

California State University, San Bernardino

CSUSB ScholarWorks

Paw Print (1966-1983)

Arthur E. Nelson University Archives

2-4-1975

February 4th 1975

CSUSB

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/pawprint>

Recommended Citation

CSUSB, "February 4th 1975" (1975). *Paw Print (1966-1983)*. 163.
<https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/pawprint/163>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Arthur E. Nelson University Archives at CSUSB ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Paw Print (1966-1983) by an authorized administrator of CSUSB ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@csusb.edu.

A, B, C, D, teacher please don't fail me

(CPS) — Food, gas and tuition prices aren't the only victims of inflation these days. Enter the new martyr: grades.

Across the country, a high grade glut has spread. At many schools, the normal bell curve of whack as B has replaced C as the average grade.

At Yale, almost half of the undergraduate spring term grades were A's. And at Stanford University the average Stanford accumulation has spiraled to 3.4. In the last ten years, the University of North Carolina has doubled the percentage of A's it handed out.

"A few years ago, a C would put you in the middle," said Douglas Hobbes, a political science professor at UCLA. "Today it puts you in the bottom third of the class."

A number of educators have voiced concern over grade inflation — and the resulting devaluation. Graduate school officials, they have warned, have begun to dismiss the grade transcripts of their applicants as plainly misleading, and are concentrating instead on test scores.

And since everyone seems to be getting A's and B's, graduate

schools and employers have begun resorting to elitism in their selections: better a Princeton A, they reason, than an equal mark from a less familiar school.

Grade grubbing has been cited as a major factor in the soaring grades. The tumultuous 60's are over and students are again hitting the books. With the depressed job market and the undergratuates, competition has toughened for graduate school admission, particularly to medical and law schools.

In a broader sense, students may be grasping for grades as a token of their own worth. "A 'B' is saying to students that they're only 'B' persons," one Stanford University professor said.

In any case, competition has become the name of the game. "It's moved beyond mere grades," Jerome Kagen, a Harvard psychologist, said in a recent New York Times report. "It's moved to a point where the anxiety and the concern is unrealistic, and it's approaching a phobia on the part of the students. It has the characteristic of a small neurosis."

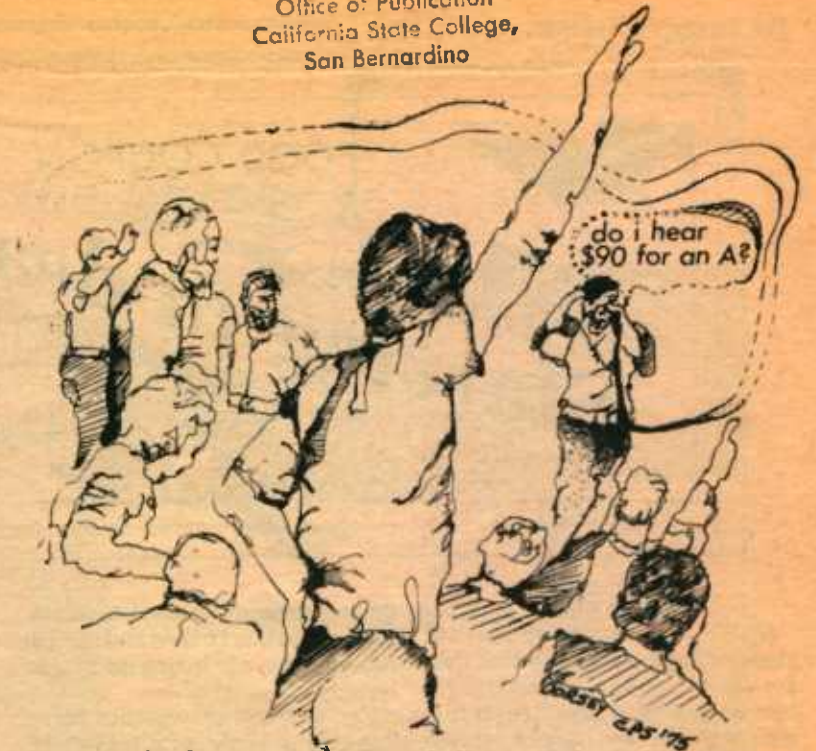
If students are afflicted with a grade neurosis, the disease is rooted within the academic grading system, some observers believe.

"Students have been taught since grade school that good grades are where it's at," says one professor at University of Wisconsin-Madison. "How can they be expected to dislodge this idea when they reach college?"

The Preface, student newspaper of Indiana University at South Bend offered this analysis: "Professors...tell students at the beginning of class that learning is more important than grades. Most students are not influenced by this argument. They have already been convinced that grades are important, often more important than learning."

Back in the 60's, however, anti-grade fever hit academia, resulting in what is believed to be the second major cause of inflated grades: non-punitive grading procedures.

Many professors gave high grades then to help students avoid the draft. Dissatisfaction with traditional marking spread, pass-fail options came into vogue and



some schools completely eliminated failing grades.

At many other schools, the effects of D's and F's were minimized by extended time periods for class withdrawals. Students who were in danger of failing a course could simply drop it, often late into the semester, and escape a low grade.

But the gradual extinction of failing grades has been termed

"ludicrous" by at least one professor. "There is this idea going around that any grade other than an A has to be explained by the professor," complained Stanford history professor David Kennedy.

"It's gone too far," said Kennedy. "The whole purpose of grades is being destroyed."

In such an event, not everyone would be disappointed.

The newspaper that doesn't take any time at all to read



PAWPRINT

Volume VII No. 13 Published by the Associated Students of California State College, San Bernardino. Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1975

College Administrators hold no secrets



Photo by Keith E. Legerat

The Admissions and Records office has received approximately six requests for files under the Family Rights and Privacy Act, according to Dr. Kenton Monroe, Dean of Students. The Placement Office has received a few requests along with the Teacher Credential Program. The college has forty-five days to answer requests for files under the law and Dean Monroe said that because of the limited number of requests, this has presented no problem for CSCSB. He also stated that Placement Files have been open to students here since 1968.

According to Monroe the college administration had no great secrets to unveil by opening their files. The information in disciplinary files is already known to students and the only information that was not available previously in a Placement file were confidential letters of recommendation. As for Admissions and Records files, there is no information available now that was not already known to the student.

Dean Monroe feels that Senator Buckley's intention for authoring the Open File Law was aimed at the elementary school level where cumulative scores on I.Q. and achievement tests, as well as teacher's comments, were kept in previously closed files. These files are seldom seen by the students but Dean Monroe felt that the information contained in them should be open to the student and that they should have the right to challenge any information in them and have it changed for the permanent record.

Dean Monroe is available to answer questions concerning the Open File Law and a copy of the Senate Record concerning it will be available in the Pawprint Office.

Foreign students find a friend

by John Ghrist

(CPS) — Foreign students caught in the web of conflicting government regulations, language barriers, separation from home and family and rising tuition and living costs often find their goal of an American college diploma transferred into a one-way ticket home.

Ironically, thanks to stringent regulations handed down by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) last spring, foreign students now have someone to whom they can turn: the International Students Foundation.

The Foundation was established last June by Iowa State Senator William Plymar and Poddar in an effort to generate support for legislation overturning a controversial INS ruling. That ruling limited work permits issued to foreign students by forcing them to apply directly to the INS rather than to their own university as they had done in the past.

Even though the Foundation has focused publicity on the plight of

foreign students, neither the INS or Congress has taken action to change the work permit situation. As a result, the Foundation has been asking other ways to help foreign students.

According to Poddar, the Foundation has been gearing up to offer long-range services to foreign or "international" students as he prefers to call them.

At the top of the list is the Host Program. Pointing out that over half the expenses a student must meet are room and board costs, Poddar said he is looking for Americans willing to act as host families for foreign students. The program has already started, but faces two major problems: a lack of publicity and geographic distribution.

"We have about 20 host families so far," Poddar said, "but we have geographic problems. The host families are not in cities where we have students who need them." One student is assigned to each family, and the rest of the arrangements are worked out

continued on Page 7

Important Notice

Gone With the Wind

Two Private Showings
at Central City Cinema 4
This Thursday and Friday
Feb. 6 & 7, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Free to Students and Faculty
\$1.00 for Guest

Pick up Tickets at Activities Center (SS-142)
Limited Seating — First Come, First Serve
Courtesy of A.S.B.



by John Ghrist
(CPS) — Increasing numbers of students have discovered that they are eligible for the US Government food stamp plan and are taking advantage of government largess to help them on the rocky financial road of higher education.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 was designed to enable low-income households to buy more food of greater variety to supplement their diets. Participants pay a small amount of money based on household size and monthly income; they receive food stamps equivalent to a larger value which are used to purchase food.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility is determined on the basis of households: a family or other group living together and functioning as a single economic unit. A single economic unit is a person or group of persons who pool their resources and jointly buy

things necessary to the household, such as food, to be held and used in common by all members of the household.

For a group of students living together to apply as a household, all members of the household must meet all the eligibility requirements. Potential applicants, even those who live together, have the option of declaring themselves individual households and applying for stamps separately. In this case, each individual must be able to prove he buys, stores and prepares all his food separately from other persons with whom he is living.

Deductions from the household's take home pay may be made as follows: 30 per cent of your shelter costs (rent and utility bills — telephones are not considered a necessity by the welfare department) and the cost of medical bills more than \$10 or health insurance.

The net income figure after deductions is the basis on which financial eligibility is determined.

After these deductions have been computed, the limits for net monthly income allowable to qualify for the food stamp program vary with the number of persons in the household. The limit for one is \$194; for two, \$273; for three, \$393; for four, \$500; for five \$593; for six \$680; for seven, \$767; and for eight, \$853. The limits are higher for Alaska and Hawaii because of higher food costs in those states.

Households may not possess more than \$1500 in financial resources (i.e. money in the bank and other "liquid assets"). Excluded from this restriction are: a house, one car and any unlicensed vehicles, life insurance policies, vehicles needed for employment,

income-producing real estate (though you must count the income elsewhere) and other resources such as the tools of a tradesman and farm machinery.

All members of the household between the ages of 18 and 65 who are able-bodied must register with their local employment office for work with the following exceptions: (1) students who are enrolled at least half time in recognized schools or training programs; (2) those who are employed at least 30 hours a week; (3) those who are mentally or physically handicapped and (4) mothers or other members of the household who have to take care of dependent children under 17 years of age.

Because of recent legislation passed by the congress and signed into law, students who are tax dependents of a household not eligible for the stamps are also not eligible.

These regulations, however, will not take effect for at least 60 days. Ineligible students may still apply during that period and get up to three months worth of stamps if they fit all other eligibility requirements.

If one or more, but not all of the members of a household are ineligible because of their tax status, the eligible members of the household may still apply for the stamps. Again, they must be able to prove they buy, store and prepare food separately from ineligible members of the household.

In most states, proof of separate meal purchase and preparation can be satisfied by simply designating a specific food storage place for each member of the household who is either ineligible for the stamps or who wished to declare himself a separate household.

Finally, the dwelling the household resides in must have kitchen facilities.

HOW TO APPLY

The head of the household, or a person designated to be the head by the other household members applies for the household. To do this, the head must go to the local welfare office, complete a lengthy application form and be interviewed. This process may take a full day, so go early in the morning and be prepared to stay a while.

Certain documentary evidence must be presented at the interview to show: the ages of all household members, where the household resides, how many are in the household, how much income they have, what financial resources the household members have, and how much the household pays for rent, medical bills, child care, utilities, education and other expenses.

Loans and grants are considered income, but tuition and fee costs (but not book or supply costs) may be deducted if you have receipts. You must also present student IDs and fee receipts for all student members of the household.

After you apply, a caseworker will visit the household. You will be notified of when to expect the

caseworker, and it is at this time you must prove that meals are stored and prepared separately from ineligible or individual household members.

If the welfare office agrees that a household is eligible to participate in the program, the household is awarded stamps according to the number of persons in the household and the net income.

If the welfare office does not agree to a household's eligibility, the head can demand a "fair hearing." The local welfare office is obligated to explain the procedures of obtaining a fair hearing to all food stamp applicants, and it must also assist the household in filing its request and preparing its case for presentation to a hearing authority.

The hearing authority is a higher-ranking person within the welfare bureaucracy, or a panel of such persons. The hearing will be held at a time, date and place convenient to the household.

At the hearing, the applicant may present arguments and evidence on his own behalf. He or his representative has the right to: examine all documents and records which might be used at the hearing, bring witnesses, submit evidence to establish pertinent facts and question or refute any testimony or evidence.

Once the hearing has been held, the welfare office must act within 60 days. This includes notifying the head of the household in writing of the decision of the hearing authority and of any rights of further review.

BEING IN

Once in the food stamp program, a household will receive monthly allotments of food stamp coupons and an ID card. Coupons come in denominations of 50 cents, \$2 and \$5 and must be purchased according to the scale established by a household's income and population.

Once food stamps are received, they should be counted and endorsed promptly. If any food stamp books are lost, the local welfare office should be promptly notified.

The stamps are only good in exchange for food products grown or packaged in the United States. The exceptions to this are coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas. Imported foods, alcoholic beverages and non-edible items must be paid for with cash. The grocer may require presentation of both the coupons and the ID card.

It is illegal to sell or give away food stamps and they cannot be used to pay credit accounts. It is also illegal to use stamps which belong to someone else. Penalties for misuse vary according to the amount of the coupons involved.

The household head will be required periodically to visit the welfare office and bring all records to verify that the household is still eligible for food stamps. Depending on the state and other conditions, this eligibility check takes place every one to three months.

Any questions about the food stamp program can be answered by calling or visiting your local welfare office.

BULL & MOUTH

3615 CANYON CREST
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

SUNDAY
IS DOLLAR DAY AND
EVERYTHING IS ONLY
ONE BUCK (ALMOST EVERYTHING)
CHEESEBURGERS!!
PITCHERS!!
"SUPER DEALS!!"
"GIMME ONE OF EVERYTHING"



MONDAY

SPAGHETTI NITE
YUM YUM
HAPPY HOUR 2-6 PM
89¢

TUESDAY

IS SANGRIA SLUSH NITE
ONLY 35¢ FROM 8:30 TO 2 AM
ALSO HAPPY HOUR 2-6 PM

WEDNESDAY

OLDIES BUT GOODIES
8-2 AM
LET'S TWIST AGAIN LIKE WE DID LAST SUMMER... OR WAS THAT THE SUMMER BEFORE??
DAILY HAPPY HOUR 2-6



THURSDAY

AS USUAL, FINE FOOD, THERAPEUTIC BEVERAGES, THRILLING GAMES AND 3-D MUSIC & OPEN ENTERTAINMENT



SATURDAY

ON COOL IT, ALAN
DATE-NITE
BRING EACH OTHER FOR A FREE PITCHER OF BEER
9-11 PM
AND BOOGIE WOOGIE
HAPPY HOUR 2-6 PM

1470 E. Highland Ave San Bernardino, Calif.

**GEORGE'S
PLANTATION SMORGASBORD
and Mint Julep Room**

Jan. 20 - Feb. 2 Tangerine
(5 men)

Feb. 3 - Feb. 16 The Bad Guys
(5 men)

SPECIAL SHOW FEB. 5 & 6 AL WILSON

Japanese-American exhibit

"Executive Order 9066" is on display in the library

The interment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans 33 years ago, through Executive Order 9066, is recorded in photographs now on display on the first and fourth floors of the Library.

The 65 black and white pictures in the exhibit were chosen from 25,000 found in War Relocation Authority files of the National Archives and in other collections throughout the country. The exhibit is produced by the California Historical Society.

"Poignancy and anguish, not hate or violence, characterize this record of an event, forgotten or never known by most Americans," says the historical society. "The exhibit contrasts the stunned bewilderment on the faces of Japanese-Americans with words of vitriolic prejudice by their countrymen, published in newspapers and public statements."

Richard and Maisie Conrat designed "Executive Order 9066," seeking to create an exhibit which would "not point an accusing finger at those responsible for the interment but would strengthen the viewer's appreciation for the precariousness of our rights and freedoms."

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which resulted in the relocating of 110,000 west coast Japanese Americans to ten relocation centers in bleak areas of the West for the duration of World War II. Two thirds of the people forcibly moved were native born Americans. Victims of the endemic anti-oriental prejudice of the Pacific coast and of wartime hysteria which maintained that all Japanese Americans were engaged in sabotage, the relocated people went quietly to the camps while virtually no voices were heard in government or the media in their defense. Not a single act of sabotage by Japanese Americans has ever been substantiated.



Photo by Keith E. Legerat

Executive Order 9066 captures the poignancy and anguish of the uprooting of people from their homes and their way of life.

The photographs of Dorothea Lange, noted chronicler of the 1930s and 1940s dominates the exhibit.

Both praise and condemnation have been received by the display, which has been shown in museums throughout the United States.

Comments range from "Why open old wounds?" to "This forthright display, disturbing though it is, gives me a greater identification with the turmoils of my country's heritage."

When the display was housed by the Whitney Museum in New York, a Times writer commented, "Executive Order 9066" confronts us with ourselves a mere three decades ago. It is not a pretty picture, but it is a major document, all the more painful for its gentleness and grace."

Included are scenes of ticketed children and signs on closed stores. One photograph shows two mothers in a relocation center with U.S. service flags, each bearing four stars for four servicemen sons.

The exhibit will continue through March 8.

Many events taking place this week

Tuesday			
Feb. 4			
Cont. Ed.	9:00 AM to 3:00 PM	Lower Commons	
Alpha Kappa Psi Mtg.	12:00 NOON		C-219
Christian Life Club Mtg.	12:00 NOON		LC-250
Campus Council Mtg.	6:00 PM		C-219
Chemistry Dept. Mtg.	7:00 PM to 9:30 PM		BI-101
Wednesday			
Feb. 5			
Cont. Ed.	9:00 AM to 3:00 PM	Lower Commons	
SCAN Mtg.	12:00 NOON to 2:00 PM		C-219
Rho Zeta Chi Mtg.	12:00 NOON		LC-214
The Senate will meet at 4 p.m. every week in C-219 (Commons).			
Thursday			
Feb. 6			
Cont. Ed.	9:00 AM to 3:00 PM	Lower Commons	
Student Union Comm. Mtg.	9:00 AM		SS-171
Spanish Club Mtg.	12:00 NOON		LC-204
Woodpushers Anonymous Chess Games	7:00 PM to 11:00 PM		SS-Atrium
Friday			
Feb. 7			
Cont. Ed.	9:00 AM to 3:00 PM	Lower Commons	
Film "Anne of A Thousand Days"	7:30 PM to 9:30 PM		PS-10
Saturday			
Feb. 8			
Upward Bound Mtg.	9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON		LC-27
Aquarian Birthdays Celebration	10:00 AM to 2:00 AM		C-104 & Res. Halls
Monday			
Feb. 10			
Biology Club Mtg.	9:00 AM		BI-225
Tuesday			
Feb. 11			
Christian Life Club Mtg.	1:00 PM		LC-250
Faculty Senate Mtg.	2:30 PM		LC-500

U.C. Irvine INFORMATION

On Wednesday, February 5, 1975, from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in ss-171, there will be a representative from the University of Irvine. He will be discussing graduate courses at Irvine and the basic procedures necessary when applying to any graduate school.

RETIREMENT

A Retirement Officer of the San Bernardino Office of the Public Employees' Retirement System

will be in the City of Riverside on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18 and 19, for the purpose of conducting individual interviews with members of the Public Employees' Retirement System. Priority for interviews will be given to those members who plan to retire in the near future. Interested members may arrange for an appointment by writing or telephoning the San Bernardino Office at State Bldg., Rm 446; 303 West Third St., San Bernardino 92401; 383-4431.

NEED A JOB?

ARE YOU BUSINESS, PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY MAJORS LOOKING FOR THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME JOB EXPERIENCE RELATED TO YOUR AREA OF STUDY?

NEED A BREAK FROM THE CLASSROOM SCENE AND WANT TO ACQUIRE THAT INVALUABLE JOB EXPERIENCE NEEDED IN THE FUTURE?

DOES INTERVIEWING AND ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH HIGH-LEVEL BUSINESS EXECUTIVES EXCITE AND INTEREST YOU?

IF SO WHY NOT CONSIDER WORKING AS A TEMPORARY SALARY SURVEY DATA COLLECTOR. IT MAY BE JUST THE EXPOSURE YOU NEED -

FOR DETAILS CALL 383-2061 OR CONTACT:

San Bernardino County
Employment Opportunities

COUNTY PERSONNEL

157 W. 5th Street
SAN BERNARDINO
CA 92415

Dr. Khare's childrens interviews reveal more than Mother Goose

Our children are not the political innocents they are usually thought to be.

This is the finding of Dr. Brij Khare, chairman of the political science department, reached through video-taped interviews with second through eighth grade students in San Bernardino and surrounding communities.

"Even at the primary level, we find children are more aware of politics and government than we give them credit for," Dr. Khare says.

The continuing study, which began four years ago, is revealing that youngsters are able to understand and discuss complex ideas at an early age, on a higher level than the concepts they are given at school which linger too long on symbols, Porfessor Khare states.

"Continued discussion of symbols, when the boys and girls are ready for more sophisticated study will inevitably lead to boredom."

By the time students receive advanced study in government in the higher grades "it is too late. They are already turned off," believes the educator.

According to the study, "Very few children have said anything significant either about communism or democracy in the interviews."

"The student is taught to hate

communism, but not taught why. He is taught to respect the democratic system, but not told why."

Dr. Khare has shown the videotapes of his interviews at teachers' conferences and during sessions of Cal State education classes.

In speaking to teachers afterwards, he has found general agreement that they often talk down to the child about government. One of the reasons: many teachers are not trained in this area.

"The class is just shoved at them."

Now only the schools but the child's other social contacts might do well to show a greater respect for the youngster's intellect and understanding, Dr. Khare believes.

These include the home and the mass media.

Home is apt to be ahead of school in this regard.

"At school they're still getting democracy in terms of patriotic symbols—at home they're not."

Dr. Khare and his political behavior students conduct their interviews of the youngsters in the audio-visual department, taping the results. The professor continues the study himself in the summer. Some children are being interviewed for the third time, to

observe changes occurring in the four years since the research began.

At the start of the initial session, the youngster is asked to arrange a group of ten pictures in the order of their importance. These are the flag, George Washington, Richard Nixon, Statue of Liberty, Congress, John Kennedy, Policeman, Uncle Sam, capitol building, and the ballot box.

As might be predicted, the sma,, children—the second and third graders—rate symbols such as the flag and the Statue of Liberty ahead of Congress, for example.

By the time they reach fourth and fifth grades, they move away from the symbols toward the concepts.

When asked to name a well-know person he would most want to be like, the small child is apt to choose George Washington. As he gets a little older he might choose his father or a friend or—quite often—himself.

Dad does well in the answers to another question.

"Is your fathcer an important man" receives an almost unanimous "yes." Sometimes this is an unadorned affirmative. At other times, the child adds—"To me."

The degree of understanding does not seem to be related to I.Q., Dr. Khare finds, but is related

instead to exposure.

Four years ago all of the questions were simple, but it was determined that quicker results were obtained by including discussion of human situations arising from application of local laws, congressional and presidential actions and Supreme Court decisions.

In summarizing his findings to date, Dr. Khare says, "Traditional educational theory assumes that children broaden their range of objects and ideas around them by moving through a series of orderly concentric circles.

"The youngster first relates to the family, then the neighborhood and school. From there he extends himself to city, state and national and finally the international community."

The professor believes this may not apply in the political sphere.

"Our exploratory research has revealed that children are capable of absorbing ideas and expressing feelings about political objects that are remote even while they are just making contacts with authority objects very vclose to home."

"What is imperative for political researchers is explore deeply into the alternative doors through which children enter the political system. What makes some doors more enticing and accessible than others," says Dr. Khare.

"The findings show that beliefs are forming which would help sustain the rudiments of American philosophy while permitting creative change."

Financial aid applications are being accepted

Financial aid applications are still being accepted for the 1974-75 school year. Students who are interested in becoming eligible for participation in various federal aid programs are invited to submit an application.

Although a variety of programs exist, it is only necessary to submit one application. After the application and supportive documents are in, each applicant will be interviewed by a financial aid advisor and, if eligible, awarded the appropriate assistance.

Applications and further information are available at the Financial Aid Office, Student Services building Room 120.



EROS—BOGARTS

WINE

BEER

PIZZA

GRINDERS



ALIVE ENTERTAINMENT

GOOD VIBES

POOL

GAMES

PIZZA—PEDDLER

973 North E St. SAN BERNARDINO

Money as the root of all education

Students default on loans

by Nancy Heine

(CPS) — A student borrower fails to make a scheduled loan payment. The bank waits awhile, then attempts to collect. If a payment isn't made within 120 days, the loan is certified uncollectable. The student has defaulted.

Nearly one of every four students who use federally insured loans for tuition purposes will default this year, according to the estimates of the General Accounting Office (GAO). Through the federal government assumes the loss, he

make up 58 per cent of the defaults on currently outstanding federally-insured loans.

US Education Commissioner Terrel H. Bell called the figure "shocking" and promised that new regulations would provide for closer monitoring of these institutions — and for their suspension if it were necessary.

Senator Pell added that many proprietary schools give their admissions officers "commissions to enroll students" but often don't explain loan obligations to students. Such institutions, he

much of that he can pay.

Since the pay-what-you-can program began last year, college officials have reported they've received \$75,000 in voluntary payments, compared with \$100,000 if the school had collected a fixed fee. They estimated it would have cost \$40,000 to collect \$100,000, "so maybe we're \$15,000 ahead."

Other schools have held the line on their current tuition. On the 72 campuses of the State University of New York tuition has not risen, this year. Tuition at Ohio state schools has been "frozen" for the next two years by the state legislature.

Some schools have devised other plans to hold down the cost of a degree and aid repayment of loans. One of these plans, more and more widely used, allows a student to finish undergraduate programs in three instead of the traditional four year — at a 25 per cent saving in time and money. Credits can also be earned more quickly at many colleges through work experience and special examinations.

Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have established programs under which they propose to use their own funds to help borrowers in the early working years when income is relatively low. The amounts financed by the university is this way become uninsured notes which can be paid off as the income rises.

Other plans have reached the talking stage. President Kingman Brewster, Jr. of Yale University has proposed a system of federal credits for college living costs which students would repay out of future income as part of their tax bills. Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-CT) has been pushing a bill that would provide students and parents a tax credit of up to \$325 on the first \$1500 they pay for tuition, fees, books and supplies — again, to reduce, loans and defaults.

But all these new plans for financing education have yet to influence the high default rates. Because the Office of Education has switched to a new projection

model it can't determine exactly how much the proportion of student defaulters has risen over the past few years. "All we know," said Kenneth A. Kohl, the associate Commissioner of Education, "is that the proportion of student defaulters is going up."



Student doing paper on atheistics. Need about 5 people to talk with who would like to give their views on their belief. I need to get together soon to get information if you think you could be valuable to my paper, please leave your phone number with the secretary of the sociology dept. - AD 183. All information confidential - no names used in paper. Will get in contact with you over a meeting time.



bill ultimately lands on the taxpayer's doorstep. That bill, says the GAO, could be as high as a half billion dollars.

And the yearly default rate shows a steady increase. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI) recently reported that the rate of defaults is expected to climb from last year's 14 per cent to more than 18 per cent and level off at 24.3 per cent.

Why? With the cost of a college degree almost doubling over the last ten years, more and more students have found borrowing necessary. But as they leave school, they face an increasingly restricted job market and a tight money market.

"We get a lot of letters requesting deferments because of unemployment," said E.A. Holcomb, head of Northern Illinois University's Accounts Receivable Office. He noted that a large number of the defaulters are dropouts who have poor job prospects.

Many students who do graduate have faced the reality of their depleted funds and uncertain earning power by declaring bankruptcy upon receiving their diplomas. Almost 2,500 students filed for bankruptcy during 1974, leaving unpaid \$3 million in loans.

Those who simply stop payments on loans ruin their credit rating.

The ranks of the defaulters have swollen for yet another reason. In alarming numbers profit-seeking schools which have exploited federally-insured student loans in recruiting have folded. When they close, they leave thousands of angry students half way through a program, unable to find work and determined not to pay back loans for an incomplete education. The GAO has estimated that students at these proprietary schools will

suggested, should be dropped from the loan program.

Legislators and educators have been hard at work investigating other causes and effects of loan defaulting. "We now have data to detect where potential abuses are taking place," said Commissioner Bell. Steps have been taken, he continued, that should reduce the rate to 12 per cent. They include:

- Upgrading the section responsible for the loan program to a branch of the Office of Education called the Office of Guaranteed Student Loans (OGSL).

- Enlarging the enforcement staff (from only three in 1972 to more than 90), which will try to collect defaulted loans and work with participating banks to improve collections.

- Preparing new, tough regulations for banks and schools involved in the program.

- Warning participating banks that they will be removed from the program if they misrepresent applicants in order to qualify for loans or if they inadequately screen the borrower.

While legislators and education officials strengthen their collection efforts and devise preventative regulations to cut defaulting, colleges and universities have been attacking the root of the problem: high tuition. While their motive in cutting tuition is generally to increase enrollment, the effect has been to cut or reduce loans and, in turn, defaults.

Four of the five units in Vermont's state college system have reduced their tuition by \$100 for in-state residents this fall. The fifth unit of the system, the Community College of Vermont, has begun a voluntary payment plan. The college has set the fee per course at \$30 but the student decides how

\$100
a
month
for a few
good college men.

\$100 for each month of the school year. It's like a \$900 annual scholarship. If you qualify, you can earn it as a member of the Marine Corps' Platoon Leaders Class.

You'll also be earning a Marine officer's commission through PLC summer training at Quantico, Virginia.

Talk to the Marine officer who visits your campus.

plc
The Marines are
looking for a few good men.

CONTACT CAPT LONNIE MESSICK OR GYSGT
KEN STUMBO AT THE COMMONS ENTRANCE ON
THE 17th AND 18th OF FEB 1975 OR CALL
COLLECT (714) 836 2552

Basketball Highlights

In a game that was decided in the first half, the faculty-based Dip Sticks whipped the Second Coming 58-41. The Coming, sparked by Bill Petterson and Roger Broadfoot (17 and 12 points, respectively) actually outscored the Sticks in the second half but could not overcome a 21 point halftime deficit. The Dip Sticks' balanced attack was led by Greg Price, 17 points, and Chris Grenfell, who contributed ten.

The second-seeded Mother Truckers sliced the Beefers, 52-31 as Steve "Porky" Hesse tossed in 19 points. High point honors went to Beefer Jim Reilly, however, as he hit for a season high of 21. Hesse was supported by Mother Trucker coach John Nagel, who scored 14 points. The contest, which at times resembled the Ali-Forman mismatch, was marked by numerous turnovers, but fortunately, no one fouled out. There is nothing ahead but trouble for the Beefers, who now must face the top-seeded Dip Sticks.

A record 34 fouls were called, but the Who Cares, junior varsity managed to outlast the error prone Outsiders 54-33. Trailing by only 6 at the half, the Outsiders seemed to give up hope when it was learned that all-league forward Doug Garrett, who injured his knee early in the game, will probably be lost for the season. Rookie Ken Bumgarner took charge, however, and kept the Outsiders in the game with his 15 points. The Who Cares were led by Jim Given (16), Rick Plein (15) and John Finn (14).

In the race for Gary Yetter's Hatcherman award, there is a three-way tie among Dan Beedle, Pat Abboth and "Buffalo" Bob Stein. All three having a perfect five fouls in one game, but Beedle, who only played eight minutes, looks like the favorite at this time.

Aztecs defeat Warriors 50-43

The Aztecs, who's roster was depleted by the loss of four starters who transferred to other teams, regrouped behind a hot Tim Learned to defeat the Warriors 50-43. Learned combined to with smooth Brian Tudor for 25 points and an injured Steve Hordynski was able to rebound the shorter Warriors. High scoring honors went to Warrior Ben Sinsay, who pumped in 17 points. The score was tied at 25-all at intermission.

The Headhunters, led Richard Adams' 14 points, extended a 7 point halftime lead to turn back the Derelicts 56-45, despite 28 points by 1972-73 M.V.P., Stan Kielman. The Derelicts, who were once a football power, are in serious trouble on the basketball court, despite having picked up former Aztec star Frank Reyes on waivers. Rookie guard Mitch Mandel added 8 points to the Headhunters total as every player scored at least four. Reyes backed up Kielman with 10 points.

Veteran Stretchers upset High Rollers 77-50.

The Veteran Stretchers, led by alumnus Ted "Mongoose" Saar, deflated the High Rollers by a score of 77-50. It appears that the expansion team (High Rollers) must locate a playmaking guard if they are to become a contender and recently acquired Raphael Brock could fill that role. The Rollers have three fine players in Willie Hamilton, Terry Embry and Bullet Barry W., who contributed 12, 10 and 17 points, respectively. Saar received help from fellow alumni Bob Stretch (16 pts.) and Eastern League Veteran J.C. Wright, who canned seventeen.

The Family, which is loaded with talent, did not see action during the opening week of play.



Photo by Keith E. Legerat

Summer Jobs

No experience necessary. Apply for jobs at State and Federal Parks, Guest Ranches, Tourist resorts, private camps. Learn How, When and Where to apply. Receive over 200 California names and addresses. Send \$3.00 to J.O.B. P.O. Box 708 Monterey, CA 93940

JOB OUTLOOK

Job outlook is currently the same as in 1974

In spite of the serious national recession and rising unemployment, the local job picture for college grads remains largely the same in 1975 as it did in 1973 and 1974. Recruiting activity as CSCSB has never been at the level the Placement Office personnel would like; however, the center's receipt of job notices is about the same now as it has been the past two years. New incoming job listings are posted daily in the Center's new Career Information Room, Student Services Building, Room 161, which is open 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Degrees are still good to have

In a report published before the recession deepened, the College Placement Council indicated 1975 should be a good year to graduate. In 1974, 25 per cent more jobs were offered to bachelor degree candidates than in 1973 and those with masters' degrees enjoyed 12 per cent more job offers than last year. Major sources of employment offers for bachelors holders was manufacturing and industry followed by business firms and government. One alarming problem looms ahead, however. The U.S. Department of Labor predicts that employment problems of college graduates over the next decade will center on under employment and job dissatisfaction rather than unemployment. Many recent CSCSB grads have already encountered this problem.

Graduates will exceed worker demand by 1985

Between 1980 and 1985 the supply of college graduates may exceed the demand for college educated workers by 10 per cent. This could occur, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, if present education and work patterns continue unchanged. Between now and 1980 a close balance should prevail—about 8.8 million graduates entering the job market

to compete for 8.7 million job vacancies. However, between 1980 and 1985, there will be 6.5 million graduates and 5.8 million job openings. Many factors could influence this prediction including a decline in college enrollments, changing views on what constitutes entry-level employment for new graduates and many other variables.

The Federal Government is hiring

The Federal hiring trend for 1975 graduates is expected to continue fairly strong. Federal agencies report that last year's hiring levels will be maintained with only a few exceptions and 1974 was a good year for college graduate entry. Increases were the norm for practically all career fields in 1974 with engineers leading the way. Last year more than 12,000 hires of liberal arts and other generalist candidates were made from the Federal Service Entrance Examination for an increase of 20 percent over 1973. The CSCSB Placement Center maintains full information on federal employment including application blanks for the new test for entrance into federal employment, The Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE) which has replaced the old FSEE.

Seminars on jobs to be offered

Two workshop-type seminars are scheduled by the Career Planning and Placement Center for the winter quarter. These two-hour long seminars are conducted by the Center's staff and are designed to help seniors who will be seeking employment. The main topics to be covered are: job search, resume preparation, and interviewing for employment. The sessions will have a strong practical orientation. The dates are February 13 and March 4. Sign-ups with Mrs. Watson, Department Secretary, S-122 are encouraged.

LEARN OUR COURSES ARE DESIGNED TO PROGRESS YOU AT YOUR OWN RATE OF SPEED

KARATE

Larry Ammons'

STUDIO OF

SELF DEFENSE

Tae Kwon-Do
Hapkido
Judo
Yoga



WEIGHT ROOM - SUNROOM - SAUNA
FREE USE TO MEMBERS AT ANYTIME

MEN - WOMEN - CHILDREN - ALL AGES

SEPARATE CLASSES FOR CHILDREN IN COURAGE, DISCIPLINE & BODY DEVELOPMENT

LARRY AMMONS' INTERNATIONAL TAE KWON DO SCHOOL OF SELF DEFENSE
WE SELL KARATE UNIFORMS & ACCESSORIES
Visitors Welcome
3 LOCATIONS

1189 NORTH E ST. (At Base Line)
SAN BERNARDINO
884-8733

MEMBER OF
INTERNATIONAL
TAE KWON-DO
FEDERATION OF
SEOUL KOREA

10:30 A.M.
'TILL 9:00 P.M.
MON.-FRI.
SATURDAY
'TILL 4 P.M.

Veteran's Corner

Many Veteran benefits available

by Hassel W. Painter

In the last two columns, for which I must accept responsibility, I've hit two points which I have to believe are important. (1) Too many veterans have not made use of their available benefits and (2) these benefits are not a gift nor are they just a 'privilege.' They are earned. In order to complete this mini-series it is important that I now cover just what sort of benefits we're talking about, how long you have to use them, and where to apply.

(1) **G.I. EDUCATION:** You know you can receive payment while you are in college. You might not be aware that the same holds true for high school, trade school, apprenticeship, on-the-job training, correspondence courses, and flight school. You have ten years from date of separation to use this benefit (if separated prior to June 1, 1966 you have until May 31, 1976). Application may be made at any VA office or through the school.

(2) **G.I. LOAN:** VA will provide a guarantee for your loan toward the purchase of a home, farm, mobile home, or condominium. There is no time limit, apply at any VA office.

(3) **DISABILITY COMPENSATION:** For disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service. Get your claim in within one year and payment is made from date of separation. There is no time limit, if you've been out more than a year, payment is made from date of claim. Apply at any VA office.

(4) **MEDICAL CARE:** Hospital care covers the full range of medical services. Outpatient treatment for service-connected conditions, for any condition of a vet totally and permanently disabled from a service-connected disability, for any condition of a vet receiving increased compensation or pension for aid and attendance or by reason of being permanently housebound. Drug treatment is also available for vets with a drug dependency problem. Again, no time limit. Apply at any VA office or hospital.

(5) **DENTAL TREATMENT:** Dental care for service incurred conditions. Must make application within one year of separation and have work done within three years. This time limit does not apply to dental disabilities resulting from combat wounds or service injuries. Apply at any VA office or hospital.

(6) **G.I. INSURANCE:** Low cost life insurance up to \$10,000 for vets with service-connected disabilities. A totally disabled vet may also apply for a waiver of premiums. Application must be made within one year of notice of VA disability rating. Any VA office.

(7) **SGLI (Servicemens Group Life Insurance):** Convert your in-service insurance with a participating insurance company. You've got 120 days from date of separation or up to one year if totally disabled. Check with an approved insurance company.

(8) **EMPLOYMENT:** Assistance in finding employment in industry, federal service, local government. No time limit. See your local State Employment Service, U.S. Civil Service Commission or any VA office.

(9) **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:** Aids in the transaction from military service to making a living as a civilian. The amount of benefit and payment period varies from state to state, but apply at your State Employment Service soon after separation.

(10) **REEMPLOYMENT:** Within 90 days of separation apply to your former employer for reemployment.

The ten benefits listed are by no means all there is, but these seem to be the areas that generate the most immediate interest. If you would like more information on any item listed above, please contact the school Veterans Affairs Office or your friendly neighborhood vet rep.

Post Script. Information and listings pertaining to homes offered for sale by VA is also available.



Photo by Keith E. Legerat

January's unusually warm weather brought an early look of spring time to Cal-State.

continued from Page 1

FOREIGN STUDENTS FIND A FRIEND

between the students and the families. The Foundation would like to hear from people willing to act as host families.

The Foundation also wants to set up an ombudsman service, which would intervene on behalf of foreign students who run into problems dealing with the US government bureaucracy, and also provide other forms of legal aid.

An emergency loan fund is also in the works, to provide a backstop for students who are caught short by unexpected financial problems and who can't obtain credit from banks or other sources.

If funds can be obtained to offer these services, the Foundation then hopes to start a job placement service and also do research on other foreign student needs.

To finance these programs the Foundation plans to sell memberships and try to obtain grant money. Poddar has already proven his wizardry at raising money. In addition to starting the Educational Subscription Service from scratch, he worked for the McGovern campaign in 1972 as a national fundraiser, and founded the Bangladesh Relief Fund.

Poddar has other ideas for making the Foundation work. "We would like to get foreign students to donate their time in areas like teaching foreign languages or cooking and ask donations for our fund in return," he suggested.

Despite these activities, the Foundation has not given up on changing the condition that brought it into being in the first place. "We have three major goals," Poddar stressed, "to ask Congress to reverse the new policy (on work permits), to prevent harassment (of foreign students by the government) and to encourage examination of the entire problem before new policies are implemented."

*We specialize in Antique
Clothes, Furs,
Jewelry, Purses,
Men's Clothes,
Hats, and
Collectables*



RAGTIME REVERIE

**SUE KEY
NINA FORTE**
1285 N. E ST.
SAN BERNARDINO CALIF. 92405

HOURS:
11:00-5:00
MON.-SAT.
888-3610



**Come to the
Kings Head 3228 North
"E" Street San Berdo**

Tuesday, Feb. 4th to meet

**Bob McKenzie Jr.
Candidate for City Treasurer**

Live band and refreshments

**sponsored by CSCSB Ad-Hoc Committee to elect
Bob McKenzie Jr. — Judi Jones Chairperson**

SAINT VINCENT DE PAULS
2379 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Riverside 787-8483

**GOOD QUALITY,
CLOTHES,**

**CHEAP PRICES
FURNITURE, APPLIANCES**

THEATER COSTUMES

THE BACK PAGE

the battlefield of opinion



Dear Editor:

I've just started attending classes here at Cal-State, having just graduated from Rim of the World High School mid term in January. Overall I really like this campus. The academic programs are excellent and very few other colleges have such an extensive physical education program available to all students.

Now don't get me wrong, dear editor, I really think that you are doing a great job of running the newspaper with the extremely limited resources you have to draw from, but do you have to have so much straight college type news? I mean outside of the feature articles you print, most of the dry news you publish (i.e. Joe Cool wins a scholarship to the University of Outer Mongolia etc.) is really boring.

There is no social life and no sense of community on this campus, so why don't you just print eight pages of comics and feature stories each week?

I'm sure that eight pages of fannies would be just as relevant to the students of this campus as the so called news stories that you now print.

Thanks
Harry Lobotomy

Harry—

Thanks for taking the time from your studies to write your opinion of the PawPrint. Your idea has been well received here in the PawPrint trailer, however my cartoonist is working over time now and he is threatening to turn in his official PawPrint press card if I ask him to work longer hours.

You do raise a very valid point, though, that the news we print is very dry and boring. However I'm trying to publish a paper that is relevant to the largest majority of Cal-State students.

You must keep in mind that Cal-State has an extremely wide cross section of students. Trying to make a newspaper relevant to all of the groups on this campus is a very difficult task, and I feel that the best way to accomplish this difficult task is to present a straight news format with plenty of interesting feature articles.

You are correct in your statement that social life and sense of community is lacking on this campus. Cal-State is basically a

commuter campus, with students leaving just as fast as they arrive. However the only way to change this is to show the students what activities are provided for them from their A.S.B. fees and, unfortunately, the only way to do this is by dry news stories. There are many activities especially arranged for students in order to develop a sense of community, and I'm trying to get out as much information about them in the most interesting matter I can think of.

You seem to be saying that you really don't like this campus because of the lack of social life. If you are really interested in changing this campus, come on over to the PawPrint trailer any time and discuss your ideas with me personally.

You sound as if you are interested in what is going on around campus this campus and I sure could use your help!

J.W.

Editor-

I would like to know just why you devoted so much space to the "Waterbury Affair" last week when it was nothing but peanuts compared to the things going on over in Administrative Services.

As of right now there is enough evidence to get a certain faculty member thrown off campus.

Next week I am going to submit the evidence to you of all the things going on over there, so be ready for it. It's at least four pages worth.

Get with it, Pawprint!
CHAD HANTON

dear paws:

My goodness, I see the administration or somebody boondoggled you into getting rid of Mr. Gazebo and his weekly column. This is indeed sad. You seemed to have killed out the features, just when there is an over-abundance of need for humor and creative effort.

Face it, campus: There is little news on this campus, nothing whatsoever of any magnanimous import, and I, like most others, don't care a flying fluke at the goon about most of the crap happening. So why don't you kool it on the news and get the features back in there? beef and ivy



TeleMANIA MINNESOTA DAILY CFS

'LET'S GO OVER THE PART ABOUT THEM TRIPPING UP ALL THEM NO GOOD, PINKO, HIPPIE RADICALS!'

Students call for change in A.S.B. structure

We want a change in A.S.B. Those of us who have worked within the existing structure of student government find this system cumbersome, in-effective and inefficient. Those of us who have observed student government as students are fed up with the frustration and discouragement of the process. We therefore ask any and all interested students to attend the public hearings to be held Wednesday, Feb. 5 and Sunday, Feb. 9, at 7:30 p.m. in C219 to air their grievances and make suggestions.

In open meetings to be held Feb. 12, 16, 19, and 23 at 7:30 p.m. in C-219, alternative government structures will be explored and a new Constitution will be drafted. On Feb. 26, this will be submitted to the A.S.B. Senate and as soon as possible the student body will vote on its acceptance. Join Us!

John Kiesler
Pat Egeter
Mike Frick
Dorothy Glover
Sue Ramras
William Lewis

Sol Irving
Judy Bain
Jeanie Albertson
Stephen Waterbury
Pat Motz
Susie Wrentmore

Casey Kandel
Debi Ohnmacht
Steve Warren
Mark Hatfield
Martin Wilkins
Casey Kandel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE CIA

PARDON OUR SLOP

With heavy heart the Pawprint Staff announces that the busy Groundhog Holiday Season was a little hot to handle and some bloopers appeared in the last issue. We are singing the Byline Blues over the following missing bylines:

Page 5—The letter on the extreme right was by Mr. Bennecke and was addressed to Ms. Jones and Mr. Gallagher.

Page 8—The letter "Reduce A.S.B. Funds" was by Mr. Howard Dolan. The letter "Don't Reduce A.S.B. Funds" was by Mr. Kevin Gallagher.

Any complaints should be addressed to our Complaint Department, which is located on the center line of the south-bound lane of Interstate 15.

Thank you,
R.B. Rawnsley;
An Editor who Manages

Legal Notice

The Instructionally Related Activities (I.R.A.) referendum will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday February 25 and 26.

DATE: Tuesday, February 25 and Wednesday, February 26

TIME: 8:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Front of the Library, South Side
ELIGIBILITY: Valid Student I.D.

Any questions regarding this referendum should be directed to the Associate Dean of Students, Activities and Housing, Student Services, Room 143.

Pawprint Staff

John Whitehair
Rob Rawnsley
Martina Connelly
Keith Legerat
Roger Broadfoot
Sal Bellia
Owen Sheeran
Que Osler Jr.

Editor
Managing Editor
News Editor
Photographer
Cartoonist
Feature Editor
Contributing Editor
Business Manager

The Pawprint is published by the Associated Student Body of California State College, San Bernardino.

Opinions expressed are those of The Pawprint or the author and are not necessarily those of the Associated Student Body or The State College.

letter to the editor

This is an open letter of appreciation addressed to the Associated Students and to their elected officers. Again this year the A.S. has provided additional financial support for the college's student loan programs totaling \$1,500. The three aid programs which have received a.s. support are the Emergency Loan Fund, the Rotary Grant-Loan Fund and the Foreign Student Fund.

Last year nearly 400 students benefited from these programs and many more can now receive assistance because of the recent A.S. contributions. These loans are made available to any enrolled

student who has an emergency need for assistance. Thanks, members of the Associated Students for the help you provided your fellow students.

CSCSB Financial Aid Office

Dear Pawprint:

I just want to thank your staff for the help some of your members gave me when my volkswagen broke down in the Commons parking lot Jan. 29.

Everybody seems to think that State's full of straight, mindless, unfriendly creatures, but if you look around you'll find some really nice people.

Hang in there Pawprint Staff!
Martie Hinkle

Dear Editor:

One thing that really displeases me is that people at State aren't friendly at all. At most schools, you can walk around and just count the hellos and greetings coming from everybody.

Another thing which I miss that I had in high school, are the smiles. Most of the people here are really grumpy-looking.

I think the people here ought to start taking happy pills or something so they can "get-it-together" here on campus.

Edna Johnson