

THE OFFICIAL POINTNER

In this issue:

Winnie the Pooh

Economic Crisis

Part II

SERIES VIII, VOL. 14

WSU-STEVENS POINT, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1971

NO. 32

Dreyfus Asia Plan Rejected.

"We are a Pacific nation. Our future lies not with Western Europe, but with Asia." So commented WSU-SP President Lee S. Dreyfus, in speaking of the role of education in revitalizing the Southeast Asia area. All Vietnamese social institutions have suffered greatly from decades of war; the educational system has certainly not been the least of these.

In the past decade, public education in South Vietnam has progressed slowly since little money is available in an economy geared for war. Since 1954 the United States has done little to help the educational system of Vietnam. Through the US Agency for International Development, Vietnam's Ministry of Education has received professional assistance to help administer programs in elementary, secondary, university, and technical education systems. Dr. Burdette Eagon of WSU-SP has worked extensively with education problems in that war zone, preparing several studies on all levels of education in

South Vietnam. The problems of building a sound system of education in a war zone are obvious. However, last year President Dreyfus attempted to do more than talk about education.

Several months ago academic affairs Vice-president Hafebecker proposed two branch campuses of WSU-SP: one in Germany and one in Asia. The Asian campus was to have been either in Japan, South Vietnam, or Bangkok, Thailand. In an 8-1 vote, both proposed branches were scrapped by the Vice-President's Council. The reason being Stevens Point already has one successful branch campus at Peace Haven, London, England, and until all of the other state universities have similar programs, WSU-SP should not get a second or third branch. Jealousy between state schools almost killed the plan, but Dreyfus, who is chairman of the WSU-Council of Presidents, salvaged the German proposal. WSU-SP Munich will begin operation this fall. The Asian plan was not accepted.

For Dreyfus, an Asian

program would be of tremendous value. He bolstered his position by pointing out that an Asian Studies major is offered by this university. Dreyfus' plan would have meant conversion of a military installation into a school. In a Buddhist culture, such a transition would be viewed as the ultimate triumph over the immorality of war, according to Dreyfus. The President pointed out that we have tried to solve Vietnam's problems with bombs and half a million soldiers. No one thought education as a solution, and the US has suffered nearly one-half million casualties while no one was thinking. "The sharing of education should be our role in the world," said Dreyfus.

He hopes to receive support from Army Secretary Froelke, who is from Stevens Point. Depending on the Vietnamese elections in October and political stability in South East Asia, Dreyfus believes that there is a good chance that his "swords to plowshares" idea may succeed in the future.

A more ambitious plan was

formulated by Dreyfus several months ago. If successful, it would have meant tens of thousands of Vietnamese trained to meet the challenge of the task of rebuilding the country the US has helped to destroy.

Soon, the United States will decommission several aircraft carriers. Dreyfus' idea was to strip one of these vessels of its armaments and set up classrooms on the ship. An aircraft carrier is equipped with

a complete industrial arts shop and self-contained recreation areas. Dreyfus estimated that such a facility could be permanently moored, providing a vocational training school for 15-17,000 students. Stout State University with its emphasis on industrial arts, could provide much of the expertise that such a program would require.

This plan was submitted to Navy Secretary Chaffee and rejected because, "it would cost too much," said Dreyfus.

Power Companies and the Real Estate Bonanza

reprinted from
"Conservation News"

National Wildlife Federation
Before an electric utility can build a hydroelectric dam, it must obtain a construction go-ahead from the Federal Power Commission. When the light turns green the utility acquires the soon-to-be flooded land through the power of condemnation; and the public, through power rates, picks up the tab for its acquisition and maintenance.

As a result, the public becomes beneficiary of the development—the FPC, the trustee. The reservoir formed by the dam soon becomes a recreation focal point. And the land surrounding the reservoir (which the utility picks up in the condemnation process) in turn becomes highly saleable real estate.

In order to cash in on a fast-paced game of monopoly, the utility looks once again to the FPC for permission to transfer the newly born "lake front sites" to a real estate developer who is often a subsidiary of the utility itself. At present, land transfer responsibilities rest with collective decisions by the Commission. But a newly proposed rule would give the FPC Secretary alone a routine final say.

Since the FPC complains it's deluged with utility company transfer requests, it justifies the new rule saying it would "simplify and expedite the handling of such transfers." The Commission feels that the proposed rule is not "a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" and therefore not subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

The National Wildlife Federation doesn't agree, and has asked the FPC to reject the new proposal. The Federation contends the Commission's concern for the land's future should go beyond a desire "to

simplify and expedite" its transfer. For the land involved belongs to the public. And the public should have its chance to say how they want—or don't want—the land to be developed.

The proposed rule, according to the NWF, is unclear as to whether the licensee must describe what sort of use the land will be put to. Should the rule be adopted, the FPC Secretary could approve disposition of the lands even though the applicant hasn't filed an approved project recreation plan.

The NWF feels utilities bent on selling project lands aren't likely to "highlight the presence of environmental problems," which may range from public access complications to sewage disposal problems; from thoughts of high rise luxury view apartments to reflections that perhaps the land might have made an attractive community wildlife refuge.

Instead of easing land transfer decisions, the NWF has recommended that present procedural protection surrounding them be extended. At the very least, the Federation says the Commission should require notice of land sales in local newspapers; and send personal notice to state and local groups or agencies with recreational and wildlife management expertise.

In short, the applicant should do more than merely show that land disposition would not be "inconsistent" with any local land use plans; he should be told instead to prove the transfer of public acreage would promote environmentally sound public land use goals.

Correction: AMA Dues

Due to technical error, the July 23 POINTNER printed annual dues for the AMA as \$1100.00. The actual figure should read \$110.00.

New VP for Student Affairs

Dr. David L. Coker, 34, director of WSU-SP counseling center the past five years, was named the institution's new vice president for student affairs on July 24.

In assuming the post on Aug. 24 when the fall term begins, he will be one of the youngest men in the Wisconsin State University System (which includes nine campuses and four branches) holding vice presidential status.

He will replace Dr. William Stielstra who in February announced intentions to retire as an administrator and become a full-time professor in the history department here. Stielstra held the job for six years.

In announcing the appointment, President Lee S. Dreyfus said: "We had a fine roster of candidates for this position and therefore it was the most difficult selection I ever have made administratively. I am thoroughly delighted to bring Vice President Coker into our administrative team, both from the standpoint of the university and the students he will serve. He is a bright, energetic, knowledgeable, young educator who will provide leadership within the state in the field of student affairs."

Upwards of 50 persons applied for the position. Dreyfus said, and from that field, four men, one from outside and three from within the campus community, were selected as finalists. Dreyfus acted on recommendations from a screening



Dr. David L. Coker

committee who interviewed all finalists. The committee included K.B. Willett, Stevens Point, representing the alumni; William Bablitch, Portage County district attorney, representing the community and local government; Professor Ronald Hogeland, chairman of the student affairs committee, representing the faculty; Richard McKaig and Dennis Tierney representing student affairs personnel; and Ray McMillion, Crandon; Scott Schultz, Appleton; and Art Alliston, Nekeosa, representing the student senate. McMillion was the chairman.

Coker's duties will include heading a professional staff of more than 50 persons plus support staff. He will have responsibilities for the depart-

ments of student health, counseling, admissions, placement, student activities, University Centers, financial aids, and housing. Also, there are two associate deans and an assistant dean in the central office.

A native of White Hall, Ill., Coker was graduated from high school there and received a B.S. degree in 1959 from Western Illinois University, an M.A. in 1961 from the State University of Iowa, and an Ed.D. in 1966 from Indiana University in counseling and educational psychology.

Before coming here, he was on the counseling staff at Indiana University and the State University of Iowa.



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 for 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: Theory and Local Impact

The current economic recession in this country, coupled with many other issues, has already shown its effects on the university and local community. In last week's Pointer, the problems of student finance and employment were discussed in relation to the current economic crisis in this country.

The last installment of the two-part series deals with basic economic theory, the need for better economic education, summer employment for students, welfare alternatives, and job training. The following interview with Dr. Francis Murans, Associate Professor of Economics, and Mr. Erwin Jankowski, Director of the Wisconsin State Employment Service in Portage County, is geared to assist our readers in becoming aware of the basic theoretical aspects of the current economic situation and just how this situation has affected the local community.

Pointer: What do you believe are the causes of the current economic problems in this country?

Murans: First, we must identify the problems. The two most crucial problems seem to be inflation and unemployment. I think the balance of payments is the third most important economic problem.

Now, why did these problems occur? Theoretically, at least, these problems were caused by poor monetary and fiscal policies. When war efforts were increased in Vietnam about 1965, it meant a tremendous increase in government expenditures. At the same time, we were planning our war on poverty. So here we were trying to do two things at the same time without increasing taxation. Obviously, taxation is not popular in any country, and it is easy for politicians to spend money than collect it. President Johnson claimed that he could increase spending without increasing taxation, and this is one of the reasons we are in a bind. Soon we were experiencing inflation, and next we tried to cool-off inflation by creating a tight monetary policy. It was hoped that by cooling-off the economy, inflationary pressures would be reduced. It was expected that this move would cause unemployment, but it was not expected that inflation would persist. Now we find consumer prices out of hand, people on fixed salaries are hurt, investments are discouraged, students are hurt, and many other groups are experiencing economic problems. Besides this, we are no where near the full employment goal of the Employment Act of 1946. We should also expect an adjustment with our foreign trade. These problems are, of course, complicated, and many recognized economists have proposed solutions many of which have contradicted one another.

Pointer: In what way has the national economic crisis shown its effects in the Stevens Point area?

Jankowski: First of all, I don't think I don't think we have experienced any sort of a financial or economic crisis in this area, although this may be true at the national level. Our unemployment percentage is below the national average. We have a very stable growth economy in this area. There are not many fluctuating industries, and fewer industries, in this area, are in any way directly related to the war effort.

In May of 1971 we estimated that in Portage County there were 860 people unemployed out of a possible work force of 18,400. Thus, there was a 4.7 per cent unemployment rate. Now, there are many communities with a much higher rate. Our unemployment rate is about the same as it was last year at this time. We do expect the unemployment rate to be substantially worse for the month of June.

Pointer: What part do you believe the average citizen could play in solving the problems of our economy?

Murans: Government action by itself will not be sufficient in



Mr. Erwin D. Jankowski heads the Wisconsin State Employment Service in Portage County. He earned a B.S. degree at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point and worked in the Manpower Office at Wausau before taking his current position.

solving our economic problems. Citizen groups, as labor unions, could restrain their pressures for higher wages. Big business, especially those with monopoly powers, could restrain their price increases. For example, the Steel industry seems to be pricing itself out of the market. We should also try and increase our productivity, then we would expect higher wages. The entire citizenry should also have more confidence in their economy. This could be done, for example, by channeling more money to the lower income families. They wouldn't be likely to hoard the money, but would keep the economy rolling.

Pointer: Specifically, what has your office done to meet the local unemployment problem?

Jankowski: We are working in the area of job development effort, and quite frankly it isn't enough. Of course, the biggest problem here is there are not enough jobs available. We are also involved in other government programs. For example, we expect the recently enacted Emergency Employment Act to assist in a minor way. We have also become involved in various training programs. For instance, the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program has assisted young people and has employed a number of them during the summer months. Our Manpower Programs have also helped in educating and training people to meet the job market. All of these programs, of course, are somewhat limited by current economic and financial restrictions.

Pointer: What are the purposes of the Economic Workshop?

Murans: Economic education is crucial to a successful democracy. After all, economic issues are of extreme importance to every individual. In a free society citizens are supposed to be able to influence the policies of their government. Without a basic understanding of economics, we only become involved emotionally. This emotionalism is a poor way to manage an economy. Thus, in the 1960's there was a movement started throughout the United States to disseminate economic understanding. The program was aimed at educating the citizenry in the area of basic economic theory in order to assist them in making intelligent and unemotional economic decisions. I think every American should have a basic understanding of economics, at least at the college level. More than 90 per cent of all American citizens are ignorant of economic matters. The Wisconsin Economic Education Council is geared to alleviating this basic ignorance of economics.

Pointer: Has your office experienced any unusual problems in locating employment for Vietnam Veterans or individuals from minority groups?

Jankowski: I would be foolish to say that certain employers do not have biases. By in large, however, we have had excellent response by employers toward minority groups. I think we have gradually seen a positive change in attitude toward hiring these people, especially by the larger employers.

The reaction to veterans returning from Vietnam has been very good. We find among veterans that in many cases, they are in no hurry to make a decision concerning their career. There are numerous opportunities available to them. I really don't see any problems in this area.

Pointer: Do you think that huge national welfare payments are inevitable in moving from a war time to a peace time economy?

Murans: If we had these people who are on welfare productively employed, this would add to the gross national product, and everybody would be better off. Now, if we continue to increase welfare rolls without employing these people, it will severely hurt their dignity. Nobody likes handouts. This also means that fewer people are producing, and more are consuming. We must strive for a full employment.



Dr. Francis Murans is an Associate Professor of Economics at WSU-Stevens Point. He earned a Ph.D. at Michigan State University, M.B.A. at the University of Detroit and a B.S. at the University of Latvia in Riga. Before coming to Stevens Point, the 55-year-old academician taught at Michigan State, Loyola in Chicago, and Carroll in Montana.

Economic Crisis Cont.

Of course, some believe that this country needs war in order to keep its citizens employed. In 1939, 10 per cent of the working force was unemployed, after the war began there was none. However, we don't have to have a war in order for our economy to operate successfully. We could direct this effort at providing more school buildings, we could repair our ghettos and cities, and there are many other areas where we could direct our resources.

During the transition period, however, between a war and a peace time economy, we will have to increase our welfare programs. This should only be a temporary thing, and as soon as possible we should direct our resources in a productive manner. Anti-Americans and Communists may think that the only way capitalism can survive is by way of wars, but I don't believe this is true.

Pointer: If a person cannot find employment, what alternatives are available?

Jankowski: Portage County is unusual concerning its welfare, because it is on the unit system. The Portage County Department of Social Services only handles certain areas of welfare. General relief is handled by each village. This I believe causes some problems, because you can see certain inequities in how people are treated. This also causes confusion when a person moves from one township to another.

As far as our office is concerned, we do handle certain forms of welfare. We do have some training programs available, primarily under the Manpower Development and Training Act. With this program we can send people to any type of school except a college or university. We pay them to go to school. The purpose of the program is to develop their skills so they can hopefully be able to earn a meaningful income.

Another form of welfare that comes out of this office is unemployment compensation. The qualifications for unemployment compensation are that the person must have at least 18 weeks of work with one or more covered employers. The benefits are pro-rated according to your earnings, and the amount of time you can collect is pro-rated according to how many credit weeks you have earned in the last year. We estimate that there are about 300 people collecting unemployment checks in Portage County.

Pointer: What seems to be the major problems involved in finding summer employment for college students?

Jankowski: The basic problem has to be the economy. There just are not nearly enough jobs available. We have experienced a huge number of students applying for summer work. This is certainly telling of the problems they are experiencing. In this regard, it has been a very discouraging summer for us. It is hard to say "sorry no jobs" several times to the same students. This has certainly been the worst summer for part-time employment since I took the position.

Pointer: What do you see in the immediate future for the economy of this country?

Murans: In a short trend we will face some difficult problems. Interest rates are going to rise. This will hurt business investment. Secondly, consumer confidence is not yet restored. In the long run, I believe we will have to reduce some of our expectations and perhaps our standard of living, if we want to take care of our environmental problems.

Sound ecological practices are something we are going to have to pay the price for. In general, I think we are going to have to tighten our economic belts if we are to expect more equity, a stable economy, and better conservation practices.

Review

"Winnie the Pooh"

Pooh was the hero, and the "hundred aker woods" the scene for the summer stock company's stage production of Winnie-the-Pooh on Wednesday, July 28 in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre. Mr. Robert Baruch directed the company in this original adaptation of the charming children's stories written by A.A. Milne. Baruch and Joseph Anderson adapted the stories to the stage while Miss Jane Kenas and Anderson created music and lyrics to accompany the antics of Christopher Robin and his collection of stuffed animals.

The mixed audience of children and adults was greeted with an elaborate set imaginatively depicting the "hundred aker woods" — home of Pooh and all of his friends. The costumes and make-up of the animals colorfully suggested fluffy-stuffed toys come to life in the imagination of a little boy. Lighting for the performance was very nicely designed, but poorly handled technically. Many of the cues — both lighting and sound — were slightly off, which did not do justice to the

original design.

The play was cleverly done and pleasantly received though it lacked somewhat in energy and vitality. Some of the animals lacked full characterization and might have intensified their roles by intensifying their animation. This was true of Kanga (played by Kay Robinson) and Roo (Pat Almon). Bruce Campbell, playing the part of Rabbit, had good moments interspersed throughout the performance which might have been better had he sustained them.

Lively, animated performances were turned in by Paul Bentzen (as Gopher), Miss Sheila Trindal (as Piglet) and Sam Anderson (as Tigger). All three captured the unique qualities of their characters adding variety and life to the performance. Joseph Anderson (as Christopher Robin) performed very convincingly in the role of the imaginative little boy, expressing the wide-eyed innocence of "little boy-hood." Doug Nielsen was perfectly "Eeyore," amusingly capturing and sustaining the dismal and

gloomy character of the down-trodden donkey.

Ginny-Lynn Sehloff in the role of Owl used the stage nicely with excellent body movement, but her voice lacked variety in both tone and pitch. Susan Powell, in the lead as Winnie-the-Pooh, did a fine job of characterizing the "bear of little brain" though at times she lacked color and animation.

On opening night the technical crew had some difficulties with the stage directions which put Christopher Robin and Pooh into a momentarily uncomfortable position. A hook and line which should have carried Pooh to the top of a tree in search of honey came loose and left the bear standing on the stage looking very much like a "bear holding onto a balloon." But Anderson and Miss Powell displayed their ad lib talents and excellently carried the scene to its finish.

Winnie-the-Pooh offered its audience an entertaining evening of children's theatre. The summer stock company will end its 1971 season with this delightful jaunt into the fantasy world of imaginative adventure.



"What a strange noise," Piglet (Sheila Trirdal) and Pooh (Susan Powell).



Pooh's search for Eeyore's tail comes to an end. Left to right: Christopher Robin (Joseph Anderson), Eeyore (Douglas Nielsen) and Pooh (Susan Powell).



"Well then, so here we are," says Rabbit (Bruce Campbell) to Piglet and Pooh.

..... Letters

Radical Rotarians?

Dear Editor,

You have been the recipient of letters from our scholastic community agreeing with you in principle but disputing your methods. Again the unprincipled lecture the irrational. I refer to your last editorial with its cry for scholasticism and your division of the world into separate but unequal parts consisting of those who are scholars and those who are educated playboys. The rest of your article can be dismissed for it is written in a style as abhorrent to scholars as it is to playboys and journalists. Two examples from it will suffice: "How on earth can we be accused of placing a monetary value on scholarship when we are speaking of the products of a vocational school." A sentence in or out of context that is beyond any form of decipher, and "The burden of culture is placed on the backs of the professors." It saddens me to find people whose academic careers have been so parochially constipated that they are filled with this sort of crap.

Be that as it may, there is one incontrovertible fact about the editor responsible for that editorial, that is, he knows nothing of the biographies of the men he mentioned in connection with scholarship (Plato, Newton, Darwin). Plato, a member of the aristocracy was thwarted in his attempts to enter political life, founded an academy and wrote an amusing series of dialogues. Newton at no point addressed himself to the relevant problems of the world, he wrote the Principia for two or three friends. As for being a recognized scholar he had, by the admission of an associate, "less than a dozen disciples at his death." Admiring scholars who did visit him in the latter portion of his life could find him haggling with his tenant farmers. For half his

life one of his idiotic personal desires was to be a wealthy member of the aristocracy. As for Darwin, he possessed neither the strength of imagination that was Newton's, nor the humor of Plato—no doubt due to his ecclesiastical training. However he did raise a huge family of ten children, and looked back on his Cambridge days as the most pleasant of his life. He admitted this with embarrassment for instead of attending his lectures he shot birds, rode horses and spent the evenings drinking, flirting, and playing cards. As for the relevance of his Origins it aroused debates between Biblical fanatics and scientists, something I assume to be eminently contemporary but of no relevance.

Now allow me to make an observation and a suggestion. I think the editor who wrote that editorial wants to, "address himself . . . as a foremost graduate . . . to relevant problems . . ." But lacking both the talent and the wit let me suggest his time could be better spent working on sentence structure or cultivating some other "idiotic personal desire," perhaps he could become a petty businessman, for he talks about that which he does not comprehend in an incoherent manner, both I believe are qualifications of a Rotary speaker.

Sincerely,
Barker Willson
Class of '72

Editors note: The University Records Office has informed us that Barker Willson is not a member of the graduating class of 1972. Moreover, the name does not exist in the local, university and summer session directories. Has paranoia prompted professors to fraud? "We would only like to ask what the professors do, and what is the meaning of their doing?"

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Education a

On the surface, the Dreyfus proposal for establishing a WSU branch campus, floating or otherwise, somewhere in Southeast Asia is enough to stagger the imagination. The plan itself, however, represents an outlandish example of our government's efforts to transplant America all over the world, with an emphasis on Asia. When Mr. Dreyfus says, "We are a Pacific nation . . ." he is merely parroting a theme that has prevailed for many years. Now, through the Agency for International Development, this country is attempting to transfer American education to Southeast Asia. At this point, that is somewhat like trying to graft dead skin onto a dying man. The implications of these plans to reverse our immoral destruction of Southeast Asia require some deep examination. Here we can, perhaps, skim the surface in order to note some of the serious problems involved.

The US Agency for International Development (AID) acts to promote American business expansion throughout the world. Euphemistically, AID "helps underdeveloped peoples" but this translates as "helping underdeveloped peoples increase

American corporate profit relative the CIA, are best. Given these circumstances long AID education could see countries fighting for social safe to assume that when Asia are being bombed by American corporations, favorably upon further representative of those countries of the major causes of the avarice of American business.

This brings us to another vocational skills, what we the people of Southeast Asia the business principle, is "good old American know any such "educational" projects ideas carry with them the Southeast Asia, or anywhere final analysis, business predicated on the righteousness never achieve real peace.

I.F. S

I.F. STONE'S
Vol. XIX, No. 1

Simple Questions

In Paris Jan. 6 Laird told I would terminate its "combat role" by mid-summer 1971.

—Facts on File page 10C2 (George Herman (CBS News)) American troops would have a combat role. When is it going to end?

Secretary Laird: Well, as long as we are stationed in Vietnam, and as long as we are under Vietnamization, we will have a security role in Vietnam. These security missions, and will be in the future.

Bob Schieffer (CBS News): Will you be able to say that that combat responsibility to the South Vietnam earlier this year it would be soon?

Laird: Yes—

Schieffer: Are we on schedule?

Laird: We are on schedule. I have the impression to anyone listening to the American troops that are there, in the artillery roles . . . that those in any combat activities in this And I don't want to raise any questions with anyone listening to—

—On CBS Face The Nation,

New Policy on Vietnam?

Presidential Press Secretary Ziegler refused to be drawn into a discussion of the (New York Times) report on the plans that the study dealt with "something that occurred in the previous administration." He said the Nixon Administration had developed a new policy on Vietnam.

—New York Times, June 16.

Q. Mr. Secretary, is it a basic principle of this government, as it has been of previous administrations, that South Vietnam must remain independent and noncommunist, and that this is non-negotiable?

Rogers. To the extent that we want to prevent the North Vietnamese from overrunning South Vietnam militarily, yes; the answer is yes.

—Secretary Rogers' press conference June 15.

President Nixon is committed to ending the war in Indochina. But he is also committed to ending it on a responsible basis . . . Let us understand at the outset that President Nixon, having inherited American commitments and recognizing America's responsibilities in Asia, will not abandon those commitments.

—Dole, Nixon's chief Senate spokesman, on "America's Southeast Asian Policy in Perspective: The Leadership of Six Presidents" in the Senate June 16.



Thank You Dicky



The Emergency Unemployment Act which was recently signed into practice by President Richard M. Nixon will probably only create, according to the Director of the Wisconsin State Employment Service in Portage County, about 10 jobs in this area. Currently the number of unemployed in Portage County is approximately 1,200. Should the 1,190 left without jobs run for President?

and the War



AID, and its blood... might wonder how... evolution. It might be... Southeast... by explosives from... they would not look... ansion by an agency... rations. After all, one... misery has been the... s. Aside from basic... AID education teach... From our perspective... ividual initiative, and... w" would be basic to... ram. However, these... eds of war, which, for... s not a solution. In the... oriented education, ... force and fraud, can

Moreover, we look at this country and it is evident, in the face of overwhelming crises, that American education has failed to solve the most crucial problems. The very fact of prolonged war in Southeast Asia demonstrates the breakdown of critical scholarship among those who are the most highly educated. However, business expansionists are ready and undoubtedly very able to export the American system of education to Asia, regardless of any considerations of quality. Interestingly enough, these educator-businessmen, who are ardently striving to reform Southeast Asia through education, staunchly oppose any criticism or reform of the original model.

Traditionally, corporate America, guided by the tenets of business, has tried to secure Asia for its own interests, at the expense of the Asian people and their land. The power of overwhelming commercial strength has been tried and has failed. The force of military arms has been tried and has failed. Now, it appears that the attempt will be made by means of "education." As we see it, the result can only be another tragic failure.



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WEEKLY
June 28, 1971

et Slippery Fellow

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I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly

4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

\$5 A YEAR

The Pointer is a university publication, published under authority granted to the Board of Regents of State Universities by Section 37.11, Wisconsin Statutes. Publication costs are paid by the State of Wisconsin under contracts awarded by the State Printing Section, State Department of Administration, as provided in State Printing Operational Bulletin 9-24 of September 1, 1970.

The Pointer is a second class publication, published weekly during the school year in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 54481.

VA Timetable For Benefits

The Veterans Administration today released a time-table on benefits for Wisconsin veterans after their separation from military service.

The VA said a veteran has 10 days to notify any local Selective Service Board of his address, and 30 days to register if he did not do so before entering military service.

If a veteran wants his old job back, he has 90 days to apply to his former employer for re-employment.

He has 120 days to convert his Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) to an individual policy without examination. If totally disabled at separation, a veteran has up to one year to convert his insurance if his condition does not change.

In either case, the agency said, he must apply for the policy to one of the nearly 600 private companies participating in the SGLI program.

A veteran with a service-connected disability has one year from the date of notification of service-connection to apply to VA for Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance.

He has one year to apply for VA dental care, or to request unemployment compensation from his local state employment service.

Veterans have eight years from date of separation to apply for and complete educational assistance benefits, which terminate after that time.

For a veteran with a service-connected injury or disease, there is no time limit for applying for VA disability compensation, but in order to receive payments dated from the time of his separation from military service, he must apply within one year of separation.

The VA said there is no time limit for a veteran to be assisted by his local state employment service in finding a job or job training program.

Nor is there a time limit to obtain hospital care, or to obtain a GI loan to buy, build, or improve a home or buy a farm.

For more details, veterans should contact the VA Regional Office at 342 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or their local veterans service organization representative or Veterans County Service Officer.

Fee Costs Announced

To aid students making plans to attend the nine Wisconsin State Universities in 1971-72, the WSU system office in Madison has announced a schedule of tentative costs for fees, room and meals. Final figures will be set after the legislature approves budgets for the two-year period which started July 1, 1971.

Fees for undergraduate students for the nine month academic year starting September 1971 are estimated at nearly \$500 for Wisconsin residents and \$1500 for out-of-state students.

Students living and eating in university-operated halls will pay about \$450 to share a double room and about \$500 for 21 meals per week.

Thus, the total cost for fees, room and meals for students living in university halls may run to a maximum of about \$1450 a year for Wisconsin residents and \$2450 for out-of-state students.

Some universities offer lower cost meal plans for 10 or 15 meals a week. At Platteville, students living in university residence halls may choose one of three meal plans or may

choose not to eat any meals in university dining halls.

There is some variation in charges among the State Universities, based upon the services provided. Some room charges include linen service or a telephone in each room. Fees at most universities include textbook rental charges. Students purchase their textbooks at Oshkosh, Superior and the Fond du Lac branch campus.

The tentative schedule indicates an increase over 1970-71 of about \$50 in room and meal costs, an increase of about \$50 in

Air Quality Program Expanded

A team of faculty-student researchers here has received about \$3,000 in equipment and money to expand its local air quality monitoring program.

The grant is from the State Department of Natural Resources and will go mainly into sampling operations at the City-County Building and Municipal Sewage Plant. It is about \$1,000 more than a first annual DNR allocation approved last spring.

Project coordinator Roland Thurmaier of the chemistry faculty said preliminary findings this spring indicate sulphur dioxide and particulate counts are below maximum levels established in the U. S. Air Quality Act. However, carbon monoxide, which is emitted in heavy doses from automobiles, may be exceeding the levels.

"The surveys and results have some importance in suggesting that the city may have to take

some special measures in meeting the standards," Thurmaier noted. When the act goes into effect in 1975," he explained, "cities will be responsible for countering air pollution which could mean some restrictions on use of cars in areas where the standard is exceeded such as the central business districts."

Theodore Hron, West Bend, William Prothero, Baraboo and Dr. Roland Trytten, chairman of the chemistry department, are developing monitoring and analytical procedures.

The sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide checks are part of a nationwide sampling program which has been done randomly every two weeks but will now increase to every six days.

In addition to sulphur dioxide and particulate monitoring the group will check amounts of nitrogen and oxidants.

However, new public services will be undertaken by the team

by way of additional funds in the most recent grant.

New undertakings will include:

—Monitoring of hydrogen sulfide and mercaptans which are emitted from Kraft mills at Wisconsin Rapids and Mosinee.

—An investigation to determine if there are parts of the city which have higher than usual incidents of disease which could be traced to poor quality air. If such conditions are verified, special monitoring will be sponsored in those areas. The team is getting cooperation in that pursuit from the Portage County Medical Association, specifically through Dr. Donald Johnson, campus physician.

—Development of improved monitoring systems for sulphur dioxide.

—A study of air quality on days with weather conditions thought to be extremely good and extremely poor. This will permit an estimate of the extremes in air quality experienced in the area.

Extend Services For Antigo Area

A simple yet innovative system of continuing higher education on an economy basis, for a community which probably will lose its teachers college, has been formed as a cooperative effort between Stevens Point State University and the Langlade County Board of Supervisors.

Orland Radke, director of extended services here, has arranged for SPSU to offer 10 different courses this fall at the North Central Technical Institute in Antigo where primarily freshmen and sophomores can enroll either as part of full-time students.

The nature of the program is believed to be the first of its kind established in Wisconsin because in essence, it's a rather comprehensive extension offering and not a branch campus operation.

Usually, universities only offer no more than a couple extension courses in a town the size of Antigo.

Radke noted, however, that teaching assignments for professors from Stevens Point have been scheduled so a high school graduate, for example, can enroll in all freshman level courses planned there.

The county board has appropriated \$15,000 so Radke can go one step further in the program by purchasing library and instructional materials, supplies and hiring a project coordinator. Radke said the coordinator could help develop some collegiate life for the students by arranging such things as bus trips to the Stevens Point campus for ball games, plays or the gathering of information from the learning resources center (library).

Except for the special grant from the county board, the program will be almost totally self-supporting from tuition fees paid by the students.

Although extension tuition is a little higher than amounts charged on state university campuses (because of extra expenses in travel and so forth for the sponsoring institutions), the Antigo concept still is economical for students because

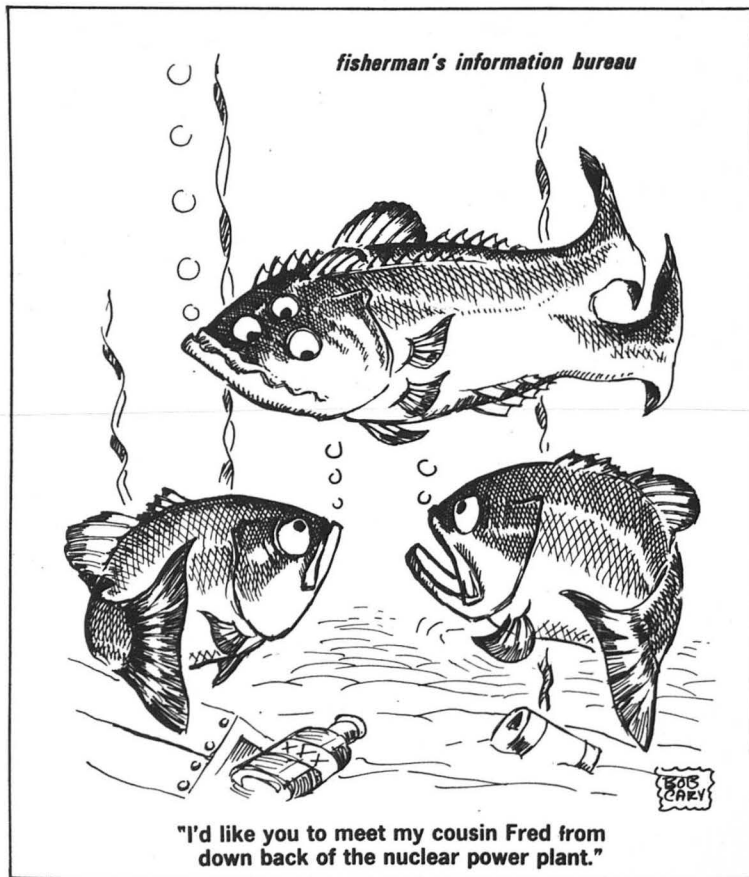
they can pursue higher education while living at home. For the county, there are not as many costs for keeping up special facilities as compared to responsibilities of municipalities where WSU branch campuses and University of Wisconsin center systems are located.

Freshmen courses in speech, English, history, philosophy and sociology are expected to attract a minimum of 20 students. Upper level offerings in industrial geography, mathematics, learning resources speech and communicative disorders probably will involve an additional 25 persons, Radke said. Classes will meet in afternoons and evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

The new arrangement was coordinated by Dr. Rene Allmont, a history professor of Stevens Point, who was hired by the county board as a consultant during June after legislative proposals were made to end state funding for the eight remaining county teacher colleges in Wisconsin. (Such a school has been operated in Antigo for many years, and when its demise appeared to be real local residents sought new methods of continuing some sort of higher education program in their hometown.)

Radke is quite optimistic about success of the program because it involves liberal courses useful to both prospective teachers and those seeking educational foundations for jobs in business, industry or even government. The county college's curriculum naturally, was geared strictly for future teachers.

The extension director also noted that technical school students may select new courses, and he suggests they enroll, because some of their present curriculum could be enhanced by additional study of English or speech. Some technical school credits are transferrable to the university system and some university credits can be used for fulfillment of the technical school diplomas.



"I'd like you to meet my cousin Fred from down back of the nuclear power plant."

Poetry Corner

Searching

By STEPHEN KALMON

Canadian geese send wild searing songs
singing their freedom from icy places.
Their cries, keening, spinning, wind-riding
like barbed arrows bury their feathered
haft
piercing me, tearing my Nature's self
from my self's created cage.

A victorious song unbent — the tumbling
skies — bow wise
send me searching; my riven self seeking
it's Lost Place again
knowing it will fail again
and lonely return a prisoner; as surely
wind driven snow returns, whitens this
land.

Don't Fall for

"Free" Photo Offers

"If you have a new baby in your home, you may be contacted by a salesman offering to sell you a photo plan, including a 'free' photo album and a series of photos and enlargements to visually record the growth of your child."

"Don't be fooled by these offers," warns Atty. Dan Milan, director of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's bureau of consumer protection. "If you are approached, be sure the firm making such an offer has established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing with customers, and that it will remain in business while your contract is in force," he says.

Case histories on file with the state agriculture department show that some consumers have filed complaints about the plans

being promoted by sales representatives of out-of-town firms.

In some instances persons were misled as to the exact cost of the combination offer and discovered that, in addition to paying over \$100 for the plan, there was an additional fee for processing. These fees were considerably higher than prices quoted by the salesman.

Other complaints alleged poor quality workmanship and delays in having photos returned. In some cases persons had difficulty in obtaining a response to their complaints.

Milan's advice: "Don't be taken in by fast-talking salesmen with attractive photo plan offers. Check the reliability of their company before signing a contract.



Eiko Kataoka, a Japanese-born violinist who studied with Dr. Suzuki, performed for the participants in the Suzuki Institute here last Tuesday. Her accompanist was Valery Watts of Canada.

Student Councils Meet

Once again the Wisconsin Association of Student Councils is holding summer workshops at Stevens Point. The workshop for junior high school student leaders opened on July 25th and will end today. Sunday their senior high school counterparts will arrive on campus for their week long workshop.

The student council association is sponsored by Wisconsin Secondary School Administrator's Association, which plans and staffs the workshops at WSU-SP.

While attending the workshop the students live in Roach Hall, boys on first floor, girls on second floor. Their meetings and group discussions are held in the various meeting rooms on second floor of the University Center. Saga Foods serves all of the meals to the delegates in the Pinery Room.

The 78 junior high school delegates are involved in various meetings from early morning until late evening. Each day begins and ends with singing. Discussions have included swap shops where the students can exchange ideas and programs that have been used at their respective schools. Some are concerned with money making programs, others with programming entertainment.

The workshop leaders and resource personnel are involved either in guidance, teaching, or administration of a public school. Alvin Long, principal of Shattuck High School in Neenah is the director of the workshop.

"Cap the Gap" is one theme of the conference. It refers to bridging the gap between the students and their faculty via the student council. A related theme often discussed is the generation gap. A movie *Is It Always Right to be Right*, was shown Wednesday morning. The film was produced by a graduate department of the University of California at Berkeley. The delegates used this film and some written

material to open up in a group. The purpose was to provide sensitivity training, of sorts, to students who will be in positions where listening and relating will be vitally important.

In small groups the delegates analyze current school issues and try to approach them with the most effective methods of problem-solving. Hopefully, the workshop will provide a "learn by doing" situation. The newsletter calls it: "Resolved-to be Involved."

The one week workshop costs the individual student \$55.00,

usually paid for by the students' school. This fee covers the entire cost of participating in the conference. Next week's high school workshop will be similar to the junior high workshop.



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COME BY YOURSELF — WE'LL SUPPLY
THE ROOMMATES

Nigerian Library Bears Dreyfus Name

Educators he has never met living in a far-away country which he has never visited announced this week the naming of a library in honor of Dr. Lee Sherman Dreyfus, president of WSU-SP.

When Dreyfus received the communication from J. B. Adiakpan, chief of Qua Iboe Church Teacher Training College in Eket, South Eastern State, Nigeria, he was more than a bit surprised and perhaps for one of the first times in his life nothing short of being speechless.

"All I can say is that it's a gesture of good will which makes me extremely proud," he declared.

There currently are four students from the African nation of Nigeria enrolled at Stevens Point, including Bassey J. Umem, who has written Adiakpan several times during the past year expressing the president's interest in aiding foreign students.

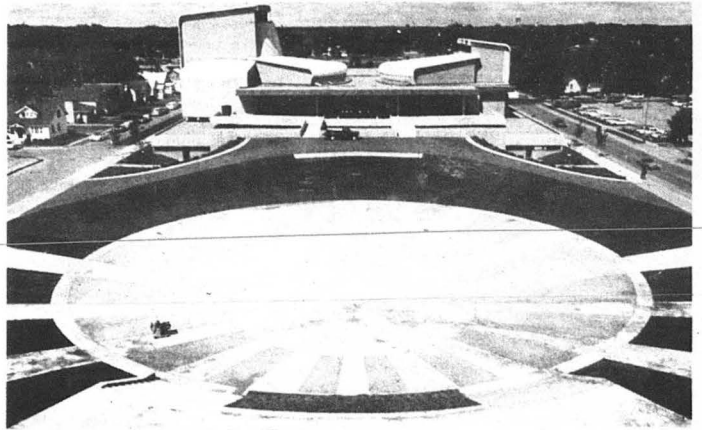
"I have come to hear much of your personal interest and that of your university in our effort to provide educational facilities for our children," Adiakpan wrote to Dreyfus.

The letter continued: "We are also thankful to you for the attention you, the highest officer of the university, have given to a rather insignificant new entrant (Umem) to your university . . . the interest shown in him and his people and the readiness with which you have embraced their cause. I wish there were many men of your type in the world so by their love and generosity it may not be long when men the world over will be one another's keeper and world peace a reality."

Dreyfus has hosted Umem

numerous times, and in many of those conversations Umem has expressed interest in developing strong ties between the university and Nigeria so educational opportunities here can be shared by more persons from his rapidly changing country.

Dreyfus told Umem, who has had some high educational training before coming here and who served as a headmaster in a school in Eket, that if it is possible, Stevens Point State would give assistance to the community which has been "backward educationally" (according to Adiakpan) but now is experiencing gains because of recent discoveries of oil in the area.



A New Guesswhat . . .

Those who view the latest addition to campus architecture might guess that it is: (a.) a launching pad for WSU-SP-Mars, (b.) a sundial for faculty members in the fifth floor reading lounge, (c.) a wheel of fortune, (d.) an ingenious device to avoid planting grass and trees.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE: 1955 Plymouth in running condition. \$80.00 (CHEAP). Call POINTER office (346-5270) or 341-1316. You'll never regret it, maybe.

WANTED: Apartment for married couple. Reasonable rates. Leave a message at the Pointer office. 346-5270.

WANTED: Secretaries The Wisconsin State University Student Foundation needs secretaries for its new offices in Old Main. Must be a student at WSU-SP. We must have a staff for the Foundation Lawyer and Executive Personnel.

Hours will be arranged for the semester; maximum number of hours is 15. Pay is \$1.65 an hour, paid every two weeks.

If interested call: 346-3885 or 346-4258 during the day, and ask for Dave Pelton.

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