization); a belief in many parts of the world that smaller families pose a direct threat to the economic

and social security at the family level in agricultural societies."

Other speakers and their topics are Dr. Mark Rosenzweig, Princeton University Office of Population Research—"Economic Factors in Population Growth;" Dr. Alan Levy, Professor of Psychology at Duke University—"Crowding, Urban Stress, and Behavior;" Dr. Peter Oram, International Food Policy Research Institute—"Resources Available for Agriculture;" and Dr. Paul Colinvaux, Professor of Zoology at Ohio State University—"Ecological Requirements for Liberty."

The symposium is being offered as a one credit course through Extended Services, but is open to all interested UWSP students who can attend free with their ID card. The cost to the general public is \$5.00 for the entire symposium or \$3.00 for the evening Montagu address and panel discussion.

River standards under attack by paper mills

By Gregg Orlowski

The EPA may now be the target of much of the Wisconsin paper industry's discontent recently directed towards the DNR.

Donald Last, UW Extension Soil & Water Conservation Specialist and member of the 208 Area-Wide Planning Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), believes this change to have occurred as a result of the committee's meeting last Friday in Wausau. The TAC, one of the advisory bodies assisting a special DNR task force aimed at making the Wisconsin River "fishable and swimmable" by July 1, 1983, has been meeting every three weeks since its first session on August 2, 1976.

Last said that for the first time in the committee's history, the EPA had a representative in attendance last Friday. The DNR, which has drafted a timetable for systematic reduction of effluent discharges into the river to meet the 1983 goals, has fallen victim to paper industry complaints for being too stringent in their demands. Last said it was apparent after Friday's meeting that the DNR is only following orders from the EPA. If the paper industries are to

blame any organization for being too inflexible and insensitive to their needs, Last said it should probably be the EPA.

TAC members, the ranks of which include university professors, utility company engineers, and paper industry technicians, were nominated by the North Central Regional Planning Commission last summer. One of the committee members, N. Earl Spangenberg, professor in soil sciences at UWSP, said the TAC's primary purpose was to present the DNR's task force with data and to function as a consulting body through which the task force had to "justify" their proposals.

Currently, the TAC is working on a computer model to view how proposed changes in effluent discharge levels from "point source" industrial and municipal facilities along the Upper Wisconsin River will affect the amount of dissolved oxygen (D.O.) present in the water. The technique being used to project these changes is under the attack of industry officials however.

Paper industry representatives say the model does not clearly reflect how proposed reductions in effluent

discharges at industrial sites will affect the D.O. level. The model apparently does not take into critical consideration pollution from what is called "non-point sources." This refers to pollution introduced into the river from agricultural processes, ground water run-off, or other forms of pollution not entering the water at one concentrated point.

There is also some controversy over the extent to which the existing sediments on the river bottom, which have been accumulating for years, affect the river's D.O. levels.

To complicate matters even more, members of the DNR task force project that even if the industries eliminated all their effluent discharges into the river, some parts of the waterway would probably never reach a dissolved oxygen level of 5 parts per million (PPM) throughout the entire year. 5 ppm has been the minimum level that state authorities would like to see attained in the river at all times.

Industry officials question how new standards can be set if these matters are not more clearly defined. They wonder how the effectiveness of an ef-

fluent treatment system can be judged on the basis of whether or not it causes certain portions of the river to fall below 5 ppm D.O. during the low flow in summer. Concentrations of pollutants naturally increase during the summer months when the over-all volume of the river's water decreases. Revised water quality standards are being set to make industries construct the necessary treatment systems to help maintain the 5 ppm level all year round.

Despite the unsettled controversies, the DNR must soon issue permits to all point source dischargers to remain in effect over the next five years. The permits will dictate the daily amount of residual wastes that each polluter will be allowed to dump into the river. Each year, the allocated amount must be decreased so that by 1983, each polluter will be employing the best available technology to meet EPA goals.

"We're going to have to pay for it somehow," was Spangenberg's opinion. He believes we will have to choose between more expensive toilet paper or the continued death of the river before too long.

Franklin St. Mall to begin construction

By Sandra Biba

For over three years Franklin St. between Isadore and Reserve streets has been closed. On April 14 construction bids open for the Franklin Street Mall Project. Contracts for the construction of the mall will hopefully be signed about a month later, with construction beginning shortly thereafter.

The design plans call for the tearing up of Franklin St. and that portion of Phillips St. next to the CNR building. Part of the parking lot between the Fine Arts building and Collins Classroom Center will also be removed.

The portion of the parking lot that remains will be completely asphalted and surrounded by a grass-covered mound 4-6 ft. in height. The mound will increase in height to 6-8 ft. fronting on Franklin and Isadore streets.

Mounding is also planned immediately north of the Learning Resources Center as well as elsewhere in the area.

In addition to mounds, trees will also be planted and cement walkways put in.

An extra ray will be added to the amphitheater design between the Fine Arts building and the Learning Resources Center to cover the dirt pathway that has formed on the northwest corner of the amphitheater. The area next to the east entrance of the CNR building will also be cemented to accommodate student traffic patterns.

Approximately \$200,000 has been allocated for the project by the Department of Administration.

Though funding has been approved since 1973 the project was held up until it was determined if state money

could be put into land owned by the city (Franklin St.).

According to Harlan Hoffbeck, facilities manager, there are over 20 steps that must be gone through before a project can begin construction.

One of the most important steps is to obtain funding approval from the Department of Administration.

For the 1977-79 biennium funding was requested for the construction of a mini-mall in the area between Old Main, Student Services, Gesell, and the University Center. Funds were not approved and the decision whether or not to construct the mall was postponed until the next biennium. Hoffbeck said a key issue was the uncertain future of Old Main.

The 1977-79 biennium funding requests by all of the University of Wisconsin campuses for minor

project grounds-circulation improvements totalled \$2,269,700. Of this amount, only \$558,200 was approved. Stevens Point will receive \$22,000 of these funds for fencing and backstops for the intramural field.

Currently \$3,000 per year is budgeted for the planting of trees and shrubs in academic areas. Housing and the three Centers both have separate budgets for landscaping, though facilities management supervises the work and grounds maintenance cares for it once planted. A total landscape plan for all three areas is being worked on. A work order for \$10,000-\$15,000 worth of trees and shrubs for the entire campus will be going out soon.

If you have any questions about or suggestions for the landscaping on our campus, facilities management is interested in your input.

The tragic evidence of 2,4-D & 2,4,5-T

By Barb Puschel

Finding a beginning in telling this story is not easy. Does it start with the first man to curse a weed and the desire to eradicate certain forms of vegetation? Or does it begin with the first governmental order to spray 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D? Or does it begin when people begin noticing ill effects after a spray on their animals, other plants, and even in themselves?

For Harold and Nettie Freedlund who own a farm near Pittsville, Wisconsin, an hour west of Stevens Point, the story begins August 28, 1971. That day a helicopter came over the neighboring 40 and sprayed clouds of mist for 2 and one-half hours. With the wind and the turbulence created by the helicopter, the mist drifted to rest on the Freedlund land. It smelled like the herbicides used for weed control along the highways.

Mrs. Freedlund called the local ranger who told her he was sure no one was stupid enough to spray that, especially on such a windy day. Soon after the conversation this man retired early. In later quests for help, the Freedlunds noticed that many of their sympathizers in government jobs seemed to retire early or be transferred out of the area.

It was an herbicide spray, requested by the head of parks and forests in Clark County, to be applied to land owned by Freedlund's cousin. The purpose was to control hardwood growth in preference for pines. Many of the guidelines for application were not followed, such as minimal wind velocity and distances from human habitation.

The first effects of the spray came within 48 hours. The animals were sick and so was the Freedlund family, including the six children, especially after eating sweet corn from their field. At first Mrs. Freedlund attributed it to the flu outbreak the government was predicting. As she said, "I believed the government for a month." But only for a month.

The Freedlunds also contacted their County Agent who told them not to be absurd about the spray's effects. The Wood County agent, however, was at the beginning very sympathetic to their problems, but later, he too chose to ignore them. When the Freedlunds sent in samples to be tested for herbicides, the labs sent back no answers or lost the samples, and inspecting officials refused to come out to inspect the damages.

A farm is a place where birth and death are commonplace, but

something is amiss when all your sows abort at the same time...the piglets that survive are deformed...your cows get sick every time you feed them silage from your field...and the milk is such that the baby, the cats, the dogs and even the pigs refuse to touch it.

Then your family gets sick...your wife aborts twice within the year...your husband can barely stay on his tractor...and your baby has uncontrollable screaming fits.

Also this: the leaves on the trees curl (some, under the stimulus grow two feet long)...cherries ripen on the trees because the birds won't eat them...you find dead raccoons and birds in your fields, dead fawns in your woods...calves dying five years ago haven't decomposed yet (the carrion eaters are all dead or else know better). Before the spray, the Freedlunds had 100 healthy pigs and as an auction announcement proclaims of their cows, "this is one of the highest producing herds of cattle in the area."

When things were getting bad in 1973, Dr. George Becker of UWSP came to the rescue. He was able to get the Response Team to come out and look at the damages. The Response Team was designed to cope with the increasing number of complaints related to spray damage. The three-man team was composed of a man from the Department of Agriculture, one from the Department of Natural Resources and a university student to help keep tabs on things. They wanted to do what they could to help the Freedlunds, but unfortunately their assignments did not last long. In answer to a letter to Senator Nelson, another government visitor came out to the farm and saw one spectacularly burnt tree and said, "We pulled a boo-boo this time."

Herbicides do not kill only weeds or just make other plants, animals and people sick. Billee Shoecraft, who, in the 1960's had her person and property in Arizona sprayed, wrote a book documenting her fight to prove her spray damage called *Sue the Bastards*. In all levels of government they attempted to deny her claims and finally she was forced to sue. She met with the Freedlunds and gave them all the support she could. Where is she today? She's dead. She died January 6, 1977, of cancer. Lab tests proved she was full of the chemicals 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D.

The Freedlunds and other farm families in the area were recently



Photos by Matt Kramer

Pigs born to those exposed to the 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D suffer deformities ranging from extra toes and curly ears to the absence of anal openings and sex organs.

examined in the Marshfield Clinic by a group of doctors from the Environmental Sciences Laboratory of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York. After blood tests, fat tests, even neurological exams, and much talk, one of the doctors informed the family that they had survived one of the deadliest poisons known to man and he was amazed that they were all still alive.

Finally someone is listening to the Freedlunds' story after more than five years. Until this time, Harold Freedlund says, "the worst thing about it was nobody cared."

Today the herbicides continue to show up in the deformities in the pigs, aborted calves and three year old cows that weigh only 400 of the usual 1100 pounds. Harold plans to plant corn and oats this year in the field originally hit the hardest, "as an experiment."

Harold seems optimistic and both Freedlunds are glad to have someone willing to listen to their story. They plan to keep up with their letter writing campaign to make sure this sort of thing gets enough publicity (see the letter in the February 25 Pointer). Dr. Selikoff of the Environmental Sciences Laboratory, whom they recently met, is highly interested in working with them.

The Freedlunds' biggest fear now is that plans will go through for the spraying of two national forests in northern Wisconsin this spring. They worry about the welfare of the wildlife, to say nothing of the thousands of summer tourists who will be affected in the name of eradicating "brushy growth" in conifer plantations.

The fear communicates when you read a letter from Paul A. Vander Myde, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in which ignorance pleads innocence: "Dear Mr. Freedlund...We are unaware of any instances or any research which would substantiate that the symptoms (you describe) could be connected with the legal use of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T...The U.S. Department of Agriculture supports the continued use of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. These two herbicides have been

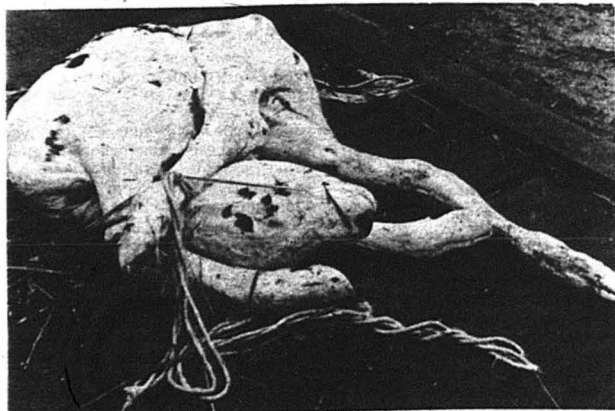
shown to be among the most useful agricultural pesticides ever developed...When used according to label directions...any adverse effects from their use would be an extremely remote occurrence." So far, in light of the many spraying cases reported, proper usage has been "an extremely remote occurrence."

A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service news release dated February 1977 informs us that a means has been invented to take out the poison in "Herbicide Orange," the stuff used to defoliate Vietnam and Cambodia, and the same ingredients raising havoc with the Freedlunds. Instead of burning the 2.3 million gallons of leftover poisons (whose smoke would also be toxic), they are going to reprocess it and "recover a valuable and safe herbicide."

The Federal government, against the judgement of the State of Wisconsin whose injunction to stop federal spray plans was recently lifted, continues with plans to use 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D in the national forests in Wisconsin (Chequamegon and Nicolet) after meeting federal environmental laws. Their purpose: "to release conifer plantations from competing brushy vegetation (specifically oak and aspen)." Somewhere in Introductory Forestry UWSP students learn the virtues of a mixed forest...

The next question for the Freedlunds and others who know the effects of the herbicides first hand is: when will it stop? In many cases, such as the one Billee Shoecraft documents, the desired results aren't even achieved. What possesses people, in the face of evidence, to continue the use of poison—sometimes necessitating a cover-up effort comparable to Watergate? "Because it (herbicides) is there!" Climbing mountains is less dangerous than the total pollution of soil, water and life.

The solution of course is that the people must convince the ones making the decisions of the dangers involved in herbicide use. Perhaps the end to all the run-around will come when the government people see themselves equally subject to the effects of these poisons used in the name of weed eradication. Until then, no one should rest easily.



This calf was still born, which is not an unusual occurrence on Harold Freedlund's farm anymore.

University striving for water conservation

By Sharon Malmstone

Energy awareness though frequently advertised is less often adhered to by each individual. Instead, the burden of action falls on larger institutions whose usage or conservation of resources have a more noticeable impact. On campus, the university's Maintenance Department is making an effort not only to cut back on the utilities employed, but to reduce the amount of water consumed as well.

The movement stirred by this energy crisis should be a welcome relief to the budget caretakers. In past years, energy was often conserved to stay within the budget. However, more effort has been made

recently than ever before to cut back, and the emphasis has been changed from saving money to conserving energy. This has been achieved through the institution's own initiative, then prodded slightly by orders from the governor.

At first, utilities were the major form of energy to be conserved. But then water usage, because it too is a form of energy, was reduced.

Water energy is probably conserved best by implementing a change in the habits of watering the grounds. This summer, the Maintenance Department plans to spend less time watering the grass. Fewer sprinklers will be set up and some watering areas will be cut out

altogether. Most of the sprinkling will take place between the hours of 12 am and 8 am to further conserve the amount of energy used.

Implementation of water-saving measures depends heavily upon the weather and measurable precipitation. If there is an average rainfall this summer, watering can be cut back 33 to 45 percent. A reduction in fertilization will take place, so less water will be required to keep the campus landscape green. It is important that the aesthetic beauty of the campus be maintained. Watering will be done to insure this, but a conscious effort will be made to control the amount used.

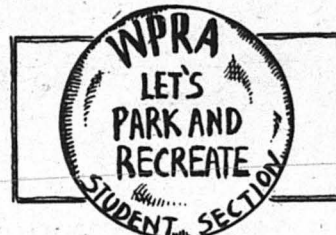
Other changes have been made but

are minor so as not to affect the academic programs. Inside the buildings, flow meters have been set up in some areas to restrict the amount of water running through the stool and shower facilities. The cut-back if between 25 to 30 percent depending upon how much the facility is used.

Water temperatures have also been decreased to save energy. The temperature has been set at 105 degrees, a reduction of 35 degrees.

The amount of water consumed in the near future depends upon the efforts of individuals, in conjunction with the action taken by the institution.

Parks and recreation organization starting on campus



By Tom Presny

Soon to be developed on campus is an organization known as WPRP, Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association, an affiliation of the National PRA. It is the oldest organization of its kind in the country. Its members include professionals from every aspect of recreation, park and resource management.

The student chapter of the Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association will become a very valuable resource

for students in the resource management field. As seen by the chapters that are currently functioning at UW's Madison, Milwaukee and La Crosse, you participate in a variety of activities of your interest. The spring and fall state conferences bring together many professionals who are your future employers. By talking with them you can find out first hand their requirements to obtain employment with them in the future.

As a member of the chapter you can

tour Wisconsin's park facilities and have experiences you may never have had the opportunity for before. You may also find out whether this is the field you really want.

As of now, the resource management major of the CNR has no definite meaning or objective other than to turn out a generally termed conservation student. By taking a few specialized courses you obtain an emphasis in either parks and recreation or land use planning. These students still received the

resource management title.

The WPRP can be of importance to all of these students. By participating as a freshman or sophomore you could evaluate your goals and maybe plan ahead for your future. Support parks and recreation management by actively involving yourself in starting the Stevens Point student's section of the WPRP. Look in the Pointer for news of the organizational meeting. For further information contact Tom Presny, Pray Hall 327, 346-3882.

Country-side Sojourns

By Barb Puschel

Lawns are turning green again, some with the help of dandelions. Before spraying for weeds, try those tender greens in your salad.

As soon as it's really sweatshirt and windbreaker weather we can expect to see the kite fliers. You can still get a 39 cent special, but as always they've come up with some new designs for the voracious tree.

Woodcocks are setting up territories and red-winged blackbirds are back in town now, hanging around with flocks of starlings and grackles.

Sparrows are diligently procreating everywhere - including the ones that live in the overhang at Normington's Laundry.

True signs of Spring are invading Stevens Point, even if there's snow still on the ground—more legs are showing.



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Now you see him, now you don't

By Scott Simpkins

Amidst a table cluttered with rubber cement, baby powder, and pieces of "magic" rope, a motley gathering of curious onlookers and amateur magicians waited as master illusionist Bob Fellows scurried about, making last minute checks before he was "On." Only he wasn't performing in front of a crowd—at least not one expecting a show. Rather he was preparing to conduct a free magic workshop as an instructional session before his magic show scheduled later that evening on March 24 in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center.



Sponsored by the UWSP Activities Board, Bob Fellows' appearance shocked many of those at the Grid as he mingled about, performing a few pre-workshop tricks as crowd-gathering appetizers. Bob Fellows has appeared on television in several cities and has given performances all over the country. He does the Campus circuit by himself but used his previously trained assistants for commercial shows.

Even though he impresses his audience with his youthful features, he is no beginner to the art of illusion. He started on the magic route in the same manner as Johnny Carson and Dick Cavett by giving five-dollar magic shows when he was only 12 years old. He further progressed in the many facets of magic and through the years has added many new twists to his act. Fellows, in addition to performing his "Magical Fantasy Shows," teaches a month long course at Hampshire College in Massachusetts and has a Master's degree in Religion.

To make up for any accidental discrepancies in his act, he is also a highly accomplished fast-talker. Being able to talk fast, Fellows feels, may save your act when something doesn't go right or if a heckler starts to give you problems. When asked about hecklers, Fellows said that he has no set comeback but usually can

overcome hecklers with an impromptu witty comment. If this fails, he tries to appear disappointed or hurt (something he can do very well) thus playing on the heckler's emotions. Fellows also said that his use of emotion can have a large effect in handling younger audiences like the birthday parties he occasionally performs for.

Fellows described his start in magic as the building of a structured routine following the philosophy of most professional magicians by using the more simpler acts in his show. He also said that some magicians are actually professional clowns or showmen but feels that being a good actor is a large part of being a successful magician. Fellows feels that concentrating on eye focus, keeping the audience preoccupied on something other than the real trick, and relying more on entertainment than puzzlement are some of the major points in putting on a good show.

He says that if you appear to believe in any trick it's that much easier to make your audience believe in it. Feigned clumsiness or incompetence plays an important part in Fellows' magic shows, especially when he performs for children. He



feels that children enjoy an act in which the magician appears clumsy but pulls the trick off in the end with an added flourish since they get a false sense of the magician's failure to execute the trick.

Since it is common for magicians to avoid teaching even the most minor tricks to the public, it was surprising that Fellows held a magic workshop in the coffee house to do just that. For almost two hours, Fellows demonstrated the simpler tricks and the basics of most magic routines to a extremely curious audience. Fellows also tried to help form material for the few amateur magicians in the workshop and said that further tricks can be taken from books, but each in-



Photo by Rob Vidal

Bob Fellows can really turn a trick

dividual must create his own additions to make it more entertaining.

Fellows started the workshop by saying that the biggest problem with beginning magicians is bad or overly complex materials and demonstrated several mystifying tricks with matches, coins, eggs and oranges. It was also shown how a good save is an important aspect of magic since tricks can sometimes stubbornly refuse to work "just right." Fellows pointed out several humorous ways in which the use of misdirection (the covering of a small movement with a large one) along with controlling the audience's eye focus can be valuable in deception.

Several ways in which a magician can get participants to help you when they think they're making it harder for you (when they're really not)



were also demonstrated. Fellows also showed how a variety in the selection of tricks can make a magic

show more entertaining and that having an audience watch for false slickness in your act can also help in deception.

The secret of the success of Bob Fellows' brand of magic based on the workshop alone, may have left a few skeptics among the participants, but taking in his "Magical Fantasy Show" left few unbelievers. In his act Fellows features illusions which deal with things that are impossible to do but appear to be performed on stage. Even though he featured the usual cutting the woman in half and mysteriously appearing dove routines, he added many new acts that kept the audience captivated many times.

His fast-paced escape from being tied up by volunteers from the audience (in less time than it took them to tie him up) brought roars of laughter since he did it in full view on stage. As he struggled to untie the ropes that secured him to a light chair his moans and comical facial expressions brought the act to an extremely humorous end. With his Divided Magician act in which he is divided into seven pieces and scores of other feats of magic, Bob Fellows appears to have a very firm grasp on illusion.

They know all about you

By Constance M. Villec

The Student Records Department located in the Student Services building keeps four sets of records for each enrolled student. Do they know about the time you ripped off your eighth grade teacher's hubcaps? No, the oldest record they have is your high school transcript. The information it contains varies from school to school but generally includes the courses you took, your grades, class rank, ACT scores, and extra-curricular activities. This file also includes copies of all your grade reports from Point.

Another set of files contains student record sheets from which transcripts are made. They show the courses you have taken at Point and your grades. A third file is composed of grade lists submitted by teachers which serves as a cross-reference to any possible dispute over a grade received. The final set of files has class schedule cards of all currently registered students.

School officials with a "legitimate



need", such as the Dean of your college, have access to your records as do Records employees. You may see your own records by written request. Generally no one else but the above mentioned may have access to your records without your written permission. Exceptions are an auditing agency checking on the Records Department or University

system and some government agencies such as the Veterans Administration. Anyone has access to public information (listed in the Student Handbook) about a student unless a student should request that some or all of these items be withheld from the public. Then even your mother can't find out what you're doing.

Security measures are taken by storing student records in fireproof cabinets which are locked at night. Microfilm duplicates of student record sheets are exchanged with another university in the system as additional security. Micro-fiche, miniature copies of current student records, are stored in other offices on this campus as well.

Activity planner hidden in Busch

By Ken Petrashek

The duties of Bob Busch, head of Student Activities, include everything from setting up major concerts to finding dunk tanks for organizations on campus. He is also involved in such things as yearbook production, coffeehouse entertainment and domestic and overseas students trips. Two major events he helped schedule for this semester are concerts, with the Marshall Tucker Band due to appear on April 1, and Johnny Cash coming April 22.

"That's one of the things I like best about this job," Bob admits. "When I come in in the morning, I'm never quite sure what I'll be doing." He likes taking things in stride. "When I go on a vacation, I don't plan on stopping at six different places. I just do it. It's my nature, I guess."

Busch has been the head of Student Activities here at UWSP for the past ten years, and recently received recognition from the National Entertainment and Campus Activities Association. Bob, one time chairman of that organization, received a Founders Award at a banquet in San Antonio, Texas, in recognition for significant development and service.

Bob first became interested in student activities while teaching



Things to do, places to go, important documents to sign

math and physics at a Milwaukee high school. He became involved with the school newspaper and yearbook, and discovered that he enjoyed working with young people.

He moved from Milwaukee to Stevens Point in 1967, when he was hired as head of Student Activities. When he arrived, the activities of-

ferred to students were minimal. His first year there were a mere six foreign films shown, two student trips offered, (barring rain), and no coffeehouses.

Bob modestly denies that he has been the cause of the increased student activity. He feels that the students have brought about most of

the changes themselves, and that his office is simply there to offer suggestions, collect money and help promote various events.

He cites the Student Government here on campus as one example of how students have brought on changes themselves. He likes the way the students have become "more open," and believes that the Student Government has greatly improved itself within the past ten years.

Mainly, Bob gains satisfaction from watching people learn, whether it's in the classroom or on a canoe trip. He admits that sometimes the equipment Student Activities rents out takes quite a beating, but feels that this is encouraging. "Usually the canoes get banged up when first-time canoers ride them into rocks and things, but it shows that people are learning. And," he concludes, "I guess that's why we have a university."

Furthermore, he encourages students, clubs and organizations to come and talk over any events or projects they wish to get started. Bob Busch is willing to listen, as well as supply students with a variety of ideas. In this way, he feels the students will be able to improve from within, and possibly plan more events in the future.

Revenge of the Gonzo Godfather



By Bob Ham

Happy anniversary, beer suckers, dope snorters, and gonzo journalists everywhere. Take pause, fellow acorns, and consider what today is the first and only anniversary of. Exactly one year ago, gonzo journalist's Official Poster Child, Hunter S. Thompson, was supposed to stagger into the Berg Gym with Dick Tuck, and commit unnatural acts upon the minds of an enthusiastic audience. The bastard didn't show, as those of you who were in that audience know. According to Tuck, Thompson was crashing some place, after spending a week molesting his typewriter. But that was just the cover story. You want to know the real reason Thompson didn't show up?

It was my fault. Dan Houlihan said it was. Al Stanek said it was. Dick Tuck said, yup, it was my fault, all right. I should have stayed home and minded my own business. If I hadn't been in the audience that night, Thompson would have come onstage, instead of cowering in his dressing room. You see, he was afraid to face me, because I am what he claims to be—the inventor of gonzo journalism. He's one of my many imitators.

He must of found out through one of his many advance men that I was going to be in the audience that night. No doubt he feared I would make pointed remarks and expose him for the journalistic vampire he was and is. I have to tell you I wouldn't have exposed him, I would have given him the evil eye throughout the program, but I wouldn't have said anything—honest. I'm not that kind of person who tries to make other people look silly—especially when they really don't need any help in that area. But when that creep disappointed the audience by not showing up, something inside me went "zot." The whole thing's been festering inside me for a year now, and I've decided to tell the whole story of Mr. Thompson's great crime.

How Thompson came to steal gonzo from me is an interesting story. Actually, it's a crashing bore, but you're so stoned you'll read anything. Anyway, we were once both working in the same town, covering the fall of the Roman Empire. I had left an unpublished manuscript in my motel room, about packing fish in a well known gambling town, tentatively titled "Herring Loading in Las Vegas." Thompson stumbled into my room in a fit of acute sinus

congestion, picked up my manuscript thinking it was a box of kleenex, and left. He had used up half the pages before he realized he'd been blowing his nose on a masterpiece. He read what was left, and decided to cop my style and put out a gonzo book of his own.

The rest is literary history. Hunter Thompson went on to virtually make the literary reputation of Rolling Stone. He rode with Hell's Angels, and told their story. He's done justice to political campaigns. Since the fateful day he stole gonzo from me, he's become increasingly famous. And I've become more and more unknown. Soon, not even the members of my immediate family will recognize me.

Just to show you how much Thompson benefitted from by brilliance, here is a sample of his writing from the classic "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas."

"How long can we maintain? I wondered. How long before one of us starts raving and jabbering at this boy? What will he think then? This same lonely desert was the last known home of the Manson family. Will he make that grim connection when my attorney starts screaming about bats and huge manta rays coming down on

the car? If so—well, we'll just have to cut his head off and bury him somewhere. Because it goes without saying that we can't turn him loose. He'll report us at once to some kind of outback nazi law enforcement agency, and they'll run us down like dogs."

Dynamite stuff, right? Why, it literally stammers with creative paranoia. But, my friends, the proof is in the pudding. Here is a sample of Thompson's writing before he copped my style.

"Here I am, and it's Spring! I'm heading for the forest at a chipper gait. My tennies are soggy with spring dew, and the wee beasties of the woodlands are crawling through the wet grass. Oh Ice-cream! Double scoop windows opening guitar cases, only to pick and strum flowers! But hark . . . I'm babbling like a brook."

Babbling indeed! Christ, how would that kind of rancid bat guano go over at Rolling Stone? I bet Jan Wenner buys that type of schlock just so he can pile it in big heaps and set fire to it. If Thompson hadn't pimped my style, he'd be turning out sentimental bombast for greeting card companies. Try and remember that the next time you invite him into your library.



Clancy exemplifies rugby spirit



It gets to be a dirty game



Suffering a temporary sit back



A Set Scrum: For minor penalties not deserving a penalty kick, a set scrum is awarded to the opposition in which the first row of each team binds shoulders with the other and the ball is put into the alley between them.

RUGBY:

Rugby is a relatively new word to most people in Stevens Point. The Point rugby team is trying to introduce this sport to the area and let everyone know there is an alternative to the competitive rat race of our leading American sports, baseball, football, basketball and hockey.

In rugby, there are no substitutes, therefore a person is not demoralized by having to sit on the sidelines waiting for a chance to play. Anyone who has been in that situation knows the feeling and it can lead to disillusionment with the team and a loss of self confidence.

The action in rugby is fast and continuous. The players stop only when there is an obvious rule infraction, when the ball goes out of bounds, or when someone scores. All laws of the game are designed to facilitate smooth movement and to make the game proceed with little interruption. An advantage rule was added to make it possible for a rule to be broken by one team and if the other team gains an advantage by that infringement, the referee will allow the game to continue unabated. This reflects a no-hassle policy inherent in rugby teams.

Rugger are especially known for their sportsmanlike attitudes on and off the field. They are also known for their rather boisterous parties after a good game.

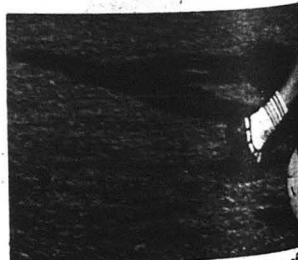
Tradition is an important part of a rugby team. Some traditions have been borrowed directly from the British. The British terms for the different player positions, rule infringements and all other things related to the game are used. In general, the rugby team is a social organization interested in playing an active contact sport. For example, it is customary to buy the opposing team a few beers after the game thus leaving any bad feelings on the playing field.

The rugby team in Stevens Point was first introduced to this community about a year ago by Todd Tiff. In the beginning, a lot of misunderstandings were formulated which led to misconceptions of the game as well as the club itself. It all boiled down to the fact that those people interested in the sport had little desire to organize a club. But after a lot of PR work by Tiff, plus a host of parties, the Rugby team became a reality.

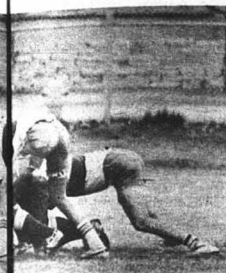
Eventually the rugger gathered enough players to form a team and set out to challenge other teams in the state and even one team from St. Paul, Minnesota. The first few games drew small crowds ranging from five to six spectators, mostly wives or girlfriends. As the season progressed, the popularity of the games increased as did the size of the crowds. All the spectators had a good time even though many of them didn't have the slightest idea of what was going on. The parties following the event are even more difficult to understand with all the singing and dancing that takes place.

To date, the team consists of 35 members who have put in a lot of work, made many friends and had a good time. They have made the infant club a success and given the sport of rugby a foothold on the campus.

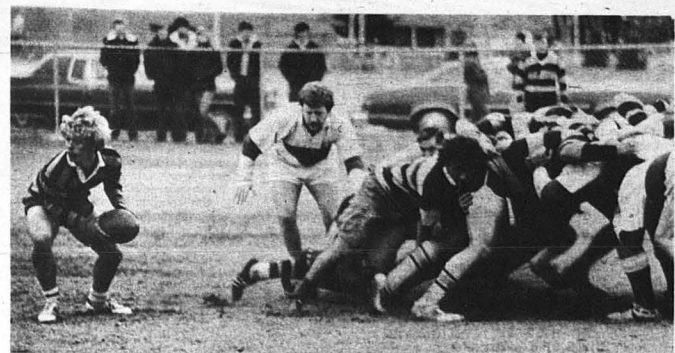
When a football field is utilized more people can participate than in any other major team sport. Thirty-one people are on the field participating at one time, including the referee.



The ball enjoys one of its few moments at rest



photos by Matt Kramer



Ball kicked back from scrum is fielded for play

IT TAKES BALLS

Mini-rugby, take-off from rugby, is also catching on. Mini-rugby is a scaled down version of standard rugby-only for kids. With the closing of the leadrome, a number of people have shown an interest in replacing children's hockey with mini-rugby. There is an added advantage since less equipment is required than that which is used with the major sports.

All the negative aspects of the usual team sports are virtually absent in rugby. There are very few injuries because only the man carrying the ball may be tackled.

The game involves a number of other rules, but most people manage to get by quite well on the basics they pick up in one practice session. The conversion from football to rugby is simple. You can't throw the ball forward or run interference for the ball carrier. In this game, you are running a lot. It's fun, tiring, and good sport.

Rugby dictionary

Goal: a kick through the uprights; worth three points. May be a place kick or a drop kick.

Hooking: the act of pushing the ball backwards with the foot, or "heeling" the ball.

In Touch: out of bounds.

In Goal: the end-zone part of the field where a try is scored.

Knock On: occurs when a player knocks the ball forward, toward the opponent's goal.

Penalty Kick: a kick awarded to the non-offending team following an infringement of the rules. May be a drop kick, place kick or a punt.

Ruck: formed when the ball is on the ground and one or more players from each team close around the ball to contest possession.

Touch-Down: the act of a defender grounding the ball in the in-goal before an attacking player can score with the ball.

Try: the act of grounding the ball in the opponents in-goal. Worth four points. Followed by a two-point kick conversion attempt.

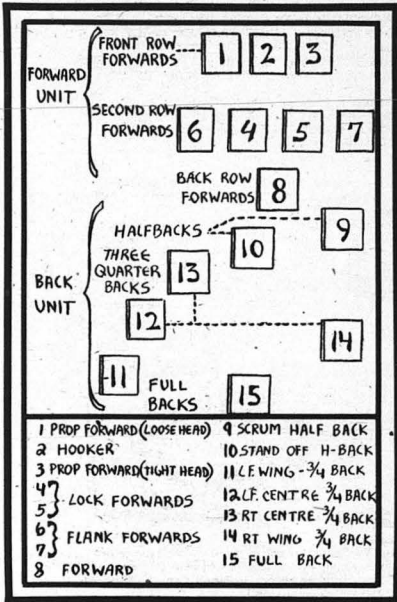
Off Side: in general play, the player is in an off-side position when he is in front of the ball after it has been last played by another player of his team.

Binding: the act of the teammates grasping each other around the back, shoulder or uniform.

"Up and Under": a high kick taken by an attacking team, to gain tactical advantage by putting an opponent off balance.

"Mark": the place where a free kick or penalty is awarded. A player yells "mark" when signalling for a fair catch. If a mark is awarded, this player may then try a free kick.

Drop Out: happens after a Touch Down or after the ball crosses the dead-ball line.



It takes more than power to play rugby

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 1

History Dept. Open House, 4-6 PM (Grandma's Kitchen)
Arts & Lectures: LUIGI'S DANCE RESIDENCY, 8 PM (Jenkins Theatre)

UAB Film: SCARECROW, 8 PM (Allen Center)

Hansen Hall Square Dance, 8-11 PM (DeBot Center)

UAB Concert: MARSHALL TUCKER, 8 PM (Quandt Gym)

UAB CH: DAVE PARKER, 9-11 PM (Coffeehouse)

April 2

UAB CH: DAVE PARKER, 9-11 PM (Coffeehouse)

April 3

Delzell Hall Easter Brunch, 11 AM-1 PM (Grandma's Kitchen)

Senior Honor Society Last Lecture Series, 7 PM (125 A-B)

UAB Video Beam Showing, "WOMENS' ISSUES", 8 PM (Comm. Rm.)

April 4

Pol. Sci. Assoc. Lecture: GERALD TANNEBAUM, 6:30-8 PM (125 A-B)

UAB Courses & Seminars: HYPNOSIS, 7-8 PM (Green Rm.)

RHC Film: EASY RIDER, 8 PM (Allen Center)

April 5

UAB Creative Arts Photography Display, 8 AM-3 PM (Concourse)

Pol. Sci. Assoc. Luncheon, 11AM-2PM (Formal Dining Room) & Lecture:

GERALD TANNEBAUM, 10 AM-11:30 AM (Comm. Rm.)

UAB Courses & Seminars: TYING SMALLER TROUT FLIES, 7-9 PM (Nicolet Rm.)

UAB Movie: FREEBIE & THE BEAN, 7 & 9:15 PM (Wis. Rm.)

Univ. Film Soc. Movie: JUDGEMENT AT NUREMBURG, 7 & 9:15 PM (125 CC)

RHC Movie: EASY RIDER, 8 PM (DeBot Center)

Arts & Lectures: JOSEPH KALICHSTEIN, 8 PM (Michelsen Hall)

UAB AV Program: ROBERT KLEIN, 8-10 PM (Comm. Rm.)

UAB CH: "Open Mike", 9-11 PM (Coffeehouse)

April 6

UAB Courses & Seminars: TRAVEL, 6:30-7:30 PM (Red Rm.)

UAB Courses & Seminars: BASICS OF STEREO EQUIPMENT, 7-8:30 PM (Comm. Rm.)

UAB Movie: FREEBIE & THE BEAN, 7 & 9:15 PM (Wis. Rm.)

Univ. Film Soc. Movie: JUDGEMENT AT NUREMBURG, 7 & 9:15 PM (125 CC)

April 7

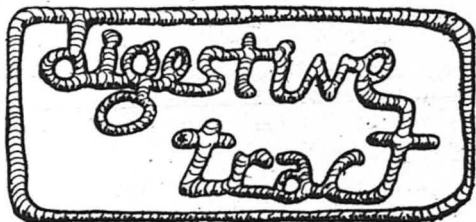
UAB Creative Arts Photography Display, 8 AM-3 PM (Concourse)

Dance Action Belly Dancing Class, 5-7 PM (329 CC)

RHC CH: DAWN OLSEN & FRIENDS, 9-11 PM (Debot Center)

April 8

NO CLASSES



By Toto Sorensen

Hello again! We finally had an opportunity to visit the newest restaurant in the Point area, Happy House. It is located south on highway 51 in Plover in the Reno Motel building across the street from the Sky Club. Happy House specializes in Cantonese food.

Our usual Friday night dinner group does not include an expert on Cantonese food; however, I invited Bee Leng Chua a foreign student from Singapore to join us. We asked that she order the entire meal for us and we were delighted by her selections.

The menu selection was large with the main dishes divided into four categories; Beef, Chicken, Pork and Seafoods.

The Beef and Seafoods offered the largest variety. We were offered the choice of ala carte or dinner. Dinners included egg rolls, soup or juice, fortune cookies and tea or coffee.

In addition to the main dishes Happy House offers eight kinds of Chop Suey, six of Egg Foo Young and six of Fried Rice. Also available are Family Style Cantonese Dinners for two, three or four and more. Family Style is \$5.50 per person and includes several appetizers, at least three main dishes, fortune cookies and tea or coffee.

We ordered Beef Snow Peas, Almond Gai Ding (chicken), Sweet and Sour Pork and Shrimp Kew. One member of our group ordered the Hong Kong Steak (he wasn't a Cantonese food enthusiast).

The meal began with egg rolls. We were each served one egg roll generously stuffed with vegetables and meats. They were served with a delicious sweet and sour sauce. Next we were served egg drop soup to which we were instructed to add soy sauce. It was hot and flavorful.

While waiting for the main dishes Bee Leng demonstrated the use of Chop Sticks. After practicing on packets of sugar we were proficient enough to tackle our meal.

Each of the main dishes was hot and the vegetables crisp. The art of Cantonese cooking requires vegetables to be crisp and hot, not soggy and overdone.

The Sweet and Sour Pork was quite delectable. The meat was tender and the sauce a delightful combination of sweet and sour flavors. This dish con-

sists of deep-fried pork tenderloin, tomato, green peppers and pineapples.

The Beef Snow Peas combined tender beef cuts marinated in onions, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots and mushrooms. This dish had a flavorful beef sauce and the meat was extremely tender.

The Shrimp Kew was a bit of a disappointment. The shrimp were few in number and the sauce had a bit too much cornstarch. The vegetables were however tasty and included pea pods, mushrooms, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots and Chinese greens.

Lastly we tasted the Almond Gai Ding, a chicken and almond dish. This too was flavorful and tender. The blanched almonds were a delicious contrast to the tender pieces of chicken. It was served with Chinese vegetables, bamboo shoots and water chestnuts.

All dishes were served on white rice which enhances the appearance of the meat and vegetables.

The individual who ordered Hong Kong Steak was pleased with the tenderness of the meat. It too was smothered with crisp vegetables.

The meal ended with tea, fortune cookies and almond cookies. We were instructed by Bee Leng that Chinese tea ought to be consumed without sugar or cream. One should enjoy the full true flavor.

We all certainly enjoyed this meal and hope to return soon.



A recent Capital Times article by Anne Beckermann had some interesting news about vegetarians. The most surprising information she gathered was that many famous historical figures were vegetarians including Plutarch, William Shakespeare, Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Louisa May Alcott, Mary and Percy Shelley, Albert Schweitzer, George Bernard Shaw, Leo Tolstoy, Leonardo da Vinci, Upton Sinclair, Ben Franklin, Voltaire and H.G. Wells. It's an impressive list and to it she added several prominent Madison citizens including Police Chief David Couper.

In Stevens Point economic reasons and concern about the chemicals and additives in our foods have caused many people to turn to plants, dairy products, and eggs for their protein instead of meat. This diet is referred to as lacto-vegetarianism by Dick Gregory in his book Dick Gregory's Natural Diet for Folks Who Eat. He goes on to describe vegetarianism which excludes all animal products; vitarianism which also excludes plant seeds, grains, legumes and nuts; fruitarianism which excludes everything except fruit; and finally breathatarianism which excludes everything except air. About this he says, "It is living entirely on a transcendental plane, breathing in pure air, absorbing the direct light and energies of the sun and bathing in pure water....I personally believe breathatarianism to be the highest mode of human living and an entirely possible way of life under ideal circumstances."

Most people, however, relate better to Francis Moore Lappe's more practical and ecological approach. In her book Diet For A Small Planet one of her basic messages is that obtaining protein from meat is both inefficient and wasteful of our land's resources. She explains that "a cow must be fed 21 pounds of protein in order to produce 1 pound of protein for human consumption." And further, most of the protein fed to livestock comes "primarily from sources that could be eaten directly by man."

These facts along with financial and nutritional concerns are pretty persuasive reasons for turning down pork chops in favor of a vegetable cheese souffle. However, elderly people, and people with serious health problems should talk to their doctor before making any drastic changes in their diet. Recipes for A Small Planet by Ellen Ewald has excellent advice and recipes for vegetarian meal-planning.

EQUALITY FOR ALL ...



By Kathy Roberts

A culture is dying and with it a people! Sadly enough very few people have even noticed. It has often been stated that America is fast becoming one large melting pot of many nationalities. While this statement is a positive outlook for the ethnic majority, it is death before birth for the minority. Consider for a moment this short poem:

Why didn't you, why didn't you
Oh God, why didn't you let him live;
another day another week would it
have been different if you did.
Would I have said I love you friend
you are beautiful and you are rare
and I love you and I care. NO! I
would not! I would be afraid...

The assimilation of the Native American peoples into the White society is the primary cause for the slow cancerous death of a once proud and beautiful way of life. When you take away a people's culture and identity there no longer exists a reason for living. Thus an entire people becomes extinct.

The vast cross-cultural differences in American society are what make each individual unique in a special way. Unfortunately the question of time is too often taken for granted until we awaken to find that it is too late. The Native American has made a monumental contribution to this society. Are you willing to let that resource die?

food forum

By: Mike Bartol
Food Service Committee

Are you getting your money's worth out of your food plan? For those of you who are living in residence halls, you are on one of three different types of meal plans; 20 meal, 15 meal, or coupon. Each of these plans has its advantages and disadvantages, but most students don't understand the advantage of the 20 meal plan. This article is designed to supply this information.

The 20 meal plan is the cheapest plan for your food dollar and the coupon plan is the most expensive, with the 15 meal plan in between, if you eat constantly at Debot or Allen. The 20 meal plan costs \$329 per semester for the 1976-77 school year. The student can eat as much and come as often to each of the 20 meals per week as he or she wishes. According to John Garvella from Saga food service the \$329 is based on an attendance factor of 65 percent. This means that the average student only comes to 65 percent of the 20 meals per week, and is only charged for this percentage. Sixty-five percent of 20 is 13, and the average students eat 14 to 15 meals out of 20. If every student on the 20 meal plan came to all the meals the attendance would be 100 percent and the cost for the student would be 35 percent higher or \$500 per semester. Out of 110 days per semester the breakdown per day for the 20 meal plan is \$2.14 for all you can eat. (The additional money goes to the university as a 27 percent rebate for maintenance, utilities, etc.). Saga figures one-sixth the cost goes to breakfast or 36 cents per day, two-sixth for lunch or 71 cents per day and three-sixth for dinner or \$1.07 per day. This is what Saga gets whether you come to the meals or not.

The coupon plan, to show a comparison, costs \$300 per semester which is \$6.10 per day if the coupon holder ate 20 meals per week at Debot or Allen. The breakdown for coupons is as follows: breakfast-\$1.45, lunch-\$2.00, dinner-\$2.65.

Why the price difference in coupon compared to 20 meal plan? The coupon plan has no attendance factor involved because the student pays only for what he or she eats.

So the next time you say "I'm getting ripped off because I missed breakfast all this week and I paid for it!" Remember that's 15 meals you ate that week and you were charged for 65 percent of 20 meals or 13 meals per week. If you eat at least 14 meals per week then it would be to your benefit to stay on the 20 meal plan.



By George S. Meier

Ah yes, the weather, a topic of conversation usually reserved for a couple of frightened students on their first date, and not for an outdoor columnist who has had some forethought on how to woo an audience. Nevertheless, in order for outdoor activities to succeed in '77, the stuff that soaks your boots must fall in fair proportions.

The dry tinderbox conditions in our woods during the bicentennial year forced those of us who had thoughts of hunting, fishing, and hiking back to our homes to dream of rainy days. The DNR placed a ban on the use of Central Wisconsin woods as a precautionary method to reduce the possibility of fire. Last year the fireworks of '76 were not just confined to the fairgrounds, as 22,000 acres of forest and marsh were burned over in our state.

There are no chants or magic spells to insure precipitation for this year, all we can do is afford a smile each time it rains as a prelude to successful days afield.

Last week I promised you some pertinent and useful information and although mother nature does not set a very tempting place in early Spring, Wisconsin does hold a special early Spring trout fishing season—certainly an event to be taken in this weekend by a dedicated few. Jay Reed, Journal outdoor writer, states, "If you want to do something for your heart; if you want to do something for your soul; if you want to walk a path that's steep and rocky enough to deter all but the ones who care enough, then you'll come north to the Brule and the Sioux and the Siskowitt and the Flag and the others." This is a chance to join other die-hard anglers in hope of coming to grips with a steelhead trout as they make their way up the streams that lead into Lake Superior. An area to work for a steelhead, and probably the most popular is the Brule River where it crosses Hwy. 2 in Douglass County.

The weather conditions for this time of year might not be perfect but recall the old man's reply to the vacationing out-of-state tourist complaining about Wisconsin's climate: "If you don't like Wisconsin weather just wait five minutes, it'll change."



This year has seen the ANTS move in many different directions. When the group was formed it served as a common unifying force for the non-traditional students. The organization began many of the programs that are being actualized now. There has been a change from a social emphasis to a more "behind the scenes" representative working organization. Through this article we will keep you informed of the progress being made within and about ANTS.

With this spring pre-registration all students will have in their packets a card which will ask them if they are non-traditional. The card defines non-traditional, and is your opportunity to be identified so that we can get an accurate appraisal of the number of students on campus. This will assist us in representing your concerns in areas of parking, financial aid, course evaluation, etc.

Through this article you will be informed of evening advising sessions to prepare you for the pre-registration. In case you did not know, FACS (Faculty Advising Center for Students) is open Monday thru Wednesday evening 5:30 - 6:30 pm, to give you the opportunity to talk with faculty representatives. Stop in and visit FACS.

I have talked with many of you this year, and I trust that because we're getting together we were able to resolve your problem or answer your questions. I invite any of you to call or stop by 104 Student Services or the FACS Office, 105 Collins Classroom Center and ask your questions or give us the chance to assist you with your concerns.

I do have some news for those of you who know two of our early pioneers. Kay Kurz has a new baby boy - congratulations, and Chris Nielsen, who worked at the FACS Office, has temporarily left school because of health reasons. Here are some other announcements:

April 4: The Population, Human Behavior and Food Symposium beginning at 9:00 am in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center. This is an all day affair with speakers who are authorities in their areas of interest. (More in this Pointer). Share this information with your neighbors.

Remember registration help for non-traditional students will be available in room 105 C.C.C. Monday, April 18 thru Thursday, April 21 and Monday, April 25 thru Thursday, April 28, 5:30 - 6:30 pm.

There is an Academic Assistance Program available to you if you are struggling with any of your courses. The FACS Office (105 C.C.C.) has this list as does PRIDE and Counseling. If you are in need of tutoring, check now before it is too late!



Dear Ralph,

I have a problem. I'm a rather "over-endowed" male, and the word's gotten out. Since then my phone hasn't stopped ringing. As I walk down the street the girls whistle and hoot and compare parts of my anatomy to that of a horse. A man can only say no so often. I'm afraid of becoming easy. Please help. I'm desperate.

Peter Longprong

Dear Pete,

I can understand your feelings about becoming easy, and having women exploit you. But after all, God helps those that help themselves. So tell them, you may be easy but you sure aren't cheap. If they want a little they'll have to pay for it. Prices could be similar to those paid for lumber, where you pay by the bored foot. So quit your job and get into business for yourself. It's not only bricklayers who make money laying things out perfectly.

Dear Ralph,

Have you ever noticed the way women, or shall I say girls in Point seem to run around in "herds"? When I go out to a bar, I see the girls all "herded" up in a tight protective circle. Does this mean that they are anti-social, immature or just afraid of the terrible, grabby men of Point. Further proof of the "herd instinct" of Point girls can be seen from observing Mr. Lucky's dance floor. The second a decent tune is played the girls just "herd and flock" up on the floor to dance with each other. But thank God there is a male disk jockey because when a slow song is played the girls have to leave the floor, and this allows them to be vulnerable to being asked to dance with a guy! Heaven forbid!! A girls reputation could be ruined dancing with a guy.

Wondering about the "strange" habits of Point girls

Dear Wonderer,

It's not that the women don't want to dance with guys, although in your case they may make an exception. During the energy crisis, Lucky's had to crank down the heat as many places did. In order to warm up the women had to herd together to stay hot. And so if one of them is hot, then their all hot. Talk to any ol' cowboy and he'll tell you that riding a herd ain't too bad at all. The hotter they are the harder you have to ride them. Next time you see a group of girls instinctively starting to herd, just ride up and lasso the whole bunch while their together. Where two's company and three's a crowd, four or more is bizzarely insane.

The Superquiz

By Randy Wievel and Tim Sullivan

- Which one of the following major leaguers refuses to play baseball on Friday nights and Saturdays?
 - Gorman Thomas
 - Al Hrabosky
 - Jose Cardenal
 - Dan Thomas
 - Sal Bando
- Which one of the following ex-Boston Celtics is not a head coach in the National Basketball Association?
 - Bill Russell
 - Don Nelson
 - Bill Sharman
 - Tom Heinsohn
- Who is the manager of baseball's St. Louis Cardinals?
 - Jim Clark
 - Red Schoendienst
 - Vern Morgan
 - Don Coryell
 - Vern Rapp
- Who led the Kansas City Royals in home runs last year?
 - Otis Amos
 - John Mayberry
 - Amos Otis
 - Otis Campbell
 - George Brett
- Which one of these players was fined \$100 for committing manslaughter in a foreign country, and then was fined \$1000 for smashing a major league team's water cooler?
 - Marvin Barnes
 - Cesar Cedeno
 - Ernie Holmes
 - Alex Johnson
 - Dave Forbes
- Who did Lou Gehrig replace at first base for the 1925 Yankees?
 - Wally Cleaver
 - Mike Kuchinski
 - Wally Pipp
 - Willie White
 - Clyde Klutzz
- Who was the winning pitcher in the last two World Series games won by the Yankees?
 - Jim Bouton
 - Catfish Hunter
 - Don Mansavage
 - Al Downing
 - Whitey Ford
- Which one of the following players was arrested for assaulting a teammate with a tire iron and was later nailed for carrying a concealed weapon in an airport?
 - Marvin Barnes
 - Howard Porter
 - Bob Lanier
 - Ernie Holmes
 - Ralph Simpson
- Who were the only three players to play for both the Milwaukee Braves and the Milwaukee Brewers?
 - Tommy Aaron, Jesus Alou, and Don Mincher
 - Hank Aaron, Felipe Alou, and Phil Roof
 - Wes Covington, Tommy Harper, and Steve Hovley
 - Ray Oyler, Wayne Comer, and Frank Thomas
- Which one of the following players ran around the bases backwards after hitting his 100th major league homer?
 - Dick Allen
 - Bob Uecker
 - Jim Piersall
 - Ken Harrelsen
 - George Fricke

Quiz Answers

1. b - Al Hrabosky
2. c - Bill Sharman
3. c - Red Schoendienst
4. a - Otis Amos
5. c - Cesar Cedeno
6. b - Alex Johnson
7. c - Wally Pipp
8. a - Marvin Barnes
9. b - Howard Porter
10. c - Jim Piersall

Charles' health forces retirement

Monte Charles, who returned winning football to UWSP, announced today he is retiring from coaching because of health problems.

Charles, 47, has been coach of the UWSP grid squad since the fall of 1972 and before that was at UW-Superior for two seasons and UW-Platteville for three seasons.

Charles has been under treatment for lymphatic leukemia since February of 1975, and while his condition has remained quite stable he said pressures of the profession don't "bode well for the long haul."

The University intends to name a successor soon, according to Athletic Director, Paul Hartman.

Charles said his request for benefits under his income con-

tinuation insurance policy had been approved recently, and his immediate plans are to relocate in a warmer climate somewhere in the Ozarks of Southern Missouri or Northern Arkansas.

Charles, who popularized the passing game in Wisconsin and was called the "ringmaster" of the Pointer's "aerial circus," rolled up a 20-26 win-loss record at Stevens Point. Last fall his charges moved up to a 7-3 mark, the highest win-loss percentage of a UWSP gridiron team since 1961, and the best overall mark since 1967.

The team has been a leader for several seasons in the NAIA statistical department for its passing behind the strong arm of its

nationally-ranked quarterback, Reed Giordana of Kaukauna, who will be a senior next year.

At Superior, his team produced 11 victories and five losses in conference for a second place finish in both 1970 and 1971. In the six years before he went there, the Yellowjackets had scored only five wins.

At Platteville from 1966 through 1968, the Pioneers had 17 wins, 9 losses and two ties his last season, with an 8-1 record the team shared the conference championship and Charles was Wisconsin State University Conference Coach of the Year and runner up for similar honors in NAIA District 14.

Charles is a native of Michigan and holds degrees from Hillsdale College

and the University of Michigan. He coached and was athletic director in Southfield High School in Detroit, Michigan from 1954 to 1964; line coach at Northern Illinois University from 1965-1966 and then moved to Wisconsin.

In his tenure at Stevens Point, Charles was credited with reviving interest in football as well as improving the program. Athletic Director Hartman said he especially regrets the fact "that Monte has to give up his coaching at this time after bringing our team back to a winning season and right up to the doorstep of its first championship in a long time. Monte is very well thought of at the university and we wish him well."

History repeats as thinclads take 2nd to LaCrosse

By Jay Schweikl

As has been the tradition in recent years, the UWSP track team went into last weekend's State University Conference Meet with intentions of being the spoiler. The Pointers' aim was to dethrone UW-LaCrosse, the giant of the WSUC.

History repeated itself, however, and UWSP fell short in their giant-killing task. The Pointers tallied 116 points - 32 more than their nearest foe, yet the UW-Indians ran away with the title, garnering 171 points.

Pointer coach Don Amiot had mixed emotions about his team's showing. "I wasn't satisfied with the team because we had sub-par efforts in several events. I expected 32 points on Friday night, but we only scored 22."

Amiot added that the two mile and shot put didn't pick up the points he thought were crucial.

The head mentor was happy with several areas, however. "I said we'd have to qualify 17 to 18 people for the finals, and we were successful in doing so." He said that his team must

get "hungrier" for a WSUC title, and a greater personal-sacrifice by each member is needed for this.

UW-L chalked up 120 points on 12 first place finishes, and adequate depth accounted for the remainder of their points.

The Pointers - only had two individual champions who picked up 20 points, thus the scoring load was more widespread throughout the team than it was for UW-L.

Some quick calculation indicates that, omitting the first place finishes, the score was UWSP 96, LaCrosse 51. What a difference those winning efforts make!

Following the Indians and Pointers were: Whitewater-84, Eau Claire-76, Oshkosh-60, Platteville-33, Stout-13, and River Falls and Superior with 4 apiece.

Many of the efforts far surpassed the WSUC records because of strategic racing and runners entering several events, among other reasons.

The individual champions from UWSP were both repeaters from last year. All American Dan Buntman

held off a stiff challenge from Scott Bork of UW-L, edging the Indian runner by .1 second in 2:15.5. A tactical pace accounted for the slow time, which is considerable above Buntman's WSUC record of 2:13.

In defending his triple jump title, Dennis Rue popped a 47'11 1/2" leap to outdistance the field by over a foot.

Two records fell in the meet. Platteville's Jeff Mazanec lowered the two mile walk standard to 14:42.0, and Dan Lee of LaCrosse skied 6'10 1/2" in the high jump.

Excluding the two firsts, UWSP's remaining 96 points were garnered with seven 2nd place finishes (56), three 3rds (18), two 4ths (8), five 5ths (10), and four 6ths (4).

Second place finishers for Point were: Tony Delfatti, shot put-51'2" and 1/2"; 880 relay-1:32.8; Mark Johnson, two mile run-9:24.8; Chuck Bolton, 300 yd. dash-32.0; Mike Trzebiatowski, 880 yd. run-1:58.1; Sheldon Reid, triple jump-46'7"; and the mile relay-3:25.5

Finishing third were: Rue, long jump-22' 1/4"; Bolton, 60 yd.

dash-6.5; and Rick Geiring, 600 yd. dash-1:16.1.

UWSP's fourth placers included: Johnson, mile run-4:19.6, and Randy Miller, 600 yd. dash-1:16.2.

Those taking fifths were: Dave Holm, shot put-49'3-3/4"; Miller, 440 yd. dash-51.2; Trzebiatowski, 1000 yd. run-2:17.2; Dan Boudette, 600 yd. dash-1:16.6; and Dean Adamczak, high jump-6'6".

Sixth places were tallied by: Rick Zaborske, mile run-4:25.7; John Fusinato, 1000 yd. run-2:17.6; Dan Stratten, 300 yd. dash-32.9, and Buntman, 880 yd. run-2:00.0

Now that the indoor season has concluded, the Pointers won't have much time to sit back and relax. The outdoor campaign gets underway immediately.

This weekend the team is scheduled to face Northern Illinois and Eastern Michigan at DeKalb, Ill.

The squad then opens a four meet home schedule on Easter weekend, hosting the Sue-Colman Open at UWSP's Colman Field.

Walt Wilmot - Superstar from the past

By Tim Sullivan and Randy Wiesel

The city of Stevens Point, the local university, and the surrounding areas have seen a fair share of major league celebrities. Rick Reichardt, now retired, was raised in the city. Al Simmons, a Hall of Famer, once attended the university, as did Ken Frailing, the Chicago Cub pitcher. Tom Metcalf, from Amherst, pitched briefly for the New York Yankees. Jimmy Delsing, from Rudolph, was a pinch-runner for Bill Veeck's St. Louis Browns' midget pinch-batter, Eddie Gaedel, in 1951. Bill Fischer, from Schofield, was a pitcher for Kansas City, and still holds the record for hurling 84 and one-third consecutive innings without allowing a walk.

However, NONE of the forementioned ball players, with the possible exception of Simmons, who only was here for a short time anyways, can hold a candle to the forgotten major league superstar from Plover, Walter R. Wilmot. Walt Wilmot, as Eddie Doucette might say, was and still is "THE KING" around here. The sad thing is that very few people know it.

Walt Wilmot was born in Plover in 1861. Already, even in birth, Walt had started off on the wrong foot. Rather than having a gala celebration honoring Walt's coming into the world, the nation decided instead to solve a national slavery problem by starting a Civil War. Clearly, history had plotted long ago to sink Walter R. Wilmot into oblivion.

But Walt Wilmot was not to be denied. While Walt's father, Aseal, was busy shooting at Confederates and serving as a sergeant in the Union's Wisconsin Regiment, Company D, 5th Infantry, Walt stayed back home hitting baseballs around Plover. Twenty years after Walt was born, he started some fireworks of his own by blasting baseballs in Ada, Minnesota, where he helped his team win the amateur baseball championship of the northwest.

Rival managers began paying attention to the talented outfielder who combined raw speed and power

In 1882 and 1883 Wilmot played with an independent team at Grand Forks which had the backing of J. Walker Smith, a wealthy sportsman. Little did anybody know that while the car-petbaggers were getting entrenched in the South, Walt Wilmot was preparing for his assault on major league pitchers.

Wilmot made his professional debut in 1884, when he signed with the St. Paul Western League club owned and managed by Bob Hunter. Media sources indicated that such "notables" as Elmer Foster, Charlie Ganzel, Billy O'Brien, and George Spearer were teammates of Wilmot on that club.

In 1885, Walt played under Billy Stroud at Hamilton, Ontario, but returned to St. Paul in 1886, where he performed in the outfield for John S. Barnes' Western League organization for two years. At the close of the 1887 season, Walt hit the big time when he was sold to the National League's Washington Senators. Walt Wilmot had finally arrived, and the rest of the National League quickly took notice of his presence.

Walt emerged as one of the sports great power hitters. In 1889, Walt's 19 triples led the entire National League. Rival managers began paying attention to the talented outfielder who combined both slugging power and raw speed.

A.G. Spalding, owner of the Chicago White Stockings, recognized Wilmot's immense talents. Spalding successfully pulled off one of the most clever one-sided deals in the history of the sport. The quick-thinking Spalding purchased Wilmot's release from Washington in 1890 and signed Walt to a contract calling for \$4250 per season.

The \$4250 contract that Walt signed was phenomenal, as it easily made Walt the highest paid player in the entire National League. By comparison, Hall of Famer Cap Anson, the Chicago manager, was being paid



Walt Wilmot: Pride of Plover

only \$3000 annually. Anson, known then as Adrian C. "Pop" Anson, was handling the managing of Wilmot and the rest of the White Stockings in addition to playing first base for the team, and yet the Plover superstar Wilmot was making a lot more money than the eventual Hall of Famer.

For six straight years, from 1890 to 1896, Walt Wilmot's \$4250 annual contract made him the highest paid player in the entire National League. Another National League team, Boston, tried to get into a bidding war for Walt's services. Frank Sealee, Boston's owner, attempted to buy Walt from the White Stockings. Sealee was willing to give Wilmot a three-year contract calling for \$3450 a season, a tremendous salary that every National League player would have loved to have. However, the White Stockings saw through Boston's money power play and nixed the proposed deal, so Chicago and Spalding kept Walt Wilmot on the team by giving him his annual \$4250.

Walt Wilmot was worth every penny that Chicago paid him. Wilmot's batting statistics clearly show that Walt made a habit of getting on base quite frequently, and that's the name of the game.

In 1890, Walt's first year with the Chicago White Stockings, forerunners to the current Cubs, (the Washington Senators later became the Minnesota Twins), all Wilmot did was lead the National League in home runs with 14. He also batted in 99 runs, which was fourth best in the league. Despite his obvious power, Walt was in no way merely a slugger. 1890 also saw Walt Wilmot steal 76 bases, ranking him fourth in the league. Furthermore, Walt led all National League outfielders in defensive putouts with 320.

Wilmot's incredible 1890 season wasn't merely a lucky, one-shot affair. Indeed, Walt was only warming up.

The following season, 1891, Walt Wilmot blasted eleven homers, good

for third best in the National League. Walt's home run production easily would have been higher, but the pitchers around the league eventually got the message concerning Walt's power and intelligently decided to pitch around him. Thus it was that Walt established yet another major league record, this time for receiving SIX bases on balls in a nine inning game on August 22, 1891. Walt's record still stands on the books today.

Walt Wilmot continued to play like a superstar as the years went along. In 1894, Walt hit .330 and had 74 stolen bases. He drove in 130 runs, which was fourth best in the league. His 45 doubles ranked third in the league. Unfortunately, he also led the National League's outfielders in errors with 41.

The same year, 1894, Walt Wilmot set another major league record. Walt set the mark for the most stolen bases in two consecutive games. Wilmot swiped four bases on August 6, and followed that up by stealing four more on August 7. No other ballplayer has ever stolen eight bases in two consecutive games, not Ty Cobb, Maury Wills, Lou Brock, or anyone else except Wilmot. The feat was a perfect example that not only did Walt know how to get on base frequently, but he also knew what to do once he got there.

A 1974 Sporting News April 6 magazine issue indirectly brought out another incident concerning Walt Wilmot's illustrious 1894 season. The Sporting News Editor and Publisher, C.C. Johnson Spink, editorialized about the mild furor caused in 1974 when the major leagues decided to

have been striving for the perfect baseball for 100 years. (Using the cowhide) is part of the search." It was nice of Geisler to support the cowhide stand, in as much as Geisler is the president of the company that developed the new ball. The company, by the way, is A. G. Spalding Bros., named naturally after A.G. Spalding, the White Stockings owner who gave Walt Wilmot such a lucrative playing contract.

The Sporting News went on to say that the bickering over the cowhide ball during 1974's spring training was nothing compared to the uproar caused by the introduction of the cowhide baseball in the 1894 National League opener in Louisville.

Once again, Walt Wilmot was right in the middle of all the chaos. On that occasion, Chicago Manager Cap Anson flew into a rage after several balls split open and bounced wildly. Anson accused Louisville Manager Bill Barnie of storing the balls improperly.

Despite a Chicago victory, Anson was still steaming after the game. However, Walt Wilmot and the rest of the Chicago players thought the incident was rather humorous. In fact, they enjoyed the cowhide crisis so much that they sent a fake telegram to Anson. The wire said, "To A.C. Anson, Chicago Baseball Club, Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky: Don't play with Barnie's balls." They signed it JAMES A.HART, president of the Chicago club.

The next day, Anson thinking the telegram was real, arrived at the Louisville park with a box of National League balls and demanded that the umpire use them instead of Louisville's. The umpire refused to do so, leaving Anson with no choice but to take his team and walk off the field, thinking he had the Chicago president's backing.

The \$4250 contract that Walt signed was phenomenal, as it made Walt the highest paid player in the National League

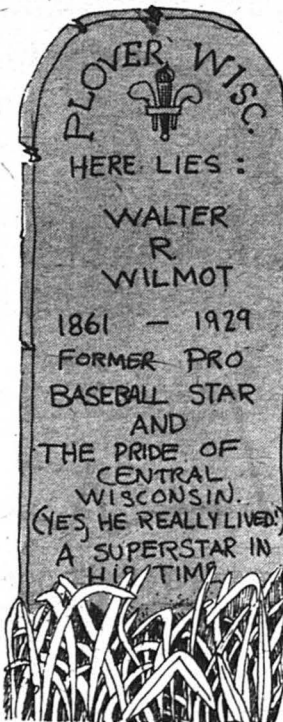
The action cost Chicago a forfeit and \$1000 fine. Anson and Hart were both seething over the incident, but to this day, Anson was never told who it was that sent the fake telegram, thereby causing the forfeit.

Wilmot obtained his release from Chicago in 1896 to become manager of the Western League's Minneapolis Millers. He also played the outfield, and his hitting and fielding helped win the pennant. One of his remarkable feats was hitting three home runs in one game for the Millers, something that rarely happened back in those days.

Wilmot played for the New York Giants in 1897 and 1898, after which he went back to Minneapolis in 1899 as player-manager and lost the Championship by one game to Indianapolis. He played for Minneapolis again from 1901 to 1903 and then bought the Butte, Montana club in the old Northwestern League. Wilmot won two championships for Butte and finally retired to go into the promotion of automobile shows.

Wilmot died in Chicago after a long illness on February 1, 1929. He now lies in the Plover Cemetery.

After all these years as a virtually unknown ballplayer in this area, the Plover superstar is finally being given a long overdue salute. The Stevens Point Softball Association has continued to name a softball league after him in his honor.



use baseballs made out of cowhide instead of the traditional horsehide. The Sporting News quoted two authorities on the subject of the current cowhide baseball: New York Met shortstop Bud Harrelson was against the new ball, saying, "I grabbed it and it felt like the resin bag. I hurriedly crunched it together the best I could."

However, Richard Geisler had a different opinion. Geisler said, "We

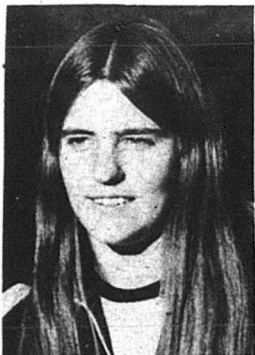
Simon closes out cage career at UWSP

Dee Simon of Deerbrook has blended the fruits of determination, practice and experience into a potent mixture for UWSP womens' basketball team.

Since joining the team four years ago, Dee has twice led the team in rebounding as well as earning the Most Improved Player Award as a sophomore.

Dee best combines her skills under the offensive boards. She scraps for the rebounds, often recovering the ball for an easy inside shot. She gets enough of them to make her the team's second leading scorer and most accurate shooter.

At 21, Dee is the "old-timer" of the team, being the only senior. Because their high school (Antigo) did not have a girls' team, Dee could only play in some pick-up games and against her brother. When she graduated in 1973, she was sure she



Dee Simon

wanted to participate in women's intercollegiate athletics, especially volleyball.

Though she had already been accepted by four other UW campuses, Dee visited Stevens Point during her senior year. "I really liked the people that I met so I applied and came to Point," she explained.

Despite her interest, she never got to play volleyball. Instead she has played field hockey and basketball for four years, and plans on making this her third year of track.

Four years ago Dee's 5'9" made her one of the tallest basketball players. As interest in the sport grew, however, it seems the women did too. "Now I'm the height of most guards," Dee observed.

Though she lost her height advantage, she led the team in rebounding her sophomore and junior years. Since the start of last season she has played next to two highly regarded six footers, Sue Brogaard of Fremont and Becky Seevers of Arpin. All three

have virtually the same rebound totals this year.

The secret to getting the rebounds, according to Dee, is to "anticipate that the ball is not going to go in, go for the best rebound position, and hold it."

One benefit of her experience is that she knows where the best position is and how to get there. Another, Dee said, is that she has "become more aware of where other players are."

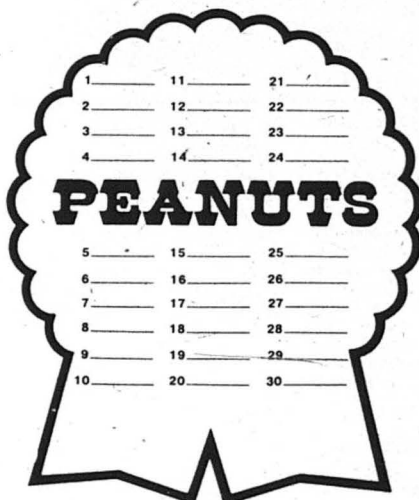
"I've been active in sports because I like the satisfaction of performing well. I hope that when I graduate I find a coaching position so I can give what I've learned to others," Dee said.

Dee is majoring in physical education and minoring in health and math. She plans to graduate in December.

The challenge.

Your challenge is to form as many words of four or more letters as you can by using only the letters in the word below. No names, con-

tractions, slang or plural words are allowed. If you can make thirty or more words, you've met the challenge!



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HEAT PEAT SEAT TUNE SPUN SNAP ANTE SPENT NEST AUNT EAST SANE SATE

Festival draws Wisconsin artists to Point

By Janelle Hardin

The Fine Arts building was transformed from a classroom building into an art lover's haven for a few hours on Saturday, March 27. The occasion was the Fifth Annual Festival of the Arts, co-sponsored by the University Women and Student Wives Association.

The Festival was reminiscent of a European sidewalk bazaar with booths set up in the balcony and courtyard areas of the Fine Arts building. During the course of the day, about a thousand people took advantage of the opportunity to view and buy the works of many Wisconsin artists.

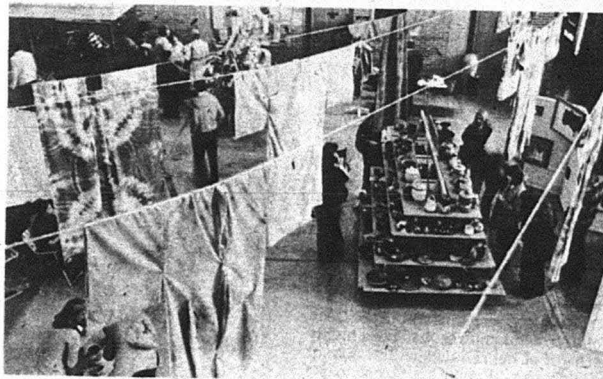
Approximately 60 artists had displays set up at the festival. Several artists came from as far away as Cable, Wis. to attend, while local and student artists made the trip in a matter of minutes.

The art was as diversified as the locations represented, a fact ap-

preciated by Program director Jill Schabel and many of the browsers. Schabel saw the festival as an opportunity for the community and students of Stevens Point to see things they might not get a chance to see otherwise. Included in these displays were wood carvings, oil, acrylic and water color paintings, batik, sculptures, macrame, photographs, leather crafts, pottery, and children's toys. The prices were as diversified as the displays, ranging anywhere from \$1.00 to \$200.00.

Demonstrations were also presented by the artists at the festival. One elderly gentleman created a forest with oil paints, discussing his work with anyone who cared to ask.

Several demonstrations of the Polish art of Paseanka (egg painting) were going on at the same time, with the artists explaining the process step-



Photos by Matt Kramer

Menagerie of arts under cover of batiks

by-step to the crowd that gathered to watch. A leather craftsman showed several children how he made imprints of horses and flowers in his belts.

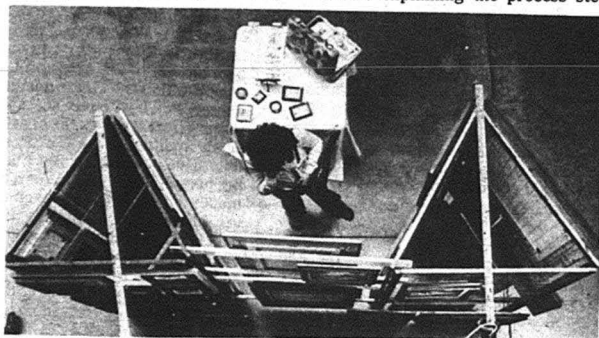
The festival seemed to be just as fun for the artists as the visitors. The artists were an animated lot, ready to talk about anything from the weather to the complicated details of their art work. Many of the artists took time out from manning their displays to visit the displays of other artists. Several of them noted that while the festival this year didn't seem as big as last year's, the quality of the work had improved greatly.

The prospects of a sixth art festival look good, according to Schabel. She was pleased with the variety and

quality of the work displayed this year but would like to see more student artists participating next year. Any student who would like to display their work in the next festival of the Arts should contact Jill Schabel.



Art observed...



Art observer...



UWSP Theater presents
Shakespeare's comedy

By Thomas Jollie

Uproar is coming to University Theatre. The usual decorum of its studio stage will be disrupted when Shakespeare's classic "The Taming of the Shrew", with its scenes of low-comedy rough housing and horseplay, invades the somewhat informal atmosphere on April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 at 8 pm with matinee performances at 2 pm on April 13, 15, and 16.

This lusty Elizabethan romp, directed by Judi Iris makes all plays, movies and television shows about marital bickering that have imitated it down the years, seem like pale, polite tea-parties by comparison.

"The Taming of the Shrew" is the classic comedy of connubial clamor, with its portrayal of a dashing adventurer, Petruchio (played by Mike McGrath) who meets his kicking, biting, yowling bride, Katharine (played by Muriel Bonertz), and tames her to submission.

Advised in advance of her boiling tempers (and her father's money) he boasts that he cannot be daunted by "a little din" and he leads her to the altar after a whirlwind courtship. He begins softening up her thorns by a series of planned humiliations at the very ceremony itself, to which he comes deliberately late, dressed in sloppy clothes and with uncouth behavior, refusing to let her stay for her own wedding's banquet and he

goes on from there, as her fury mounts - until he turns her into a cooing dove.

That, at least, is the way the Shakespeare text reads, but in many presentations of modern times, audiences have been left with the impression that the spirited Katharine may only be pretending submission in order to win her own victory by other means than open war.

Included in the cast is Chuck Hammonds as Katharine's father, her sister Bianca played by Darice Clewell, her suitors Gremio, Hortensio, and Luncetio played by Mike Janowiak, Cole McClary and Spencer Prokop respectively. The Haberdasher portrayed by Thomas Pieters and other characters played by Paul Vogelsang, Tom Williams, Sandi Stein, Tim Zimmerman, Rey Dobeck, John Jordan, Mike Scott, Keith "Tiger" Iris, and Calvin Smits round out a very talented cast.

Assisting the director is Dena A. Green and Technical director, Il Soo Shin. Sets and costumes have been designed by Frieda Bridgeman.

Tickets for "The Taming of the Shrew" are available from the University Theatre's box office week days 9am-4pm or by calling 346-4100. Student tickets are \$1.00 with UWSP I.D. and Activity Card, Public tickets are \$2.00. Students are advised to make reservations now as tickets are already selling out.

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Quandt: barnyard or concert hall?

By Thomas Jollie

Quandt Fieldhouse makes a fine physical education building, but when it comes to doubling as a concert hall, one begins to hear nasty comments from artist and audience alike. "It's a barn" is one such remark and perhaps the most frequent criticism.

Quandt and Berg Fieldhouses are used for everything imaginable, from operas to Indian pow-wow's to presidential speeches. UWSP is devoid of a large concert-lecture hall, creating minor problems for some and major headaches for others, such as UWSP's Arts And Lectures.

Carol Hopper, assistant to the Dean of Arts and Lectures, has been highly critical of the reliance on the Quandt Fieldhouse. "People are forced to use the facility... we have no choice except to go there." She stressed the fact that UWSP needs a large hall of some kind, not just for Arts and Lectures but for all departments that would need its kind of space.

Seldon Faulkner, chairman of Theatre Arts was on an advisory board to the building commission when plans for a 2,000 seat auditorium were cut from the budget. Faulkner suggests its deletion was caused by enrollment figures in 1966 and a great cut back in building budgets.

One reason Stevens Point never sees major concerts is the fact that there's no place in town to seat 4,000 people. A state-based concert

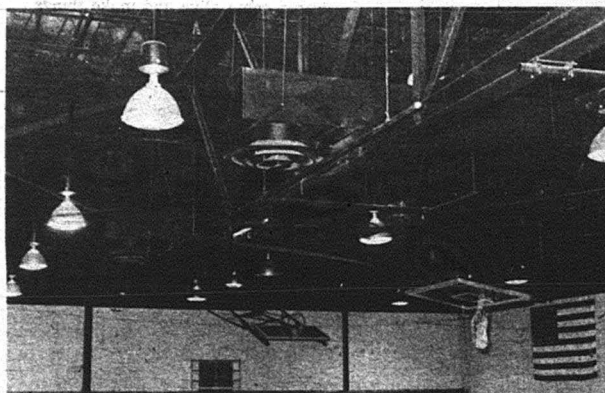


Photo by Rob Vidal

Quandt's ceiling...source of bad acoustics

promoter said, "Concerts begin to work well when capacity starts reaching 4,000, we can lower the cost of the ticket and usually come out ahead, that's why we work mainly in Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Eau Claire."

Talk of past and future plans for auditoriums doesn't solve Arts and Lectures problems in Quandt, the massive acoustical black holes in the ceiling that distort and obliterate sound, or the costs of transforming Quandt into a concert hall, and the lost class time experienced by the Physical Education Department.

The idea of an alternative performance area has not been

overlooked by Carol Hopper and her student committee, especially this year as the non-aesthetic dimensions of Quandt seem to be one factor relating to smaller audience-turn out. One workable opportunity would be to use the auditorium at the new Sentry complex on the north side of Campus. "We are going to investigate using Sentry and we do want to use Sentry." She went on to explain that there would be many problems that would and could be solved to actually use Sentry.

Another alternative is to try and improve Quandt. "Make it more equal for both users," she explained. One idea that is close to happening is

a set of gates to section off areas thus allowing plenty of locker space during an Arts and Lectures event. Another idea involves hiring a sound engineer to test Quandt's acoustics and install an acoustical shell to direct sound. But that doesn't solve the seating problem nor the set up. The only real answer is an auditorium.

Arts and Lectures needs an auditorium to operate from, but they "aren't the only department that does," says Carol Hopper and any effort towards an auditorium in the future will prove fruitless unless the departments get together on the subject.

"We are becoming more and more limited by dates, and what we can bring to Stevens Point." One example is a major orchestra which will no longer play in fieldhouses.

Carol Hopper and her student committee are struggling to improve Quandt; they fear losing the high quality of the Arts and Lectures program that they have nurtured into a success. They have not started a major effort towards the construction of an auditorium at UWSP because they have no backing. But Carol Hopper herself would like to see a study of money spent by all departments to use Quandt over the years and compare this to the costs of a new auditorium. There still remains that spark of hope which someday may be taken up and built upon.

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Film Recalls Trials at Nuremberg

By Tony Mann

After World War II, Stanley Kramer made a powerful, persuasive film on the issue of guilt in Nazi Germany. It is *Judgement at Nuremberg* and can be seen April 5 and 6 in Rm. 125 of Collins Classroom Center at 7:00 pm.

The issue involved is deceptively simple in basic moral terms, yet highly involved and perplexing when set against hard realities; that is how much responsibility and guilt the individual must bear for crimes committed or condoned on the order and in the interest of the state.

Judgement at Nuremberg emerges as a double-edged issue when the interest of those who seek justice arises. They are urged to compromise their moral convictions with responsibility falling by the wayside.

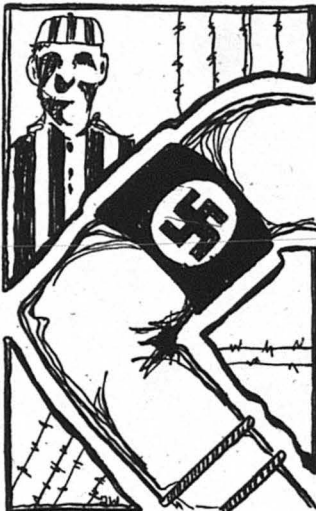
However, with the logic and fervor of advocates for humanity, and with the clarity and firmness of the judges who sat in the trials, Stanley Kramer and his writer have kept the issue exalted.

They have cut through the arguments, the sentiments for mercy, and the reasonings for compromise, and have created and communicated a sobering message to the world.

Mr. Kramer has centered the bulk of the action in this film at the courtroom at Nuremberg. The courtroom battle is a battle between a hammering prosecutor, a stubborn defense attorney, and an American Judge who symbolizes fair play. The defendants incidentally, are a group of former German judges supposedly sworn to uphold the ideals of justice. Thus judges are being judged in this trial.

As the case continues, Mr. Kramer and his writer rely on arguments to ignite the explosive ideas. They have one witness played by Montgomery Clift, who testifies to his sterilization on the order of one of the judges on trial. Irene Hoffman who is played by Judy Garland is accused of "racial contamination" with an elderly Jew.

Major conflicts arise between the American prosecuting attorney, played by Richard Widmark who cuts at the character of the men on trial and their defense attorney, masterfully played by Maximilian Schell. These confrontations make the



drama come alive and make things for Judge Dan Haywood, played superbly by Spencer Tracy, most trying.

Intertwined with the courtroom action are interludes which describe the American Judges' endeavors to understand the German people. Through Marlene Dietrich, a widow of a German General, we get the aristocratic anti-Nazi perspective. From cafe and beer hall visits he gets the feeling of the old time German culture.

In the end the accumulation of drama collides with the issue when Burt Lancaster, who plays the main defendant, weakens and admits his guilt. Then the tension is drawn to

resolution in a question of compromise for the sake of not offending the German people, needed in the "Cold War".

Within the film there are excellent performances by the cast. There are questions of moral responsibility of political and religious powers, thoughts on the weakness of people and a terrifying look at concentration camps. The film manages to say much but there is still more to be said.

The film is brilliantly done by Producer-Director Stanley Kramer, who has also done such films as *The Defiant Ones*, *Ship of Fools*, *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, World* and *Guess Who's Coming To Dinner*, as well as other films.

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TONIGHT, APRIL 1

Allen Center Upper 8:00 P.M.

Quartet induces euphoria

By Gary Aylesworth

On Sunday, March 27th The Rymour Quartet played to a sparse but attentive audience in Michelson Hall. Those of us who braved the fog and rain that afternoon were treated to one of the finest performances that this writer has ever heard at UWSP.

The group, Donald Zimmer and Jeffrey Cox-violin, Jeffrey Showell-violoncello, and Fern Glass-cello, opened with Mozart's String Quartet in D, a work that is especially characteristic of its composer, exhibiting a balance of classical restraint and bold impetuosity. Although this is one of the most frequently performed pieces in the literature for string quartets, the Rymours played it with unusual freshness and vitality. Especially pleasing was first violinist Donald Zimmer's dynamic attack and fluid articulation.

The second half of the program featured a work that I consider to be one of the crown jewels of French Impressionism: Ravel's Quartet in F. This piece is one of the most hauntingly beautiful in all of music, with its dreamy undertones and bitter-sweet emotion. Working superbly together, the four artists achieved moments of true intimacy with the listeners, and aroused in this writer a feeling that verged between melancholy and euphoria—a feeling that attests to the Rymours' sensitivity to the subtle potentialities of the piece. Fern Glass' handling of the difficult pizzicato passages laced throughout the second and fourth movements highlighted this extraordinary performance. The only regrettable thing about the Rymours' music is that so many missed it because of inadequate publicity. Maybe next time.

Some Last Questions

What is silence?
one cannot touch silence.

What are the hands?
ancient dances made of sign language.

What are the eyes?
stones that were once falling stars

What is the heart?
"The heart, a root planted in the earth."

What are dreams?
dark cocoons growing ghostly wings.

What is winter?
snow falling on green grass.

Who are the trees?
they are the survivors who hold up the sky.

Corey Wille

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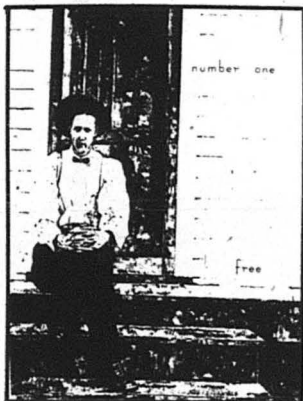
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UWSP Literary Quarterly Debuts

Number One, edited by Don Romundson, 83 pages, free.
Reviewed by Richard Behm



Another undergraduate literary magazine. So What? Why should I read this, let alone write a review of it? Who's going to care anyway? Few are going to read the review, and few are going to pick up (IT'S FREE!) and read the magazine anyway. So, why bother? I've got better things to do with my time. Perhaps Frank O'Hara was right when he said that "Nobody should experience anything they don't want to, if they don't need poetry bully for them. I like the movies too."

I normally try to avoid such abstract posturings, and like most of us, I muddle through. But somehow, I could not help but consider the above questions as I agreed to write a review for Number One, a new literary magazine published by the University Writers with some funding

by the UWSP student government. Yet, once I began to read the work in the magazine, I realized that there are compelling reasons to read Number One and to ask others to do so. No, there probably aren't any poems, stories, or essays that will make the Norton or Oxford anthologies, but there are clear voices of young writers; voices striving, in the words of Robert Duncan, to express the inexpressible. There are voices here to which we should all listen.

One of the unfortunate hallmarks of too many undergraduate literary magazines is that they tend to be beautiful packages for a shoddy inferior product; that is, they are often professionally and expensively produced, but the content, the articulation of the vision, is disappointing and amateurish. Such is not the case with Number One. Editor Dan Romundson and his assistants, Ken Engel and Marge Larsen are to be commended for their selection of materials.

Perhaps the most unusual aspect of Number One is the very diversity of its selections. Not only is there considerable variety in the styles of poetry and fiction presented, but there is also an interesting representation from other genres, including Dave Engel's intriguing personal essay "Walden Harvest," Gary Aylesworth's piece of literary criticism on Sophocles' Oedipus, Robert Borski's long science fiction mystery "Requiem Binarius," and Ken Farmer's argumentation essay on the abortion controversy. The inclusion of these various modes of writing is gratifying and challenging as too often we are inclined to limit the concept of "creative" writing to poetry and fiction. All writing is, by

definition, a creative process, and the activity of the creative mind is always evident in the best essay writing, literary criticism, and even in technical and business writing, for that matter.

The poetry contained in this first issue is good. Michael Cashin's two poems, "Tiny Weavers" and "Night Is the Longest Tunnel," are fine examples of the personal lyric. The rhythm of the language and the images are very strong as shown in the following stanza from "Night Is the Longest Tunnel":

"I count my ribs.
travel north
to my clacking heart,
my soft throat
where dust and dreams and
long, low whistles catch
like a hobo's dinner."

Mary Jo Shaney's poem "evolving at the speed of leisure" works within the colloquial tradition of American poetry as she captures the rhythm and the wit of folk dialect. M. Larsen's "Tattooed Lady" and Bettijo Thompson's "Tar Babies" manage to present metaphysical concern without becoming metaphysical treatises. The surrealism in "Tar Babies" works very well:

"they brought the set first
into a black vacuum,
luminous chairs and benches that
floated.
and then they brought the people,
translucent dwarfs with distorted
faces
who floated on the chairs and benches."

The fiction selections, in addition to Borski's "Requiem Binarius," include Kurt Busch's "Candles by the Side of the Highway," and Mark McKinney's "Sweet Perfume." Busch's story is a piece of realistic

fiction that opens with poetic imagery:

"Alberta has a moon so large the sky strains to hold it. Pressed against the ragged black outline of mountains, it stands, silent storm of reflected light. The tips of the pine trees catch the light and allow it to flow down the length of the coarse green skin."

McKinney's story is described as "an idyllic look at fantasy." It is full of pastels and shadings, and reminds one of impressionistic painting. The fleeting effects of light and atmosphere create the overall impression. McKinney's story stands in interesting contrast to the three-dimensional realism of Busch's writing.

Borski's science fiction story about a psychopathic killer maintains suspense and shows considerable skill in controlling a long narrative. This is an ingenious story which accomplishes what the best science fiction must do: it weaves a tale set in the future but firmly and convincingly grounded in the present. It is fantasy based on fact. It is tempting to quote extensively from "Requiem Binarius." There are many fine passages, full of interesting language, effective imagery, convincing dialogue, and evocative description. But instead of quoting, I would simply say, read it and you will enjoy it.

In fact, read all of this first issue of Number One. It is not that the magazine is without flaw: certainly more funding would have allowed the editors to make a more attractive package. But small literary magazines must be judged on their content. And in this respect, Number One is a success. There are fresh voices here; there is talent growing—read, listen.

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Lost and Found

Lost: Yellow wind poncho that folds into a pouch. Lost Fri., March 11. Call 344-8548, Ralph.

Personals

Kathleen - Happy Birthday from all your friends here! You're going to find your place in the sun someday soon. Have a nice day! Maura D.

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Announcements

The "Public Administration Student Organization" will be electing next year's officers at the April 6 meeting, 4 pm, in the Mitchell rm., UC. Everyone is invited.

The study lounge in the UC will be closed Saturday, April 23, from 5 pm to 1 am. The Formal Dining room, just east of the lounge will be open and available for any student wishing to study there.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile, sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, will be on the UW-SP campus April 4 from 11 am to 5 pm, April 5 from 10 am to 4 pm, and April 6 from 10 am to 4 pm. Blood donors and volunteers are asked to sign up at the Univ. Cen. Information Desk.

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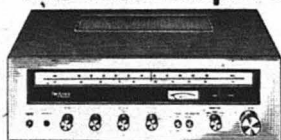
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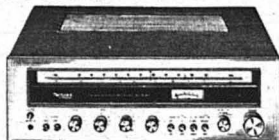
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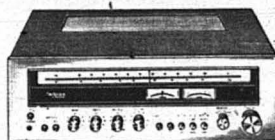
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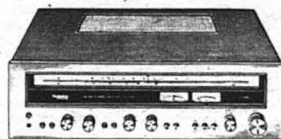
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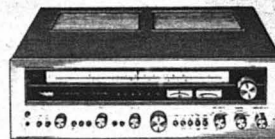
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SA-5760	165 watts per channel, min. RMS at 8 ohms, from 20-20,000 Hz, with no more than 0.08% total harmonic distortion	78dB	1.8uV	MONO: 12.8dBf STEREO: 35.7dBf	80dB	45dB at 1kHz 38dB at 10kHz

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