Controversy Surrounds Non-Retention Of Music Instructor

Donald Greene: Problem is that these evaluations and recommendations are confidential. Just because the decision went contrary to some people's wishes, they accuse people of personal bias. My opinions were professional objective opinions I can assure you of this.

Thumbs Down Six More English Pros

"It's a pile of shit and complete garbage," Fort is reported to have stated in his interview with the Pointer reporter. "It's a pile of shit and complete garbage."

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There is an increasing number of students and faculty who view the annual tenure decisions of the English Dept. as an annual purge of younger dynamic members of the Dept. During the past few years, under both the chairmanships of Dr. Lee Burress and Dr. Leon Lewis, many young, apparently dynamic instructors have been "non-retained" (e.g., Dan Berman, Bill Lutz, Toby Fulwiler, and others). The reasons have usually been "insufficient progress towards a terminal degree." This is apparently unfounded, at least in this year's decisions. Miss Clauss has her Ph.D. and is being supported while Mr. Clark and Mr. Young do not have theirs and are being retained.

In an effort to ascertain the rational behind the non-retentions, this year, the Pointer requested an interview with Dr. Lewis. Lewis refused to speak with Pointer reporter, Lou Fortis, and according to Fortis, Lewis "grabbed me with both hands and threw me across the English office."
WSU Forum Given
Faculty Hiring And Firing

Thur s day night, May 6, 1971, the faculty approved and passed a Co-operative Education Program (Co-op), which now entitles it to be applied at WSU-Stevens Point.

In 1979 several academic departments were involved in a proposal to offer faculty work in a cooperative education program. The proposal was rejected and subsequently revisited. In 1979, the program was approved and a Co-operative Education Program (Co-op) was established. The program has since been successful in attracting students to the University.

Federal Grants To Teach Indians

University officials said today they have received a two-year federal grant that will approach and possibly exceed $2 million for a Wisconsin Indian Teacher Corps Program serving school districts at Ashland, Bayfield, Black River Falls, Bowler, Crex, Crandon, Haywood and Webster.

It will involve 21 graduate and 28 undergraduate training procedures for preparing teachers with understanding and sensitivity toward problems American Indian children and their parents. It is an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary program.

The program is designed to attract and train qualified Indian teachers who can teach in Indian communities. The program will provide training in the following areas:

1. Language and culture
2. Pedagogy
3. Community and family involvement
4. Classroom management
5. Observation and assessment
6. Collaboration with other professionals
7. Professional development

The program will provide the training needed to prepare Indian teachers who can effectively work with Indian children and their families. The program will also provide opportunities for ongoing professional development and collaboration with other professionals.

How Does a Student Enter a Co-op Program?

At various times during the year, Co-op orientation sessions will be held for students interested in the program. At those sessions, the program will be explained to students and interested parties. Prior to that time the Co-operative Education Coordinator will contact potential employers to obtain a list of employers interested in participating in the program. These employers will be contacted and discussed at the meeting with the students. Co-op material will be passed out at the meeting to interested students who are interested in admission to the Co-op Program should contact the Cooperative Education Department or the Extended Services Department located in Old Main, Room 240.

Second Merger Vote For Faculty

Faculty members here will be asked to vote a second time whether they approve merging Wisconsin's two university systems.

The vote, preceded by discussion, will be taken at a special meeting today at 4:00 p.m. in the Student Center at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. The vote is a procedural matter and will not affect the program.

Faculty members are asked to consider the benefits of merging the two university systems and to vote in favor of the proposal.

Student Wins Scholarships

Gary LeRoy, a senior here majoring in natural resource conservation, has been chosen as a winner of a $250 scholarship from the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. The award is generally given annually by the organization to a student who has shown outstanding achievement in the field of natural resources.

Gary LeRoy of 232 Maple St., Kingsford, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy of Kingsford.

Selection for the scholarship is based on academic achievement and references from faculty members.

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The Pointer decided to take a closer look at the public relations aspirations and ability of Wisconsin universities with a focus on the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. The News Service is described as the public relations arm of the university, with the Director of Admissions, Rick Frederick, working with 16 counselors to promote campus awareness. The News Service, according to Frederick, is "one of our best commodities to market," with a big selling point being its role as a "vocal, intelligent, and interesting" source of information.

Press Releases
Accordingly, the News Service puts out close to 30 press releases a month, covering a wide range of topics. These releases are sent to on-campus media, local media, state papers, and occasionally national newspapers. Many press releases are nothing but glowing reports of individual achievements, faculty members, and administrative activities. The releases are also sent to the Alumni Office, which handles a wide range of mail, and to the university's own alumni magazine, the "Alumni Report." The University's advertising office also produces a wide variety of materials, including brochures, flyers, and posters.

The selling point in the community is that the university's news coverage is a "public relations success," according to Frederick. "We want to make sure that everyone knows about the university, and that they know that Stevens Point is a good place to be." The university's reputation is said to be "well known," with many prospective students and their families visiting the campus.

Alumni Association
If the Alumni Association is in part concerned with the university's public relations, then there is an obvious need for this organization. The Alumni Association is described as a "core organization," with a "specific relationship" to the university. The association is "selling the university" to alumni, who are asked to contribute toward the university's "financial well-being." The association is also responsible for handling complaints from alumni, who are "encouraged" to attend events and to support the university financially.

The Alumni Association is described as a "vital part" of the university's public relations strategy, with a "long history" of successful alumni campaigns. The association is "soliciting" funds from alumni, who are "offered" the opportunity to "support" the university financially. The association is "successfu"l, with "solid" financial support from alumni.

The money raised through the Alumni Association is used to support the university's financial needs, and to "help" the university "do its job." The alumni are "encouraged" to "give back" to the university, and to "support" it financially.

The University
University is the "real" source of the university's financial needs, and is "critical" to the university's success. The university is "financially successful," and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financially" successful, and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financially" successful, and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financial" successful, and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financially successful," and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financially successful," and is "able to support" its operations. The university is "financially successful," and is "able to support" its operations.
Interview Of The Week

William Kraus
Secretary Of CCHE, Vice-President Of Sentry Insurance

The Pointer

Monday, May 17, 1971

Education is too important to leave to the educators.

William Kraus is the 46 year old Vice President of Sentry Insurance. He is a 1949 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School. He was appointed by Governor Knowles in 1965 to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. He is now the secretary and the Chairman of the finance committee of the council. He was John Erickson's campaign manager for his Senate race in 1970. His annual salary is $50,000.

POINTER: What effect, good or bad, do you think the proposed merger of the two University systems will have on higher education in Wisconsin?

KRAUS: My main activity in education the last two years has been with the Kellet Committee and the more we got into those studies the more the thrust of that report turned toward elementary and secondary and away from college level education. I don't think any educational system is absolutely overfunded but I think relatively higher education is overfunded. The merger will put more money where I think less is needed. It will tend to take away from areas where I think the need is the greatest.

The Universities are enormously powerful politically. You know what you can muster behind a university that needs support in the legislature. A merged system is a politically powerful force. I don't think there is much that you can accomplish in the way of economy with a merged system that you can't without it. Merger is not a necessary preliminary to the economy that Governor Lucey wants.

POINTER: Where does the overfunding come in? Is that in the area of salaries?

KRAUS: There are two areas of overfunding. We do more than we should do. We have more programs in more places than we need. We're running into the empty dorm situation now. We have an overbuilt public education establishment right now.

The other one is that we have wild variations in the cost for the various institutions, for what seems to be the same programs. Some schools in the system such as Superior are apparently very inefficient and the cost per student is about 500 dollars more to produce a bachelor at Superior than it does at Stevens Point.

POINTER: What do you feel qualifies you to serve on the Coordinating Council of Higher Education?

KRAUS: Say, that's a hard question. Now I suppose five years of experience on it but that doesn't answer the moral question. I suppose interest in education, involvement in government. I got hooked on the education business by John Thompson who was vice president of Sentry and a member of the Board of Regents and the Coordinating Council which was a spin-off of it. When Knowles was running in 1964 Thompson and I met with him here and a lot of the things that Knowles did in his first term and things that went into his education platform were things that John suggested. Knowles intended to appoint him to the coordinating council. When he developed heart trouble I was given the position.

POINTER: Do you think the fact that you were Knowles campaign manager had anything to do with your appointment?

KRAUS: I was appointed before I was his campaign manager although I was heavily involved in it. That certainly did have some impact on the decision because the other jobs as assistant to the Board of Regents do have political input into those jobs.

POINTER: If an insurance man is qualified to run a university then why doesn't Sentry have a University professor on the board of directors?

KRAUS: Well an insurance man is not qualified to run a university and neither is any citizen and I don't think the so-called governing boards should attempt to run a university. I think that their input into the system is citizen participation in the education business. What I think of education is that it's the largest public enterprise in the state and it's too important to leave to the educators. The educators are too insular.

Now you can turn around and say that insurance is too important to leave to the insurance people. I think there is some truth to that. We all get too insular and too parochial. It wouldn't be a bad idea to have university professors on our board of directors. I think we're competent to make educational policy. I hope we're competent because we're making it.

POINTER: How do you justify using the Minuteman statue, a symbol of patriotism, to sell life insurance? Isn't that against the law?

KRAUS: It's definitely not a violation of the law. I'm not sure it's a symbol of patriotism so much as a symbol of defense. We picked it as a symbol of security. I don't think it was a patriotic symbol.

POINTER: Then you agree in principle with using a national symbol to sell insurance appealing to people's emotions to sell something totally unrelated?

KRAUS: Well I have to agree that it is a symbol of patriotism. I guess it's one of the national monuments in a sense. I never thought of it as a moral question. Maybe it is.

POINTER: Do you think the insurance industry has enough regulation?

KRAUS: It has in some respects too much regulation of the wrong kind and in some respects not enough regulation. It has a lot of picayune regulation, which restricts its ability to perform its function in society. In respect to consumerism it isn't properly regulated. Perhaps it functions somewhat like a bad board of regents.

POINTER: Do you think the appointed commissioner system is good?

KRAUS: So much depends on the quality of the people. All systems are bad when the people are bad. Wisconsin has always been concerned with a good regulatory state.

POINTER: Do you think Bernard Webb would agree that the Wisconsin Commissioner is good in view of the fact that he didn't oppose the conversion of Sentry Insurance from a mutual to a stock company?

KRAUS: Well he dumped the conversion.

POINTER: That was only after both Lombardi and Hart put the opposition on the table?

KRAUS: Well Bernard Webb presents an interesting problem because the attack he made on the conversion has since been proven to be wrong. I hired Bernie and I retired him. He worked for us once and quit and I brought him back. Bernie is smart but Bernie is not smart in the field that he made his attack in. What he did was to attract enough publicity to dump the conversion but it was dumped continued to 797.
The “Stevens Point Journal” had 138 responses recording regular reading habits. The “Milwaukee Journal” and the “Milwaukee Sentinel” were mentioned together. The final question of the survey asked students how they would improve their present media on campus. Most students indicated that; the campus informational lines need some improving. Seventy-four respondents felt that there is a need for great improvement. The purpose of the survey was to ask students if they were listening to and reading anything regarding campus media. A total of 642 questionnaires were passed out with a 10 per cent return on them. Out of 642 students, 261 were male; and 276 were female. There were 197 freshmen, 138 sophomores, 134 juniors, 141 seniors, and six persons classified miscellaneous. Any one wishing a copy of the questionnaire summary, or seeking further information, may contact either Jim Shipman or John Bergman, student representatives of the Communications 125 class which conducted the media survey.

Wittenberg, treasurer. Pur pose of the organization, ac cording to Guyant is education ourselves and others about the current trend of militarism and the current war.” He said there has been opposition from other veteran organizations.

IRIS To Be Available

The final two editions of the IRIS will be published this week. Each student pick up during the week of May 17th, and the final publication, said the chairman of University students, the group invited members of the military to the National Guard who was held on National Guard day, which is the current trend of militarism, and particularly those who have died.

George Guyant, chairman of the new organization, said the group will be interested in five different locations in the city. Each group carried lighted torches, and the students were invited to join in the program. When the community has its own park lawn in memory of the fallen soldiers from the area which is under contracts. Guyant said Mayor Paul Borham and other citizens who were present and the veterans who were present at the ceremony are especially those “Men.”

Main features in the “Playboy” and the “Playboy” the Iris include “The Girls of WSU”, “Winter Carnival”, and the results of a survey on “Sex and Drugs.” The issue also includes a centerfold, and an exclusive interviews. The “War and Peace” issue looks at the views of individuals such as O’Kane. The two main features examine the new Peace Curriculum, Veteran Opinion of the current war, and the work of the WSSU. Also included in this issue are the biographies of members and graduating seniors.

The three issues of the Iris, along with the binder also to be handed out with the final two editions, will constitute Iris ’71 and the year it encompassed.
The proposal to elect chairmen of multiple section courses is in line with the FE Director's view that the department should be restructured. The committee has already discussed the issue and concluded that the proposal is a logical and practical solution. However, some members expressed concern about the potential for conflict between the chairmen and the department.

First of all, the position of the FE Director is appointive, as are all other administrative positions at this university. You can still quit at that windmill until your lances are shivered, if you prefer impossible dreams. You might even try a unilateral declaration of independence. I wonder if this is an effective strategy.

Even you imagine an administration giving over such an appointive power—or can you hear me with your head down there in the sand?

The position is defined as a directorship. Contrary to the written constitution, chairmen do not simply carry out the wishes of the staff (see the job description for the facts). Moreover, the chances of getting someone to take the job for its clerical rewards are, let us say, slight. Beyond that, if you did locate someone who gets his kicks from substituting teachers and logging schedules, he would in all likelihood not be acceptable to the person he would have to work with most closely, viz. the Chairman. Thus, at least in the case of the FE Director, you are at liberty to imagine a considerable task of reorganizing the administration in order to hire a clerk who will be unacceptable to his immediate superior. You always cease to amaze me.

Even supposing that the whole administrative hierarchy in a fit of wisdom and collective benevolence, designated to countenance an election for the position of FE Director. What do you suppose would happen to a departmental vote? Right, the tenured vote would count, which is essentially the way it is done now.

Back to where we started: granted, the proposal to make all multiple section course chairmanships elective sounds good, like democracy and "motherhood." If, however, the department were to endorse it seriously, it would present problems where they currently don't exist. Consider the practical consequences in the case of the American Literature. First of all, who is eligible to vote? According to the proposal only those actually teaching the course in question were to be eligible to vote, which hardly seems fair to those who customarily teach that course but who for one reason or another are not presently teaching it. Should we then expand the voting pool to include all customarily teaching teachers of Am. Lit. But then, what constitutes customary? (how about a sub-committee on eligibility?) What about a person like Dick Bray who is in Am. Lit., but who when he came here had no teaching experience our Sophomore Am. Lit. course, and who didn't know his colleagues. Perhaps the like-minded should include people who, he qualify if only through interest - as eligible to vote in the Am. Lit. group. Whether such a person would himself be eligible for the chairmanship is another question and would probably require the convening of another sub-committee. You may recall that Mr. Bray was very nearly elected to the Am. Lit. course last fall, until I broke the tie in favor of a more experienced person, who had been on the staff for two months. Now, the department would include all those who have in the past - here or elsewhere - are now, or will in the future be likely to be (interest in?) teaching American Literature. Such a definition would be so broad as to include the whole department, and thereby contradict the intent of the original proposal, which presumably was trying to focus responsibility and authority at the point of greatest competence. (Edith, you're a pip.)

Since the teaching roster of any given multiple section course fluctuates so much from year to year and, since this specifically is true of the various tracks of FE, and since almost all of us teach at least a couple of such sections, then we are about as likely to have a variety of departmental unfilled - which might be tolerable if we were not governed by the quicksand of a departmental departmental department, which 

The Department Meeting

At this short range, I would say that this year has not been without its highlights. Two elected people, Ray Whackett and Charlie Kempthorne organized and launched a literary magazine. (Applause!) All of us took part in the rain dance last spring that also deserve a big hand. At last it kept off the streets, where we might have fallen under the wheels of passing cars or otherwise hurt ourselves.

MEMO

Date: May 11, 1971
To: English Department
From: Leon Lewis

The proposed agenda for the upcoming meeting includes discussions of the departmental policies and procedures. The minutes from the last meeting will be reviewed, and any outstanding issues or concerns will be addressed. The department chair will provide updates on any recent developments or changes. The agenda also includes the election of department officers, which is an important task for the upcoming year. The meeting is scheduled for Monday, May 17, 1971, at 3:00 PM in the faculty lounge.

MEMO

Date: May 11, 1971
To: English Department
From: Jim McIlay

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Editor's Note: Following is an interview with Pointer reporter, Lou Fortis, in which he describes the alleged altercation in the English office.

Editor: What happened at the office?

Pointer: I walked into the English Department Office and the secretary said, "He won't see you today, he's busy.

Editor: So what did you do?

Pointer: I told her I'd wait around until it appeared that he had a few minutes and I could ask him one or two questions.

Editor: Then what happened?

Pointer: She took a memo into his office that I believe was to let him know we were there because he responded by saying, "I just got a haircut and I won't give any interviews until my hair is straightened."

Editor: Did she really say "can't?"

Pointer: No, it was definitely "won't." The reason she gave was that the student, forced his way into my hitherto private office while I, being busy, and she made me attempt to schedule another appointment.

Editor: What did you do next?

Pointer: Well, today is our deadline for articles and so I went to Nelson Hall hoping to see him for a minute or two between appointments.

Editor: What happened at the office?

Pointer: I walked into the English Department Office and the secretary said, "He won't see you today, he's busy.

Editor: So what did you do?

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Pointer: No, it was definitely "won't." The reason she gave was that the student, forced his way into my hitherto private office while I, being busy, and she made me attempt to schedule another appointment.

Editor: What did you do?

Pointer: I waited in the general office until the student left. Then I stepped into his office and asked if I could see him for a minute.

Editor: Were you there the entire time?

Pointer: We had a paper to get out on Monday for the last issue. It was an extremely tight deadline and we felt that this story was of great importance to the students. Since Mr. Lewis was our only source of valid information on the question, he was the one that we had to see. We felt it was important enough to see if we couldn't get a few moments of his time.

Editor: What did you do when the student left?

Pointer: I went into his office and asked if I could speak to him for a few minutes.

Editor: What was his reply?

Pointer: He said, "No, I'm busy."

Editor: What did you say?

Pointer: I said it would only take two minutes.

Editor: What was he doing at the time you asked him?

Pointer: He was walking around the office and putting things in order to prepare for the day ahead.

Editor: Then he asked you to leave, right?

Pointer: No, I went to the door and asked if I could stay for a few minutes to complete my story.

Editor: What happened after that?

Pointer: He shut the door, which we supposed that he had asked you to leave, would you have?

Editor: No, I'm sure "Don't push me" was not threatening, it was just polite.

Editor: What did you do?

Pointer: I was stunned to see a man of my size standing in front of the receptionist and asked him who this was and why he had asked us to leave. He said he felt the students had a right to know about the situation and that he, as the only person who had been to the office, would act this way. I just said, "Don't push me."

Editor: What did you do?

Pointer: I walked to the door hoping to see him for a minute or two between his appointments.

Editor: What was Mr. Lewis saying when he said, "Don't push me."

Pointer: He was saying that he wouldn't see us then. His secretary had said the same thing.

Editor: And what did you do?

Pointer: I knocked on his door. His door opened out into the general office so I opened it a foot and asked into the office if I could see him for a few minutes. I didn't see his face, just his voice asking this, since I remained in the general office.

Editor: What did he do?

Pointer: He came to the door and opened it wide. I slid my foot in the path way and then without saying a word he started to shut the door. While shutting the door he shoved me with his left hand.

Editor: Was the shoving gentle or hard?

Pointer: Hard enough to push me back a few feet. Then he closed the door.

Editor: What did you do?

Pointer: I went on a work table.

Editor: Did you hurt yourself when you fell?

Pointer: Yes I went to the health center about a neck injury and am now wearing a neck brace they issued me.

Editor: Did you leave the office?

Pointer: Yes, I went down the hall and called the police.

Editor: Were there witnesses to the incident?

Pointer: Yes, my secretary, a work-study girl and my fellow reporter.

Editor: Did you complete your story?

Pointer: No, I didn't have the opportunity to ask him one question.

Editor: Why not?

Pointer: Well, this was our deadline and our last chance to get the article. I felt it was my responsibility to the students because I felt the students had a right to know about the situation and mandates in the largest department in the school.

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Welfare: Inadequate For Indians

because they have a welfare system which tends to create circumstances of ignorance and apathy out of which no constructive efforts can be forthcoming. A one hand, an Indian family may be forced to accept welfare because the breadwinner is unskilled or ill-educated and, he's unskilled and ill-educated because finally after eight or nine grades he had it up to here with the racist underground! That's evident in schools which have accept students from Indian communities," she advised.

The other side of the issue, she explained, is that Indians are generally uneducated because they've attended different schools while their families move to and from the city in search of work or because they give to in that part of the Indian community which distracts white education a that much any success is in it and an indication of loss of Indianness."

She leveled some strong charges toward organized religion, charging that in her native Osoida the priests and nuns and the biggest and most modern homes while the Indians lived close in their shacks without running water or electricity.

She recalled sessions from the puppet that beraded Indians for alcoholism, joblessness, bribery, attempts at suicide and illegitimate children, which made impressionable youths such as herself believe Indians had some sort of "bad seed in them."

She chided Methodists, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics and Mormon churches who did missionary work at the Osoida community because each did "their own thing alone" while God said "we must work together and love one another."

Schools, she charged didn't help Indians build their self image and television blamed such things in their childhood days as "the only good Indian is a dead one."

Mrs. Domenech said Indians have for generations had historians, sociologists, psychologists, economists, educators and missionaries "who seemed to know how to solve our so-called Indian problems, but now it's time for us to do it ourselves."

Her suggestions to the young Indians who were in her audience: "We've got to not only change the thinking of the white community, but also force the whole Indian community to rethink its understanding of Indian life. Return to the basic Indian philosophy—that of dignity of man and the responsibility of the community to the individual in order to reverse. Replace white laws with Indian laws, she said, and revive Indian religions, she said, you live it everyday, not just on Sunday."
Music Instructor cont

Another tenured Music professor said, "Jim is a threat to Don Green; Jim's ability, his conduct, was a real threat." "Young faculty members," he explained, "had told me that their vote was directly by Greene. People were influenced to vote Jim for the 'good of the department,'" he stated.

Chester Rowell: Pointer: Would you discuss your reasons for voting against Mr. Duggan.

Rowell: In a few minutes, after I ask the chairman if I should.

(Rolled to Chairman Greene's office)

Rowell: Should I comment on Mr. Duggan? Chairman Greene: That's your prerogative; but I would advise that you wouldn't. I don't believe I better comment on Mr. Duggan.

---

Student Senate Allocation Finals In

Student Senate at their meeting last Thursday took the final vote and passed the student action plan for the next year with the changes made by the Finance-Allocations committees.

The Senate recommended Speech Activities $30, allocations into the English Writers a literary club, and others.

The Senate moved to reopen discussion on the budget to reconsider, excluding dedicating $1,000 any money; but this move was voted down.

The Senate discussed the supposed firing of several instructors in the English department and it was decided that a committee by Bev George would find out the details of this action from the department or the president where actions such as this are being reported to be going on.

A motion was carried to request Louis Fortis of the Pointer and Leon Lewis of the English department to come to the next Senate meeting to talk about the alleged assault of Fortis by Mr. Lewis when Fortis was trying to get a story from him. President Schultz stated that it would be wise to also speak to Mr. Lewis in person about this.

Senator of the Year awards were voted to three Senators. They are Bev George, Dave Peterson, and Dale Becker, a Senator last semester.

It was moved to send a letter to President Dreyfus asking that the administration use only recycled paper. Since this is being done by Governor Lacey as an official policy, the Senate thought this would be a good idea for this university.

It was passed that water drinking facilities should be placed near the baseball fields and track. Also that the funds for doing this should come from buildings and grounds or the general fund of state money and not from student finance and allocations.

It was also voted to send a letter of commendation to Dr. William Steilstra who is stepping down as Vice President of student affairs.

Along with this, President Schultz asked to know what students would be available in the summer in case some would be needed for a committee which interviews prospective candidates for the post that Dr. Steilstra is leaving. It would be in the summer because President Dreyfus wishes to screen the candidates first and give a recommendation as to whom he would like to work with in the coming year.

by Richard Sauer (Art Exhibiting Director)

The first series of Senior Art Exhibitions at W.S.U. this Spring includes 135 works by a group of eight prospective June graduates. The seniors are Linda Beier, Susan Costello, Laura Newhouse, Susan Peskie, Larry Stahr, Pat Stahr, Paul Wagabaaz, and Pat Worden. Painting, sculpture, drawing, graphics, and crafts are represented in the show.

The strongest areas in this particular show are the fiber works and graphics. Susan Costello has four wall hangings that show a mature understanding of the qualities of yarn and the capabilities of the room. Pat Worden has a large textile piece that is one of the highlights of the show with its subtle sensuous color relationships, delicate structure and fine craftsmanship. In the jewelry area Linda Beier has combined copper, brass, fur and feather in an elaborate necklace. The 23 rings in the show range from the simple to the complex. These mentioned pieces far exceed in quality work in the same media in the recent all-student show by students in Madison last Monday.

Excellent work in the other media includes abstract geometric painting by Larry Stahr, a large circular collagel by Laura Newhouse, two hard-edge serigraphs by Pat Stahr, graphics by Pat Worden, a minimal light sculpture by Susan Peskie, and ceramics by Susan Costello. The exhibit is in the Edna Carrie-Gates room from May 10-19. The gallery is open from 1-4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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The Majority

In any group, the majority may be wrong for several reasons: ignorance, blindness, complex solutions to problems, time, personalities involved, private interests, etc.

The main reason is probably ignorance. When Galileo Galilei stated that the earth is a globe revolving around the sun, almost everyone was against him. When Jesus Christ was crucified, the majority, including the highest authority were against him. Similar examples can be found at all times and every where.

Today, if you ask a group of people such a question as: What is the language spoken in Brazil? a numher will say "Brazilian", although there is no such thing as Brazilian as a language. Those who may have some knowledge of geography and history will say: "Spanish", this answer is also wrong. Only a handful of persons, those who know better will give the correct answer: "Portuguese". Even if the majority is overwhelming, it still is wrong.

Decision making should be limited to small groups or sometimes individuals who are well informed, know and understand all sides of the problems, can resist pressure by any group, can put general interest above personal inter­est, who therefore are able to judge problems objectively and make valid decisions.

This is the role of presidents, directors, senates, assemblies, councils, committees of all kinds, but how many of those are really qualified for their task?

Maurice E. Perret
Professor

To the Editor:

American Politics is based on the assumption that the Chinese represents the majority since China is the most populated country in the World.

Seven hundred and thirty million Chinese cannot be wrong one might say, therefore the Chinese should rule the World. In World Politics, for instance, it is certain that the opinion of the Chinese is the most trivial matters.

There is certain that the opinion of the Chinese is the most trivial matters.

Chinese should rule the World. In World Politics, it is certain that the opinion of the Chinese is the most trivial matters.

This is the role of presidents, directors, senates, assemblies, councils, committees of all kinds, but how many of those are really qualified for their task?
as nigger", but in the English Department the term "nigger" might equally be applied to those young non-tenured English instructors who must suffer the indignities of petty power politics at the departmental level. The English Department is controlled by Chairman Lewis and that group of tenured faculty who are allowed to vote on major issues. Since the English Department is guided by the tenets of "democracy", non-tenured faculty in the English Department outnumber the tenured members.

This spring that department has produced another group of young, non-tenured faculty for sacrifice to the god of non-retention; the highpriest is Chairman Lewis, whose incantations of witticisms pervade the entire affair. Lewis' caustic approach to the purge group of young, non-tenured faculty for sacrifice to the English Department outnumber the tenured faculty members (among whom I still place myself) will benefit from the fruits of long struggles on the part of "other" members to achieve better conditions. This letter is directed only to the implicit comparison between non-tenured salaries of younger and older members of the teaching faculty. I am not seeking to defend administrative salaries (which I do think are too high in comparison with some of the salaries of teaching faculty), nor do I wish to go far with my comparison of secretaries and presidents, since I am sure that appropriate salaries are able to make their own defences.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Ziegler
Associate Professor

---

**To the Editor:**

I would like to comment on the salary quiz in the May 10 issue. I do appreciate what I take to be your point—namely that some instructors of whom you approve are paid a good deal less than some instructors and functionaries of whom you disapprove. I have my own list on this matter, although it is probably no more objective than yours.

It does not, however, to mention that it is misleading for you to compare the salary of a beginning instructor with that of a person with 40 years experience. Whether or not the latter deserves his munificent salary (at the top of the scale for a WSU professor with 40 years experience earns about two-thirds of what an average M.D. receives), the beginning instructor can look forward to gradually increasing salarays throughout his career. The valid comparison should be between the total lifetime earnings of the older member vs. the expected total lifetime earnings of the younger member. Moreover, it should be recalled that when many veteran members of the faculty began their careers, they had to support themselves, their teaching loads and low salaries, conditions that, while not eliminating ambition, have certainly improved in recent years. In many cases, "younger" faculty members (among whom I still place myself) will benefit from the proper approach to the door of the English Department to symbolize the removal of more young instructors, among them a Ph.D. The power of Chairman Lewis and the tenured faculty will be fortified by the demise of these young instructors with new ideas.

The point is that if the type of incompetent policies perpetrated by Chairman Greene and Chairman Lewis are allowed to continue, the quality of education will continue to decrease at an accelerated rate. Academic departments must be run with intelligence and diplomacy, not force and caprice. In light of the circumstances it appears that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Greene are incapable of taking the proper approach to their positions. We, therefore, call for the resignations of Leon Lewis and Donald Greene. Furthermore, if no action is taken, we believe that students should bring pressure on the administration to rectify the situation immediately.

---

**All Students**

get burned by a handsome man

selling kitchen appliances to

women; if your landlord

reneges on a housing contract or

you get busted, won't it be nice to

have free legal aid? Incidentally, a lawyer has already been hired. She has her B.S. from Point and her J.D. from Madison. Last year she worked with students and the poor of Dane County. She is Miss Mary

Cassidy.

The planners of the Founda

don have set long range goals

which include a student book-store on campus similar to the W.S.A. in Madison. Co-ops for food, clothing, and a gas station are also being studied. It may take a few years to get them all, but a start is being made.

This summer you will receive a letter listing the exact details of the program. You send $2 and we send you a card that will give you the benefits. It will be up to you to send it to your student-to get this off the ground. If we fail, we all lose. Look for your letter this summer, and don't throw it away. It's not just another piece of University junk mail.

Scott Schultz
Student Foundation Controller
Student Senate President 1970-71

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To the Editor:

Drugs: Anti-Love

To view man as a separate stuff, living upon the world, is an illusion. If anything I believe more these days it is that man, per se, is a void, not a relationship-environment process. To deny this is a misconception of life and it seems that to be interesting we must be loved, we must be loved and man can direct all these through his relationships, by negation be it no longer alive. You man react, "I need no one", yet when deeply observing the statement we can feel the absurdity of it.

"What you are, the world is", true, and you can have all the "freedom" to determine your life, not lose sight of what "you" are, a relationship life. To need people or religion is to be fully aware and alive to your essence. For many people their needs are one of parasitism, stemming from inner anxiety and emp

dlessness; thus a weakness. But do not toss aside all needs as a weakness, to do this is to corrode the human situation and the full embracing of life. (The human situation being of need, needing to love, needing to cooperate, and wanting to relate.) Some of the fears are created by the integral of ones life.

One of the paramount needs desperately desired to reconstructed the stubbed mess the world is, are free minds. The freedom of is a nature consistent, blotted out and repressed throughout our social fabric. A freedom of the mind

continued on pg. 12
Drugs: Anti-Love

continued from P. 11

which exists transcended of any "relatives" or "relationships" and not the fraudulent intentions that are so endemic.

We socialize fears into people, fear our culture's "failure" to fear authority, to fear being strange, which is in sortsomeandallrelatedtoambition. The summit of pagan or pious transgressions is never be satisfied with the "Now", you must, by all the worldly powers, be something other than what you are (bordering a fetishism). So all our fears are ridiculous fabrications that anxiety riddens us to the point of "My god, where should I at now?". This is great stupidity, for we can't be anything else then what we are at this moment, verily devoid fears. Burden with fears we collapse our developing lives into mass-imitation, mass- apathy for pseudo-security and where there is fear there can be no love, imagination, creativity, and a spontaneously developing person. Nextly, societies exist by means of some "consensual validation" or a centrally viable core of norms that the individuals as a whole adhere to and called the social character. The United States has a social character that is insane; we are the most violent, indifferent, mentally sick and rapacious collection ever amassed. We have the highest alcoholism rates in the world and every day we are filling more "institutions" with "drug" victims. The complementary and delineating point that our social character is insane, by its pathological personality of competition, alienation, and class prejudice, is exemplified by the dilapidation of peoples mental state. We have inculcated by socialization pathological contradictions to the essence of man, as a relationship life whose mental state must unfold to its nature and for him to live a creative, happy and loving life.

Who died? Youth today is thrust out in a society that offers no direction, he doesn't know what the devil he wants and if he does, they are probably social-political-commercial manifestations. He is bent by great anxiety, an insane social character, and nothing around him has any meaningfulness where even sex relationships are only gaspings for love he knows nothing about, through no fault of his own. Most people in love are only in love with the sensation of possessing an object of enhancement or un-conscious self-aggrandizement. Love for cooperation with fellow human beings are the constituents of man's very cytoplasm, and the very implements of his evolutionary process. All societies, nations, religions and economic systems incur a self deteriorating sickness in the perversion and this is the crisis that prevails. Everything mankind is as a quietly suffocating cloud of abysmal manance. This sickness of fear, contradictions, and human decadence manifest malleable, roan, young and old alike into adoptions of pseudo-palliative beer, dope sold commercialized by the carcereous "Establishment".

In order to awaken to the point of "My god, does this all mean anything?" and not the fraudulent competition, alienation, and "beer, dope" commercialized by society that offers loving focal point for the "System" with its collect-ting-forgotten minds. Our society is cultivated by socialization loving and creative nature of relationship to each other and it will continue to develop where even sex relationships that will destroy mankind.

To love only that love us, is no love, to maintain respect for the preciousness of all life is the pinnacle of real human strength. Each of us by an inward change of our values shall act as pebbles dropped into life's seas and the tiny ripples shall grow into waves that will reach and wash the shores of humanity '\. Peace,

Edward Meister

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IRIS

1971
Washington D.C.
(Civil Disobedience)

Editor's Note: The following article is a report on the Washington Demonstrations by a student who was there.

By David Benson

After a week of relatively peaceful and calm protests led by a coalition of people who seemed to be gathering an air of tenacity, but the few events in history, citizens of a nation were trying to halt the operation of their government by the use of peaceful means. On May 3rd, a national coalition would meet, down the streets at strategic, predesignated points throughout the bourgeoisie headquarters, block transportation and create a 'no man's land' where the functioning government would be brought to a halt.

The people of the coalition were camped in West Potomac park (with a permit), organizing and training for Monday. During the war, listening to revolutionary music and other propaganda. Medical people and facilities were gathering and organized. Training sessions on self-control in the presence of troops or police were administered by the DM. In the meantime, there were no toilet or washing facilities provided, no food, water, or clothing. The police and troops were, therefore, trying to disperse and arrest all those needed. No prisoners had any charges brought against them, no police calls were allowed, and no press was allowed! The fact that no press was allowed near the camp should be the most frightening single incident about the camp. Approximately 6,000 people were crommed into the middle of Washington and the Civil Liberties Union was screaming bloody murder by now. Ball funds were being accumulated quickly. A few of the more humanitarian police were letting people out under the fence but were dealt with severely when exposed. People were shot, burned,, blankets and medical supplies and guards surreptitiously turned under the fence to the prisoners. The camp was an atrocity! Late that day, Justice Greene, head of District Court of Appeals, I believe, and who had spent some time in Dachau during the war, ordered a mandate for the people to be transferred out of the camp, in accordance with orders given by Chief Police Wilson. The prisoners were then transferred by buses to a nearby indoor coliseum. Troops were assigned to keep order with the rowdy people. At least now, the prisoners had a roof over their heads and were fed, as they were, while in the concentration camp. Morale had been high during the entire period of their vigil. Friebies and guitars had been sneaking in. Disparagingly, a black sergeant on guard duty said, "If I were a heterosexual I'd have been in this country for Thirty some years and I'd have 'had enough of it Shit!" He then walked out followed by his troops. Over 7,000 had been arrested on Monday, maybe as many as 9,000.

The universities were still taking people under their roofs, along with free food lines. The police were tired and haggard. They had been beaten to a pulp and reduced in numbers physically, but they had been victorious psychologically. Some had left Washington feeling emotionally unprepared. Physical safety. Those left spent time rehashing Monday and regrouping for Tuesday. Certain realities were becoming palpable to those who had never seen the police deal with protesters; that might make people more "cautious". Tuesday came and the people were out in the streets early. But the police were even better prepared than Monday. They knew what was going on and were not doing. A mass arrest was made early at DuPont circle. Anyone walking in groups of three or more was subject to arrest. The police were not much the same as Monday, but they were not creating confusion. There was a demonstration held at the White House and another mass arrest was accompanied by more patrol beatings.

About 3,000 arrested on Tuesday. Lawyers and the Civil Liberties Union were up in full array. The Union was planning a demonstration the city. About 8,000 Tuesday evening all those who

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Mastering the Draft
Perspective on the Draft

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Several vitally important changes in the draft law occurred during the current academic year. Two legal setbacks of serious proportion were suffered in the realm of conscientious objection. Typically, one of these key setbacks received virtually no media coverage in the last few weeks.

On April 21, in Ehlert v. United States, the Supreme Court barred presentation of a C.O. claim to the draft board after a registrant has been issued an induction order. Prior to April 21, the courts disagreed on this post induction-order process. The majority of courts held that even after an induction order had been issued, a "late" C.O.'s case should still be reopened and reconsidered if his draft board concluded that (1) the C.O.'s beliefs crystallized after being ordered for induction, and (2) this change in conscience was due to circumstances over which the C.O. had no control.

The Supreme Court rejected this majority view and declined "to take sides in the somewhat theological debates about the nature and source of one's own conscience..." With this indiguous opinion, the Court handed "late" C.O.'s over to the tender mercies of the Army.

Under Ehlert, if you become uncontrollably impelled to become a conscientious objector after receiving your induction order, you will, nonetheless, be inducted. Instead of having your claim deliberated by draft board civilians prior to induction, your remedy will be an in-service discharge if the state of your conscience is honored by a military tribunal.

Ehlert was decided over a stinging dissent by Mr. Justice Douglas, who recited the recent history of one in-service C.O., brutalized in San Francisco's Treasure Island Brig before being released under a court order. "In my time," Douglas lamented, "every conscientious objector was 'fair game' to most top sergeants who considered that he had a 'yellow streak' and therefore was a coward or was un-American."

"What might happen to him in the barracks or in the detention center is, of course, not the measure of what would transpire at the military tribunal's hearings. But the military mind is educated to other values; it does not reflect the humanitarian, philosophical values most germane to ferreting out (conscientious objector) claims that are genuine."

Perhaps, Justice Douglas was still nursing wounds suffered six weeks earlier when he also dissented from the Supreme Court's decision in Gillette v. United States (March 8). Gillette was opposed only to the Vietnam War, which he believed was an "unjust" war based on this humanist approach to religion. The Court held that "selective" conscientious objection is not recognized by the draft laws.

Writing for the majority, Mr. Justice Marshall declared: "For purposes of determining the statutory status of conscientious objection to a particular war, the focal language in the draft laws...is the phrase, 'conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form.' This language, on a straightforward reading, can have but one meaning; that conscientious scruples relating to war and military service must amount to conscientious opposition to participating personally in any war and all war, participating personally in any war and all war."

Anotherbummer in this year's changes struck last September when President Nixon extended many registrants' liability to the draft lottery. If you are a 1-A, "first priority" member of the lottery pool on the last day of the calendar year, but have not been inducted in an induction order because you were unavailable when your number was reached, then your liability is extended for the first three months of the new calendar year. Once trapped in "extended priority," you will only be safe if (1) you are not ordered to report for induction on a date scheduled prior to April 1 of the new year, or (2) you avoid an induction order through deferments and delays until you turn 26.

The course of "extended priority" was followed in November by an unexpected gift to registrants with lottery numbers higher than the highest numbers called by their boards in 1970. Draft Director Curtis Tarr acted to capitalize the so-called "year of vulnerability" into a fleeting instant. Now you can remain deferred (and, hence, out of the lottery pool) all year and still take advantage of your safe high number. All you need do is mail a request (postmarked no later than midnight December 31) for reclassification into 1-A to your draft board. The board will grant your request in January, but make the decision retroactive to December 31, thereby entitling you to safe lower priority in the new calendar year.

Beside these few highlights, many other critical developments have been covered by this column since the fall. Most of these developments have been judicial—the safeguarding of procedural rights that are systematically flouted by Selective Service. All the recent caselaw is discussed in minute detail in our book Mastering the Draft: A Comprehensive Guide for Solving Draft Problems, newly published by Avon Books (659 8th Ave., N.Y., N.Y., 10019).

The Avon edition is in paperback and over 600 pages in length.
Robert Hille, left, chairman of the business education department at Point, has announced selection of Richard Riddle, center, of Wausau and Linda Baldwin of New London, as outstanding business education students at the school for 1970 and 1971, respectively.

The outstanding 1970 and 1971 graduates in business education have been announced by Department Chairman Robert Fillion.

Winning the merit award for achievement this year is Miss Linda Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Baldwin of HI 2, New London. The top student last year is Richard A. Riddle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Riddle of Wausau.

The National Business Education Association sponsors citations annually through its teacher education division. It presents winners with a certificate of merit, a year's membership in the national association, and current issues of Business Education Forum, a national professional magazine for business teachers and copies of the association yearbook.

Miss Baldwin has been a member of Phi Beta Lambda, professional business fraternity, the past three years and has served as treasurer and representative of the organization at state contests. She won first place in parliamentary procedures at a state Phi Beta Lambda convention last month and will compete nationally next month at a gathering in Miami Beach, Fla. During her sophomore year, she was a candidate for ROTC military ball queen.

Washington cont

continued from pg13

of atrocities at Madison, Kent, Jackson, and Chicago, and even though I believed them, my belief was accompanied by a certain skepticism where I sensed exaggerations. But now I've seen it with my own eyes—I was appalled, I was filled with appoplexy! Our nation's capital is a police state! A Time For Change

I think that the implications of what happened in Washington delve much deeper than it is possible to contrive from the news media, from the rummors from the government, or from our general public. There were probably at least a hundred people that wanted to go to Washington, but that could not make it, for every one person that was there. And millions more that sympathize with their causes. A decade ago there were not nearly as many sympathizers, and very few at all that would dare engage in mass civil disobedience of this sort. The numbers are bound to increase if the government does not respect the will of the people. When people are willing to go this far to show the government just how angry they are, I feel that we must, all of us, ask ourselves on final time if our government is a just government, by the people, of the people, and for the people; or is our government even any longer capable of being that? Is it time that some drastic changes be instituted into our constitution? Is ours any longer a free society, or are we living in the past and being governed by the past? Isn't it time when to stop the voice of the people from being heard, our government, elected by the people, must violate basic rights guaranteed by our constitution? When it must brutally beat the people whose values it has taught! Whether or not the actual demonstration accomplished anything will be known by the numbers at the next demonstration and by the future policies of the administration; but I think that the essence of the demonstration was that the reaction of the government, overtly and bluntly revealed what they've been trying to disguise!

American teachers have learned how to educate millions of children, now they have to learn how to educate one, President Lee Sherman Dreyfus told about 500 participants at a conference held Thursday on his campus.

Dreyfus said teachers have often "hit" a group of students with the same amount of impact and input which has resulted in some youths doing very well, some good and some not so good. By gearing up to individual needs of the learners, he believes knowledge can be more evenly distributed.

His audience was attending a conference on "Evaluation, Utilization and Production of School Media Center Materials," sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction and the Elementary Secondary Education Act Title II.

Dr. Donald Benis, professor of elementary education here was in charge of local arrangements.

In a kick-off speech for the day-long program, Dreyfus encouraged development of many kinds of media for classroom use which he believes are highly effective in stimulating learning and freeing teachers so they can do more inter-relating with the students. This humanistic approach is vitally needed today, he said, and it will help educators to teach what they are and not so much what they know.

The President also warned the teachers about letting personal prejudices influence them, particularly in the use of cartoon strips as educational aids. They have been regarded by many as only for kids and recreation, but North Vietnam has used them effectively in propaganda campaigns seeking political support, he advised.

A professional abortion that is safe, legal & inexpensive can be set up on an outpatient basis by calling The Problem Pregnancy Referral Service 215-722-5360 24 hours-7 days for professional, confidential and caring help.

Among the world's great love stories there is one forever remembered, forever cherished. Emily Bronte's immortal story of defiant young lovers.
Sometimes You Can’t See The Forest For The Toilet Paper

Ever since "environment" exploded into the American consciousness, the most frequently asked question has been: "What can I do?"

To answer those questions made easy, a number of well-published pamphlets, handbooks and guides that deal with what is called "lifestyles". They urge the citizen to use white toilet paper, compost his garbage, launder with non-phosphate soaps, tune up his car, and in general see that his purchases are not the result of environmentally destructive practices.

Too often these booklets become official guides for the organizations that publish them and their citizens. Thus they enable the organizations to cope in a simple and efficient manner with the growing numbers of people who contact them for advice. And they provide the organizations with a way to check off their list of lifestyle practices that they claim they are doing so he can save the environment.

In so doing, the booklets can drive a citizen to grab at the more specific and deeper issues of pollution and responsibility. The very booklets they enable the organizations to avoid coming to grips with complicated problems and reorienting their programs to cope with them.

That is not to say that these bulky booklets are bad. Far from it. They are useful enough to help people realize that everything they do has environmental implications, whether it is in misuse of natural resources or poisoning of the air.

Unfortunately that just isn't forceful enough action. The fact is that even the most environmentally conscious citizens are, and will be, for a significant amount of time, living in a world of smoke stacks and daily pollution. This is a fact that the majority of people and organizations often emphasize the easier things, postponing for a while a serious discussion of what saving the environment really requires.

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"Several of the State Universities have received bomb threat calls this spring, and in every case the buildings involved have been evacuated and searched," McPhee said.

The guidelines state that evacuation of threatened buildings is mandatory. This policy was established after consulting with representatives of the State Department of Justice, McPhee said, and after the National Bomb Data Center was reported as suggesting that faculty and students could remain in threatened buildings at their own risk.

Regents Set Bomb Policy

Guidelines for dealing with bomb threats have been provided to presidents of the nine Wisconsin State Universities by Eugene F. McPhee, WSU System Executive Director.

They include a reminder that anyone who makes a bomb threat may be sentenced to a year in jail or a fine of $1,000, or both.

"We are concerned about disruptions of university classes and programs by bomb threat calls and do not think it appropriate for persons who make such calls do not realize the seriousness of the offense," McPhee said. "The universities are working with local police to apprehend and convict persons violating state laws in these cases."

Penalties for unlawful possession and use of explosives include prison terms of up to 25 years in case of death, up to 10 years in case of injury, and up to 15 years for property damage.

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Kathy's Kitchen

Editor's Note: The Pointer would like to express its sincere appreciation to Kathy for her delicious column. Remember, Kathy, "A woman's place is in the stove."

Sour Cream Coffee Cake

A perfect coffee cake—from my husband's mother, Fran Newby. It never fails, and will serve many—or you for many days. Enjoy it.
Mix together until creamy: 1/2 C butter, 1 C sugar; then add 2 eggs, Caesarwell and add: 2 T flour, 1 t baking soda, 1 t baking powder, 1/2 salt, all mixed together. Add these dry ingredients alternately with 1/2 sour cream and 1/2 vanilla. Pour half of batter in one 9" x 12" pan or 2 8" square pans. Sprinkle with half of topping (below). Spoon on rest of batter and rest of topping. Bake at 325 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes.

Topping: one-third C brown sugar, 1/4 C granulated sugar, 1 t cinnamon, 1/4 C chopped nuts.

Brownies

From my friend Ellen, the best brownies I've ever eaten. They are thick and rich like fudge—and marvelous.
Mix together:
4 C shortening (oioeo is fine)
2 eggs
1/4 C sugar
3 T cocoa
2 T milk
1/4 C sugar
1/4 t baking powder
1 t vanilla
1/4 C water
1/4 C nuts (optional)

Spread in a small baking pan. The smaller the pan the thicker the brownies. Bake at 325 degrees for 30 to 40 minutes. Then make the frosting:
Combine 2 C powdered sugar, 1 T butter, 1 T vanilla, 3 to 4 T cocoa. Add enough milk, 1/4 C or less, to make the mixture into the spreading consistency which you prefer.

Rhubarb Pie

The secret to this recipe is the orange peel; be sure you don't omit it. And it's best to be a bit skimpy on the rhubarb; too much will overpower all over your oven and make a wretched mess.
Pie crust: Cut 1/4 pound shortening into flour. Then refrigerate mixture for several hours. Preheat oven to 350 degrees and dot with 2 T butter. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees, 40 to 50 minutes.
Filling: Combine 3 cups rhubarb cut very small, 1/2 sugar, 3 to 4 T flour, 1/2 t grated orange peel and a dash salt.

Kiflik

These delightful Hungarian pastries take some time, but with a bit of practice you'll do them easily.
Mix in the order given below:
6 C flour
6 egg yolks
1 pound butter (or oleo)
1 pk. yeast dissolved in 1/2 C lukewarm water
1 pint (1C) sour cream
1/4 C sugar

Let stand 1 hour; don't put in the refrigerator. Roll thin on well floured board, and cut into 3-inch squares. Fill each with 1/4 or so of pastry filling—"Solo" brand prune and especially poppy seed do well. Roll each square up into a crescent shape, place on ungreased cookie sheets, and bake for 15 minutes in a 350 degree oven. Depending on how thick the dough is and how large the pastries, you will get between 4 and 6 dozen. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Be sure to pierce with a fork to let the steam escape.

Pine and Cake

The simplest dessert in the world—and one of the best. Eat it slightly cooled, with vanilla ice cream. Or cold, and plain.
Sprinkle 1 can of cherry pie filling in a lightly-greased 9" cake pan. Spread evenly over that 1 small box "Jiffy" is good of yellow cake mix. Melt 1/4 pound of butter (margarine will set do) but don't let it brown. Pour over cake mix, as evenly as you can. Then bake at 350 degrees for 30 to 45 minutes, or until lightly browned.

Jonathan Bendrick, a student here, has made a name for himself in music circles across the country with an unusual composition for out-of-the-ordinary instruments.
His work is entitled "Geometrics" and it is played on nine woodblocks of varying sizes.
Bendrick, a music major and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bendrick, of 12358 Eighths Ave., Wausau, wrote the piece for a university course and had it performed at a concert of the local percussion ensemble. Gary Lorrack, director of the group, told about it to colleagues at other universities and soon Bendrick began getting requests from out of state ensembles interested in performing it. Within a few months, "Geometrics" appeared on programs at the Ohio State University, the University of Tennessee, the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., Oshkosh State University and Northwestern University.
Bendrick was asked: Why this kind of a composition? "I like the sound of wood first of all." The song, if you will, requires nine persons, each holding one block and the score is diagrammed in the forms of triangles, squares, rectangles and so forth, and according to the composer "gives the audience a chance to hear what geometrics sound like."
"I guess more than anything, I wrote it for the fun of it," he said jokingly.
Bendrick's first love in music is the guitar, and each week he travels to Madison to study privately with Roy Plum who has been a classical guitarist in several big bands including Tommy Dorsey's. Plum has written many scores for commercials such as the music entitled "Pepsi Generation" and "Fly the Friendly Skies of United."
Bendrick, a 1968 graduate of Wausau Senior High, has one critique about his composition. "It isn't profound or emotional—but what is in the 20th century, anyway?"
Dreyfus Reflects U's History

Eleven emeritus faculty members convened Tuesday with President Lee S. Dreyfus and shared 25 years of experience on campus as they gave him insight into the institution's history and a few recommendations on its future.

The meeting, first of its kind held here in memory, included an informal visit with Dreyfus in his office and a luncheon with him in the University Center.

The president told them of plans to establish some office space on campus which professors could use in scholarly pursuits after retirement, if they choose. They gave him some of their ideas on new curriculum developments and some of their attitudes on new campus policies, including co-educational housing. Several members of the group predicted that a plan to have men and women living in the same dormitories—on different floors—will be successful.

"What we've begun should be a continuous experience with emeritus faculty," Dreyfus concluded.

In attendance were William C. Hansen, president from 1940 to 1962; Kenneth Boylan, 1947 to present; Edna Carlsten, 1922 to 1961; Mildred Davis, 1928 to present; Elizabeth Pfiffer Debo, 1940 to 1965; Bertha Glennon, 1940 to 1969; Norman K. Eustadt 1931 to 1963; Syble E. Mason, 1930 to 1969; Also, May M. Roach 1914 to 1956; Mildred L. Williams, 1940 to 1966 and Gordon Shipman, 1966 to present.

Boylan and Shipman will end their careers this year and Miss Davis, who retired officially last year continues to teach part-time.

Unable to be present were Raymend Goham, who retires this year after serving since 1944; Gertie L. Hansen Halstead, 1920 to 1935; Raymond Riggs, 1939 to 1948; Luisa and Vivian Kellogg, 1953 to 1970; Marjorie Derst, 1948 to 1959; and Emily Wilson, 1921 to 1960.

Mr. Kerst also continues to work part-time.

Mathematical Miracles In Laos

"Look at it this way," a doubtful American officer said. "The Vietnamese say they have killed nearly 11,000 Communists in Laos. If you figure that at least two are wounded for every soldier killed, that means at least 62,000 Communists were put out of action. Since there were supposed to be only 30,000 Communists in the area in Laos, they are now minus 12,000."

"If the command says we killed something like 15,000 trucks along the trail since the dry season began in October," he continued, "They had only about 12,000, so again Hanoi is short, this time about 3,000 trucks. So, if they are minus 9,000 men and 15,000 trucks, it's a wonder they can still keep going."

—Alvin Sheeter from Saigon, N.Y. Times April 1.

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Sports

Baseball

One weekend ago, Stevens Point used the home run ball to power itself to a doubleheader win over Whitewater. Bob Henning's one-out blast was the difference in a 4-3 win in the opener. In the nightcap, Dave Caruso's three-run homer and Steve Groeschel's second home run of the game were all the runs the Pointers needed in a 4-1 win.

Caruso also is probably the best free-throw shooter in Stevens Point, and Groeschel was a strong rebounader on the champion Papa Joe's city basketball team.

"We went out and did the things we had to do," said an elated Pointer Coach Jim Clark. "Now all we can hope is for someone to knock off La Crosse again."

If La Crosse loses another game, the Pointers, with their 11-4 conference record, would qualify for the NAIA District 14 playoffs.

The Pointers have won 16 games overall. That is the most wins ever recorded by a Stevens Point baseball team. The old record was 13 wins set in 1966.

Clark commented that the Pointers have a 26-year home run record this season, a very impressive total. Bob Henning leads the team with six.

The White Sox have a tough task ahead in the next 26 all year.

With the score knotted at 5-5 in the seventh of the first Whitewater game, Henning was given the go-ahead on a 2-0 pitch and nailed it over the left center fence for the game winner. Groeschel earlier gave the Pointers a 3-2 lead with a two-run homer.

Dennis Peters pitched the first five innings and again pitched well enough to win. However, outside of Groeschel's homer, Peter's mates failed to give him enough batting support. Reliever Russ King picked up the win.

Tom Zientzalder registered his second win in as many days in the second game as he pitched a strong five hitter.

The runs the Pointers were going to need came in the third when Caruso belted his third run homer and Groeschel followed with a carbon copy of his first game home run. Zientzalder and Henning had singled before Caruso's blast. Caruso added a double on a single, while Groeschel also hit a single.

Hansen, Polster, and Wojcicki had two hits each for Whitewater in the first game. Hery Bird hit a double for Point in that contest.

Track

The Pointer track record in the 880 fell at the La Crosse Invitational Track Meet. Hashab is a Stevens Point freshman. Dave Trochibatowski set a new record with an excellent time of 1:37.4. The old record was 1:37.4 set by Dick Leslie back in 1966.

Soccer

The Stevens Point Soccer Club witnessed its first defeat May 8 as it lost to Michigan Tech 9 to 1. Michigan Tech led three goals none after the first half.

Point's only score came immediately after the second half kickoff. Tim Muench slipped through the right side of the field and popped a shot in from ten yards out.

THE POINTER

Women's Gymnasts Compete

The women's gymnastic team completed its season with the state meet in Eau Claire. For having only three girls, Stevens Point was well represented. These girls competed in the areas of compulsory floor exercise, balance beam and uneven parallel bars. Vicki Patton brought home honors by placing fifth in state with her floor exercise routine. It is hoped that next year will bring more interest on the part of the women student body. With added physical education classes in the area of gymnastics and the increased popularity of the sport, we sincerely hope to increase the number of competitors representing Stevens Point.

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Fraternity News

Alpha Phi Omega

The formal initiation was held last Wednesday. Lambda chapter proudly welcomes as brothers: Ronald Balko, Wauwatosa; Mark Light of Seymour; Victor Lang of Marathon; Thomas Lindstrum of Greendale; Dennis Lynch of Stevens Point; Peter Swanson of Madison; and Ronald Turbeek of Beaver Dam. Congratulations! Last Saturday the brothers cleaned up Camp Chicagami for the summer use of the local Boy Scouts. A party with Theta Phi Alpha followed.

Alpha Sigma

Sunday afternoon was the time and the Wisconsin River the place for the Alpha Sig's spring date party. The girls and their dates enjoyed a cruise aboard a pontoon boat complete with music and liquid refreshment. Jeanette Kelch has received the Mary Turner Galliger Scholarship award, presented by the national officers to a chapter member displaying outstanding scholarship achievement and leadership on campus. Local awards were presented to Carol Shimeta, Ideal Pledge and Miss Congeniality; and Sue Peterson, Intellectual Pledge.

Sorority News

Theta Phi Alpha

Elections for the 1971-1972 term were held Wednesday evening, May 12. Officers will be: President: Ken Eberhardt, Vice-President: Diane Berch, Secretary: Nancy Schopf, Treasurer: Dick Berndt, Reporter-Historian: Jean Baumgarten.

The annual Phi Beta Lambda Spring Picnic will be held May 19th at 5pm in Iverson Park. Registration fee for members 50 cents, for non-members $1.

The Phi Beta Lambda Parliamentry Procedures Team will travel to the National Leadership Convention in Miami on June 12 and will represent WSU-Stevens Point in National competition. Jerry Rickman, Wisconsin's Mr. Future Business Executive, will also compete for National Honors.

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