February 4th 1975

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prices aren't the only victims of glut has spread. At many schools, the normal bell curve distribution has been jarred out of whack as B, C, D, teacher please don't fail me. Accumulation has spiralled to 3.4. You in the bottom third of the class.ifixor at UCLA. "Today it puts you in the middle," said Douglas devaluation. Graduate school inflation — and the resulting official, they have warned, have begun to dismiss the grade tran—

A few years ago, a C would put students here since 1968. Monroe said that because of the dissatisf. The Placement Program. The college has forty—...on I.Q. and admissions and records files, there is available in the Pawprint Office. 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 Admission 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 employers but Buckley felt that the information contained in them should be open to the student and that they should have the right to challenge any information they feel is wrong 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.

College Administrators hold no secrets

The Admissions and Records office has approximately six requests for files under the Family Rights and Privacy Act, according to Dr. Kentian Monroe, Dean of Students. The Placement Office has received a few requests along with the Teacher Credential Office. The college has forty—...on I.Q. and admissions and records files, there is available in the Pawprint Office. 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 Admission 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 employers but Buckley felt that the information contained in them should be open to the student and that they should have the right to challenge any information they feel is wrong 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.

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

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

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 goals 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 Plympt and Michigan businessman Shrikumar 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 Christ

(CPS) — Increasing numbers of students have discovered that they are eligible for the US Government food stamp plan and are taking advantage of government largesse 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 diet. 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 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.

Households may not possess more than $1000 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 (however, owning the property 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 educational programs; (2) those who are employed at least 30 hours a week; (3) those who are totally 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 are allowed to be considered as separate units if they fit all other eligibility requirements.

These regulations, however, will not take effect for at least 60 days. Ineligible because of financial eligibility, the head 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 established by designating a specific food storage place for each member of the household who is either ineligible for the stamps or who wishes to declare himself a separate household.

Finally, the dwelling of 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 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; 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.

Lagged or 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 extend 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 lower-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 presents evidence and evidence on his own behalf. He or her representative has the right to examine all documents and records which might be used at the hearing and to submit evidence to establish pertinent facts and question or refute any evidence presented by the welfare office.

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

ONCE YOU APPLY

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 30 cents, $2 and $5 and may be purchased according to the scale established by a household's income and resources.

Once food stamps are received, they should be counted and enclosed immediately. If any food stamp books are lost, the local welfare office should be promptly notified. The stamps are good in exchange for food products grown or packaged in the United States. The exceptions to this are coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas. Imported goods, 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 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 turn in all records to verify that the household is still eligible for food stamps. Dependent on other conditions, this eligibility check takes place every one to three months. After you are in the food stamp program can be answered by calling or visiting your local welfare office.

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 internment 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 30,000 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 internment 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 Japanese Americans. Victims of the endemic anti-oriental prejudice of the Pacific coast and of wartime vitriolic prejudice by their countrymen.

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."

Both praise and condemnation have 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.

San Bernardino County Employment Opportunities

COUNTY PERSONNEL
157 W. 5th Street
SAN BERNARDINO CA 92415

Photo by Keith E. Legerat
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, Professor Khare states.

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

"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."

New only the schools but the child's other social contacts might do well to show a greater respect for the youngest'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 in the audio-visual department, tapping 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.

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.

"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 advisor and, if eligible, awarded the appropriate assistance.

Applications and further information are available at the Financial Aid Office, Student Services building Room 128.
Money as the root of all education

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, 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, the student ultimately lands on the taxpayer's doorstep. The 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-R.I.) 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, saving up to $1 million in loans. Those who simply stop payments on loans ruin their credit rating.

The ranks of delinquency 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 make up 8 per cent of the defaults on currently outstanding federally-insured loans.

US Education Commissioner Terrel H. Bell called the figure "shocking" and promised 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 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.
- Enlarging the enforcement staff (from only three in 1972 to more than 50), 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 stress 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 much of that he can pay.

Since the pay-what-you-can program began last year, college officials have reported they've received $73,000 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 $10,000 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 taking 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 $250 on the first $100 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."

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Students default on loans

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The Pawprint, February 4, 1975, Page 5

$100 for a few good college men.

$100 for each month of the school year. It's like a $1200 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 P.L.C. summer training at Quantico, Virginia.

Talk to the Marine officer who visits your campus.

CONTACT CAPT. LONNIE MESSICK OR GST YST MUOHS AT THE COMMONS ENTRANCE ON THE 17TH AND 18TH OF FEB 1975 OR CALL COLLECT (714) 836 2552

The Mar Imm are looking for a few good men.
Basketball Highlights

In a game that was decided in the first half, the faculty-based Dip Sticks whipped the Second Coming 50-41. The coming, sparked by Bill Peterson and Roger Broadfoot (17 and 13 points, respectively) actually outsored 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, 33-31 as Steve "Porky" Hesse tossed in 19 points. Greg Price, 17 points, and Chris Grenfell, 17 points contributed to the beefers point total.

Veteran Stretchers upset High Rollers 77-50.

In the race for Gary Yetter's Hatchetman award, there is a three-way tie among Dan Beedle, Pat Abboud 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.

Aztexes defeat Warriors 50-43

The Aztexes, who are 35-4 this season, were defeated by the Warriors 50-43. The Aztexes were led by Billy "The Kid" and "The Big Mac" in the first half but could not overcome the halftime deficit. The score was tied at 25-all at intermission.

Summer Jobs

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 graduates remains largely the same in 1975 as it did in 1973 and 1974. Recruiting activity as CSCSB has never been at the level that the Placement Office personnel would like, however, the center's receipt of job notices in about the same now as it has been the past two years. New incoming job listings are posted daily in the Center's Good, Where to apply information on federal emloyment. The Federal hiring trend for 1975 was a good year for graduate entry. Increases were the norm for practically all career fields in 1975 with engineers leading the way. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that last year's hiring levels will be maintained with only a few low. When and Where to apply exceptions and 1974 was a good year for college graduate entry. The Federal Government is hiring.
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, 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, 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. Apply within 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. Apply at any VA office. (7) SGLI (Servicemen 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 transition 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.

Photo by Keith E. Legerat

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

Come to the Kings Head 3228 North “E” Street San Berdoo 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, FURNITURE, APPLIANCES CHEAP PRICES THEATER COSTUMES
Dear Editor:

I've just started attending Cal State and 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 running the Pawprint newspaper with the extremely limited resources you have to draw from, but do you have to put up with such 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 Oder Mongalia 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 humor 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 campus 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 group in this campus is a very difficult task. 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.

J.W.

Editor

---

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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 that system cumbersome, ineffectual and inefficient. Those of us who have observed student government as students are fed up with the frustration and sufferance of the process. We therefore ask you 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. 13, 16, 19, and 23 at 7:30 p.m. in C-219, alternative government structures will be explored and a new Constitution 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
Dave Holcomb
Sue Ramras
William Lewis

---

Pardon our sloop

With heavy heart the Pawprint staff sobs 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:

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.

Hang in there Pawprint Stiffs! Marlie Hinke

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 is that we had in high school, are the smiles. Any complaints should be addressed to our Complaint Department, which is located on the center line of the south-bound lane of Interstate 80.

Thank you,

R.B. Rawnsley
An Editor who Manages