Inside...

SUMMER WHIMSY
with Uncle Bob

RACIAL ASSAULT
Some unanswered ?'s

ERA: What now?
Will we overcome?

...And More
"This is the game, and that is how it is played." – Nigerian official, Mahmud Bauchi

Assault still poses unanswered questions

Racially bigoted yahoos exist in every community and Central Wisconsin certainly has no exclusive title on ugly acts of prejudice. However, the brutal assault of four Nigerian exchange students several weeks ago at the Outer Limits tavern raises fundamental questions more pressing than what parties administered the beating.

Although the Pointer wholeheartedly agrees apprehension of the assailants should be a high priority, a larger one than it currently appears to be with some local law enforcement officials, we are more concerned about several derivative issues. In particular, the following questions are troublesome:

Why did it take so long for the incident to be publicized? Nearly a week passed after the assault before any public disclosure was made, and this was released only after a Pointer reporter shared his notes with a state media liaison. Would the story have ever left police files if the reporter had never become involved?

Furthermore, if this story conceivably could have been lost in the bureaucratic shuffle, could that have also happened to reports of other racially motivated threats and incidents? Dr. Marcus Pang, advisor to the foreign exchange students, confirmed that some of his advisees would rather not even report prejudicial dealings for fear of reprisal or lack of confidence that action will be taken. Is this why the amiable Dr. Pang didn’t come forth to the news media sooner with news of the beating?

Why did the investigating Nigerian embassy official go on public record as finding no racial motivation behind the attack, when less than twenty-four hours before, he had threatened as a last resort, to have his country pull all Nigerian students out of the UW system? Along a similar line, why did the NAACP fill one night’s headlines with vigorous demands for a detailed outside investigation of the incident and then wait several weeks before speaking out again? Will their investigation in early August be more thorough than Ambassador Bouche’s?

Currently, the local police administration is conducting an in-house investigation of the way the incident was handled. The Pointer hopes those in charge remember that a parent must reach back for an extra helping of objectivity when evaluating his or her family members, and deal with their fellow officers accordingly.

 Likewise, the review board proposal thought up by Chancellor Marshall and Mayor Halteman undeniable as a prudent first step toward handling any future occurrences of this nature. The board by itself though is not sufficient to address the problem of local racial attitudes which have been reinforced in some corners of town since the city’s frontier days. Continued scrutiny of area business practices as they relate to minorities with the implementation of student boycotts against offenders should also be pursued along with efforts at race-relations education. City and university leaders should not put enrollment and consumer figures ahead of moral integrity when it comes to disclosing or combating racist problems.

Regardless of what forms of social chaos exchange students are familiar with in their homelands, we owe them the American ideal when they attend our educational institutions. As intolerable as the Nigerian assault was, if we avoid the natural tendency to push such unpleasant realities out of our thoughts, and use the incident to promote a path to racial acceptance, local harmony between races is an attainable ideal.

Watt evil lurks in the heartland of America

Secretary of the Interior Watt can no longer brush off his ever increasing list of opponents by denouncing them as extremists for the “Vatican” has spoken.

Making what was described as the first political statement in its 34-year history, the Conservation Foundation, or as it’s sometimes called, “Vatican of the US environmental movement” due to its low profile image, has joined in the cries against the Reagan administration’s “single-mindedness” on environmental issues.

The foundation raised the issue in a 400-page State of the Environment report which blasted the administration’s “how can we cut costs” approach on every major environmental issue, taking an exception to the severe cutbacks in the areas of monitoring and research. Surrender, Mr. Watt! Even the conservatives are ganging up against your ecological genocide.

Michael Decha
The mirth of the Irish, the hardworking Americans...

Americans are among the most politically conservative of nations, yet the Irish, according to Gallup surveys, are likely to go to war for their country. Americans have rated themselves left of center, but to the right of the Japanese, Finns, Danes, British, West Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French, Spanish and Italians.

Some comparative highlights of the survey follow:

In a recent survey, Americans ordered by a three judge panel in June, Helbach's congressional district, 47,523 people in Wisconsin-37 percent

Gallup surveys found that Americans rated themselves left of center, but to the right of the Japanese, Finns, Danes, British, West Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French, Spanish and Italians.

Helbach congressional campaign gets underway

State Representative Donald Helbach (Stevens Point) announced that he will seek re-election to the State Assembly, which will be held in the 58th Assembly district.

Helbach, 33, was first elected in 1978 and re-elected in 1980 without opposition and represented all of Portage County except towns of Limwood, Eau Pleine, Carson and the Village of Junction City.

Light of the reapportionment plan ordered by a three judge panel in June, Helbach's district will include the City of Stevens Point, the villages of

Whiting, Park Ridge, Roscall, Fall River, Coloma, Amherst and Amherst Junction, and the towns of Thelen, Sharomat, Sharon, Alban, New Hope and Amherst in Portage County.

Added to his district are the City of Marion, the villages of Big Falls, Iola, Scandinavia and Ogdensburg, and the towns of Dupont, Wyoming, Harrison, Union, Helvetia, Iola, St. Lawrence and Scandinavia in Waupaca County.

Of the total 47,523 people in the district, 7,721, or 16 percent reside in Waupaca County and 40,302 or 84 percent in Portage County, which Helbach currently represents.

The issues are very important to Helbach, says of "property taxes, jobs and state taxes and services.

"Taxpayers won't and shouldn't tolerate property tax increases much longer."

He noted that one of his biggest regrets during the last two years was the failure of the Governor and Legislature to face the issue of taking the school tax off the property tax. A bill he co-sponsored, as well as one introduced by the Representative Committee of which Helbach is a member, failed to win approval.

Helbach is chairman of the Assembly Elections Committee and the Joint Finance Subcommittee on Fuel Assistance. He also serves on the Revenue Committee, State Affairs Committee, Local Affairs Committee and others.

Nuke freeze debated

The Wisconsin Nuclear Freeze Campaign will present a series of events starting on Friday, August 8th, at 7:30 in the Athens Room of the Holiday Inn.

Environmental questions will be asked by panel members from the community, and by the audience. Those questions will be directed to gubernatorial candidates: Wayne Greene, Lowell Jackson, Anthony Earl, Larry Smiley and Martin Schreiber. Mayor Mike Haberman will deliver the opening speech.

And the following day, Saturday, August 7th, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the University Center, here in Stevens Point, there will be a series of environmental workshops, free to the public.

Sam Day of the progressive magazine will give the keynote speech.

List of workshops

Peace Studies—Professors Lee Burress and William Shollen

E.L.F.—Jenny Speicher staff of the E.L.F. Project

Emergency Evacuation is a major concern to the three other Portage County residents to the Legislative Council's Study Committee on Groundwater Management. The committee will meet throughout the year to develop legislation on a groundwater policy for Wisconsin.

In June he was appointed alternate to two other representatives on the Legislative Council's Study Committee on Groundwater Management. The committee will meet throughout the year to develop legislation on a groundwater policy for Wisconsin.
Committee formed

Racial Incident Prompts Quick Response

Efforts to organize a joint University and community advisory committee — in response to the racially motivated beating of a Nigerian student at UWSP at the Outer Limits night club July 18 — have been slowed by planning stages, but Chancellor Philip Marshall expects the committee to be functioning before the fall semester begins.

And when the committee's responsibilities and representation have not been formally determined, Student Government Association representatives and Marshall agree on one point: the committee will need to keep the local business community informed that it is its best interests to treat UWSP students fairly.

Trace Mosley, SGA minority affairs director, a likely committee member said that only as a "last alternative" would he be in favor of a student boycott against any business that was found to be ignoring the welfare of its minority student patrons.

Before that, Mosley said, he would hope the committee could come to a consensus and he would like to see two issues specifically addressed.

"I don't think it has to work on public awareness," he said. "There is a lot of narrowing consciousness in this community."

Mosley said it would be important for the committee to tell people "they can't make judgments on skin color."

"It is too bad something like this (the assault) has to happen in Stevens Point before people get involved," he said. "If we don't work on this problem, we have a problem."

One of the Nigerians suffered permanent damage, "he explained. "It will be up to the committee to keep the Outer Limits bar owner and the police department interested. We need to use this as a symbol."

"If we don't work on this committee to fizzle out," he said.

Mosley recounted several incidents of abuse he has been faced with, the most recent of which he said happened a few weeks ago at the corner of Division and Main streets.

"I was walking down some guys in a pickup truck pulled in front of me, and we were on the same street. They shouted every name you can think of at me," he said.

He also said that in April his life was threatened on the Square. He said he called the police department, but it took 1½ hours before any officers responded to his call.

Mosley's experience with such a slow reaction from the police department, he said, has also convinced him that the department needs to be represented on the committee.

SGA President Scott West and Vice President Sarah Dunham said they look for 34 students to serve on a committee to number between 11-12.

West said he hopes whoever serves will bring "a message that UWSP students won't put up with discrimination."

Both of them see it as a "vocal student forum that safety he should never go to the Outer Limits. The officers, according to Dunham, warned him "they don't want you down here."

Eventually Zdrok and Rogers agreed to escort Adeshina home, following behind him in their cruiser, as he walked toward his Prentice Ave. apartment.

According to Olu Adeshina, one of the three Nigerians assaulted, after Officer Ron Zdrok and attention on racial prejudice on the scene he attempted to explain that he had been struck in the face, and that the people who had assaulted him were still in the club.

Adeshina said the police did not respond to his explanation. He added that when he tried to show them he had been struck in the face, one of the officers said, "I don't see anything."

He also said the officers told him that for his own work as a student boycott; but if problems persist, SGA would be open to supporting a boycott."

Close to home, they said, SGA plans a minority outreach program to get "minority representation on our own Senate.""

Dunham also said the minority student committee would be setting up a control group to enable SGA to track problems UWSP students encounter in the community."

"We need some numbers so we can assess how wide spread the problem is," said West.

SGA also plans to hold a campus-wide open forum to let students speak-out about what kinds of discrimination, they have been subjected to. They also want to help organize the Black Student Union and the Student Government Association, they said, had very little visibility or focus last year.

"I think they are going to play a larger role in the residence halls, another area where SGA has felt that it is not receiving adequate representation against minorities have recently surfaced."

"We want to do some educating on our campus," West said.

Last Friday Chancellor Marshall followed a similar line with regard to economic pressure. He commented that the enormous amount of money UWSP students spend in the area, the committee, he believes can be effective in promoting change in problem areas.

Each week he said, the committee should look for some issues they can focus their "prejudice" that minorities face city-wide.

"I don't see this committee responsive to complaints about fights on the square," he said. "If we get handling cases of mistreatment because of prejudice whether in government body or a retail establishment," Haberman also said, he is "confident that the business community will react favorably" to the committee.

"I think the city and the university are united; the incident has brought us together to think our feelings are the same on this issue. Only a small percentage of the people in the community will react unfavorably."

He also remarked that he did not want "to get into a situation where it becomes the university versus the community."

"I think relations have improved between the university and the city," he added.

Haberman said he had attended a meeting of the Central Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce, and City Councilman Bylin Winiwak, to represent and according to Haberman, both have accepted. Winiwak is also going to play an affirmative action committee.

Haberman also said he would probably approach a local clergyman about a position on the committee.

Of Officers questioned about role

RACISM IN POINT

by Joe Stimson

Did the officers who responded to the Outer Limits that night handle the situation properly? That is one of the questions administration officials in the Stevens Point police department will be asking in the way two of its officers assessed the situation that night.

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The drivers, according to Dunham, warned him "they don't want you down here."

Eventually Zdrok and Rogers agreed to escort Adeshina home, following behind him in their cruiser, as he walked toward his Prentice Ave. apartment.

Initial reports of the incident filed by Zdrok and Rogers, outlining that two Nigerians, Anthony Isue and Nathaniel Ayedatiwa, "had something to do with a coat control" Be Bringing my bike back to the hotel, Bauchi, told him that for the officers to get the students to serve on a committee."

"Everyone had left," he said. He also commented, that in some respects, "it's hard to understand the Nigerians."

Last Friday Huckle said he did not yet discussed the incident with Zdrok and Rogers.

Huckle said part of the problem his officers faced when they responded to the club was the lack of people remaining on the scene."

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Nigerian Rep Plays The Game

by Joe Stimson

Nigerian Embassy representative Muhammad Bauchi, in Stevens Point July 16 to meet with city and University officials about the incident, told a news conference that focusing on racial prejudice as the motivation for the beatings was inappropriate; but in an earlier interview at his hotel, Bauchi had slightly harsher things to say about the incident and the UWSP.

He said he was surprised at what he described as "race discrimination" against area college students, and voiced concern whether the racial attitude the Nigerians faced would "spread out of control."

He also commented that "as a last resort I would want my government to consider withdrawing Nigerian students from the UW-system."

In his Friday news conference Bauchi echoed the direction of his concern. "We should talk about racism," he said. "Nigerians..." Continued on page 5
Nambians coming to Point

The United Nations has chosen the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point as one of its five regional centers in this country where it will send students from the developing African nation of Namibia.

Two UN representatives with a delegation of students will arrive here next month and meet with university officials.

Why was UW-SP chosen? Because of its well organized and oriented foreign student program which the UN officials said they were familiar about by officials at UW-Madison.

Did the officials have concerns over the recent incident here in which several black students from Namibia were attacked after meeting in a local tavern? "Absolutely not," said Marcus Fang, foreign student advisor.

There have been no violations of UN rules, which has been here several months and are not discouraged by the incident. The students must remember that these students have been dealing with life and death situations in their country, and when that happens you get things in perspective.

UN is a relatively new name for what used to be Second World. What used to technologically be a UN protectorate is now controlled illegally by South Africa.

Many people from Namibia have fled their homeland and are living in such places as Zamibia and Angola. The government of Namibia is known as the South West Africa People's Organization and is in exile, too.

Nahas Angula of Lusaka, Angola, a students of the UN's technical education office, and Denis Lawrie of Newcastle, England, a UN adviser for engineering, was visiting the university during their visit here that they will sponsor four more Namibians next year.

The UN has sent Namibian students to universities in many nations, but few have been assigned to campuses in the United States.

Those students who are pursuing careers in mining eventually will transfer to UW-Platteville. But some are expected to major in business or education here in such fields as economics-business and pre-professional.

"I think it is exciting we have been given a chance to be a part of the education of people who will be forming a new world nation," said Scott Bentley, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's student advisor. "I think we have been given a chance to bring the education of people who will be forming a new world nation. We should consider this a privilege that they sought us out. When they (the students) go home and tell their friends, relatives, consultants, they probably will think of us," Fang said.

"The programming is being boosted not only by the UN's. selection of UW-Stevens Point but also by the Malaysian government's decision to officially sponsor students here. An additional 30 Malaysian will be arriving this fall bringing the total number from that country to about 60 in Stevens Point. The students are not sponsored by their government.

The UW system's total foreign student population will be about the same as it was last fall, according to Fang. There will be decreases in the ranks of Vietnamese students who are out-of-state tuition is becoming too high for them, he reported.

A Wisconsin student will pay about $350 in tuition and fees to attend UWSP per semster during the next academic year; however, out-of-staters, including foreigners, will be assessed three times that amount. The charge is about the same throughout the UW System. A student from a nation where out-of-state tuition is too high for them, will not be discouraged to attend Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

But the financial aid situation for foreign students is organized and one of the reasons why UW-SP was chosen, according to Fang and is resulting in a problem among foreign individuals who pay their own way.

There is not evidence to show that there are any organized cases of racism in this part of the world. It is not a racially motivated incident, it could be said that the two student officers were not racially motivated, and commented that what happened to the Nigerian students was caused by "troublemakers." But the financial aid situation for foreign students is organized and one of the reasons why UW-SP was chosen, according to Fang and is resulting in a problem among foreign individuals who pay their own way.

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Cosmic Debris by Michael Daehn

C.B. or not C.B.

In the wake of the recent defeat of a UW faculty collective bargaining bill, a study that's surfaced in a national magazine is raising some eyebrows. According to a report that had been prepared solely for internal use by the American Association of University Professors' collective bargaining committee, college and university professors represented by a faculty union earn an average of nearly $1,200 a year more than professors on non-unionized campuses.

However, the University of Wisconsin economist who headed the committee said the data may reflect differences in the kinds of campuses that tend to have collective bargaining contracts rather than the value of faculty unions. He claimed "the AAUP may represent better, higher paying institutions." The Chronicle of Higher Education obtained the report data and printed the information in their last issue.

"Don't walk" with headphones

The hills may be alive with the sound of music, but if you live in the UWM Village, N.J., you won't be scaling them with your headphones. "Fuming" to be the first in the nation to do so, township officials approved an ordinance last week to prohibit headphone wearing on the streets.

The ordinance permits pedestrians to use headphones on the sidewalks, but when he steps over the curb into the street, he must leave the world of his radio or recorder and return to audible reality. The resolution, which was passed without dissent, mandates fines of up to $50, 15 days in jail or both.

Even representatives of the local music community seemed pleased. For instance, Eugene Tironne, manager of the Woodbridge Stereo Center, said: "Music is captivating, and if you have headphones on, you're taking away one of your senses. I hate to see people in the highway jeopardizing that"

They're late, they're late, to prevent a terrible fate

Three years ago, Congress ordered the Veterans Administration to investigate whether the use of Agent Orange and other defoliants used during the Vietnam War harmed American GIs and entitled them to special compensation. The study is still waiting to be launched.

To date, an agreement on what scientific protocols or criteria will be used hasn't even been reached.

Many Vietnam vets who fear they have contracted ailments ranging from skin rashes to cancer through contact with Agent Orange, claim the VA is stalling because of the agency's expressed concern that the study could result in costs to the government of untold millions if direct linkage was shown. So far more than 80,000 vets have filed complaints.

The director of the VA's Agent Orange program, Maurice Lefkow, countered by saying the stalling claims "are politically motivated and absolutely false."

Celluloid licks

And now for two stories that are completely different. Producers of the latest Monty Python film say they may sue two Los Angeles television stations that showed an ad for the movie because they found it in questionable taste.

Martin Lewis, producer of "The Secret Policeman's Other Ball," said the rejections constitute "completely unnecessary censorship" that is beginning to damage us.

The ad features Python's Graham Chapman wearing a jacket, vest and tie and sitting at a desk with a large picture of former President Nixon. Behind Chapman is an American flag.

Chapman says he's from Los Angeles and then urges the movie be banned because "it is easily the most disgusting, base, lewd, rotten, tasteless movie since 'The Sound of Music.' This chick-flick has now disappeared before it turns us all into a nation of perverts."

Chapman concludes, standing up to reveal that between the waist he wears a pink ballet tutu, black net stockings and a garter.

Moviedom's other headline concerns the large number of summer films. An unprecedent 180 million Americans were lured into the theaters last month and one quarter of the more than $500 million paid at the box office was spent on the Steven Spielberg films. Surprise, surprise.

The leading analysts do point out that this summer's magnificent numbers are due to several record-setting periods because it isn't dominated by a single film despite E.T.'s phenomenal showing. "E.T." accounted for 16 percent of the summer's take and its sister film "Poltergeist" for eight percent. "Star Trek II" and "Rocky II" each drew about 11 percent of the business, so 47 percent of the total market has gone to four movies.

Resister No. 2 on "the fight's not right"

Ensten Eller, a 20-year-old Bridgewater College student became the second draft resister to be indicted for refusing to register, while a group of supporters prayed and sang outside the courthouse.

Eller, a mathematics and physics major who is the son of a pacifist minister, joined about 80 of his supporters for a brief vigil outside Federal Court before his arraignment. They stood in a circle, joined hands, prayed and sang until 5:30 p.m.

If convicted, the student faces a possible maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Eller said he did not register because the U.S. government has asked me to do something God would not have me do."

Comet may shed light

A comet that may never have swung near the sun before is speeding across the cosmos for a pass near Earth and scientists hope it may shed light on how the solar system was born.

The comet should become visible to the naked eye in the New England area in early August. It was first spotted by an amateur astronomer in New Zealand.

Scientists say that since the comet has never been seen before, it should still consist of all the materials that were there at the beginning of the solar system. A Massachusetts Institute of Technology research team plans to study the comet Aug. 9-12 using the huge telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

OBAY OPPOSING BIG SPENDING PLANS

ON FOREIGN MILITARY AID

Anyone who has read the papers much in the last several months has probably wondered at least a few times if the whole world wasn't going totally crazy. The Argentinians invaded the Falklands. The Israelis moved into Lebanon right in the middle of the European Summit meetings. And the Iranians waved a peace offer from the Iraqis to end the long and terribly bloody war between those two countries despite the fact that Iraq agreed to withdraw from disputed territory.

What many Americans probably didn't realize as they were getting the latest update on battle positions was that Argentina, Israel and Iran had something in common other than the fact that they are engaged in military activities which our government opposed. All three were fighting with American built weapons.

During the last few years we have strovern American weapons across the world to the point that we are the primary source of military equipment for both sides in many conflicts. American-made weapons seem to be used to defeat troops against their own people, attack countries that are friends and allies of the United States and disrupt world peace and order at least as often as they are used for the purposes intended when our government made them available.

That is one reason why I find President Reagan's request to dramatically increase foreign military aid deeply disturbing. While we are asking REA coops, college students, home buyers and businessmen here in this country to give up subsidized government loans, the Administration is asking that we increase the number of loans available to foreign governments to buy weapons at interest rates often as low as 3 percent. That is about 10 percentage points below what the government would have to pay to borrow money. In most instances those loans cost us more than the actual price tag on the weapons involved.

The recipients of those weapons are frequently not on anybody's list of old and trusted allies of the United States. One part of the new foreign military aid request is to help General Zia in Pakistan buy our most advanced fighter bomber. Only a few weeks ago he refused for twelve hours to send help when the American Embassy in Pakistan was being sacked and burned and the lives of the American diplomats were in grave danger. Marxist military strongman Barre of Somalia broke ties with the Soviets four years ago and now American tax payers are supposed to help his impoverished country buy aerial craft and other weapons.

I will continue to support foreign aid which is important to our long term national security. But when we are selling arms to nations that are in such a lopsided shape at home that a majority of the House of Representatives votes a budget plan calling on the Post Office to increase the postage charged on cassette recordings for the blind, I think we ought to think twice about financing other countries wars with cut rate American loans.

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Survival celebration – Anti-nuke torch blazes bright at Pfifner

by Todd Hotchkiss

An evening of songs, music and marching was the order for the evening as approximately 200 people gathered in Pfifner Park on July 18 for the “Survival Celebration.”

The celebration commemorated the anniversary of the detonation of the first atomic weapon ever exploded in Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

Kathryn Jeffers and Betsy Golden led the evening with a couple of songs familiar to the Stevens Point area citizens. Following this musical meditation, Ducey called "Zen Activism." The first strategy was for each person to know what is going on in the world. To do this, Ducey, "You have to do something that will get you back to the mainstream news."

The second strategy was taking care of your body. "To keep the movement going," continued Ducey, "we must be physically fit" and avoid "sugar roller-coasters, junk food and smog." Ducey felt that as a people we need to develop a "world-class spirituality." The third strategy was for parents to teach their children about the two parts, compassion and self-criticism. According to Ducey we must be the ones responsible for the teaching of the virtues and the rejection of the various life-forms, and accept criticism and failures as part of the learning and growing that constitute the building of the movement.

The United States, according to Ducey, needs to develop a world-class spirituality to avoid the powerful nation in the world. The U.S. must build a way of living that is consistent with the way we are living, that we are compassionate.

"First, we must move together," said John Booth and Scott Neubert, Dr. Jeffrey Patterson, President of the Madison chapter of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, talked about the effects to our health with environmental pollution.

The Counterforce Syndrome is a strategy which the U.S. is using to undermine the deterrence. This strategy calls for the U.S. to target missiles for most of the major Soviet missiles which would prohibit Soviet retaliation in the wake of nuclear war.

The Counterforce Syndrome has forced the Soviets to consider the possibility of using a "launch-on-warning" strategy as its only means of retaliation. Launch-on-warning would mean that the Soviets would launch their missiles once they detected missiles that they perceived to be missiles, had been fired at the U.S. Under these circumstances the Soviets would have only 60-90 seconds to respond. The pressure in this situation would be unimaginable, and the possibility for error is enormous.

Dr. Patterson spoke of the situation in which the U.S. can, and will be able to deliver its arsenal of weapons. Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Western Europe will be able to be delivered in 4-6 minutes. Trident II missiles from Trident submarines will have a delivery time of 12 minutes. Various missiles from the Midwest will have a delivery time of 30 minutes.

Patterson’s conclusion was that people used to work through what he called the "psycho-numbing" of the government line. According to Dr. Patterson, we need to face the arms race and deal with it. This strategy would not go away by ignoring it. The problem will only be alleviated if we as people face the nuclear menace, get to know it and work to get rid of it.

Chuck Mitchell, an often heard speaker of tales and weaver of songs in Stevens Point, acted as emcee. "The night was sponsored by the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, and was addressed by the idea of "the first time" and the human consciousness to destroy the world.

Conzemius told the audience that we must believe in an "infinite sacredness of human life." We must "realize the interdependence on the backs of the poor."

To do this Conzemius felt we must do three things. First we must protest. Second, we must stand up against what we know to be wrong. We will no longer tolerate the present situation." Concurrently we must employ an advocacy for the poor and the other victims.

Finally, we must look for a new vision of what the world is and should be. Conzemius added that the beauty of the new vision must be coupled with determination. Bringing the crowd to its feet Conzemius continued that "I will not let them kill my spirit."

A Candlelight March through the downtown area. The flickering candlelights in the darkness were apt metaphors for an evening devoted to the celebration of life in very dark times.

By Michael Daehn

director claimed, the finance system encourages students to go into high paying jobs, and it's a problem because we have low paying jobs like teaching.

Grover demands freshmen competency

Expressing his frustration with the UW system, various expectations of new freshmen State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert Grover threatened to rate each of the UW campuses by quality. In this way, Grover said it would be possible to let everyone know which is UW-Easy and which is UW-Tough. The superintendent asserted, "There will be a time for a board like this (the Board of Regents) to back away from competency standards."

Grover’s comments followed on the heels of comments by Regent Thomas Fox who complained that competency standards developed by the UW administration seemed too vague.

"I have no doubt that Regent Grover will carry the message (to high schools)," Fox said, "once he knows what the message is. But the board is heading in the direction of having 16 different messages. We shouldn’t have one of four (entering freshmen) requiring remedial work in our institutions."

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UW President Robert O’Neill agreed that competency guidelines were necessary but only a start in a lengthy process. O’Neill also explained that the system as diverse as the UW, it would be a good idea to ask a "heterogeneity of clarity and singleness" in a statement on competencies.

The philosophical discussion led to no particular conclusion.

UW funding dismal over last decade

After unanimously endorsing a budget proposal worth $1.2 billion for the 1982-83 school year, a committee of the Board of Regents heard a report asserting that the UW had been "seriously underfunded."

According to Ducey we must do three things. First we must protest. "We need to speak," said Ducey, "We are the poor and the other must employ this system." Concurrently the Soviets will be out on the issue would be "targeted."

This strategy was for each person to know what is going on in the world. To do this, Ducey, "You have to do something that will get you back to the mainstream news."

The second strategy was taking care of your body. "To keep the movement going," continued Ducey, "we must be physically fit" and avoid "sugar roller-coasters, junk food and smog." Ducey felt that as a people we need to develop a "world-class spirituality." The third strategy was for parents to teach their children about the two parts, compassion and self-criticism. According to Ducey we must be the ones responsible for the teaching of the virtues and the rejection of the various life-forms, and accept criticism and failures as part of the learning and growing that constitute the building of the movement.

The United States, according to Ducey, needs to develop a world-class spirituality to avoid the powerful nation in the world. The U.S. must build a way of living that is consistent with the way we are living, that we are compassionate.

"First, we must move together," said John Booth and Scott Neubert, Dr. Jeffrey Patterson, President of the Madison chapter of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, talked about the effects to our health with environmental pollution.

The Counterforce Syndrome is a strategy which the U.S. is using to undermine the deterrence. This strategy calls for the U.S. to target missiles for most of the major Soviet missiles which would prohibit Soviet retaliation in the wake of nuclear war.

The Counterforce Syndrome has forced the Soviets to consider the possibility of using a "launch-on-warning" strategy as its only means of retaliation. Launch-on-warning would mean that the Soviets would launch their missiles once they detected missiles that they perceived to be missiles, had been fired at the U.S. Under these circumstances the Soviets would have only 60-90 seconds to respond. The pressure in this situation would be unimaginable, and the possibility for error is enormous.

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"All's well that ends well"

By Lauren Cnaere

"Wellness is an active process through which people become aware of, and make active choices toward a more successful existence by giving the body, mind, and spirit a positive focus," Dr. Proffit of UWSP's Health Services as he opened the Symposium on Wellness and Promotion Strategies Workshop held last week on the UWSP campus.

Over 900 participants came to the conference with a faculty of over 100 and went through "active processes" for the week long meeting in pursuing their "active choices to more successful existences."

Each day began at 6:30 with fitness activities such as calisthenics, aerobic dance, swimming and yoga as well as the eating process of running. A breakfast of health food was served at 7 followed by the speaker of the day at 8:30. The day continued at this pace until midnight.

Dr. Hetlter opened the conference by giving the background of the Wellness Movement. It’s not new with one of the early references being 2703 BC by the Yellow Emperor Wang Ti. Hetlter added that for the last 70 years medicine has prevailed, now Wellness is beginning to overcome this dominance.

Hetlter stated that at this conference "we may be stimulating the imagination, but people help each other by sharing experiences and ideas." He said the task for all the attendees was to take the information gathered and find creative ways to tell others in their communities. He went on to say that if they could get everyone involved.

An example that health promoters can help others change, Dr. Hetlter cited several examples of the student body at UWSP. The increased awareness of Wellness, the improved eating habits and a marked preference for eating whole wheat bread by the time they finished their stay in the residence halls' dining program.

Jessie Potter from the National Institute for Human Relations presented "How to Get What You Want Out of Life." Her talk was Wednesday. Her message was not a prescribed list that one could follow, "instant happiness." She spoke on the quality of life, a consciousness, openness to communication and the asserted that by keeping an intensive journal, it is one way to "record your daily experiences and add substance to our lives."

"People have been told what to do," she added, "now we're given an instrument to live life as it unfolds and accumulates new experiences." The intensive journal as an instrument allows a person to record all of their "units of life," feed the experience in to the journal where they mingle and integrate to form feedback that allows a new awareness as a resource for life. The creative moments that seem to "come as though by themselves" are thus helped along with this conscious effort.

Proffit, who is with a national program with trained facilitators, gave a few points for those interested in intensive journal writing. "Don't censor yourself, let the writing continue. Don't eliminate ideas that you don't approve of; it may be the next step before a burst of creativity. The first step to writing of this kind of journal is to list the stepping stones of life." These are events that are important to a person when looking back over a lifetime. Some of these events in retrospect are no longer as important as they were perceived to be as they are occurring. Proffit mentioned one woman who forgot to list her husband and four children.

"People experience that a person records as those stepping stones help them realize the inner, subjective experience which will help prepare for the next step of life."

John Greist, a psychology professor from the University of Wisconsin Madison, spoke of the effect of exercise, particularly running, in psychiatry therapy in his lecture "Running as a Change Agent."

He opened his address by citing historical references to the benefits of exercise and good health. He then cited recent studies that indicate that the relationship is valid and there is a growing evidence to prove it. Although there is not enough data to prove it conclusively, it has been suggested that exercise is beneficial to good health.

These recent studies show that mentally retarded children improve in all aspects of their lives with exercise, physically handicapped children show improved self image with exercise, high school students with better fitness have a better self image and for the elderly, exhibit an increase in memory.

Greist then went on to recite cases of mentally ill patients who were helped through exercise. It has been found that psychological fitness, emotional stability, self-sufficiency and work efficiency were all improved.

Depression is the most common mental illness in this country. Ten to 11 percent of the population will have one major depression in their lives. Exercise has anti-depressant properties, "but it doesn’t work for everyone," cautioned Greist.

Exercise helps people not only in physiological ways such as decreased hypertension, lower blood cholesterol, lower weights and increased overall body efficiency but in mental ways also. Greist stated that one of the major benefits of running is that almost everyone can do it—thus everyone can succeed. Success is a major breakthrough for many mentally ill people.

The Wellness Conference covered many other topics in wellness. All six dimensions of wellness—physical, intellectual, emotional, spiritual, occupational and social—were discussed. The physical, intellectual, emotional, spiritual, occupational and social effects were covered.
Look what they’ve done to my song, ma

By Lora Holman

A parade of quotes marched across the pages of the American newspapers the day the Equal Rights Amendment was described as only one battle...in a long, long war. “What went wrong?” my dismayed proponents asked. Analysts are offering as many explanations as there are non-ratified states.

One camp warned ominously that “tax-funded abortions, military drafting of women and promotion of homosexual rights” would result from ERA. Another camp insisted that the issue was irrelevant because of the Fourteenth Amendment. A third camp felt that the federal power would have an even tighter grip if ERA passed. In addition, at least one political analyst has said that he feels that the conservative Southern coalition quietly, yet firmly closed their legislative doors to ERA. And finally, the ERAers themselves splintered into factions characterized by crass, naked selfishness,.nd various other extremes.

What began as a seemingly simple amendment that anyone heralding equality supported turned into a swirling pool of rational and often irrational debate. What went wrong?

“ERAers never could show any right, any benefit, any advantage to women from ERA.”

Phyllis Schlafly; National Chairwoman of Stop ERA

Schlafly holds that the original popularity of ERA was the result of deceit weighted upon “gullible people in the short term.” Insisting that “ERA has done, even with employment problems,”

Phyllis Schlafly and cohorts feel that the American people realized that they were being “conned” by ERAers and thus began to withdraw support. In addition to ERA and drafting women, Schlafly claimed, “the agenda of the Commission on International Women’s Year included tax-funded abortions, military child care for all children, rights for lesbians to teach in schools and adopt children, and affirmative action to get women jobs instead of men.” Whether all ERA advocates supported this agenda, rather than just that particular commissioin, was never proved by Schlafly.

“What the ERAers attempted was like a losing football team demanding a fifth quarter to give them time to catch up.”

Schlafly

Along with other opponents, Schlafly held that Americans have too much sense of fair play to allow our Constitution to be changed by majority. The statement refers to a time extension granted by Congress in 1978 which the amendment extra time from March 1979 to June 1982 to either succeed or fail.

“The defeat of ERA will usher in a new era of harmony between men and women, and will enable us to move ahead to solve the real problems that confront our nation.”

Schlafly

The Stop ERA members, according to Schlafly, feel that the Equal Rights Amendment is nothing as a “polarizing influence that creates hostility” between men and women. In turn, they believe that the nuclear family and the traditional roles would be shattered nationwide.

The cry from the Stop ERA camp was that ERA would result in “tax-funded abortions, military draft for women, and promotion of homosexual rights.” So, what went wrong?

“Look at you, standing strong and tall in the sunshine. You are — women are magnificent.”

Sonja Johnson, looking nearly skeletal supporting her fast for ERA

Although it is difficult to monitor how many ERA advocates supported the nine women who lasted for ERA, the voice of disapproval was certainly heard, even by pro-ERAers.

A key Republican state senator of Illinois, who favored ratification, reversed his position and refused support in response to the fasters. Even the Chicago Tribune, generally a durable ERA supporter, reversed at the last, writing that ERAers should “take a hard look at some of the tactics used by a flamboyant minority of their members.” The editorial continued to question: “Is ERA a political powerhouse, or just a small group of extremists?”

The behavior of these ERA extremists is responsible for causing dissenting factions within the ERA to observe itself. As the cause slowly began to fail, and the anti-ERA movement began to solidify, the voice of ERA became, at best, confusing.

“ERA can provide the solution, not just by making the discriminatory statutes unconstitutional but also

imprinting the idea of equality on the national conscience.”

The Milwaukee Journal

The above statement responds to another camp’s objections to ERA. This sect claimed that the Fourteenth Amendment, paraphrased to read that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, gave sufficient legal ground to enforce equal rights for women. They further offered lip service to state-by-state, law-by-law attempts to eliminate sex discrimination.

Although this was likely the first opposition to surface against ERA, its influence in preventing ERA success seems minimal for two reasons. First, its thrust for the Fourteenth Amendment utilization did not directly condemn the ERA and Rights Amendment. Second, the response to this group, saying that the Supreme Court has failed to give the Fourteenth Amendment clause the broad interpretation needed, seemed to have been more convincing.

“Ultimately,” wrote Yale Law Professor Thomas I. Emerson, “if we remain a constitutional democracy, the equal rights amendment will become part of our fundamental constitution.”

So what went wrong?

“ERA would be a tool in the hands of radical groups and the federal courts to force changes that never be forced on the American people by the democratic process.”

Schlafly

This argument was that the ERA would lead to more federal governmental power, and that the amendment to the Constitution would serve as a sieve, leading all sex discrimination cases into the federal courts. However, this argument also seemed convincing once others pointed out that any challenge made to the Supreme Court, yet infrequently does. In all fairness, it must be noted that Mrs. Schlafly did not originate this argument, but it is the only one offered as part of her opposition.

So what went wrong?

“The key to the problem is to be found...in fact that, with the possible exceptions, all the non-ratifying states are either Southern states, that in which the Mormon Church is a substantial influence.”

Thomas Emerson

The Mormon states that did not ratify, Emerso points out, are Utah, Nevada and Arizona. He discards these states as inductive and places his pointer to the South.

Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. All stand out negatively on the amendment. Texas, Emerson says, was the only Southern state that ratified it.

He continues to explain that the only other two non-ratifying states are “Missouri which comes close to bearing states, and Illinois, which also has strong southern elements in the state legislature. “Pulling aside the Mormon states,” says Emerson, which were not decisive, the central factor in ERA’s demise is that there is something in the Southern culture that makes women of that tradition reluctant to accept the concept of equal legal equality of the sexes.”

Perhaps we have lost a battle, but we know we are going to win the war.”

ERA advocate

“That the debate on the ERA has been so lively down to the wire proves the amendment and the issue is far from its deathbed.”

Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.)

“If the vote no, they will never, ever have a chance to do it again.”

Eleanor Smeal President of the Organization of Women

ERA supporters, though frustrated by the failure of Illinois and the remaining states to ratify in a year by surrendering defeat. The score was too close for that. Thirty-five states ratified, representing 71 percent of the population of the country, said Harry Burlington of eight states are needed for the amendment to become the law of the land.

Continued on page 12
Dueling turntables—or how to be a successful record critic

John Lennon: Plastic Ono Band (Apple '70). Of course the lyrics remain crude psychotronic cliches. That's just the point, because they're also true, and John wants them to be. Right now truth is far more important than subtlety, taste, art, or anything else. At first it all sounds crude, too, and even perfunctory after the Beatles' free harmonies and double guitar. But the album inheres in the way John's greatest vocal performance, a complete tour of rock timbre from scream to whine, is modulated electronically—echoed, filtered, double-tracked, with two voices sometimes emanating in a synthesis from between the speakers and sometimes dialectically separated. Which means that John is such a media artist that even when he's literally shedding person and extolling metaphors he knows, perhaps instinctively, that he communicates most effectively through technological marks and prisms. Original grade: A plus. A

Mario Thomas and Friends: Free to Be... There's a Man (Bell '73). I've been saying this high-minded feminist kid properly record to various young Americans on the theory that it is not necessary, or easy, to like the New York Dolls at age five. I figured it would be good for them, like baths. Surprise number one is that they all love it, to a person. Surprise number two is that I myself would much rather listen to Carol Channing on housework than to Robert Klein on dope. A

Joe Walsh: So What (ABC '74). No artist this incompetent should risk such a title. C+

Randy Newman: 12 Songs (Reprise '70). As a rule, American songwriting is banal, and virtually solipsistic when it wants to be honest, merely banal when it doesn't. Newman's music—always concise, never overbearing, never commercial—is his own. Spring through recognizable American grotesques, he comes here on the generation gap, (doomed, maybe) male and female identities with the males, most of whom are losers and wretches, argues (he's against it, but he knows its seductive power, and alienation (he's for it). Newman's music exposes his indelible drawl—the voice of a Jewish kid from L.A. who grew up on Pas Domino and blends in usual aural settings that on this record range from rock to top ten because his lyrical shorthand metaphor and his music recall commonplace with but repeating them, he can get away with the kind of calculated effects that destroy more straightforward entertainers. A perfect album. A

Wishbone Ash: There's the Rub (Kama Sutra '74). The journeyman English blues-cum-rocky group of whose whom Fez can't come out on has been said—"When they come out on a stage, they're holding their guitars like machine guns, but these are real instruments, and you realize it's more like ballad work." D+


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Christiaan's Record Guide
By Robert Christiaan
Ticknor and Field's
752 pages, $2.50
By Michael Daehn

Wanna cause sparks? Want millions of people to pad their budgie's cage with your opinions each morning? Become a record reviewer in Greenwich Village.

If there's the slightest opening for variance, most of the freewheeling nonconformists in the Village will seize it. Ask Robert Christiaan, longtime music critic for the Village Voice, who's endured despite the vogue notion that anyone who claims to know what's good must be a power obsessed elitist.

And by surviving an entire decade in a community whose daily happenstance stagers the uninitiated like mustard on doughnuts, Christiaan has paid his dues. Now it's time to reap some benefits, otherwise put, to publish all of his picks and pans between two covers and hope it sells like mittens in Alaska.

How does the book hold up? First, let it be said that reviewing the reviews of another reviewer is a temes...
Hack, hack, chop, chop

Something extra. That something extra is explicit gore, such as a girl being stuck on a meat hook (as in The Texas Chainsaw Massacre) or an axe being smacked into someone's face (as in Friday the 13th).

Some people think splatter movies are great fun, while other people, like film critics Gene Siskel and Roger Ebert—think they're a menace to humanity. Last year, Roger and Gene devoted a special edition of their movie review TV show, Sneak Previews, to an examination of explicit horror films. The critics described splatter movies as a disturbing new trend, and were particularly incensed because so much of the violence in these films was being directed at independent, sexually liberated women.

To a certain extent, John McCarty's Splatter Movies both defines and defends the hack-their-limbs-off sub-genre of horror movies. In his answer to Siskel and Ebert, which makes up an entire chapter of the book, McCarty correctly points out that explicit gore in entertainment is not a new trend at all, but an extension of something which began in 1899 at the Théâtre du Grand Guignol in Paris. The Guignol specialized in hair-raising, gory thrills, catering, at first to the decaying elite of France, and later to the working classes.

McCarty then argues that the use of liberated women as victims in splatter films does not point to some kind of sexist hate message, but rather reflects the increasing prominence of liberated women in society as a whole.

Continued on page 12

A primer for beginning creeps

Stole from the collection plate.
Free your spider collection. Call somebody at 3 a.m.
Drop bugs on passersby.
The final assortment of tasteless delights falls into the realm of almost impossible. Perhaps these will enable the reader to laugh with less reserve, knowing it's unnecessary to keep an ongoing watch for similar pranks occurring behind him. Some samples from this school:

1. Carry a pork chop in your pocket for three weeks.
2. Breed rats.
3. Crash a funeral. Giggle during the eulogy.

"Throw a tomato" is by no stretch of the imagination a great work of humor. It is, however, filled with a fair number of diverting laughs—some snorts, many chuckles.

And in the final analysis, "tomato" needn't apologize to any of its forerunners. It is every bit as mean and nasty as the Ed Gein kitty routine.

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Give me football or give me death

By Bob Ham

As the summer burns on steadily into August, and the distant peaks of September begin glimmering on the horizon, millions of beer-bellied men throughout this great land of ours find their thoughts straying ever more frequently to that greatest of spectator sports—football. Did I poop a loaf? POREOOGTOBBLLLLL!!! I've got the fever too. And I'm hooked.

As always, there are burning questions to be asked and argued over: Will San Francisco do it again? Will Dallas come roaring back and devour everyone? Will the Pack be back, or still out of whack? And of course, there's that all-important question, Do I have enough beer and Doritos stashed away to make it through to the Super Bowl?

This year, however, one question looms above all others, casting a blimp-sized shadow of doom across the whole of the football universe: Will there be any football at all, or will the threatened players' strike materialize and send the dreams of countless armchair quarterbacks up in smoke? Like most fans faced with the real prospect of a strike, I'm slow to anger—and quick to panic. No football? God, no! How can I get through these long Sunday afternoons, not to mention Monday nights?

Splatter movies, continued

"The plot device of the 'damsel in distress' is as old as the storytelling arts themselves. It has never been out of fashion. Splatter movies have merely taken this tired old theatrical and literary device and updated it with an eye to current attitudes." The films do not have an anti-feminist viewpoint, McCarty argues, because there is no such viewpoint at all. They're just excuses to shock the audience with graphic special effects.

The problem with McCarty's argument is that he realizes that cinema can be affected by social attitudes, but he rejects the reverse—that intended or not, the growing use of independent anti-feminist journalists in an increasingly popular medium such as films may shape social attitudes rather than just reflect them.

The rest of Splatter Movies is less controversial, and includes a fairly extensive history of the sub-genre, with chapters devoted to the influences of Golden Age EC horror comics, as well as looks at such splatter pioneers as Hammer Films, Heracles Lewis (Blood Feast), and George Romero (Night of the Living Dead, Dawn of the Dead, etc.). McCarty runs into trouble when he tries to elevate splatter films to an art form. There is some justification for this when he's discussing genuinely creative people like Romero, but the fact is, most splatter films are crap. McCarty more or less admits this, but he seems to have a hard time accepting it. And when he tries to borrow respectability for the sub-genre by calling Stanley Kubrick's The Shining an example of "mainstream" splatter, he's fooling no one.

McCarty's writing is uneven, ranging from acceptable to bewildering and the layout of the book, which leaves the top third of every page blank, gives it a slapdash look, not unlike the movies it's describing.

The use of only black-and-white photos probably kept the price of the book down, but a book about bloody movies demands at least some color.

Finally, the book is poorly organized. There's no index, and many of the stills have little or no relationship to the accompanying text, and the book contains a lot of material—such as rambling interviews with make-up artists and film historians in the latest issue of Famous Monsters rather than in a scholarly manner.

Splatter Movies is a C+ book, and its principal merit is that it fills a void—it is the only book around which treats the subject of graphic violence without any degree of seriousness. Until something better comes along, this will have to do.

ERA, continued

Along with their continued threat for ratification, feminists of both genders are outlining new tactics to promote equality. The comparable-worth concept is attempting to tighten the loopholes of such crucial pieces of legislation as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The comparable-worth concept would smooth over the clogged up on by courts: that many jobs held by women are not exact replicas of those held by men, yet their time and effort are comparable in worth.

The endless list of attempts to butterm ERA include reform of Family and Property Law to balance out divorce settlements and

Promote de facto change laws that have voted against their implementation.

Yet, one cannot help wondering how many are echoing the agonizing phrase of Sandra Stelman, a Milwaukee attorney and outspoken feminist for years, when she asked: "How long do I have to keep doing this, till I'm 90?"
Sports

Wisconsin back of the year in 1981; all-conference standout offensive lineman Eric Jones, Jon Perstein, Jim Farnan, Russell Noel and Mike Kellam.

All-conference defensive lineman Ken Matz; linebackers Jerry Schumacher and Dean Gehman (who also led his conference in punting); defensive back Steve Wedick who spurned a number of scholarships in choosing Point; running back Tom Thompson who rushed at a 6.8 yards per carry clip last season; and All-Fox Valley Association placekicker Dan Ullwelling.

And from hoop coach Dick Bennett's office comes similar news of stellar recruiting. The defending conference co-champion Pointers added three top state prospects and one from Illinois last week to bolster their hopes for the upcoming season.

The three Wisconsin athletes are Bob Fassbinder, a forward from Janesville; Mark Comerford, a forward from Plymouth who led his team in scoring last season as a junior; and Keith Henderson, a guard from Racine. The Illinois prepster is Jack Nickovich, a guard from LaGrange.

Coach Benauda, as well, he appears to be the class of the AL East and barring major injuries, seems to be headed to the wire. But when the final out's been

Wisconsin Recycling

The rejection of high-technology solid waste recycling by the Governor and Legislature in the case of steam generated energy for Ore-Ida Foods of Stevens Point under a contract with the Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority was due to pure politics. The question of what the technology works is answerable with a strong: Yes! The question of whether the technology is currently economically feasible is a weak: yes. For both of the anaesthetists we can look to the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) system at Madison-Gas and Electric (MG&E) of Madison, Wisconsin. MG&E began to operate its RDF program over two years ago under agreement with the city of Madison. Madison hauls some of its city garbage to a city-owned milling plant where the trash is pulverized. From there the smashed trash is trucked to an MG&E receiving plant.

From this receiving plant the trash is mixed in to a mixture with coal and burned in boilers. The mixture is 80-85 percent coal, and the resultant energy accounts for 1-2 percent of the energy output of the plant. Planning for this project began many years ago between MG&E and the city of Madison. After a third party study of the viability and declared its viability, the city of Madison enlarged its acceptance of Madison had been milling its trash for years prior and dumping it in a landfill.

This recycling program has largely alleviated the severity of the landfill issue in Madison as it is projected by MG&E that 30,000 tons of garbage will be burned at MG&E to produce energy;

As for MG&E, the economic benefits of the RDF are nonexistent. "We are not getting a cheaper fuel," said Dick Lawrence of MG&E, although Lawrence provided no statistics. "There is no economic benefit" to MG&E.

"However, this does not detract from the worth of the project," continued Lawrence, "there is a benefit of the intangible.

This "intangible" is in fact a dual tangible: the need for agreement between the U.S. and Canada and resources which would otherwise be buried underground are recovered for use.

Thus, even MG&E, often accused in Madison of utilizing needlessly and improperly in its RDF program though it is not economically beneficial.

GAO wants low suds Great Lakes

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has criticized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) efforts to improve the phosphates level found in the Great Lakes. The GAO said that stronger restrictions were needed on phosphates, corn only found in detergents and farm fertilizers. The Wisconsin Legislature recently removed state restrictions on phosphates in detergents, joining Ohio and Pennsylvania as states without such protections against restrictions on detergents. Instead of removing the phosphates at the treatment plants. The Ohio EPA feels this is the most cost-effective way of dealing with the phosphate problem, while critics feel such plants filtering all of the necessary chemicals costs too much.

Regarding such plants, the GAO indicated the plants had reduced the "amount of phosphorus, which amounted to 35 percent of the phosphates in the Great Lakes, 42 percent in Lake Erie, according to a 1978 GAO report, but that "if major U.S. treatment plants" may not meet the levels set by an agreement between the U.S. and Canada. The EPA was confident it could meet the agreement's levels.
The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will implement a policy this fall making it more difficult for students to enter its teacher preparation program. The change will enhance the employability of UW-SP education graduates, campus officials believe.

Henceforth, students entering UW-SP will be required to have a 2.50 grade-point average to apply for admission to the School of Education's professional studies.

Education professors initiated the change last year and received approval from all appropriate university governance committees, according to Russell Oliver, head of the School of Education.

Oliver said that with the exception of UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee, which have 2.50 required grade-points for admission to its teacher education programs, all other institutions in the UW System have a minimum 2.25 or less listed in current academic catalogs.

Oliver said UW-SP education students will be required to have a minimum 2.50 grade-point average in writing proficiency demonstrated in freshman composition classes; plus speech and hearing screening.

College and university graduates across the country are facing one of the toughest job markets in decades this summer, and newly certified teachers face a big share of the problem.

Charles LaFollette, who coordinates teacher placement for the university, said a lack of standardization at UW-SP undoubtedly will have positive effects but it will be viewed with varying importance by school administrators with hiring responsibilities.

"I think it will be good for the university when people realize we are being more selective — preparing fewer but better students for fewer jobs," explained LaFollette.

Some observers might think it strange that at a time when fewer students are signing up to become teachers, more rigorous admission and training standards are being advanced.

The number of job openings are more scarce in schools than they've been in a long time, with some forecasters predicting that teacher shortages are expected in the next three years and continue at least until 1990.

Oliver and Thomas Hayes, director of student teaching at UW-SP would like to agree with the prediction. If a shortage materializes, they won't be surprised based on statistics they have logged at UW-SP.

During the ensuing year, for example, about 270 upperclassmen will be involved in practice or intern teaching. Five years ago, 494 students were involved. Ten years ago, the number count was 616.

LaFollette is cautious about predicting a teacher surplus, wondering whether new jobs will be taken by recent graduates who are willing to find places in the teaching profession.

But he says there are many good arguments pointing toward potential good in teaching by the time many members of this fall's class of college and university freshmen are graduated in June.

Those arguments, according to the placement specialist, include contentions that:

- There will be a strong recovery in the recession by the mid 1980s, and if that happens there will be an excess of teachers in the lucrative jobs — a time proven phenomenon after all occupations.

- A healthier economy will make it possible for local units of government to restore funding to schools that have trimmed budgets because of the recession.

- The birth rate is up and budget cuts are exodus of districts no longer rely nearly as much as they once did on the federal government or state to fill positions in the public sector, said Jackson.

Gubernatorial hopefuls Tony Earl and Lowell Jackson were on campus July 15 to help — as Jackson put it — "the body-politic pay attention to the campaign during the dog days of summer."

The two came to debate in a Student Government Association sponsored event, designed, according to SGA Vice-President Sarah Dunham, "to let the campus see what is going on with the candidates."

Both candidates conceded that the recent imposition of a 5 percent state sales tax is permanent.

"The law has put into place a property-tax relief related to the need for that extra penny," said Jackson.

"I don't see any practical political possibility of reducing the tax and coming up with any tax with anyone is responsible for — a balanced budget," he said.

Earl agreed, saying, "regretably the tax will be continued. I thought it was a bad tax from the outset, however, whoever is governor will have to ask the legislature to eliminate the sunset date."

He said that when the legislature convenes in January the governor and the legislature will have to get the "fantasy out of the budgeting process."

The "fantasy," he added, is the state thinking it can do with 1 cent less in the sales tax.

"The governor ought to ask the legislature to take care of this issue right away or else they won't know what the magnitude of the deficit is going to be," he said.

Earl also said it was vital that the notion of "economic brinkmanship as practiced by Governor Dreyfus" be led behind.

Earl proposed the state work to build a "rainy-day fund" of 5 percent of the total budget to help cope with future deficit problems.

Republican Jackson disagreed that having "money in the sock" is an answer to current budget difficulties.

"It's going a bit too far to say that a surplus will make it easy for government to cope with economic down-cycles," he said.

Jackson said that thinking a surplus will enable legislators to not "both the people with tax increases, and budget cuts tailored to balance the budget, is overestimating its value."

Earl agreed, saying, "merely the existence of a surplus does not qualify for the prediction of an immediate surge in jobs."

"With no immediate increase in economic activity, you have to question the effectiveness of a surplus," said Jackson.

"A surplus will not keep the economy on a straight line forward. Jobs will be created as a result of a strong economy, not as a result of a surplus, Jackson said.

"We have a strong economy and we're not creating jobs, but as a result of the recession, we've lost jobs, students are doing the best they can in the education programs and I think if you asked people, "Would you want a surplus?" I think most of them would say no," he said.

"We don't need it," Jackson said.

"I'm not suggesting the tax will overbalance, but I'm not sure the surplus is the necessary solution," he said. "There's no need for the surplus. And it's also a good economic indicator if we're able to have surplus."

Mole Lake — A virtual nirvana for bluegrass fans, this annual four-day festival features one of the finest bluegrass bands playing are: Doc & Merle Watson, John Hartford, The Dillards, Prinegrass Revival, Parker Road Spring Band, Elvin Bishop, Misty Ridge Band and the New Riders of the Purple Sage. Fees to Mole Lake and ticket band to the Blackharts on Aug. 11; the Patagonia on Aug. 12; and the Tucker Band on Aug. 15.

Milwaukee — The two main music festivals in the area are the Kool Jazz Festival and the Blues Festival. The Kool Jazz Festival is Aug. 3-11 and is a listing that reads like a who's who of jazz artists.

The Blues Festival is Aug. 7 at the Summerfest Mainstage.
Mail

To the Editor:

Attached is a weekly newsletter (see news section). It deals with a subject which I thought you in particular might be concerned about, because of the growing number of weapons which the United States is sending to countries around the world.

While most Americans are aware of the massive shift in priorities from human needs to military programs in our own national budget, few realize that the arms we are providing to the third world is changing in exactly the same way.

Most of the 2 billion people in the developing countries live under condi tions of extreme poverty that are hard for virtually any American to imagine.

At any one time more than one fourth of them or ½ billion people are hungry.

About one-third of a billion suffer from terrible diseases that most Americans have never heard of such as schistosomiasis, a parasite that attacks and eventually destroys the kidneys and river blindness, a disease that is carried by flies which produce lumps all over the body and eventually results in total and irreversible loss of sight.

10 million children in the third world die before their first birthday each year and 15 million infants and children of all ages die. Mostly they die from common and treatable diseases such as diarrhea and measles.

40 percent of the school age children in these countries are out of school and 60 percent of all adults are illiterate.

Yet the President’s request for foreign assistance for next year, if adopted, will mean that in two years we will be spending $20 billion. The entire change in direction of our foreign aid program is bad business, it is bad politics and most of all, it is downright immoral.

David R. Obey
Your Congressman

To the Editor:

In the recent incident involving the assault on the four Nigerian students, the article of July 15 ("Racial assault of four students takes place at local bar") was very thorough and quite professional.

It’s a shame that the Pointer isn’t a daily or you could have officially “scoped” the fourth estate in the area. But don’t let that discourage you.

Congratulations on a well-done job, and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Mike Heim

PROGRAM

Radio

Monday, August 3-Sunday, August 15
11TH HOUR SPECIALS — Check out 90FM, your campus radio station, at 11 nightly for the following album specials: 8-4, Dave Grusin, Out of the Shadows; 8-3, Manheim Steamroller, Fresh Air IV; 8-4, Crosby, Stills & Nash, Daylight Again; 8-4, Joe Jackson, Night and Day; 8-4, Producers; 8-7, Balance, In for the Count; 8-8, Atlantic, Deluxe; 8-9, Joe Cocker, Sheffield Steel; 8-10, Fleetwood Mac, Mirage; 8-11, Elvis Costello, Imperial Bedroom; 8-12, Hawks, 30 Seconds Over Obo; 8-13, Saga; 8-14, Judas Priest, Screaming for Vengeance; 8-15, Dave Valentin, In Loves Time.

Theater

Thursday-Saturday, July 29-31
SUMMER THEATRE — Here’s your last chance to catch this summer’s fine theatre fare. Damn Yankees will be performed July 29, I Love My Wife on July 30, and Something’s Afoot on July 31. Tickets to the shows are $1.50 for students with summer ID and $3 for the general public, and are available from the University Box Office. All performances begin promptly at 8 p.m. in Jenkins Theatre.

Classifieds

FOR SALE: Two tickets to see Alabama at the Wisconsin State Fair. August at 8 p.m. $10 or best offer. Call Carrie at 341-8373.

Watch found in Berg Gym approximately two weeks ago. Call at 345-0347 to identify.

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Neil Diamond explains the lunar eclipse

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