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 the past 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 has 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 this office, except for one or two weeks in November, the entire staff undergo a three-day period of in-service training that included workshops at the Marshfield Clinic and other programs 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-Stevens Point is $275.00 which enrolls the entire staff of doctors, nurses, and technicians to 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 conference 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 $275.00 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 50-4 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 criticism of young interns and residents, the AMA has managed to generate no such dissatisfaction 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 Association ordered the AMA to bar a black doctor from speaking at 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 rural health problems, found himself suddenly un-invited thus leaving the Atlanta conference with no Black participants. The AMA said Folbert's withdrawing 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 $100-$300 per day.

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 $100.00 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 expelled from policy 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 out that he was not interested in maintaining ties with the AMA. After some barragement 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 he 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 from 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 mean an end to hospital privileges at St. Michael's, thus reducing Dr. Johnson's effectiveness with the Health Service. The County refused, arguing that the 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. Unless such time as the state by-laws are changed Dr. Johnson will remain a "renegade" refusing to compromise his principles.

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 movement. The figures range 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 (16); Wounded: 100,139 (115); 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 during the current 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?

TIERNY: 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-degrees personnel after discovering that fancy credentials were inappropriate for the position. Naturally, this saves the company money, but adds to the misery of the degree 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 our 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 into 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 Utopry be transformed into a vocational school, I do see a growing need for career counseling and vocational input to freshmen and sophomores.

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 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?

TIERNY: 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 1/2-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 violations will be made on a regular basis.
8) Development of publications geared to specific academic majors such as pamphlets outlining specific opportunities for Natural Resources, Home Economics, Business, etc. students.
9) 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.

Cont. on p. 8

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.
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 38 year old Democrat has had extensive political experience at both the local and state levels. He has also lived at Stevens Point public schools and has obtained his teaching certification at Stevens Point Normal.

POINTET: 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, and I am also hopeful of getting legislation passed that will make both Portage County and Wisconsin a better place to live.

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

GROSHEK: That is a very broad question. However, the planets are not moving. In my opinion, the big problem always is to provide by equal taxation the services that the people of Wisconsin expect from their state government. I think education is on top of the list. They need the largest share of the tax dollar. Welfare is yet an important 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 as I possibly can. 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.

POINTET: 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 the 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.

POINTET: 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.

POINTET: 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 to a person for your reasons.

POINTET: 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 the 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.

POINTET: If the large majority of your constituents favored the legalization of marijuana, would you represent your 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 doesn't provide any sort of a satisfactory answer.

POINTET: 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.

Sigmund Research Positive On Merger

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

That recommendation comes from Dr. 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 served by another state university system that is untouched by an academic headquarters.

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

"People in those communities are and will be taking special work will be returning to their areas 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 farthest 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, "would 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 masters of arts or science degrees instead of the master of science or arts in teaching degrees which doesn'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 instruction. 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 percent of its new freshmen from the area bounded by the Fox Valley, Madison, and Milwaukee. At the same time, 

"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."
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 state?

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 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. Hryde 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.

A Reply To

I.F. Stone

Gen. Ridgway For Unc

It is difficult to see how a participant can terminate it. A intention that residual forces, American airpower, will remain and captives are released, is these statements with the present end. For my part I must conclude forces remain on the mainland provide logistical support for (ARBVN), our men will be more tackled, and that as long as the terror attack with fire and movement of a disquieting factor to me is the use of force in an attempt to personnel. The recovery of these course, unceasing effort on the them and their families and kin nation's honor. But whether Vietnam targets, including pop that result is open to serious certainty in our present course of our people. How can we reconcile of which the Secretary of Defense to which the President's "complete withdrawal" mean ground, naval and air forces?

The prisoner question is a examined from every angle, at by the the tightest possible... of a complete withdrawal from the personnel by a stated date, in rest every captive American now... - Gen. Ridgway in Foreign within six to nine months, "We withdraw all U.S. Army, Navy, "except Embassy guards" from...
Our Critics

To comment on a few of our critics, this institution is not only the July 2 proof. The crucially avoided what is the proof. The crucially expressed threat of a vocational school? The professors of the relevant problems of the world; not to idiotic 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.

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.

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"Stop The World - I Want To Get Off"

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, Elliot Keener, Kristen Gusderson, Susan Powell, Ginny-Lynn Sehloff, Ed Smith and Sheila Trindal.

The show will run through Saturday night, July 24.
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 rest of the world community. 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 Yuj Silok 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 and 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 published one of Walker's articles in its most recent file of "Korea's Intellectual Response to the West." It is entitled "The Weight of Tradition—Preliminary Observations on Korea's Intellectual Response."

One billion within this decade traditional oral examination. He says the U. N. has been called upon to solve international disputes. "The UN has failed in many instances, and it is likely to fail in others." Walker believes the UN can be more effective in solving international disputes.

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 is 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 1964, 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 entitled "The Weight of Tradition—Preliminary Observations on Korea's Intellectual Response."

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Additional Proposals For Future Consideration Are As Follows:

1. Edit a regular column in the Pointer regarding facets of our Placement operation: interview techniques, the resume, information gathering surveys, shortage areas, job trends and topical Placement information.

2. The establishment of a special credit or non-credit course open to all students concentrating in 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 interested in the "field".

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 are 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 make a dent in 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 the students will be of a real value to us. These results will more than likely fulfill 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 various areas and we hope to improve all areas.

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 think that, by this time, 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 are 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 area 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 appears to be a solution to our problem.

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 I do 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.