

THE OFFICIAL POINTER

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NO. 31

Health Service Drops AMA Johnson Expelled From State Medical Society

"They see the speck in someone else's eye and don't notice the log in their own eye." Dr. Don Johnson's description of the American Medical Association is one reason why the director of the WSU-Stevens Point Health Service is no longer affiliated with the AMA. Recently, as a result of that dissociation, Dr. Johnson has been expelled from the State Medical Society.

Donald Johnson has been director of the Health Service for three years. During that time he has seen a doubling of full-time doctors, from one to two; and greatly increased facilities. Three years ago the Health Service occupied a few small rooms in the Southeast corner of the basement of Nelson Hall. With the re-location of ROTC into the Student Services Building, medical facilities have been expanded to occupy the entire Nelson Hall basement. Johnson's dedication to his profession and the students have forced him to re-evaluate the status of the AMA.

During each month of the year, the staff of the Health Service concentrates its efforts in a single area. For example, in November, the entire staff underwent in-service training that included workshops at the Marshfield Clinic and other programs held on campus. In December, the staff reviewed all professional affiliations including the AMA, with which Dr. Johnson and the Health Service have always maintained affiliation. In reviewing its associations with national organizations, Dr. Johnson became aware of the American Public Health Association and the American College Health Association. WSU-Stevens Point is currently a member of the ACHA. Membership fees are determined by institutional size and for WSU-SP the cost is \$375.00 which enrolls the entire staff of doctors, nurses, and technicians into the ACHA. This organization is vitally important to this university since it is concerned with common college problems. At a national meeting, students and college health professionals share problems and plan innovative programs. As consumers, students play a major role in shaping ACHA programs. And in contrast with AMA conferences, delegates do not sleep at the meetings. In addition, the ACHA has an information exchange program which provides

local staffs with vital information concerning the development of campus trends and programs. Dr. Johnson considers the \$375.00 membership a good investment.

The APHA, which is currently being studied by Johnson, is a goal-oriented organization emphasizing prevention over treatment. Educating the consumer is a primary objective of this organization. Educating the consumer means consumer input to this organization. In recent years, the concerns of the APHA have centered around the problems of the American Indian; the Eskimo people, and other minorities. In Dr. Johnson's words: "Their efforts are

making.

Policy making in the AMA is reserved to national convention delegates whose average age is 59.4 years. Fifty-five per cent of America's doctors are AMA members. These two factors undermine the AMA's claim of representativeness. In addition to exclusion of young interns and residents, the AMA has managed to generate so much disaffection in the student AMA that this student organization has undergone a name change to prevent being associated with the AMA.

Charges of AMA racism appeared in the Feb. 5 "Medical World News" after the Mississippi State Medical

rural health problems, found himself suddenly un-invited, thus leaving the Atlanta conference with no Black participants. The AMA said Folbert's withdrawn invitation had nothing to do with his comments on Mississippi or that state's subsequent threat.

Dr. Johnson had other misgivings about the AMA. To his knowledge, the Vice-President of the AMA receives a \$70,000 annual salary, paid out of membership dues. To Dr. Johnson, this is "immoral."

Trustees and officers of the AMA receive conference pay ranging from \$150-\$300 per day.

out that he was not interested in maintaining ties with the AMA. After some harrassment from the State Society, Dr. Johnson's state dues were refunded without explanation. Then Johnson was told that he had resigned from the State Medical Society. Johnson quickly informed the state that he had not resigned and asked for a letter explaining why had been expelled. The State Medical Society did not respond. Because of his expulsion, Dr. Johnson will lose important services provided by the state organization. He will no longer receive the State Medical Journal or any printed material distributed to other doctors in Wisconsin. That information must now be obtained by the Health Service's other full-time doctor. The Learning Resources Center will subscribe to the State Medical Journal.

As a follow-up to expulsion, the state ordered the Portage County Medical Association to expel Dr. Johnson. For Johnson, it would have meant an end to hospital privileges at St. Michael's, thus reducing Dr. Johnson's effectiveness with the Health Service. The County refused to accept this state directive at a recent hospital staff meeting. Currently under local consideration is a proposal that would change state by-laws which make membership in the State Medical Society contingent upon membership in the AMA.

Until such time as the state by-laws are changed Dr. Johnson will remain a "renegade" refusing to compromise his principles.



Dr. Donald Johnson

more than token."

Dr. Johnson's decision to personally drop membership in the AMA was based on a comparison between the ACHA, the APHA, and the AMA. Membership in the AMA costs \$1100.00 annually for eligible doctors. An article published in the April 16 issue of Medical World News described some of the problems resulting from the AMA's selective membership policies. Until this year, the AMA refused to admit young interns and residents who were barred from joining because of the restrictions of local societies. One comment: "Hell, what good is it?" was representative of the young MD's excluded from policy

Association ordered the AMA to bar a black doctor from speaking at an AMA sponsored meetings. The doctor in question is George Folbert of Howard University in Washington, D. C. Dr. Folbert has been active in improving medical care for poor Blacks in Quitman County, Mississippi through a federally financed program directed by Howard's medical staff. After Folbert described the horrible conditions in Quitman County, Mississippi's Medical Association threatened to withhold AMA dues unless Folbert was silenced. Officially, there was no response from the AMA, but Folbert, who was scheduled to appear on a panel at an Atlanta Conference on

Conferences are held quite regularly.

One thing the AMA uses to show its good side is its Vietnam program. To date, over 750 doctors have been in Viet Nam serving the civilian population in that ravaged country.

Dr. Johnson's decision to drop membership in the AMA was arrived at after careful consideration of that organization's pros and cons. He had no idea of the consequences. Recently, Johnson sent his State and County Society dues to county secretary, Dr. Sevenich. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Johnson was visited by a State Society representative who pointed out that he neglected to pay his AMA dues. Dr. Johnson pointed

G.I. Toll ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The following U.S. casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are much lower than those reported by the liberation forces. The figures are from Jan., 1961 to June 12, 1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week June 5 to June 12.

Killed: 45,275 (25); "Non-combat" deaths: 9,597 (14); Wounded: 300,139 (215); Missing, Captured: 1,605.

Economic Crisis:

Student Employment And Finance

The current economic recession in this country, coupled with many other issues, has already shown its effects on the university and local community. The next two issues of the summer Pointer will deal with some of the more important problems in hopes of pointing out how the institutions that deal with summer employment, job placement, welfare, financial assistance, and unemployment compensation have met the needs of both students and taxpayers.

The first installment in the two-part series deals with the University Placement Center and the Office of Student Financial Aids. Both institutions, of course, have come under much pressure and some criticism during the country's economic problems. The following interview with Mr. George, Director of Financial Aids, and Mr. Tierney, Director of Placement, is geared to assist students and parents in becoming acquainted with the operations, objectives, and the new innovations of these two vital institutions.

POINTER: What do you personally see as the causes of the unemployment crisis in this country?

TIERNEY: Basically, I see sociological, economic, and political factors contributing to the present unemployment situation. The current population explosion coupled with a serious economic recession has produced record numbers of job seekers without providing a corresponding increase in new positions. Further, when one considers the relative ease with which a college degree may be earned compared to previous decades, it is natural that the impact of such an education may carry less vocational prestige than before. Already for example, we're finding minimum qualifications upgraded to include only those with master's degrees and above for some positions previously filled by Bachelor's degree personnel. I should note that the reverse is also true in a few instances. That is, some companies caught in severe economic binds are replacing degreed people with non-degreed personnel after discovering that fancy credentials were inappropriate for the position. Naturally, this saves the company money, but adds to the misery of the degreed job seeker.

Unfortunately, political rhetoric concerning special employment programs has not produced the funding necessary to create new positions. This is clearly witnessed in the inability of many Natural Resource students to locate relevant employment despite the clamor over environmental quality. Personally, I believe the Viet Nam tragedy has distorted out national priorities to the point where employment programs are left without support as the war drags on.

Closer to home, I feel that a great many students have drifted to college without any thought of a career commitment appropriate to their education, and this lack of vocational awareness has cheated many upon graduation. While I'm certainly not advocating that this University be transformed into a vocational school, I do see a growing need for career counseling and vocational input to freshmen and sophomore students.

POINTER: What are the causes, in your estimation, of the current student unemployment crisis? And what do you see as the solution to this problem?

GEORGE: On this campus there is not a large student unemployment problem. We have had a tremendous growth in this area. I think the reasons for unemployment among students during the summer months is obvious. For instance, unemployment in other areas had decreased the number of jobs available to students during the summer recess. In total, we estimate that as many as 50 per cent of our students are now



Mr. Dennis Tierney is the newly appointed Director of the Career Counseling and Placement Center. Tierney was educated at the University of Wisconsin where he earned B.S. and M.S. degrees. The young administrator and psychology instructor has served two years as a counseling psychologist and three years as the Assistant Director of Placement.

unemployed. We will, of course, be giving all possible aid and assistance to those students that did not find summer work.

POINTER: What innovations or improvements do you plan on implementing in the area of student placement?

TIERNEY: Current innovations and improvements underway include:

- 1) Improved and relocated office facilities in 106 Old Main in early September (more interview rooms, more space for Placement library materials).
- 2) Enlarged staff including Mr. Charles LaFollette, Assistant Director, (one educational Placement counselor to be hired), two residence hall directors on a 1/4 time counseling bases.
- 3) Free resume and transcript services.
- 4) The development of a director of Wisconsin Educational Administrators for use by our education students.
- 5) Development of a booklet on vocational opportunities in Wisconsin outlining employment tips, resume designs, sample letters of application and the names and addresses of hundreds of Wisconsin employers.
- 6) Increased emphasis on Placement counseling with all students including freshmen and sophomores.
- 7) Improved liaison with the residence hall staff whereby increased residence hall visitations will be made on a regular schedule by Placement counselors.
- 8) Development of publications geared to specific academic majors such as pamphlets outlining specific opportunities for Natural Resources, Home Economics, Business, etc. students.
- 9) The development of a faculty newsletter to faculty advisors regarding current employment trends and other vocational information.
- 10) Provision for in-service training for staff and counseling techniques as well as technical placement information for the expansion of Placement library to include over 500 major college and university catalogues, graduate application blanks (and hopefully a new video section of sound and pictures pertaining to campus recruiting).
- 11) Increased emphasis on faculty involvement in Placement via the identification of interested professors and utilization of their contacts and consulting skills in the placement of our specific majors.
- 12) The construction of Placement "drop-off" boxes throughout the University community where vocational materials and job vacancies will be distributed on a regular basis.
- 13) The establishment and enlargement of a catalogue of summer positions of interest to our students.
- 14) The production of a series of motion pictures involved with appropriate inter residence halls, and in the classroom. Funds for this proposal have been provided through the innovative programs area.
- 15) Conduction of research concerning supply and demand information and potential vacancies beyond Wisconsin and the Mid-West including overseas opportunities such as Australia.
- 16) A change in the credentials to allow greater numbers to be available for both education and non-education students and for up-dating of existing forms adding information such as draft lottery number.
- 17) The development of aptitude and interest testing program to allow undecided students additional input regarding their career decision.



Mr. Phillip George is the Director of Student Financial Aids. Mr. George is a graduate of Marietta College in Ohio and earned an M.S. degree at the State University of New York at Albany. The 28 year-old administrator has much experience in the areas of financial aids, admissions, and public relations.

Interview Of The Week

Leonard Groshek,

Representative To The Assembly

Mr. Leonard Groshek is Portage County's Representative to the Assembly in the State of Wisconsin. The 58-year-old Democrat has had extensive political experience at both the local and state levels. He attended and graduated from Stevens Point public schools and earned a teaching certificate at Stevens Point Normal.

POINTER: What are your personal objectives as a Representative to the Assembly?

GROSHEK: My main objective is to represent all of the people of Portage County in all areas. I think I have the qualifications to do this. I am also hopeful of getting legislation passed that will make both Portage County and Wisconsin a better place to live.

POINTER: What is your personal opinion of merging the two University systems?

GROSHEK: I have previously stated, and I have not changed my position, that I believe that education is a big business, especially in the State of Wisconsin. Also, I think that a big business should be run by one board of directors, or as we refer to them as a Board of Regents. I believe that if we take our time, think things out, and set it up right, it can work.

POINTER: What do you believe to be the most crucial problems facing the State of Wisconsin, and how would you go about solving them?

GROSHEK: That is a very broad question. However, the big problem always is to provide by equal taxation the services that the people of Wisconsin expect from their state government. I think that education is on top of the list. They need the largest share of the tax dollar. Welfare is yet another area that demands a large quantity of financial

assistance. Highway projects and pollution control are also becoming very demanding of our attention. The problem then is obtaining enough money from the taxpayers without overburdening them.

In solving these problems we must practice as much austerity as possible. Government is nothing more than a public-run business, and we must eliminate wasteful or unproductive elements within it in meeting the needs of the people. There are also other places where we could make gains.

POINTER: How do you think the 18 to 20 year-olds will respond to their new obligation as voters?

GROSHEK: If past experience means anything, only a small amount of them even go out to vote. This is to be seen in our own city. A recent newspaper article claimed that thus far only 6 of these young men and women have registered. I was surprised at this — I expected five or six hundred. It appears that young people do not get involved in the voting process. And I really have no reason to give in explaining why they have failed to register to vote.

POINTER: What relationship do you see between serious scholarship and being a successful politician?

GROSHEK: I do think there is a definite advantage of having a formal education. However, I think it is equally as important to have some practical experience in politics. I do think there is a world of difference between practical politics and the politics you learn in a book. I think you need portions of both in order to be successful. I think that doing extensive reading increases your chances of being a successful representative.

POINTER: President

Dreyfus once commented that he would not object to the hiring of a communist to teach at this university. What are your feelings about this?

GROSHEK: I hope you wouldn't object if I refused to comment on that question.

POINTER: What is your opinion of the release of the Pentagon papers?

GROSHEK: As far as the Pentagon papers are concerned, if it has something to do with endangering the security and the actual military maneuvers, it should not be made public. If it did not endanger the security of our nation, then the people have a right to know. I haven't read many of the Pentagon papers, so I really haven't formed a complete opinion on whether the papers should have been released or not.

POINTER: If the large majority of your constituents favored the legalization of marijuana, would you represent their wishes?

GROSHEK: Having lived through the so-called prohibition period, I firmly believe that passing a law that prohibits people from doing things isn't the answer. The prohibition laws never stopped the use of alcohol, and the laws designed to prohibit marijuana never stopped the use of marijuana. I would not condone the use of either alcohol or marijuana. Both are harmful to people. Merely passing a series of laws against the use of alcohol and marijuana does not provide any sort of a satisfactory answer.

POINTER: Do you think the middle class in this country is capable of ruling themselves?

GROSHEK: I would have to say yes. I believe that a large share of our legislators and representatives in Congress belong in that class. And I think they have been ruling quite well.



"I do think there is a world of difference between practical politics and the politics you learn in a book."



"Merely passing a series of laws against the use of alcohol and marijuana does not provide any sort of a satisfactory answer."



"... I believe that education is a big business, especially in the state of Wisconsin."

Sigmund Research Positive On Merger

Merger of Wisconsin's two university systems would be the best avenue for meeting new needs in graduate study and extension course work in the north central reaches of the Badger State.

That recommendation comes from Dr. Elwin W. Sigmund, assistant to the vice president for academic affairs at Stevens Point State University, who has compiled a series of papers indicating his institution faces an awesome responsibility in the future primarily because of the vast area surrounding campus that is untouched by another degree-granting school.

There are, in fact, about 210,000 persons living in Portage, Marathon and Wood counties, but adding areas north to the Michigan border and south to Wautoma, where the bulk of Stevens Point graduate and extension students reside, the total population approaches the one-half million mark.

"People in those communities who are and will be taking special work will be returning to their hometowns for jobs that are or will exist there," Sigmund noted.

His research shows that unlike most other colleges and

universities in Wisconsin, Stevens Point is quite distant from institutions eligible to confer degrees, therefore he believes merger would be "very helpful" in efficiently and effectively fulfilling needs for advanced study and extension programs. "Merger," he advises, "could avoid costly duplication of effort" because the University of Wisconsin system also is offering some of the same courses in the area now serviced by the Point faculty.

Going one step farther, the administrator disagrees with recommendations from some quarters that would severely limit development of future graduate programs on what still are state university campuses. Says Sigmund, many of the teachers want the master of arts or science degrees instead of the master of science or arts in teaching degrees which don't go into as much detail on the specific subject but instead on techniques that can be used in the classroom.

With the merger, he adds, a school like Stevens Point could draw faculty from what now are University of Wisconsin Center System campuses in Marshfield

and Wausau for extension courses. In some cases, there might be specialists from those places who could teach subjects currently not part of the curriculum at Stevens Point. The result, better service to the people coupled with economy.

Sigmund is particularly interested in support for merger, as it would effect extension, because trends in recent years have been to take Stevens Point courses to communities in more distant places than were previously served. Also, graduate students, while in significant numbers mainly from Portage, Wood, Marathon and Waupaca counties now are being drawn in larger numbers from nearly 100 miles in all directions of this city.

While graduate and extension offerings tend to be regional in nature, the situation is the opposite for undergraduate students here. For example:

Stevens Point, once primarily a school serving central Wisconsin as a teacher training institution, last fall drew 54 per cent of its new freshmen from the area bounded by the Fox Valley, Madison and Milwaukee. At the same time,

Cont. on p. 8

..... Letters

Ask An Indian

Dear Editor:

As an American Indian, I would like to compliment you on your great knowledge of the general problems of young Indians.

To know that "individual determination is meaningless" is a most profound quote which I am sure you do not practice yourself.

Why are colleges breeding racism, as you stated?

What in heavens name do you have against communication? ("Increased communication certainly will not reorder the educational system in order to replace racism and subjectivism with an intelligent sane learning process.")

What is your source for calling the American Government the American Indian's cultural base? I come from a lineage of people which, according to Dr. Bryde has existed on this land for over twenty thousand years.

If it would be asking too much, I would like to see the truth written and for a more positive approach to be taken by your paper. Why not ask an Indian?

Sincerely,

Roger R. Philbrick

Editor's Note:

We are sorry to note that you missed the philosophical point regarding "individualism," which was the central point of the editorial. Your questions represent a parochial viewpoint. As space does not permit a lengthy reply at this time, please feel free to stop in our office to discuss your questions.

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A Reply To

The Feature Editorial of the Pointer (July 2, 1971) attempted to make clear several points of which three were basic. First, there exists no objective criteria to evaluate this institution and its faculty. Secondly, we suggested that a meaningful way in which to determine criteria might include evaluating scholarly publications, learned presentations, and foremost graduates. Lastly, when these criteria are applied to this university, we find that it has not produced a single recognized scholar, and that the vast majority of its publications have no relevance to contemporary problems.

Our challenge was clear. Not only should our critics take issue with the criteria we provided, but they should also provide a better criteria. These new and better criteria should make it clear exactly why this university has continued operation, for the most part unquestioned, for the past three-quarters of a century.

In the following issue of the Pointer, two letters appeared criticizing our evaluation of this institution as "unfair," "careless" and "abusive." Far behind the critics' scholarly rhetoric and sentence structure, there emerges an extremely negative and incomplete criticism. The basic question, of how do we rationalize the maintenance of this institution, remains completely unanswered.

We would, furthermore, like to see the statements brought to light.

The critic who claimed publication-oriented need as an issue of the Pointer for question, however, was not an orientation of this institution's petty businessmen, commercial school teachers and how they lead us to the conclusion with his merger-magic vocational school for industry rather than the scholarly Wisconsin system. How could we place a monetary value on the products of such an institution?

We also find it hard to believe that at this university cannot find a professor who can afford to publish or produce scholarly work. We have heard of the professors who have \$50,000 homes, but cannot afford to publish? What about those professors who have club membership but have no scholarly contributions? A professor who cannot afford money raising and maintenance has not produced a single quarter of a century. Our

..... I.F. S

I. F. STONE'S
June 2

Gen. Ridgway For Unc

It is difficult to see how a participant agrees to terminate it. An intention that residual forces, American airpower, will remain and captives are released, it is these statements with the problem. For my part I must conclude forces remain on the mainland provide logistical support for (ARVN), our men will be mortared; and that so long as the attack with fire and movement end...

The disquieting factor to me is the use of force in an attempt to personnel. The recovery of these course, unceasing effort on the part of them and their families and kin in nation's honor. But whether Vietnam targets, including people that result is open to serious certainty in our present course of our people. How can we reconcile which the Secretary of Defense "drawal" to which the President "complete withdrawal" means ground, naval and air forces?

The prisoner question is a topic examined from every angle, as constantly. It is conceivable that the tightest possible block of complete withdrawal from the personnel by a stated date, in return every captive American now held within six to nine months, "re withdraw all U.S. Army, Navy, and "except Embassy guards" from

Drafting For Soldiers - Or Servants

During our debate on the draft extension, the Department of Defense has admitted that projected manpower shortfalls during fiscal year 1972, depending on the size of the pay increase, will range from 20,000 to 40,000 in the absence of the draft. Shortfalls of such minor proportions, in a force level of 2.4 million men, have raised serious questions about the need for any continuation of the draft, much less a 2-year extension of the induction authority. . . . Gen. George I. Forsyth, Special Assistant to the Army Chief of Staff, noted in the May 17, 1971 edition of Armed Forces Journal, that there are 35,000 GI's engaged in KP, and another 60,000 cutting grass and engaged in similar non-military household chores. This means that we have 95,000 men doing jobs that should be performed by civilians. . . . These 95,000 slots are what this debate is all about. In the name of national security we are being asked for a 2-year extension, so that men in uniform can provide domestic service to their superiors.

—Schweiker (D. Pa.) in the Senate, June 4.



Our Critics

to comment on a few of
by our critics.

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ory could go on and on.

Moreover, we might suggest that our critics refer back to our box score in the July 2 Pointer which shows absolutely no relationship between size of income and the quantity and quality of scholarly activities. It appears that bigger ideas and the ability to do decent scholarship is not something that you pick up at the cashier's counter!

We also believe that professors can muster up the time to publish. All too often our staff ran across professors who found time to advise fraternities, raise huge families, rent housing, sell life insurance to students, manage farms, play the stock market, collect earrings, and so on who just can't find time to publish. Plato, Newton and Darwin devoted their lives to scholarship and not to the activities of educated playboys. Scholars address themselves to the relevant problems of the world; not to idiotic personal desires.

In essence, our critics have argued that we cannot evaluate this university because, in fact, it is something else. All criticism is in error because there are no valid criteria. Because there are no criteria, professors can establish their own goals. And their goals, for the most part, don't happen to include scholarly activities.

We would only like to ask what the professors do, and what is the meaning of their doing? The burden of culture is placed on the backs of the professors.

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WEEKLY
971

Additional Withdrawal

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I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly

4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008
\$5 A YEAR

Isn't It Odd?

Isn't it odd that in the midst of a recession that is shaking the political foundations of the White House, that the businessmen of Wisconsin can afford to give Alice in Dairyland a "black-mink poncho" valued at \$900? There are no doubt many in central Wisconsin who would pawn the furry beast for food.



Well Said

"The Post and Dispatch will serve no party but the people, be no organ of Republicanism, but the organ of truth; will follow no causes but its conclusions; will not support the 'Administration,' but criticize it; will oppose all frauds and shams wherever and whatever they are; will advocate principles and ideas rather than prejudices and partisanship . . ."

—Joseph Pulitzer

"Stop The World - I Want To Get Off"



Evie (Laura Zucker) and Littlechap (Joseph Anderson) exemplify marital bliss.

Opening night for *Stop the World - I Want To Get Off* by Anthony Newley was Wednesday, July 21 at 8:00 p.m. in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre. Seldon Faulkner directed this musical comedy with Sam Anderson as assistant director.

Stop the World . . . is a comic take-off on Shakespeare's seven stages of man. Littlechap is the central figure who, in pantomime garb, leads the audience through those seven stages of life — from birth, through marriage and several love affairs, to death.

Joseph Anderson has the lead role as Littlechap, and his wife, Evie, and various lovers are played by Miss Laura Zucker. Susan and Jane, daughters of Littlechap and Evie, are portrayed by Julie Faulkner and Maureen Houlihan respectively. Steve Schmitt plays dual roles as both son and grandson of Littlechap and Evie.

A company of clowns was made up of George Baszta, Bruce R. Campbell, Brenda Depew, David Kassera, Eliot Keener, Krissten Gunderson, Susan Powell, Ginny-Lynn Sehloff, Ed Smith and Shiela Trindal.

The show will run through Saturday night, July 24.



Littlechap is overwhelmed by his American Woman girlfriend Ginie (played by Laura Zucker).



Anya (Laura Zucker), the "Glorious Russian" and Littlechap.



Littlechap's family poses for a portrait. From l. to r.: Jane (Maureen Houlihan), Evie (Laura Zucker), Littlechap (Joseph Anderson), and Susan (Julie Faulkner).

China Expert Comments

A China watcher on the Stevens Point State University faculty believes new Sino-American ties, developing with an impending visit to Peking by President Nixon, might pave the way for a new world organization replacing the United Nations.

Dr. Hugh D. Walker, a specialist in East Asian history, predicts that China will insist on a new organization replacing the U. N. that will be more "reflective of reality."

He says the U. N. is based on an alliance from World War II, "and that no longer makes sense because we no longer can assume Great Britain or France to be major powers. (China is not in the U. N. and many persons believe Nixon's visit to that country will result, among other things, in the end of blockade for Peking's long-standing request to join the organization.)"

"If these talks lead to some kind of recognition of Communist China on a worldwide basis, then it will lead to some kind of new international structure, I'm sure," Walker declares.

The U. N. has failed, there's no doubt it has outlived its usefulness, the professor asserts, in terms of solving international disputes. "The UN ignored some problems in Africa and did little about the Middle East crisis—unilateral action by the United States in Vietnam has meant that the UN stayed out of that issue, too."

While its cultural, economic and social activities have been very fine, he adds, it seems to me the U. N. has not succeeded in uniting world peace.

Walker says China, the U. S. and the Soviet Union now are the three major political powers.

The professor, who was surprised the Communists reached a point "where they were willing to come to this" meeting with an American president, hailed the impending

Nixon trip as "absolutely necessary." It's absurd, he charges to think 760 million people (population of the China mainland) can be ignored by the rest of the world community.

Walker said demographers project China's population at one billion within this decade and for that reason alone he maintains it is impossible to have world disarmament of nuclear weapons without cooperation from officials of that vast "People's Republic."

Speculating on why Nixon was invited to Peking, Walker suggests that Chinese political leaders might be frightened by the power of their own weapons. "There are some beginnings among major powers in the belief that they cannot continue proliferation of nuclear weapons—they must resort to diplomacy, instead."

The professor believes a change in attitude has been in the wind in China since 1954, when Chairman Mao Tse-Tung began boasting his people could survive a nuclear attack. "Those statements aren't nearly as common now," he added.

Walker is chairman of Stevens Point State's new Asian Studies Program and teaches one of only six Korean history courses offered at a college or university in America. He recently completed a 341-page dissertation

for the Ph.D. degree from the University of California—Los Angeles entitled "The Yi-Ming Rapprochement: Sino-Korean Foreign Relations, 1392-1592." Because of his long experience in studying Asian history, he was not required to undergo the traditional oral examination.

Walker, who speaks and reads Chinese, Japanese, Korean, French and German, used source materials printed in all of those languages for the dissertation. One of the most helpful sources, he said, were the Yujo Sillok daily records of Korean courts during the tenure of the first eight kinds in the Yi dynasty.

A native of New Hampshire, Walker was reared in Nashua and received degrees from the University of New Hampshire in Durham and UCLA. Before coming to Stevens Point, he was employed three years by the University of Maryland as a faculty member for its Far East Division with programs in South Vietnam, Japan, Korea, and Nationalist China.

Korea Research Publications, Inc., recently included one of Walker's articles in its most recent title of "Korea's Response to the West." It is entitled "The Weight of Tradition—Preliminary Observations on Korea's Intellectual Response."

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Economic Crisis Cont.

Additional Proposals For Future Consideration Are As Follows:

- 1) Editing a regular column in the *Pointer* regarding facets of our Placement operation: interview techniques, the resume, information concerning surplus and shortage areas, job trends and topical Placement information.
- 2) The establishment of a special credit or non-credit course open to all students concerning Placement topics and techniques.
- 3) The development of a career day in which representatives from business, government and educational communities would gather in a central location and provide career information for all students (freshmen through seniors).
- 4) The utilization of the campus radio station and (possibly an educational television station) in the production of Placement programs.

POINTER: In what ways has your office prepared to meet the needs of the many students who will be returning in the fall who were not fortunate enough to find summer work?

GEORGE: We will make every possible effort to assist students that find themselves in this situation, but we can try to much to adjust the total economic situation, but we can try to provide additional aid. I'm afraid much of this aid will be in the form of loans.

We do, however, plan on making a study in September to ascertain several important items of information. Questions as, how well-off is the student body, what are the gross incomes of the families who are supporting students, what were the summer earnings of our students will be of a real value to us. These results will more than likely assist us in understanding our problems and we would be able to aid students in finding employment. Our current program does assist students in finding employment in an array of fields but we hope to improve in this area.

We sincerely hope, moreover, that those students who were not able to find summer work will be able to return to school in the fall. We do have evidence that some students will be in a severe financial situation upon their return, but we like to think that none of them will be denied an education for financial reasons. We can always provide students with loans to help them out.

POINTER: How would a student who is experiencing financial difficulty make use of the services offered in your office?

GEORGE: The first problem is that we have to make sure that all students or potential students are in fact aware of Financial Aids. Concerning the Freshman, we work directly through the high schools. With upperclass students the problem is not as

difficult. Last year we sent out financial aid applications to all students that had received our aid previously.

After we collect and review all applications, we can determine the needs of the student. Everything from that point on depends on what we learn from the individual applications. We, of course, give out grants, loans, and jobs depending on the student's eligibility. Naturally, the restrictions depend on the individual concerned and the type of assistance.

POINTER: Is it true that a student might find himself over-educated for a particular position and thus "price himself out" of the current market?

TIERNEY: Unfortunately, I've noted this problem in a few cases where a school system had limited resources with which to hire a teacher. What it boils down to is money in these cases, and the highly educated candidate either is unwilling or unable because of the "lock-step" nature of the salary schedule to accept their offer. I've also noted that some graduates report difficulty in locating the more menial temporary position, since employers are reluctant to hire a college graduate for a position that holds little challenge, and fear rapid turn over. Generally, however, advanced degrees in academic areas even remotely related to the vocational community increase one's chances for employment.

POINTER: Why is it that student payroll checks are so often late?

GEORGE: I don't believe that they are often late. I'm quite sure the problem is not the fault of this university. All checks are process in Madison, and all we can do is wait for the money to arrive. I think it is purely a clerical problem. The employment program has grown so fast, that more than likely the clerical assistance has failed to keep pace.

We have just converted over to computers which might have caused slight delays, but these problems are now overcome. We are now also talking about giving overtime work to some of the help in this office, which might also improve the situation.

POINTER: What implications might the merging of the two University systems have upon the Placement Center at WSU-Stevens Point?

TIERNEY: Generally I'm in favor of the merger of the two systems even though I feel the potential impact on the Placement Center will be minimal. Having taught in both systems, I feel our students compare quite favorably on the undergraduate level and often hear from personnel directors who prefer our graduates. Sometimes I wonder if we might be in the ironic position of the American Football League before the "Super Bowl" in that the University of Wisconsin system might be fortunate to merge with us.

LRC Material Available To Public

Enrollment at WSU-SP is not a pre-requisite for use of the University Learning Resources Center and all of its facilities. Anyone in the community is welcome to borrow books or films and take advantage of the study areas that the LRC provides.

For many years, use of the book collection in the main library has been open to the public. Susan Schrup, director of the Instructional Materials Center (IMC) in the LRC, says that new arrangements in her area make it possible to share with the public additional materials formerly used mainly in the classroom.

Such materials include a rare collections of classic silent movies featuring such all-time favorites as W. C. Fields, Laurel and Hardy, Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton. In addition, the LRC has some "heavier" materials with strictly academic orientation and still others which clearly serve both to entertain and to educate.

All additions to the IMC are previewed by Miss Schrup. She is the holder of a master's degree in educational media from the University of Iowa and a former librarian for schools in Minnesota, Virginia and Ecuador. Miss Schrup usually sends films to interested faculty members for consideration after making her own evaluations.

Miss Schrup indicated that all new non-print media including films are listed in the Albertson library card catalogue.

This summer the film library has added "Guten Tag," which teaches basic German; a math series teaching how to teach math; "Walter Kerr on Theater; "The Medieval Mine" (philosophy-history), and a pair of films on modern painting. But, the Instructional

Materials Center is more than a film library. Miss Schrup has many new simulation games for use in social studies in particular. There also are records, books, filmstrips, multi-media kits (including a particularly useful health series on alcohol, drugs and venereal disease) and videotapes. All of these may be borrowed by schools and groups as well.

Cont. from p. 3

total campus enrollment from those areas comprised 47 per cent meaning that increases from southeastern Wisconsin has been picking up steadily in the past six or seven years.

Also, Stevens Point ranks number one in 14 counties on the basis of attracting the most students from those areas, in comparison with other institutions in the WSU system. Those counties are: Portage, Wood, Marathon, Waupaca, Shawano, Oneida, Langlade, Lincoln, Waushara, Columbia, Vilas, Forest, Marquette, and Menominee.

—Last Fall Stevens Point ranked first in the system in the number of students enrolling at a WSU institution from 19 counties: Marinette, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Shawano, Menominee, Langlade, Lincoln, Forest, Oneida, Vilas, Iron, Marathon, Wood, Portage, Adams, Waushara and Marquette.

Sigmund said he was a bit surprised to learn that in competition with all public and private colleges and universities in Wisconsin, including two-year campuses, Stevens Point drew the largest number of students from 15 counties: Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Waushara, Marquette, Shawano, Menominee,

Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Iron and Forest. There is a two-year campus in Wood County, Lawrence University in Outagamie, and a small Roman Catholic Church-supported college in Lincoln. Stevens Point ranked second in its drawing power from Brown, where the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay is located, Door, Marinette, Calumet, Juneau, Price, Green Lake, and Marathon. The UW has two-year centers in Marinette and Marathon.

Sigmund says records reveal an increasing number of new freshmen (24 per cent of those who have attended orientation programs prior to enrolling this fall) are undecided in the major to pursue. He believes the reason may be the result of "more sophistication" on the part of youth who know they don't have to declare their specialized field of study at their initial enrollment. Or, he says, it may be because they are waiting to see what develops on the job scene before they make up their minds. There was a decline last year in the number of students preparing to be elementary teachers—a profession that has been tightening significantly because more persons available for jobs than actual positions.

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