

# THE OFFICIAL POINTER

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NO. 27

## Controversy Surrounds Non-Retention Of Music Instructor



Jim Duggan

Much controversy and concern has brought the non-retention of Jim Duggan to the attention of the campus. Mr. Duggan, who is a brass instructor and director of the Stevens Point Symphony and the university's stage band, was twice voted against for tenure to the chagrin of many students. The incident started last spring while Mr. Duggan was on a year's leave in New Orleans performing with the Pete Fountain band. The music faculty voted that he be hired for a third year but not his fourth which was needed for tenure. The reason given for this action was a lack of work toward a Ph.D. In response to this decision, Duggan spent his summer in graduate school

bringing his work up to the prescribed guidelines.

When he returned to Stevens Point last fall, he again assumed his position with the university jazz band. Since Jim's preference in Jazz in contemporary Jazz rock rather than early 1950's Jazz which Mr. Roehman favors, a few students were displeased. Roehman was the teacher who led the group while Jim was on leave. A petition against Mr. Duggan was started and signed by a minority of students favoring early 1950's Jazz. Duggan was not even aware of the document, but it was put in his file, as he was up for review again. Also a letter from a high school band director was written to the department, claiming Duggan

hadn't worked well with one of his former students. According to fellow students, this particular student, who supposedly was working up to his abilities, was also not practicing.

As a result of Mr. Duggan's appeals and his improvement in graduate school satisfying the required work toward a terminal degree, a second vote as to tenure was held. Mr. Duggan was again voted down; the reason stated the second time was that Duggan was an unsatisfactory teacher. This infuriated several students who then acted on his behalf.

A petition to retain Mr. Duggan was initiated and signed by most of his students including all but two of those who signed the original petition against him. All but two members of the Jazz band were in full support of Mr. Duggan. Also, an evaluation sheet was passed out to Duggan's Music 1 class and his students in private lessons. Out of one hundred and ten evaluations only three were negative. The students then voted to support a reconsideration by the faculty of Mr. Duggan's tenure. In addition to this material, evaluations were sent out to graduate students who had Mr. Duggan and all the responses were positive.

The results of the evaluations and the vote were given to Dr. Dreyfus, then to William Hanford, Dean of Fine Arts and Finally to Mr. Greene, department chairman. Greene sent out a memo informing anyone interested to come to his office and examine the material. Mr. Greene did not put much weight on the evaluations because most students were freshman. Sources in power claim there was no significant change in the people who supported Duggan

as a result of the student action so a third vote was never taken.

After much research it has been found that the great majority of tenured faculty supported Mr. Duggan while most of the new teachers, unfamiliar with his work, voted against him. Upon further investigation, questioning both Duggan's supporters and his adversaries, we received interesting responses. One tenured faculty member stated, "Duggan and Greene, the

department chairman, were hired the same year." "Duggan," he continued, "achieved great popularity with the students and many of the Stevens Point residents. As a result of this I believe there is a great deal of jealousy, he conjectured. He stated that he didn't believe there were any professional reasons for Jim not being rehired only personal reasons.

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..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 Profs

"It's a pile of shit and consistent with the English Department's policy of firing the dynamic instructors." So commented Charles Kempthorne of the English Department regarding the recent decisions of the department not to recommend six young instructors for tenure. In effect, this means that these young professors will be without jobs at this university (i.e., fired).

Those who have been "non-retained" are: Mr. Fanstill, Mr. Dry, Mr. Whearty, Mr. Getz, Mr. Jessie and Dr. Claus.

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 Claus has her Ph.D. and is being "non-retained" while Mr. Clark and Mr. Young do not have theirs and are being retained.

In an effort to ascertain the rational behind the nonretentions, this year, the Pointer requested an interview with Dr. Leon Lewis, the present chairman of the department. Mr. 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."

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GI Toll 44,974  
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The following U.S. casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. Government statistics. The figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to April 17, 1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week April 10 to April 17. Killed 44,974 (56) Non-combatant deaths 9459 (22) Wounded 297,771 (195) Missing, Captured 1605

# WSU Forum Faculty Hiring And Firing



The WSU Forum, held in the Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge May 12, was attended by little more than 35 persons, and concluded with a house vote of 32 in favor of the discussed resolution, "Resolved, that: Students should have a representative voice in faculty hiring, promotion and tenure", with six opposing the resolution.

Prof. Calvin Young Allen of the Communication Department and Mr. Jerry Abney, student, made up the Pro side, while Dr. Elwin W. Sigmund of the History Department and Assistant to the Vice President of Academic Affairs and Mr. Louis Fortis, student and Pointer reporter, made up the Con team.

Mr. Pete Kelley, Chairman, began the Forum by explaining the procedure of the debate. Mr. Abney then spoke first for the Pro side, pointing out that "students are supposedly the primary factor of WSU Stevens Point", and that he didn't look at this debate, however, as "an erosion of faculty power." He stated three points listed in the teacher's handbook concerning duties, or qualifications, of a teacher. He stated number one as teaching ability, or in other words, the ability of the teacher to teach. Abney said that the student is the one best qualified to pass that judgement on the teacher. He used the example that if one is old enough to vote, one is old enough to have a voice in faculty hiring, firing,

promotion and tenure. He said "Students have to have a voice", and a voice considered and respected, but not necessarily ready to veto or pass a certain idea or decision.

Dr. Elwin W. Sigmund then spoke for the Con side, displaying certain opinions that pertained to the resolution. He said students aren't in the position to evaluate faculty members, and mentioned several times the "exercise of power" concerning student and faculty rights, stating that there will always be "consequences suffered by somebody." He asked "To whom should the power be entrusted?—that is the real question." Sigmund then gave an example, saying it would be like "putting a machine gun in Calley's hands to waste lives." He said he doesn't want to put this kind of power in to the students' hands.

Prof. Calvin Young Allen of the Pro side caught the audience with a clever reading from a paragraph in a book concerning regretfulness, and then said, "if you let the students have a representative voice in faculty hiring, firing, promotion and tenure, you'll regret it, and if you don't let the students have a representative voice in the faculty hiring, firing, promotion and tenure, you'll regret it." He asked, "Where do we get the data about the teaching abilities in the classroom?" He pointed out that the ways are fairly haphazard,

and said that through his own experiences, people are more cooperative if they've had a voice in a decision concerning themselves.

Lou Fortis, Con side, was the last speaker, and opened with the statement, "Students are interested in changing the world." He then went on, labeling some professors as "incompetent." He also stated that "it isn't a student's responsibility to decide the firing, hiring, promotion and tenure of faculty members", saying that students just do not have the time. "If there is a good professor, the students will want to keep him", Fortis said, but that "a well-liked prof. is not necessarily a good teacher." He then asked how qualified beginning (meaning Freshmen and Sophomore) students are to be able to vote whether or not fire, hire, etc. a teacher. He also mentioned the background of beginning students, and whether or not this could make a difference about the right for a student to have a representative voice in these matters.

Mr. Kelley then opened the floor for discussion. Several questions were asked, and at one point Mr. Allen received a brief burst of applause for his quick answers to one of the questions. A slight verbal battle occurred between Mr. Fortis and Mr. Allen, but dissolved as the program wound up. Mr. Sigmund spoke last, and the Forum ended around 1:15, the Pro side winning.

## 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, Crandon, Hayward and Webster.

It will involve 21 graduate and 28 undergraduate students and aim at the development of an improved home-school-community experience for the Indian families which are based on their perceptions and needs, utilizing available resources. It also will be geared to develop a more effective procedure for preparing teachers with understanding and sensitivity toward problems American Indian children and their parents face in a predominantly white culture. The teacher training will be made flexible to focus directly on Indian student

needs.

Point will administer the program in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, participating school districts and the State Department of Public Instruction.

Dr. Terrance Snowden, professor and chairman of the elementary education department at Stevens Point State, and Dr. John Antes, professor of curriculum and instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be the co-directors. Both men will devote full time to the project.

Applications for interns are now being accepted at both Antes' office in Madison and Snowden's office in Stevens Point. Holders of bachelor's degrees will be considered if they have received a degree in an area other than education and are admissible to both Stevens Point State and the UW. Undergraduates will be con-

sidered if they have earned 60 to 80 credits toward a bachelor's degree. Graduates of county colleges cannot be accepted, Snowden said, because they already have a teaching certificate.

Besides earning credit toward degrees, interns get \$90 per week stipends plus dependency allowances. Each intern will receive an assignment for two years. Each will spend two summers in study at one of the two university campuses.

## New POINTER Editor Chosen

On May 5 the University Publications Board selected the editor for the 1971-72 Pointer. The position will be filled by James A. Jenkins, the Associate Editor of this year's Pointer.

## Co-op Program Given Green Light

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

In 1970 several academic departments were involved in a proposal to obtain federal funds to plan a Cooperative Education Program for Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point. A shortage of funds delayed further action at that time.

In late 1970 the project was revived with the thought that possibly some steps could be taken by the University without a federal grant. After attending a workshop at the Southeastern Center for Cooperative Education in Tampa, the writers prepared some materials on the subject and called a meeting of the interested Department Chairmen in January, 1971.

At that meeting it was the consensus that the plan has merit and should be pursued.

### What is the Cooperative Education idea?

Essentially, Cooperative Education is an educational plan designed to enrich a student's academic experience by arranging for him to alternate between periods of on-campus study and periods of off-campus, practical, on-the-job experiences which relate to his program of study.

Those practical experiences are usually gained through paid employment periods in industry, business, government, or service-type work situations. Essentially, they are planned and supervised learning situations which enable the student to gain a better sense of the reality of and to provide relevance to his formal education. In effect, Cooperative Education can be considered as a process of reinforced learning to develop the "whole man", to the extent

that it bridges the gap between classroom study and what he needs to know to become productive in a creative sense in the life he will live after graduation.

### How it Works

For those students who are qualified and who are accepted by an employer for a Co-op work assignment, the general plan would involve two students working as a team and alternating on a single work assignment. In other words, during a particular period (semester or summer period) one team member (A) will be working full-time on the job, and the other (B) will be full-time on campus. The next period they will exchange places. At this point it is obvious to any student that it takes five years to earn a degree under the co-op plan. He might well ask whether the benefits of the plan are worth the additional year. That is a question that only he can answer.

### How Does a Student Enter a Co-op Program?

At various times during the year, Co-op orientation sessions will be announced for students on campus. At those sessions the program will be explained and questions will be answered. Prior to that time the Cooperative Education Coordinator will have contacted potential employers to obtain a list of Co-op positions that into the program. These opportunities will also be discussed at the meeting with students. Co-op material will be distributed for the student to take with him for study and for discussion with his adviser and others who are interested in his career.

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 4:50 p.m. in the Peter J. Michelsen Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Center.

Faculty Chairman Richard Schneider said he is calling the session because at last Thursday's monthly faculty meeting, the question was the last on the agenda of a four-hour meeting. By the time a tally could be taken (which was 36 in favor and four against) the attendance did not constitute a quorum. The meeting, which originally had well in excess of 125 persons, was the longest of the year.

In March, Schneider appointed an ad hoc committee comprised of Arthur Fritschel, dean of the college of professional studies, Mrs. Nancy Moore of English, and Robert Weaver of Chemistry to study the matter and make

recommendations to the faculty. They reported that the faculty "should endorse or at least not oppose the general concept of a merger...into a unified system of higher education" and at last Thursday's meeting, that attitude was widely supported.

## Student Wins Scholarship

Gary LeRoy, a senior here majoring in natural resource management, is the 1971 winner of a \$250 scholarship from the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

The award is given annually by the organization to a student in Stevens Point State's college of natural resources.

LeRoy, a 1960 graduate of Kingsford High School in Michigan, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo R. LeRoy of 232 Maple St., Kingsford. He is married and his wife Reylene is a native of Niagara.

The winner said he would use the funds to finance summer school study.

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

# Special Report

By Ellie Peterson



Who owns the University? The taxpayers, right? Then why does the University find it necessary to spend approximately \$217,000 annually to sell itself to the very people who own it? In a special report, James D. Selk of the State Journal staff recently made known these facts: "The University of Wisconsin spends \$492,000 on 50 full-time (public relations employees, although it is a common knowledge that many others perform in public relations capacities under different job classifications. The State University system spends \$366,000 on 36 employees, with similar supplementary activities, on its nine campuses."

and legitimate public relations purpose of presenting to our variety of publics a representation of what the institution actually is and stands for. In this light we make every effort to be objective and to tell the bad news as well as the good news. We feel we have an outstanding relationship with the media people and this is primarily because we do everything we can to cooperate with them. We do not evade issues. They know when they receive a story from us that we are telling the truth to the best of our ability."

President Dreyfus, according to News Service personnel, is "his own public relations man." But, in the words of Anderson,

public pays the salary of faculty members and through TV the public could share in the instructor's expertise. Anderson also said it would "let prospective students know what the University is all about" as they may be "interested in coming."

Anderson has help in this area as the Admissions Office is also concerned with high school relations. This function is taken care of through a publications budget of approximately \$500 and travel budget of \$3,000 with about \$2,700 used for high school relations. The total salaries of this office (including secretaries) is near \$60,000.

### Admissions

Working with John Larsen Director of Admissions, are two Admissions Counselors, Russel Lundquist and Bill Zimdars. The major responsibility of Zimdars is readmissions and of Lundquist, high school relations. This function, however, does overlap and all three men are involved to some extent.

Each year, Admissions asks each school in Wisconsin if they would like to be the recipient of materials and a visit by an Admissions Counselor. Last year, about 250 schools said yes and were visited. Lundquist says the office deals with the

do apply being less well-suited to this college. Couldn't the materials simply be sent to all requesting schools? Lundquist feels that the first motivation to come to Point may be received through a personal representative as many students know nothing about Point. Lundquist, however, also stated that the Admissions Office isn't involved in public relations, as "the University's reputation does the recruiting," providing "sufficient incentive."

The Admissions Office also handles three Campus Preview Days annually for high school students and parents and one County College Preview Day. Last year, Point had 750 visitors through these programs.

### Alumni Association

If the Admissions Office is in part concerned with bringing students to Stevens Point, the Alumni Association is very concerned with making sure all those who did come here remember that fact. The essence of the Alumni Association is to seek financial backing from the public for student loans, scholarships, research, faculty improvement and innovative programs. This office has a salary total of \$35,000 and a budget of \$9,000.

Director Rick Frederick is a public relations man (available for speeches on this topic according to the Speakers Bureau directory) and is working, through the Alumni Association, as an arm of the W.S.U. Foundation, Inc. The Foundation is a private community-faculty holding company for funds to be used at the discretion of the University. Since it is private, the state legislature can be bypassed in making allocations. Money is raised for the Foundation so "interested community people can help the University without going through bureaucratic red tape," according to Frederick. "This is the frosting on the cake."

good ole Joe." A file is kept on each of over 16,000 alums and the cost of sending one letter to each of these alums approaches \$300. Over 250,000 pieces of mail are sent out per year by the Association - over one piece of mail per alum monthly.

### Sports Expenditures High

Sports is obviously another form of public relations. Last year, the sports allocation for this University was \$70,000 to cover the costs of equipment, referees, travel, and infirmity. In the News Service office, there is one newsman and one person who spend half his time covering sports events. Are sports truly one half as vital as all other news on this campus, or are they merely a very good selling point in the community?

The Stevens Point Daily Journal has two full-time people on sports, about the same they employ on news coverage. The Journal is forced to do this in response to public demand, but the University is not selling its news, at least, not in a monetary sense, and should be able to use its own discretion as to how much sports coverage is adequate. One out of every four press releases coming from the News Service reported sports events. An entire issue of *Emphasis* (Winter, 1970), a quarterly published by the Alumni Association, was devoted to athletics.

**Dreyfus' Off-Campus Addresses**  
The selling of the university.....Yes, Dreyfus admitted, he delivers up to 150 off-campus addresses a year. If campus appearances (not necessarily for students; often for outside organizations meeting on our campus) are included, the number shoots up to 250 speeches a year.

**Selective Recruiting**  
Why? Dreyfus feels he can gain greater state support by making the campus known. In speaking of Point's policy of actively recruiting students in the face of admissions moratoriums, Dreyfus said,

# The Selling

The Pointer decided to take a closer look at the public relations - and selling - of Wisconsin State University - Stevens Point.

### News Service

The obvious place to start is with the News Service, close to a \$69,000 annual operation (\$46,000 salaries, \$16,000 publications budget, and \$6,500 regular budget). The personnel of this office includes the director, a full-time newsman, a sports writer-photographer, a publications person who handles all of the University's publications with the exception of those of the Alumni Association, and an office secretary, with the addition of student help.

The Speakers Bureau is the personal responsibility of the News Service director and its aim is to line up interested groups with a suitable speaker from the University faculty.

The News Service is also "involved in community programs for public relations purposes" according to newsman John Anderson. For example, News Service personnel have been active in Chamber of Commerce related activities and other community affairs to represent the University. The sportsman photographer is a member of the Quarterback Club, which supports University athletics. His role is to stimulate interest and to gain financial support such as athletic scholarships.

### Special Projects

The Director of the News Service is also called upon by the President to do special projects for him. Dan Houlihan has helped to plan details for the merger hearing held on campus, and helped make arrangements for the Governor's Budget Hearings. He has done research, planned dinners such as one for Emeritus Faculty Members. Part of Anderson's time is spent travelling occasionally with President Dreyfus to cover his activities, in the event the area press in the locale of the President's speech considers it to be non-newsworthy. The speeches are then made available statewide.

### The Public's Right to Know

The stated purpose of this News and Publications office "relates to the public's right to know" how its tax dollars are spent at this public institution of learning. There is also the real

he's "one of our best commodities to market, a big selling point for us - he's vocal, intelligent, likable, and interesting. He's gained a large following among the public."

### Press Releases

Accordingly, the News Service puts out close to 30 press releases a week. Last year, over 1050 news releases were sent out to a variety of media. Of these, more than 250 dealt with sports events. The press releases, in large, concern happenings at the University. This person presented a lecture and this professor received an award. An outside group held a conference on campus and a student won a \$50 scholarship. Many press releases are nothing but glowing reports of individual students, faculty members and administration. Last May, a page and a half release concerned the new University flag, complete with picture. This January, a two-pager talked about a Welsh salesman who visited Point with a replica of the crown used to invest Charles as Prince of Wales. (In comparison, less than a page and a half dealt with John Froines' appearance here in February.) In March a full news release was devoted to the extension of a storm sewer. Eric McLuhan's arrival on campus precipitated a 2 1/2 page story.

The News Service also produces tapes for radio and does the actual filming of some campus events for a few area TV stations. If there were no News Service, what would the local media cover concerning the University? John Anderson estimates 15 per cent of what the News Service covers.

News Service is unquestionably successful in one respect, however. A University of Wisconsin survey last year indicated that Stevens Point produced more inches of copy in large state papers than all of the other eight state universities combined.

### Future Plans

Among the future plans of the News Service are getting into more television work to create some of their own TV shows to be sent to stations in the state and to get more of the university personnel on regional TV shows. Anderson explained this latter plan as being only fair since the

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whole state of Wisconsin but its main responsibility is those areas where students are most likely to be interested in coming to Point. Tours of the campus are arranged upon the request of the school. The materials the counselors carry with them to prospective students cover the waterfront in terms of diversity. Some are concerned with the things the student needs to know, such as housing, admission and financial aid policies, and others are the work of individual departments - coming out of departmental budgets - such as the History Department or the Pulp and Paper Program. Len Sippel, Budget Analyst, estimates that the cost of these publications runs to \$3,000 a year for the whole University.

Lundquist and Zimdars estimate that 50 per cent of their time is spent on high school relations, with this varying from 10 per cent to 80 per cent throughout the year. They see their function as a service to high school students, as their job is not only to encourage Point applications but to discourage those who may have misconceptions. Zimdars, for example, pointed out that too many high school students interested in Natural Resources major think its going to be all hunting and fishing, knowing nothing of the math and science requirements.

### Recruiting Necessary?

When Stevens Point is consistently turning down applications, is this tremendous amount of personal contact necessary? During peak times, the counselors frequently hit three schools on the way to a college, a night at a school, and three schools on the way back the next day. The Counselors agree that to curtail service would result in the students who

# University

The money raised through the annual Alumni Fund goes to the Foundation (private) but the budget money for the Alumni Office comes from state funds. In effect, the state is supporting a private, though non-profit, organization. So far, the Alumni Fund has reached close to \$42,000.

Up until 1968 there was no Alumni Association. For 75 years, any alumni activities were handled by the faculty. With the arrival of Dreyfus on campus that policy changed radically. Dreyfus decided to fill the "tax-dollar gap" and realized "the necessity of putting money in to get money back," according to Frederick.

### Alumni Files Kept

The Alumni Office is involved in a membership campaign where, for \$10 annually, a member can receive all alumni publications, which are produced by a full-time publications editor and present an extremely favorable view of the University. Alums can also buy W.S.U. - S.P. mementos and make use of the Alumni Office to find out "whatever happened to

"It's good to be selective, we're trying to build a pressure of greater input than needs." This is all to build "a better quality undergraduate institution, as better students lead to better faculty which produces a better institution."

Doesn't a state institution have a responsibility to all students - not just the intellectually elite? Dreyfus explained his obligation was to protect the taxpayers' money which supposedly would be wasted in beginning to educate those students who "fail." His policy would cut this risk capacity" and enable more "successful" students to be accepted.

President Dreyfus also stated his belief that the "fundamental public relations function of the University rests in the President's office." He estimates a third of his time (also a third of his yearly salary of \$33,000) is spent on "community relations." Obviously, the taxpayers do own the University, but they are also paying to have it sold to them at a cost of \$217,000 a year.

Interview Of The Week

# William Kraus

## Secretary Of CCHE, Vice-President Of Sentry Insurance



Education is too important to leave to the educators.

William Kraus is the 45 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 \$35,000.

**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 Kellert 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 it 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 overpowered 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 seem 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 original 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 his campaign in 1964. That certainly did have some impact on the decision because the CCHE jobs as well as 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 its 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 that 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



There are no minority groups in this city. You have to import them which is a delicate thing

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 picayunish 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 considered 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 Senator Hart put the heat on wasn't it?

**KRAUS:** Well Bernie 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 rehired 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 pg8



I think, relatively, higher education is overfunded



# Students Rate Campus Media

By: James L. Shepherd

When you turn on the television, or tune in the radio, or pick up a newspaper, have you ever wondered to what others may be turning to for their entertainment and information?

A recent survey of 642 students at WSU-SP revealed the appeal of a campus newspaper. It showed among other things that half of the students viewed television for more than 30 minutes daily, and that music still charms the radio listener.

Student radio habits tend toward evening listening with the greatest number (269) saying they listened after 9 pm. The next highest number (225) preferred the 6 to 9 pm hours. A surprising number (176) tune in between 6 and 9 am. for their early morning listening. Some listened for several periods of the day.

Top ranked radio station for music was Wausau's WIFC, which almost double the first place ballots of the second rated WSP. The students expressed strong preference for "popular" and "progressive" music. "Country Western" music

received the fewest mentions, less than half the total given classical tunes.

WSUS ranked top radio for campus information with WSP ranking next, considerably ahead of other radio stations. Basketball was the most popular radio sport, more than doubling football. The interviewers though this response was affected by the season and success of the Milwaukee Bucks and WSU Pointer teams.

The attraction of television to the student generation was shown by the 371 responses indicating they received either channel 7 or channel 9 (Wausau) from 30 minute to 1 1/2 hours daily. One hundred and ninety-seven claimed they watched 1 1/2 hours to 3 hours daily.

Of the three stations listed in the survey, WSAU channel 7 WAOW channel 9, WEAU channel 13, WSAU channel 7 had the most student viewers for the longest amount of time. Respondees also felt that channel 7 had the best entertainment, best general news, and campus news information. Channel 9 was rated second with its strongest appeal in the en-

tertainment category.

The final quarter of the survey was directed to the printed media. Responses and data were collected on the students opinion of the Pointer, the "Campus Newsletter", the "Stevens Point Journal", the "Milwaukee Journal", and the "Milwaukee Sentinel".

Students were asked how often they read these papers and to record their reading habits under the headings of regularity, sometimes, seldom, and never. The "Pointer" was the most widely read with 415 students responding that they read it regularly. Commenting on its news reporting, 241 students classed it as either very good or good. Four hundred evaluated the news coverage as fair to poor, 130 in the last category. Respondees rated it highest in editorials and photography. Ninety-two students indicated that their school newspaper could be improved by writing in a less biased manner and 73 suggested more campus news.

One hundred and ninety-six responses indicated that campus students read the "Campus Newsletter" regularly.

# Policy For Late Starting Students Announced

Students who return late because of summer employment for the opening of the university in the fall of 1971 will not be charged late fees according to Academic Vice President Gordon Haferbecker. Students must have their employer send a letter to Mr. Haferbecker stating that they will be employed through September 6. The faculty will be provided with a list of such students so that places can be held for them in classes and make-up work planned for classes missed from Aug. 30 to Sept. 3.

Students returning late should pre-register as usual and they will be billed for fees. Billing date for first semester is July 12 and payment is due August 6. The first payment (of 3) for those paying installments will be 40 per cent of the total. Exact amount is not certain yet because of possible Board of Regents action on fees. If payments are made on schedule and if the student has pre-registered, there will be no late fees.

All students are expected on campus by September 7, 1971. Each student will need to contact his instructors and arrange for his make up work during the week of September 7 - 10.

Letters from the employers certifying the summer employment through Labor Day should be sent to Mr. Haferbecker before June 10.

Those planning to stay in a residence hall should make room reservations. An adjustment will be made in the room and board charges to take into account the student's absence for the week of Aug. 30 - Sept. 3.

exclusive interview. The "War and Peace" issue looks at the views of individuals such as O'Keefe and Missey. Other features examine the new Peace Curriculum, Veteran Opinions of the military, and "Rotc at WSU. Also included in this issue are pictures of organizational 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 "Stevens Point Journal" had 138 responses recording regular reading habits. The "Milwaukee Journal" and the "Milwaukee Sentinel" were mentioned 63 times together.

The final question of the survey asked students how they would evaluate the total present media on campus. Most students indicated that the campus informational lines need some improving. Seventy-five students felt that there was a need for great improvement.

The purpose of the survey was to reveal what students were listening to and reading and some basic reasons why. The survey was not intended to gain detailed information nor was it sponsored by any of the media.

A total of 642 questionnaires were passed out with a 100 per cent return on them. Out of 642 students, 366 of these were male and 276 were female. There were 221 freshmen, 136 sophomores, 138 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 Shepherd or Don Bergman, student representatives of the Communications 125 class which conducted the media survey.

Wittenberg, treasurer. Purpose of the organization, according to Guyant is education ourselves and the community to the current trend of militarism and the current war." He said there has been no opposition from other veteran organizations.

## IRIS To Be Available

The final two editions of the Iris will be available for student pick up during the week of May 17th. As in the past, the Information desk at the University Center is the place to get them.

Each Iris magazine deals with a specific theme. "Playboy" and "War and Peace" are the areas being looked at in the final two issues and follow the "Environmental" issue which was released during the first semester.

Main features in the "Playboy" issue of the Iris include "The Girls of WSU", "Winter Carnival", and the results of an opinion poll on "Sex and Drugs". The issue also includes a centerfold, and an



### Isn't It Odd?

Isn't it odd that at the last faculty meeting of the year, the meeting at which merger recommendations were considered, only 40 ballots were cast? How many faculty members bothered to attend? Isn't it odd that at a university where the faculty numbers roughly 500, less than one-tenth of the faculty attends the faculty meetings?



### Vets For Peace Honor "Men"

A memorial candlelight walk last night sponsored by the Portage County Veterans for Peace honored 12 men from the county who have died while serving in the Indo-China War.

Comprised mainly of University students, the group invited members of the community to join in the program which was held on National Armed Forces Day "to honor not the military but rather the men who make up the military" and particularly those who have died.

George Guyant, chairman of the new organization, said the walk began at dusk in five different locations in the city. Each group carried lighted candles to Main Street where they turned west and proceeded to Piffner Pioneer Park on the banks of the Wisconsin River. White crosses were placed on the park lawn in memory of the fallen soldiers from the area where city and university clergymen spoke. Guyant said Mayor Paul Borham and councilmen of Stevens Point plus other "prominent" persons were invited to participate.

Guyant said the veterans represent service in World War II, the Korean Conflict and the Indo-China War. The membership is about 35 and other officers besides the chairman are David Rand, a university senior from Chili, vice chairman and secretary, and John Powers, a freshman from

# Twin Oaks Speaker Explains Communal Living

Jeffery Du Buhr from Twin Oaks, Virginia, a community based on B. F. Skinner's Walden II, spoke to a large group of students in Debott Center last Tuesday night. Located near Louisa, Virginia, Twin Oaks is a 123 acre farm divided into pasture, woodland, and farmland. The purpose of the community is to "set up and maintain a society aimed at and operated for the benefit of its citizens, to create a culture which produces happy and useful people, a people who cooperate with one another for the general good and who deal with problems in a peaceful and rational way." Du Buhr summed up the community's goal as "if you create a good society, good people will follow."

Presently Twin Oaks is limited to 35 members by economic factors as the farm will not support a large population and facilities are still limited. Members are housed in a 2-story dormitory while other buildings serve such functions as communal dining, workshop areas and various barns and sheds. The agricultural aim is to be self-sufficient rather than producing for market. A large freezer has recently been completed for storage. The industry is devoted to small craft which has a recreational, as well as an economic, value. The most developed industry is the manufacture and sale of rope hammocks. Members take turns working outside Twin Oaks presently until the time when the community's agriculture and industry will make it self-sufficient.

Twin Oaks operates on the labor credit system proposed in Walden II and allows all possible choice of work to its members. The number of hours a member works is determined upon whether he chooses popular or unpopular work. The more undesirable a task is the more labor credits assigned it.

Each week everyone signs up for work, rating each job by personal preference. The work quota varies from as high as 55 hours to as low as 25 hours. Working over the quota gains credit for vacations and leisure time.

Government consists of the planner-manager system outlined in Walden II. Three planners have judicial and arbitration functions plus overall responsibility and decision making power. They appoint managers for over 30 areas of community life that need supervision. There is a "bitch" manager who handles minor disputes.

The personal experience at Twin Oaks is unique and rewarding. A member may sign up for a group criticism of himself which is accepted without rebuttal. There are group rap sessions and situations where one's special skills are shared with others. There is a high educational level in the community. Recreation consists of swimming, hiking, music, a choir and non-competitive sports. Twin Oaks members avoid institutions which promote competition, exploitation or aggression.

The community has its own code of rules governing behavior, promoting equality and harmony among its members. The community does not have television on the belief that its cultural impact is damaging.

At present the community does not have any children because of the lack of facilities to raise them communally. The children would be brought up by those suited to child raising.

Twin Oaks constantly reevaluates itself and changes as it strives towards utopia. Membership is open with no restrictions but is temporarily limited because the problem of space.

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# Thumbs Down...

The Pointer offers the following documents in the hope that they may shed some light on the attitude of Mr. Lewis towards the members of his department.

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

The proposal to elect chairmen of multiple section courses is in the case of the FE Director a vain hope, and in the case of the other multiple section courses a counterproductive boondoggle. It should not have been given a hearing without some prior investigation of the issues and consequences. Now we find ourselves having spent practically a whole meeting on a half-baked proposal, and having endorsed it by the vote of 14 to 11. (I am instructed to tell the department in the mail ballot that this proposal was passed in the meeting. I remember a few weeks ago that I was instructed to tell the administration that a motion in question was passed by only a minority of the department. That's what you call having it both ways.) I keep hoping, but...

First of all, the position of the FE Director is appointive, as are all other administrative positions at this university, and you can tilt at that windmill until your lances are shivered, if you prefer impossible dreams. You might even try a unilateral declaration that all such positions are elective. Can you imagine an administration giving over such an appointive power - or can you hear me with your head down there in the sand?

The FE position is defined as a directorship. Contrary to the wishes of some, directors 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 finding substitute teachers and juggling 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 faced with the formidable task of disenfranchising 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 unaccountable and collective benevolence, deigned 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 "mother." If, however, the department were to endorse it seriously, it would present problems where they currently don't exist. Consider the practical consequences in just one course - American Literature. First of all, who is eligible to vote? According to the proposal only those actually teaching Am. Lit. would 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 rolls to include customary 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 experience teaching our Sophomore Am. Lit. course, and who didn't know his colleagues. Perhaps, then, we should include people like him, who 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 chair 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 voting list 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 enfranchise 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 one year to another, and since this especially is true of the various tracks of FE, and since almost all of us teach in at least a couple of these situations, then we are talking essentially about multiple universal suffrage - which might be tolerable if it were not based on the quicksand of a chronically anti-procedural and often (commonly? usually?) irresponsible electorate. This professional weakness is not a serious problem in filling positions like departmental chairman,

where the premium is on the person with negative qualities, i.e., who is least offensive to the greatest number - usually by virtue of his not being a threat to any intradepartmental kingdoms. But consider the effects of universal suffrage in filling positions which require specific competencies. Even with some casual kind of self-selectivity operating in the voting, this department has a record of committee work this year which can at best be termed pitiful:

1. The PST Committee - after six years, roused itself to consider a potential problem, took innumerable man-hours in meetings and re-meetings, and laboring mightily, brought forth an appeals procedure guaranteed to do nothing but prevent an objective judgment. The document was overwhelmingly rejected by the tenured staff, but was nevertheless taken directly to the whole department. There, in a scene I would describe as the academic counterpart of the familiar courtroom tableau featuring the put-upon but shapely young lady with the short skirt and brimming eyes - the same document was endorsed almost unanimously (reporters rushing for telephones). It was subsequently and predictably rejected by the Dean (Boo!), then retooled by the tenured staff and ultimately worked into a compromise measure at a departmental meeting attended by the Dean (Boo!). Not a bad six years' work for a committee which might have been dealing with problems of salary and promotion, real problems which confront most of us every year.

2. The Nominating Committee - is another excellent illustration of the pitfalls of universal suffrage. Ignoring the obvious need for experienced people on this committee, the department nominated three of the lowest-profile people in a radius of fifty miles, including poor Jim McIntyre who ventures out of his office only during the full moon and who just recently found his way to the coffee lounge. (Jim sure looks good, though.) At the department meeting where the Committee made its report, the need for "instructions" was mentioned as a cause for confusion; some insightful person proposed that next year's committee be chosen earlier. I suggest that it be chosen more thoughtfully, and that you humanitarians don't again mistake good will for good sense.

3. The Curriculum Committee - the single most important body in this department, chaired by a young second year man who is trying to finish prelims - has after about a year of (for the most part unannounced and un-minuted) weekly meetings, proposed a series of Sophomore courses as a response to last year's changes in university requirements. The department endorsed "Sexuality in Literature," but not "Spenser."

4. The Library Committee - though not elective, acted like it. It ran aground at mid year, when the assistantship changed hands. Our allocation was saved only by massive doses of indiscriminate and late ordering.

5. The Appointment Committee - does most of its work during the summer, unheralded and largely uncompensated. This is the only committee that deals directly with human beings, and so far this year the complaint has been that its dealings need to be more formalized and procedural.

6. The Programming Committee - has operated when called into session to give specific answers to policy questions. It has been convened three or four times this year and has performed admirably. Thank you, Dawn and Charlie.

In view of such sparkling performances, I think that the case for more elective positions in this department has yet to be made - especially intrack committees, which require special competence and motivation. I doubt that the illiterate students we turn out will appreciate or even be aware of the fact that the track committee was headed by a handsome and engaging fellow.

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

MEMO  
DATE: May 12, 1971  
TO: English Department  
FROM: Jim McIntyre

At the risk of being accused of having a personality conflict, or of being paranoid, I feel that I cannot let Mr. Lewis's May 11 memo to the English Department pass without comment. I have no quarrel with the major points of his memo, or even with the tone of it (roughly that of a marine sgt to his recruits), but I fail to see why I was singled out as a recipient of his razor-sharp wit.

Though Mr. Lewis's remarks may have been intended in fun (surely the intent of the memo was serious), still I am depicted as a comic character apparently for two reasons: for failing to do an adequate job as one of the three members of the nominating committee, and for keeping too much to my office instead of finding my way to the coffee room.

Concerning the first point, Mr. Lewis implied in his memo that the nominating committee was confused and apparently unable to do an adequate job without being instructed in how to do it. This does not seem to be a fair criticism since Mr. Lewis

added to the confusion when he made up the chart of offices for which we were to supply a list of candidates and included on that chart three positions which we later learned were appointive positions.

At the department meeting last Friday I thought I had adequately explained to most everyone's satisfaction the reasons for the committee's difficulties (after the explanation Miss Smith withdrew her objections, and later Mrs. Moore came to my office and apologized for adding to the confusion).

As for Mr. Lewis's second reason (spending too much time in my office and not enough time in the coffee room), I am not certain that this behavior needs to be defended.

I do not understand why Mr. Lewis chose to depict me as a buffoon in a memo which went out to the entire department, but I would like the department to know that this depiction is at very best inaccurate.



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

Pointer: Is it true you had an altercation with Mr. Lewis Chairman of the English Department?  
 Fortis: Yes.  
 Pointer: Where did this take place?  
 Fortis: In the English Department Office, second floor of Nelson Hall.  
 Pointer: Why were you in the English Department Office?  
 Fortis: Working for the Pointer, I was sent over to interview Mr. Lewis concerning the faculty tenure recommendations.  
 Pointer: Did you have an appointment to see him?  
 Fortis: I went there at 12:30 and he was out to lunch. His secretary said he was available either at 1:45 or at 3:00. I asked for the 3:00 appointment, but I was forced to change that appointment. I called his secretary and asked if I could have his 1:45 appointment, but she said, "He won't see you at all today." So I asked her about the 3 o'clock appointment and she said "No, he won't see you then."  
 Pointer: Didn't she really say "can't"?  
 Fortis: No, it was definitely "won't". The reason she gave was that he was too busy and she made no attempt to schedule another appointment.  
 Pointer: What did you do next?  
 Fortis: Well, Thursday is our deadline for articles and so I went to Nelson Hall hoping to see him for a minute or two between appointments.  
 Pointer: What happened at the office?  
 Fortis: I walked into the English Department Office and the secretary said, "He won't see you today, he's busy."  
 Pointer: So what did you do?  
 Fortis: I told her I'd wait around until it appeared that he had a minute and I could ask him one or two questions.  
 Pointer: Then what happened?  
 Fortis: 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 grows." She walked out of his office and said, "Well you heard that."  
 Pointer: And what did you do?  
 Fortis: I said I had, and continued to wait. He had a student with him, but there were no students waiting for him so I thought I would wait. While standing in the English office I glanced down at the secretary's desk and I saw that the 1:45 space was empty and my three o'clock appointment was scratched out, although appointments at 2:45 and after 3 were not scratched out.  
 Pointer: What did you do?  
 Fortis: 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.  
 Pointer: Why were you so persistent?  
 Fortis: We had a paper to get out on Monday for the last issue. We had a Thursday deadline and we thought the article was of 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.  
 Pointer: What did you do when the student left?  
 Fortis: I went into his office and asked if I could speak to him for a few minutes.  
 Pointer: What was his reply?  
 Fortis: He said "No, I'm busy."  
 Pointer: What did you say?  
 Fortis: I said it would only take two minutes.  
 Pointer: What was he doing at the time you asked him?  
 Fortis: He was walking around the office and putting things in his briefcase, then he put on his coat as if he was leaving.  
 Pointer: Then he asked you to leave, right?  
 Fortis: No, at no time during the session did he ask us to leave. I said it would only be two or three questions and he said he was busy. He then put on his sports coat, closed his brief case indicating that we should precede him out the door. So we went out.



Pointer: Did you make any verbal or physical threats, or try to interfere with his movements at this time?  
 Fortis: No.

Pointer: You assumed he was leaving the office?  
 Fortis: Yes, I said that since he was busy, I could walk along with him where ever he was going and talk to him while he was walking. He walked to the door, motioned for us to precede him out the door, which we did. When we stepped out into the receptionist's office, he reached over, slammed the door and remained in his office.

Pointer: And what did you do?  
 Fortis: I was surprised, I expected him to be following us out.  
 Pointer: If he had asked you to leave, would you have?  
 Fortis: Well, if he demanded I'd leave, I'd have to.  
 Pointer: What was his demeanor?  
 Fortis: I suppose you could say flip and off-handed, though not angry.  
 Pointer: At this point where was Mr. Lewis, his secretary, your assistant reporter, and where were you?  
 Fortis: His secretary was behind her desk, there was a work-study girl at the work table, my fellow reporter and I were in the main English office, and Mr. Lewis remained in his office.  
 Pointer: Did you leave the office?  
 Fortis: No, I didn't.

Pointer: Why not?  
 Fortis: 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 tenure recommendations in the largest department in the school.

Pointer: What did you do then?  
 Fortis: I knocked on his door. His door opened out into the general office so I opened it about a foot and asked into the office if I could see him for a few minutes. I didn't see him while I was asking this, since I remained in the general office.  
 Pointer: What did he do?  
 Fortis: 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.  
 Pointer: Was the shove gentle or hard?  
 Fortis: Hard enough to push me back a few feet. Then he closed the door.

Pointer: What did you do?  
 Fortis: I was shocked that a full professor and the Chairman of the department would act this way. I just said, "Don't push me."  
 Pointer: At that time did you move toward the door or say anything threateningly?  
 Fortis: No, I'm sure "Don't push me" was not threatening, it was just a reaction.

Pointer: What did you do?  
 Fortis: I was stunned to see a man of his position act this way. I remained standing in front of the receptionist's desk while he turned and put something in his briefcase and came out of his office into the general English office, grabbed me with both hands and threw me across the English office.

Pointer: How far is "across the office"?  
 Fortis: Several feet.  
 Pointer: What stopped your movement?  
 Fortis: I fell on a work table.  
 Pointer: Did you hurt yourself when you fell?  
 Fortis: Yes I went to the health center about a neck injury and am now wearing a neck brace they issued me.  
 Pointer: Did you leave the office?  
 Fortis: Yes, I went down the hall and called the police.  
 Pointer: Were there any witnesses to the incident?  
 Fortis: Yes, His secretary, a work-study girl and my fellow reporter.  
 Pointer: Did you complete your story?  
 Fortis: No, I didn't have the opportunity to ask him one question.

Editor's Note: Following is the statement by Mr. Lewis in which he reports the alleged altercation to his department members in an attempt to detract from the serious nature of the incident.

I would like to report that a half-dozen stubble faced and just plain mean looking characters broke into my office at gun point, and that, nothing daunted, I coolly dispatched the lot of them using my knowledge of I Ching (acquired in my youth while serving as a double agent for the Riffs, and the Legion Etranger deep in the Atlas Mountains), performing a lateral arabesque to disarm the sixth man, who was at that moment squeezing the trigger of his levelled Enfield rifle (imported from Hong Kong in a rusty tramp steamer named the Moto Maru in suspicious looking wooden crates marked "spare parts" with an obviously spurious and hastily-applied black stencil), and then suavely straightening the crease of my trouser and deftly shooting my cuffs, turning to my adoring but horrified secretary who had flattened herself against the wall, in adoration and horror - but who nevertheless had the presence of mind to seize and brandish a heavy piece of teak sculpture (that I had received as a gift for saving the Bengalese village of Bangalora from the predations fo a rabid and man-eating tiger) and saying in a steady, even casual, voice "Better call the police Della," and then with a wry and ironic smile, "on second thought, better make that the coroner."

Unfortunately, I cannot report this adventure, spicy though it would have been. I must instead report the fact that a young man, who resembled nothing so much as a crazed Rabbinical student, forced his way into my hitherto private office while I, shooting my cuffs once or twice, was crisply dealing with a confused but respectful student. I tried to indicate - in English words - that interviews with Pointer reporters were very low priority items in my busy schedule, and also that a recent tonorial operation had lamentably rendered me unfit for exposure to his adoring but horrified audience. The wild eyed young man,

nothing daunted, persisted in his incursion," I suppose you'd call it. He dogged my heels (a literary expression brandishing his expensive tape recorder (paid for by a U.S. government grant) and levelling at my head his Japanese-made microphone (imported in crates marked "Enfield Rifles"); I could feel his hot breath on my collar. I struck a pose, in my best Palmer Method posture, as if signing an important document, and he snapped my picture (using his government grant, "real professional model" camera) with his usual press reporter's disregard for aesthetics (I'm sure that the radiator behind me will spoil the whole effect.) When I tried to usher him out and close my hitherto private office door, that's when his early training as an Encyclopedia salesman came in handy. He "interposed his body" I think you call it, and warned me not to push, all the time pointing his microphone so as to pick up any mutterings of exasperation which I might emit. I concluded that pushing was indeed the only way to get this boulder out of my hitherto private office, so I pushed. But he was up to this trick, for unbeknownst to me he had called into play an ardual dodge learned on the playing fields of Eton, as it were (I understand that the chap is one of the stalwarts on our soccer team). He adroitly planted his rear foot at an angle of 86 degrees to the direction of the push, smiling wryly and ironically. I summoned (to borrow a term from the Sheriff's department) all my strength, realizing that failure would probably leave me with a microphone permanently lodged in my trachea, and that the reputation of the whole RCAF Physical Fitness program rested on my success - I pushed him smartly and swung the door shut. Then I called the university constabulary to report the brusque young man's behavior. This morning I increased my daily quota of deep knee bends from five to six.

**Kraus cont**

continued from pg 4

on the wrong grounds. I don't know what his motives were.

**POINTER:** He was working in a non-partisan capacity as a consultant to Hart's subcommittee wasn't he?

**KRAUS:** Hart said after it was all over that he did not know that Bernie had ever worked for us and that if he had known it he would never have allowed him to work on it.

How non-partisan you can be, I don't know. He acted in a way that you could call vindictive but I never considered Bernie to be a vindictive kind of guy, and I haven't seen him since.

**POINTER:** How many Negroes does Sentry employ at this office? What attempts to integrate Stevens Point has Sentry made?

**KRAUS:** As far as I know we employ one, George Hightower who is a supervisor in the life company. We are working with a gal who is either with the OEO or with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission or with an independent agency that is attempting to bring in more blacks to this institution and this city. We have very high employment of minority groups in the other cities in which we operate. There are no minority groups in this city. You have to import them which is a delicate thing but we are consciously going to do that.

**POINTER:** Has Sentry Insurance ever made any charitable contributions anonymously?

**KRAUS:** Well, I'm sure we have. I don't know that being listed as a donor isn't one of our main objectives.

**POINTER:** As a mutual company doesn't that money belong to the policyholders?

**DRAUS:** Yah, I suppose so. Uh, as a mutual company you have to function as a citizen too. As a representative of the policyholders as citizens, and as a corporate citizen I would certainly not support any action that --- I suppose you could say that General Motors shouldn't give money because that's the stock holders money or a stock company should not be involved in public ventures --- I would certainly not agree with that whether its a stock or a mutual the form of organization doesn't make any difference. The question is: should corporations of any kind contribute to charitable causes, and should they have the right to decide which ones to contribute to? and I think decidedly they should.

**POINTER:** If you are representatives of the policyholders shouldn't they have the right to vote in elections to the Board of Directors and for officers of the company?

**KRAUS:** The bylaws provide for the policyholders to vote for the election of the Board of Directors and for the Directors to elect in turn officers. So the right is there.

**POINTER:** Are the policyholders ever given instructions on how to vote?

**KRAUS:** Every policy holder can come to that annual meeting and vote in person or by proxy.

**POINTER:** Are they informed before the meeting of the time the meeting will be held?

**KRAUS:** The information is on your policy. The owners of a mutual company are very transient. If you are a policyholder of a mutual company and you are not satisfied with the product you get a different product and disenfranchise yourself. The policyholders are officially formally invited to vote by means of the policy document that they get every year which is their voting credentials.

**POINTER:** What kind of turnout do you get from the policyholders?

**KRAUS:** Almost Zero. They aren't interested.

**POINTER:** Is it because they are not interested or because they are not informed well enough?

**KRAUS:** As long as the person is getting the product they want and the service they want from an institution they don't care to participate. They don't buy the product so that they can participate.

**POINTER:** Have you ever read Norman Dacey's book What's Wrong With Your Life Insurance?

**KRAUS:** Yah, I've read, I haven't read it, but I know about it.

**POINTER:** Have you ever read any books critical of insurance?

**KRAUS:** I read all the books critical of insurance. Or read about them. Most of the books that are critical of insurance are in the yellow journalism genre. They aren't really reputable people writing reputable books.

**AAUP Reorganizes**

Orville Rice of the mathematics faculty has been elected the 1971-72 president of WSU-SP chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Others elected were Dr. P.J. Montes, foreign language department as vice president, Mary Jo Buggs, English, as secretary-treasurer, and Dr. John Billings, philosophy, and Dr. Peter A. Kroner, foreign language, as executive com-

mittee members. The chapter held its annual

reorganizational meeting Tuesday night and announced plans to launch a strong AAUP recruitment of membership

campaign next fall. The local chapter is three years old and has 70 members. The overall organization is one of the oldest groups of its kind in the country with 2,000 chapters and a total membership of 500,000.

**Welfare: Inadequate For Indians**

"Isn't it time we realized that people are not poor or on welfare because something is wrong with them? They're poor or on welfare because there's something wrong with how our economic system works," said a militant Indian leader Thursday night in a speech at WSU-SP.

Mrs. Loretta Domencich, a native of Oneida and leader in the National Welfare Rights Organization in Milwaukee, spoke as part of the University's "American Indian Week" observance.

Her comments were crisp as she assailed the current welfare programs which she believes are not helping the right people. "They should be an investment in human resources, rather than a drain on the economy."

Mrs. Domencich has been working with the welfare rights group, which she helped organize, about a year and her goal is trying to get welfare recipients into groups that can create enough power to effect a change in their situation. "We can talk about the powerlessness of the Indian community to deal with our well known foe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but Indian welfare recipients are particularly hampered in self determined efforts because of their forced reliance on an inadequate welfare system," she said.

A vicious circle of oppression faces the Indians, she indicated,

because they have a welfare system "which tends to create circumstances of ignorance and apathy out of which no constructive efforts can be forthcoming. On the 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 had it up to here with the racist undercurrent that's evident in schools which have to accept students from Indian communities," she advised.

The other side of the issue, she explained, is the fact Indians are generally uneducated because they've attended 16 different schools while their families move to and from the city in search of work or because they give in to that part of the Indian community which distrusts white education so much that any success in it is an indication of loss of Indian-ness."

She leveled some strong jabs toward organized religion, charging that in her native Oneida the priests and nuns had the biggest and most modern homes while the Indians lived close by in shacks without running water or electricity. She recalled sermons from the pulpit that berated Indians for alcoholism, joblessness, thievery, attempts at suicide and illegitimate children, which made impressionable youths

such as herself believe Indians had some sort of a "bad seed in them."

She chided Methodists, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics and Mormon churches who did missionary work at the Oneida 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 blared such things in her childhood days as "the only good Indian is a dead one."

Mrs. Domencich 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 and vice versa. Replace white laws with Indian laws, she said, and revive Indian religions; where you live it everyday, not just on Sunday."

**Folk Dance Performance**

The WSU International Folk Dance Club will be performing for the League of Professional, Women at the Holiday Inn of Stevens Point on Tuesday, May 18, at 7:30 p.m. Dances performed will be Israeli, Polish, and Russian.

**Drama Dept To Perform For Kids**

The drama department here announced that it plans to establish a company of entertainers who can do a variety of shows for area organizations and children's gathering.

Robert Baruch, who directs the department's public affairs activities, said interested persons can contact him at the Fine Arts Center. In the past, he has taken several groups to central Wisconsin communities for special performances, and this month drama students will provide a public service at the Charles F. White Memorial Library in downtown Stevens Point.

Under sponsorship of the Children's Arts Program, Baruch has scheduled performances during each Tuesday morning during the month of May, at 9:30, 10 and 10:30 am. The first and last shows of each day will be open to the public and the 10 o'clock presentation will be for children in the Stevens Point Day Care Center.

Next Tuesday, Mrs. Frieda Bridgeman's creative dramatics course will direct puppet shows in plays written by students; on May 18th the same group will read stories to the children and then invite them to act them; and on May 25th, David Frost, Waterford, an oral interpretation student, will read children stories.



**Music Instructor cont**

Another tenured Music professor said, "Jim is a threat to Don Green; Jim's ability, his conduction, was a real threat." "Young faculty members," he explained, "had told me that their vote was directly by Greene. People were influenced to vote against Jim for the 'good of the department,'" he stated. Upon questioning Mr. Duggan's adversaries, the Pointer received little information. One member refused to say much because Chairman Greene advised him not to. Another music teacher evaded the issue by explaining it was a closed case and if the Pointer desired information it was all in Mr. Duggan's file. The file is confidential. The chairman denied that he and Mr. Duggan did not get along and claimed his decision was purely on professional grounds. It is almost common knowledge in the music department of Duggan and Greene's animosities.

The whole matter leaves one guessing though certain facts seem to fit together quite well.

Robert Van Nuys:

Pointer: May I talk to you about the Duggan case?  
 Van Nuys: Sorry, I have no comment; the case is closed.  
 Pointer: I was told you voted against Duggan.

Van Nuys: Who told you that?  
 Pointer: A student.  
 Van Nuys: I don't know how any students found out; it is none of their business anyway.  
 Pointer: It is certainly the students' business since he was their instructor.

Van Nuys: The students will be gone in a few years, but we (the tenured faculty) will be here ten years from now.  
 Pointer: Will you please tell me why you voted against Duggan?  
 Van Nuys: It is all written out in Duggan's file.  
 Pointer: Could you tell me what was written?  
 Van Nuys: It is all in the file.  
 Pointer: Will you give me permission to see your comments which are in the file?  
 Van Nuys: Yes.



**Chester Rowell:**  
 Pointer: I was told that you voted against Mr. Duggan.  
 Rowell: That's right, I did.  
 Pointer: Would you discuss your reasons for voting against Mr. Duggan?  
 Rowell: In a few minutes, after I ask the chairman if I should.

(Walked 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.



Pointer: Could you write this out so I can get the information from the chairman or dean.  
 Van Nuys: No, I won't do that.  
 Pointer: You can't just tell me why you voted against the man.  
 Van Nuys: I don't have to

cooperate with your paper.  
 Pointer: You're right; Good day.  
 (Neither Chairman Greene or Dean Hanford would let the Pointer see any of the file)

**Student Senate Allocation Finals In**

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

These changes were raising Speech Activities \$300, allocating \$3,000 to the University Writers a literary club, and others.

There was a move to reopen discussion on the budget to reconsider not funding the Iris any money; but this move was voted down.

The Senate discussed the supposed firing of several teachers in the English department and it was decided that a committee led by Bev George would find out the details of this action from the department, or departments where actions such as this are 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 Pelton, 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 Lucey 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.

**Senior Art Exhibition**

by Richard Sauer (Art Exhibiting Director)

The first series of Senior Art Exhibits 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 Stuhr, Pat Stuhr, Paul Wagabaza, and Pat Worden. Painting, sculpture, graphics and crafts are represented in the show.

The strongest areas in this particular show are the fiber works and jewelry. Susan Costello has four wall hangings that show a mature understanding of the qualities of yarn and the capabilities of the loom. Paul Wagabaza's batik is one of the highlights of the show with its subtle sensual color relationships, delicate structure

and fine craftsmanship. In the jewelry area Linda Beier has combined copper, brass, fur and leather into an elaborate necklace. The 23 rings in the show range from the simple to the complex. The above mentioned pieces far exceed in quality work in the same media in the recent all student show by U.W. students in Madison last month.

Excellent work in the other media include a tall vertical geometric painting by Larry Stuhyr, a large circular collagraph by Laura Newhouse, two hard-edge serigraphs by Pat Stuhr, graphics by Pat Worden, a minimal light sculpture by Susan Peskie, and ceramics by Susan Costello.

The exhibit is in the Edna Carlsten Gallery and runs from May 10-19. The gallery is open from 1-4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

**ROTC Queen**

**ROTC Queen Crowned**

Maureen Megna, a sophomore at Point, was crowned last Saturday night as the 1971-72 campus ROTC queen.

A native of Shawano, she will participate in most Reserve Officer Training Corps ceremonies held here by the local unit. She is a 1969 graduate of her hometown high school and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Megna of 111 S. Smalley St., Shawano.

The coronation was a high point of the unit's third annual military ball held at the Stevens Point Country Club. About 40 couples attended.

Winning the first runner-up was Kathleen F. Vieth, a sophomore, graduate of 1969 of Waterloo High School and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Veith of 410 Washington St., Waterloo.

The second runner-up was Kathleen Van Ryen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Van Ryen of Rt. 1 Gleason. A junior, she was graduated in 1968 from the Rhinelander Union High School.

**University Writers Formed**

About 20 University students have formed a new literary organization and elected Jerry Lambeau of West DePere as president.

"The University Writers" have set down four main purposes in the constitution: bringing professional fiction writers and poets on campus to speak, read and possibly visit classes; putting out at least one issue of a student literary magazine each year; providing an exchange program for student writers among colleges and universities in the Upper Midwest; and running informal workshop-social functions.

Ray Whearty of the English faculty, is advising the group whose other officers are Nance Van Winckel, Gregg Richter, chairman of the magazine committee; Maxine Pecore, heads the visiting poets and publicity committee; and Christopher Lewis. Whearty said the group was a "running start" for next fall and therefore is seeking manuscripts on prose, poetry and essays at his office in Nelson Hall. To finance the operation, funds are being sought from the Student Senate which allocates monies paid by collegians in activity fees.

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**If you know a girl considering an ABORTION this message might even save her life!**

It is no longer necessary for unfortunate girls to be ruthlessly exploited for profit by quacks and inept butchers. Now they can have perfectly legal abortions under strict hospital care. The new California Therapeutic Abortion Act provides that all services be performed by physicians in accredited hospitals.

Last year it is estimated some 700,000 illegal abortions were performed in the United States. Almost without exception exorbitant prices were charged, hospital facilities were not available and a complete medical staff was not present to cope with emergencies.

Some of those girls died unnecessarily. Others suffered severe infections. Still others will never again be able to bear a child due to incompetent treatment.

The National Abortion Council for Therapeutic Abortions and Family Planning wants to make sure that all girls receive humane and sanitary treatment. YOU CAN HELP.

If you know of a pregnant girl who is considering sneaking off to have her abortion in a germ-infected apartment or office tell her to call us. Our counseling service is free.

We recommend only: the most reputable physicians; doctors offering fair and reasonable prices; services which will be completely within the law; services performed at accredited hospitals.

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..... Letters .....

The Majority

To the Editor:

American Politics is based on the assumption that the majority is right. This is sacred and is considered as the essence of democracy. Thus this principle is followed by policy making at all levels down to any discussion group dealing with the most trivial matters.

This assumption, however is not supported by facts. The majority is not necessarily right. In World Politics, for instance, it is certain that the opinion of 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. For the time being fortunately World Politics is not established by the majority of the World population.

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 number 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



Cleansing

Every year the spring air at WSU-SP is somewhat tainted by the smell of departmental purges, euphemistically referred to as non-retention. By means of terminal contracts or outright firing, various departments remove young, dynamic instructors while the older, established professors remain, usually with the munificent approval of respective department chairmen and the administrative hierarchy. By way of example, we refer to the past cases of Robert Goldstein, Ron Reichel, Toby Fulwiler and Bill Lutz, to name just a few.

This year two outstanding cases present themselves with the non-retention of James Duggan of the Music Department, and with what has become almost a tradition in the purge of young faculty members from the English department under the watchful eye of Chairman Leon Lewis.

The Duggan case, which is reported in this issue, exemplifies the type of procedures used by department chairmen in weeding out the competition. Duggan is a dynamic young musician who has the support of his students as a tribute to his classroom abilities and has demonstrated remarkable talent in activities outside of his job as a faculty member. In addition, Mr. Duggan demonstrated his desire to meet degree requirement for the Music Department. However, Mr. Duggan's hard work and considerable talent could not withstand the assault of administrative fiat by Department Chairman, Donald Greene, who, incidentally, has no work toward a doctorate. Mr. Greene has disregarded Mr. Duggan's abilities and the opinions of students and has upheld the firing of Duggan on the basis of reasons that he calls "professional objective opinions". We question those "professional objective opinions" as being overshadowed by personal bias. We further question the "professionalism" of Donald Greene, a man whose position as chairman rests not on a doctorate degree, but on what might be called "extenuating circumstances".

In the English Department, the high-handed rule of Chairman Leon Lewis has reached crisis proportions. Much has been said about "the student

Attentio

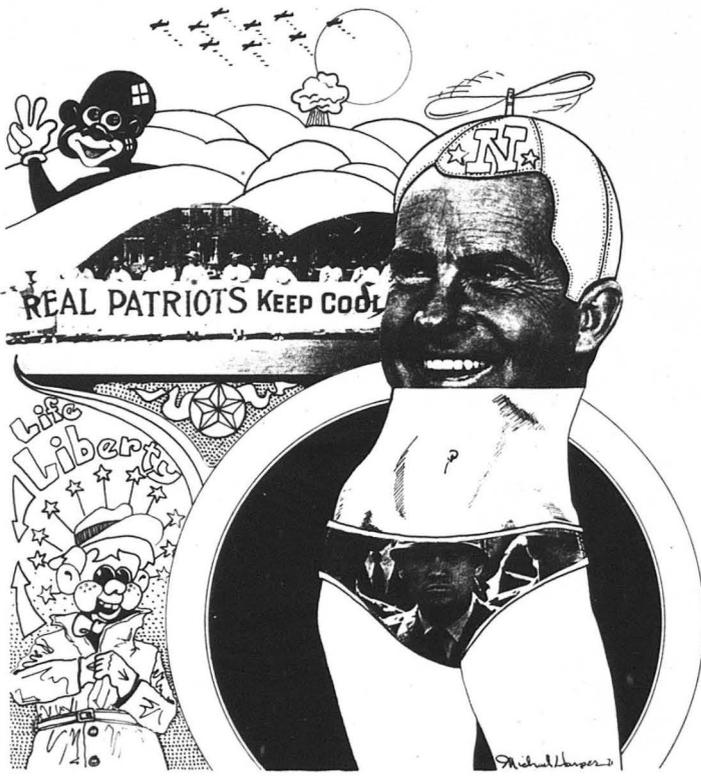
To the Students of WSU-SP:

Discounts in area stores, free legal advice, scholarships, and loans will be available to all WSU-SP students in the fall of 1971. These and hopefully many other benefits are the result of the work of several students to develop a new phase in the student experience. The premise is simple: 9,000 students can achieve more collectively than they can as individuals. It was this same theory that led American farmers to a co-op movement.

The students involved have created a non-profit, student foundation designed to serve our student body. Incorporation papers are on file with the

Secretary of State and will weeks a complete program services will be developed. board of directors consisting 14 students representing every major segment of the student body will be set up during summer break.

Support for the Student Foundation must come from students! Each student will be asked to give 2 dollars to Student Foundation. This money will be needed to help fellow students to provide benefits that could save many times the \$2 fee. Imagine a 10 percent discount on your next pair of jeans. If you are trapped in a contract for records or magazines, or unknown



Keep Our Campus Green

To the Editor:

I am a senior Forestry major here at Stevens Point. For some time, I and others across this campus have expressed concern over the degenerating condition of the grassed areas of this campus.

Noticeable now are efforts to study the effectiveness of strategically located signs. But signs, fences or plantings are not the answer.

I believe the reasons for this condition are the unwillingness of the campus community to take pride in its campus and to find faults in its actions and attitudes and more importantly to admit them.

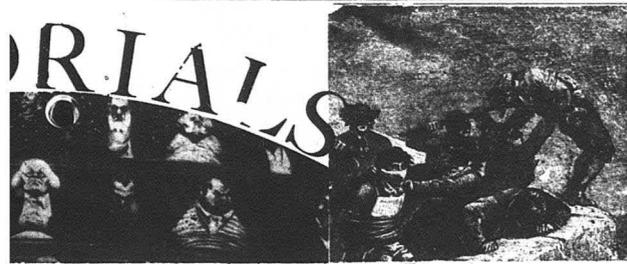
Within this congregation of "professional thought and attitude which is the heart of this university, we must now admit this obvious shortcoming—a lack of pride in this campus image.

It is paradoxical that this

university, a leader in the search for environmental quality in the state and nation, should allow such a lack of concern for the campus image to exist.

The answer lies in every individual of the university. Each person should evaluate his own attitudes toward the condition of this campus. Only then can we be sure of a university exemplary of a truly professional institution.

John F. Hjorth



..... Letters .....

Guess The Point

Academia

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 lends an air of dark humor to an already black situation. Of course, the real fault lies with that group of tenured English professors who allow these circumstances to exist. It was that group who selected Chairman Lewis, a man so lacking in leadership qualities that he must resort to force when confronted by critical questions on the non-retention of the young instructors, posed by a legitimate representative of the student press.

After this year, a few more notches can be added 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 elite 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 also 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 upon 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 nson.

The planners of the Foundation have set long range goals which include a student bookstore 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-the 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 Controllor  
Student Senate President 1970-71

To the Editor:

I enjoyed your 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 seem fair, 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 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 salaries throughout his career. The valid relationship is between the total lifetime earning 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 suffer through years of heavy teaching loads and low salaries, conditions that, while not eliminated, have certainly improved in recent years. In many cases, "younger" faculty members (among whom I still place myself) will benefit from

the fruits of long struggles on the part of "older" members to achieve better conditions.

This letter is directed only to the implicit comparison between the 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 salaries for teaching faculty), nor do I wish to quarrel with your comparison of secretaries and presidents, since I am sure that appropriate parties are able to make their own defences.

Sincerely,  
Robert H. Zieger  
Associate Professor History

.....  
Editor's Note: We do appreciate the fact that you missed the point.

Sit-in: 12 Days Later

To the Editor,

On Wednesday, May 5, a group of concerned students sat down at the local Selective Service Office to protest the presence of this particular instrument of violence in today's society and to demonstrate our feelings concerning the uselessness and stupidity of war as an institution for 'solving' problems.

The immediate goal of our protest was to "shut down the draft office" but by the end of the day, many people became convinced that by merely sitting in, the violence perpetrated by the Selective Service (isn't it interesting that this organization also has the initials: SS? Think about it!) would not stop. How can the

people stop the violence? This is the purpose of my letter.

Those that sat in felt that the experience was an educational one. Here's what I learned listening, talking and thinking about what went on at the draft office:

If something big is going to be stopped, one must start by stopping the smallest parts of that thing, then eventually the big monster will crumble to a halt.

That day we wanted to stop the draft (many of us still do and always will) so what must happen is each person affected must decide that he wants it stopped and do his part to stop it: refuse to register for the draft, return draft cards, refuse

induction. Draft boards should resign, clerks should stop working.

If every draft-aged male would return his cards, what could the SS do but fold up? If no one registered and there was no one there to process forms, who could be drafted, what could be done? The Draft System would be stopped.

By our sit-in we exposed the evil of the Selective Service System; now exposed, this instrument of violence and war must be stopped.

Violence has no place in human life! What are we as humans going to do to stop it?! For an End to violence,

David G. Johnston

PAP vs Tin Cans

To the Editor:

In a combined community and campus effort, a movement has been started to collect and recycle cans from the dorms. A community organization, People Against Pollution (PAP), is providing all the storage and transportation work free of charge. Cans now need to be collected and crushed in each dorm—a meager task

compared to the storage, transportation, and recycling processes. Some of the dorms already have their recycling systems operating. Let's show PAP and the rest of the community that we care about our environment as much as we often claim we do by supporting this project and not letting this great opportunity slip by. PAP

Drugs: Anti-Love

To the Editor:

To view man as a separate stuff, living upon the world, is an illogical myth; if anything I believe more these days it is that man, per se, is a void, he is a relationship-environment process. To deny this is a misconception of life and it seems that to be interesting we must be interested, to be loved we must be loving and man can direct all these through his relationships, by negation he is no longer alive. You man react, "I need no one", yet when deeply observing that 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 world, but let's not lose sight of what "you" are, a relationship life. To need people or relationships is to be fully aware and alive to your essence. For many people their needs are one of parasitism, stemming from inner anxiety and emptiness, hence 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 needing; needing to love, needing to cooperate, and needing relationships as the integral of ones life.)

One of the paramount needs desperately desired to reconstruct the rumbled mess the world is in, are free minds. This freedom is of a nature consistently, blotted out and repressed throughout our social fabric. A freedom of the mind

continued on pg. 12

**Drugs: Anti-Love**

continued from pg. 11

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

We socialize fears into people, from childhood on to fear "failure" to fear authority, to fear being strange, which in some sense are all related to ambition. 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 ridden us to the point of "My god, where should I be at now!". This is great stupidity, for we can't be anything else then what we are at this moment, verily debouch 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, creativeness, or 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 mass abide by, called the social character. The United States has a social character that is insane; we are the most violent, indifferent, mentally sick, 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 health. We have inculcated by socialization pathological contradictions to the essence of man, man as a relationship life whose mental state must unfold to his nature for him to live a creative, happy and loving life.

Why drugs? Youth today is thrust out in s 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 beset 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 unconscious 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, regions and economic systems incur a self deteriorating repression of man's very nature.

sickness in the perversion and This is the crisis that prevails, over mankind as a quietly suffocating cloud of abysmal manace. This sickness of fear, contradictions, and human decadence manifest malleable man, young and old alike into adoptions of pseudo-palliative (beer, dope) commercialized by the cancerous "Establishment".

Youth must awaken to the loving and creative nature of themselves, the "System" with its rotting-bigoted minds are festering with its sickness of insanity. The System is clutching and gasping to maintain its precarious balance and when you do "dope" you cripple a loving focal point for the expression of the entire universe and provide a temporary crutch to a feebly ill system. You may seek refuge in concatenating rationalizations, but to live to man's cosmic fullness you must be a force of affirmating love to all life, all else is fabrication that will destroy mankind.

"Drugs are rebellion?" You may construct a diametrically opposed life style to the "System" you abhor, yet all opposition or abnegation in some logical sense ties you to that system and accomplishes nothing.

To sum up, we have a mentally unhealthy social character that must be transcended by man, in full cognition of the human situations constitution. At times I may have been obnoxious in the presentation of some assertions where

the rawness bordered distastefulness, yet all was spoken out of concerned-love for the beautiful loving beings we are to be. Where does one begin to deal with cosmic queries? To view the world's crisis of misery, conflict, wars and suffering as being some sort of autonomous entity is the fallacious foundation of our plight.

The world and or society is nothing more then us in relationship to each other and it is through these multi-phased ephemeral processes come secular ills. If we are greedy, ambitious, desiring or fearful there will be henceforth conflict strife, and betterness produced within our relation-

ship-life. So in order to commence any transformation of the existing social or political structure for the amelioration of man, it must encompass an inward revolution by each of us. All outward transformations are only continuations or modifications of the existing structure.

To love only those 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 with love.

Peace,  
Edward Meister

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Mon., May 17  
Debot Center Movie, "The Blue Max," 7:30 p.m., Blue Room, Debot Center

Registration, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

ID Pictures taken, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

Tuesday, May 18:  
Film "Report from China" (hour and a half film of People's Republic of China) Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge, UC, 7:30 p.m. (No Charge)

Symphonic Wind Ensemble Concert, 8 p.m., Fine Arts

Registration, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

ID Pictures taken, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

Wed., May 19  
South Center Movie, "The Ip-ress File," 7:30 p.m., Wright Lounge, UC.

Registration, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC  
ID Pictures taken, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

Thurs., May 20  
Registration, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC

ID Pictures taken, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC  
Student Senate, 7:30 p.m. Mitchell Room, UC

Wed., May 26  
ROTC Presidents Review 3 p.m., WSU track

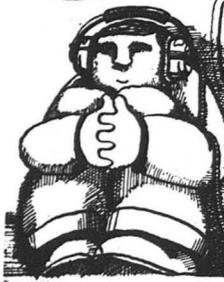
Fri., May 28 and June 1-4  
Textbook return, 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., UC

Friday, May 28, to June 4  
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# 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 the veterans, the scene seemed to be gathering an air of tenseness. For the first time in history, citizens of a nation were trying to halt the operation of their government at its capital by peaceful means.

On May 3rd, a national coalition of people were to sit down on the streets at strategic, predestined points throughout the bourgeoisie headquarters, block transportation and create general chaos, thereby slowing to a halt the functioning government.

The people of the coalition were camped in West Potomac park (with a permit), organizing and training for Mayday while listening to revolutionary music and other propaganda. Medical people and facilities were being gathered and organized. Training sessions on self-control in the presence of troops or police were administered by the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), a veteran's coffee house. The people were together!

#### Protesters Evicted From Park

Sunday morning at 6:30 a.m. the police struck a demoralizing and disorganizing blow. The Washington D.C. C.D.U. (Civil Disobedience Unit) surrounded the campsite, informed the people that their park permit had been revoked, and ordered everyone to leave or they would be arrested. The police had lied, the permit had not been revoked and would not be for approximately another three hours. It was a surprise move and the people were not ready. Everyone but a handful left the park. The other more concerned and determined ones found shelter and food at Georgetown, George Washington, and American universities. About 35,000 protesters were still in Washington and trying as best they could to organize. Communication was nearly non-existent and so the only thing that anyone and everyone was sure of was that on Monday morning they would go into the streets and create confusion. Leaders were picked by the people and they all stressed non-violence. We were told that there would be "agent provocateurs" (police agents to promote and provoke violence) among us. FBI agents had already been identified among us at the rock festival. Rennie Davis and Abbie Hoffman were there! Morale was high! "Non-violent confusion" was the word!

#### Into the Streets

There is a reaction for every action, but the Washington D.C. police forces' response to the comparatively peaceful civil disobedience was illegal, inhumane, and completely uncalled for. In no way, did any breach of law that those people committed deserve the type of cruel reaction that they were coerced to submit to. We had been instructed to isolate

anyone who became violent or if we could, to try and calm them verbally. The police and troops were there to greet us at our objectives and to disperse any groups forming. So we were forced to run in small packs of three to ten; the packs would group at a street or park, strike, and split up when the police came. The troops were virtually immobile, their mere presence proved to see the people calm down and disperse. The people were disorganized! The gas came heavily. Tear gas burned eyes, choked, and irritated throat, nostrils, and skin. Also dropped from helicopters were CL gas, a nauseating powdery substance that induces one to vomit for hours. Some demonstrators, a small percentage, were acting in a violent manner which did not please most of us. When cars tried to break through picket lines a few would strike and kick them, some monuments were defaced, trash in the streets, turned over park benches, flower boxes, and police cars. A very few threw wine bottles and rocks at police. We could hear the heads cracking! A friend, who wanted no part in the demonstration, was struck by an officer on a moving motorcycle while walking through a crosswalk. One fellow was being chased by four officers, and when surrounded by them, was promptly and viciously beaten. I saw one youth being kicked all over the body by two officers. Scenes like this were commonplace! Women as well as men! Another fellow, I knew, and his girlfriend received 600 stitches between them! The girl was beaten too bloody to walk and was left lying in the street until her friends dragged her away. A few citizens in cars ran through picket lines at speeds of 40 m.p.h. and higher! A girl was struck, hit-and-run by a citizen and killed! No attempt was made by the police to apprehend the driver. Mass arrests were being made. No one was being advised of rights, many were beaten, thrown into busses, and driven away. The packs started moving downtown. The marines had landed at the Washington monument. There were now over 10,000 armed law enforcement men in the city. By now anyone walking the streets was subject to arrest. The police threw tear gas into the buildings at Georgetown and George Washington universities, then made sweeps of the campuses and arrested anyone who could not prove that he was a student at that university. I saw a construction worker get arrested right off the job. Secretaries were arrested on their way to work at one building. People arrested were packed into police vans and city busses. After the jails were filled to capacity (about 2,800), with people jam-packed in, they hauled them to a concentration camp on the practice field for the Senators.

#### Dachau Relived

The camp was set up with two cyclone fences rimmed with barbed wire, running parallel with a "no man's land" where the troops and police stood in between. There were no toilet or

medical facilities provided, no food, water, or clothing. Both men and women were in there and medical help was badly needed. No prisoners had any charges brought against them, no phone 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 crammed into the camp! The Civil Liberties Union was screaming bloody murder by now. Bail funds were accumulating quickly. A few of the more humanitarian police were letting people out under the fence but were dealt with severely when exposed. People living nearby brought food, blankets and medical supplies and guards surreptitiously turned it 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 spite of orders given by Chief of Police Wilson. The prisoners were then transferred by busses 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 would not be gassed, as they were while in the concentration camp. Morale had been high among the people the entire period of their vigil. Frisbees and guitars had been sneaked in. Disparagingly, a black sergeant on guard duty said, "I've been a nigger in this country for Thirty some years and I've had enough of this shit!" He then walked out followed by his troops. Over 7,000 people had been arrested on Monday, maybe as many as 9,000.

#### Getting it Together For Tuesday

The universities were still taking people under their roofs, along with free food lines. The people were tired and haggard. They had been beaten to a pulp and reduced in numbers physically, but they had been victorious psychologically. Some more had left Washington fearing arrest and personal, 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 makes right in the United States.

Tuesday came and the people were out in the streets early. But the police were even better prepared than Monday. They knew exactly what they were doing. A mass arrest was made early at DuPont circle. Anyone walking in groups of three or more was subject to arrest. Activities on the people's part were much the same as Monday, block streets and create confusion. There was a demonstration held at the "justice" department in the afternoon and another mass arrest resulted accompanied by more brutal beatings.

#### Propaganda!!

The police were using some mysterious tactics on Tuesday. I saw policemen trashing up streets, defacing monuments, turning over benches, mail boxes and waste cans, throwing rocks at civilian cars, etc.... I even saw a police van hit a parked car and never stop. I told a nearby officer the number and what happened and he merely shrugged his shoulders. What was the object? As I watched news clips of defaced monuments, trash, etc... on T.V. that evening, I found myself spontaneously thinking the protesters did it!

About 3,000 arrested on Tuesday. Lawyers and the Civil Liberties Union were up in full arms. The Union was planning on suiting the city. About 8:00 Tuesday evening all those who

had not been formally arraigned, which were most, were let out. Some had already posted a false bond. Most officers had removed their badges and names during the beatings and few arrest reports had been made out, so it was difficult to retaliate legally. Even those few arrest reports that were made out had fictitious times and places.

Tuesday evening was synonymous of Monday. Many left, universities were open and the hard-core stayed to march on the capital Wednesday.

#### Police State!

Mayday in Washington was the first civil disobedience (on either side) that I have ever participated in or witnessed. Prior to that I had heard stories

continued to pg15

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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 of 'control' over one's own conscience. . . ." With this injudicious cop-out, the Court handed "late" C.O.'s over to the tender mercies of the Army.

Under *Ehlert*, if you are 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 humanistic,

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 (his) 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 . . . is the phrase, 'conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form.' This language on a straightforward reading, can bear 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."

Another bummer in this year's draft changes struck last September when President Nixon extended many registrants' liability to the draft lottery: If you are a I-A, "first priority" member of the lottery pool on the last day of the calendar year; but have not been issued 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 curse of "extended priority" was followed in late 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 capsulize 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 I-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

**NOW To Meet**

The next meeting of N.O.W. (National Organization for Women) will be on Monday, May 17, at 7:30 p.m. in the Wesley House, 1109 Fremont Street.

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 (959 8th Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10019). The Avon edition is in paperback and over 600 pages in length.

### Lottery Ceiling Announced

The Selective Service System announced today that the highest Random Sequence Number that any local board may call will remain at 125 through June 1971.

The action follows the announcement of Department of Defense that the May and June draft calls will total 20,000, all to the Army. The May draft call had been previously announced as 15,000. The Defense Department has now requested 88,000 through June of 1971, as compared to 99,500 through June of 1970.

The highest Random Sequence Number reached through June of 1970 was 170 as compared to the ceiling of 125 through the first six months of this year, a difference of 45 numbers.

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## Honor Given To Business Majors



Robert Hille, left, chairman of the business education department at Point, has announced selection of Richard Riddle, center, of Waupaca 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 Hille.

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

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 associations 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 apoplexy! 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 rumors, 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 blatantly revealed what they've been trying to disguise!

## Dreyfus Pushes Media

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 Benz, 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.

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# 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 many organizations have published pamphlets, handbooks and guides that deal with what could be 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 the easy way out both for the organizations that publish them and the citizens who use them. 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 enable the individual to check off his list of lifestyle practices and feel he is doing all he can to save the environment.

In so doing, the booklets can divert the citizen from looking more deeply into the issues of pollution and responsibility. They also make it easier for organizations to avoid coming to grips with complicated problems and reorienting their programs to cope with them.

That is not to say the lifestyle booklets are bad. Far from it. They are often essential in helping people realize that everything they do has environmental implications—whether it is in misuse of natural resources or poisoning of air and water. They also help people see the interconnectedness of all things which is the essence of ecology. However, they can mislead people into thinking that if they follow those guides, environmental problems will be solved. And they imply that the consumer can always make significant environmentally sound choices.

Unfortunately, that just isn't so.

For even if everyone carried out the lifestyle recom-

mendations there would be no noticeable improvement in the poisonous condition of air and water. Solid waste problems would still be overwhelming and natural resources would continue to be misused. The probable result would be disillusionment on a massive scale.

Consider the automobile. It is responsible for the majority of air pollution. Except for the very few American cities which have subways, mass transit in America is still a dream. Most people have no choice but to drive to work, and they cannot choose but to own an auto with an internal combustion engine. The alternatives—walking and bicycling—are both unpleasant and unhealthy as long as the majority continues to drive cars. Buses most often are not available. Therefore, the honest way to tell people how they can help is to point out to them their current lack of alternative and urge them to press public officials for stricter controls on autos. They should also be urged to work for private mass production of automobiles with external combustion engines which are virtually non-polluting.

Or take recycling. Most lifestyle booklets focus attention on turning in old newspapers but ignore the problem of creating a demand for the recycled paper those newspapers will become. Many mills already claim to be handling all the waste paper they can and industry says it will take 20 years to build the facilities necessary to recycle the paper now available. If all government, businesses and organizations insisted on buying recycled paper, it's probable those mills would be built a lot sooner.

Or water pollution. Some 60 percent of it is caused by industry over which the individual has no direct control. Only forceful action by government and public outcry is going to get polluting industries, which have always assumed a right to

pollute, to change their ways. The majority of the remaining water pollution comes from municipal sewage treatment plants. The only way the citizen can eliminate that source of pollution is to elect public officials who will spend his tax money for total water treatment.

These solutions, however, are complicated and more difficult. Since it's hard enough to get people to give up their phosphates and to buy returnable bottles, it isn't surprising that organizations often emphasize the easier things, postponing for a while a serious discussion of what saving the environment really requires.

It requires reading dull, complicated laws and financing lawsuits against polluters and recalcitrant government agencies. It takes finding out how city or county government works, what interest groups get their way, and how the citizen can make his voice heard over that of the lobbyist. It takes writing Senators and Congressmen over and over again. It takes bringing abuses at home into the public spotlight. It takes questioning and challenging the sacred cows of government and industry. It takes being immune to and able to refute insinuations that environmentalists want to precipitate unemployment, take away conveniences and essentials and may be communist-inspired.

It is hard hard work. And it will take a long long time.

But the cause of environmental quality will founder on a compost heap of handbooks and pamphlets unless concerned citizens move into the public arena where the real battles must be fought. The lifestyle issues are valid educational tools and a measure of personal commitment. But they will never clean up the air and water or redirect a wasteful natural resource policy that ignores the needs of the future. To imply or believe that they will is misleading, and may prevent or postpone important action until it is too late.

## Regents Set Bomb Policy

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

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

"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.

"We are concerned about disruptions of university classes and programs by bomb threat calls and we believe that 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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## Soil Competition Planned

Point's soil judging team is gearing up for competition next fall when students from throughout the Midwest convene at Clam Lake in northern Wisconsin.

Teams will come from the University of Wisconsin, Ohio State, Michigan State, Purdue, the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois, plus the WSU campuses in Stevens Point, Platteville, and River Falls.

Recently a delegation from here joined students from the UW and Platteville and River Falls in judging activities sponsored by Platteville.

The students, with coach James Bowles, chairman of the natural resources faculty, were: Steven Frings, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frings, Route 5, West Bend; Bruce Roberts, 6671 N. 52nd St., Milwaukee; Bobby Linzmeier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Linzmeier, 4201 S. Clement, Milwaukee; John Handler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Handler, 1185 S. Chester, Brookfield; Kim Kidney, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Robert E. Kidney, 132 N. Erie St., Ed Pere; Val Martinovic, 1114 Chicago St., Green Bay; Bob Blank, 8902 W. Silver Spring, Milwaukee; Terry Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hughes, 7527 Sheridan Ave., S. Richfield, Minnesota; Robert Klink, son of Mr. Anthony D. Klink, 5612 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee.

## Point Grows In Number

Admissions specialists here believe slowing of the school's growth rate is tied strongly with new interest in vocational education and the loss of deferments from military service by many young men.

Stevens Point is expecting about 9,100 students next fall which would be about 400 more than in the fall of 1970, according to Registrar Gilbert Faust.

He has projected the freshman class at about 2,250 or about 250 less than last year. If that prediction materializes, it

will represent the second time in two years that freshman enrollments have been lower than the previous fall.

William Zimdars and Russ Lundquist, who handle admissions counseling, note however that transfer and re-entering students are coming at a greater rate than in previous years. They aren't certain why that is happening, but they are convinced that vocational and technical schools have taken on a new, improved image which is becoming increasingly desirable to high school seniors. Also, the enrollment here and in many other places grew substantially during the late 1960's when draft calls were high yet deferments were available to young men enrolling in higher education. That situation has changed quite a bit in the last year or so.

Most of the nine state universities are experiencing declines in the number of new admissions, but because Stevens Point's aren't as great as others, it's possible the campus will become the second largest institution in the system next fall. Whitewater has for several years ranked second.

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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: ½ C butter, 1 C sugar; then add 2 eggs. Beat well and add: 2 C flour, 1 t baking soda, 1 t baking powder, ½ t salt, all mixed together. Add these dry ingredients alternately with 1 C sour cream and 1 t 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, ¼ C granulated sugar, 1 t cinnamon, ½ 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 (oleo is fine)
- 2 eggs
- ¾ C sugar
- 3 T cocoa
- 2 T milk
- ½ C flour
- ¼ t baking powder
- 1 t vanilla
- ¼ C water
- ½ C nuts (optional)

Spread in a small baking pan. The smaller the pan the thicker the brownies. Bake at 350 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, ¼ 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 overflow all over your oven and make a wretched mess.

**Pie crust:** Cut ¼ pound oleo (8 T) into 1 ½ C flour, 2 T sugar, and ½ t cinnamon. Use a pastry blender—a worthwhile investment—or two knives. Ask someone if you don't know how to cut shortening into flour. Then refrigerate mixture for several hours. Add 6 to 8 T very cold water and gather mixture up into a ball; refrigerate half. Roll out the rest on a well-floured board for the bottom crust, and prick with a fork after you've put it in the pie plate. Roll out the top crust when ready, and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Be sure to pierce with a fork to let the steam escape.

**Filling:** Combine 3 cups rhubarb cut very small, 1 C sugar, 3 to 4 T flour, ½ t grated orange peel and a dash salt. Fill pie crust and dot with 2 T butter. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees, 40 to 50 minutes.

**Kiflik**

These delicate 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 ½ C lukewarm water
- ½ pint (1C) sour cream
- ¼ C sugar

Let stand 1 hour; don't put in the refrigerator. Roll thin on well floured board, and cut into 2-inch squares. Fill each with ½ t 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 powdered sugar when cool.

**Pie 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.

Spread 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 ¼ pound of butter (margarine will not do) but don't let it brown. Pour over cake mix, as evenly as you can. Then bake at 350 degrees for 35 to 45 minutes, or until lightly browned.

## Musical Innovation: Geometrics

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 1233 S. Eighth Ave., Wausau, wrote the piece for a university course and had it performed at a concert of the local percussion ensemble.

Geary Larrick, 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 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 manning 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?"

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### Modern Dance

#### Workshop

#### To Be Held

On Friday, May 21st, modern dance students will present a workshop of student choreography. The program, which begins at 8:00 p.m. in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre, is free to the public. Participants from the modern dance performing group will include: David Berkey, Andrea Dimond, Cathy Caesar, Wanda Underwood, Pat Wiechowski, Debbie Johnson, Carolyn Klismith, Laurie Klein, Marijean Nelson, Debbie Wolff, Lynn Touhey, Jane Hill, Susanne Macaulay. Musical accompaniment will range from music by Santana to live flute accompaniment by Jonathan Bendrick. Also participating in the workshop will be members of the beginning and intermediate modern dance classes. Costumes will be designed by the participating students.

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# I F Stone

## Against A Negotiated Withdrawal

When Johnson finally began to bomb North Vietnam and to send in combat troops in 1965, it was a triumph for Nixon. He opened the year by proposing (Jan. 26) that the U.S. Navy and Air Force be used to bomb supply routes and staging areas in Laos and Vietnam; he conceded this might bring a direct conflict with China but said negotiation would be tantamount to "surrendering on the installment plan." After Johnson's first air raids on North Vietnam in February, Nixon declared them insufficient and called for U.S. warplanes to bomb supply lines "day-by-day, and-for-that-matter, night by night" (Feb. 10). Fifteen days later he asked Johnson to reject any peace talks that would require U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam. On April 2 he approved Johnson's introduction of gas warfare. In September after Johnson had widened the war in the air and on the ground, Nixon returned from another visit to Vietnam and (Meet the Press, Sept. 12) declared himself more optimistic. He called for the bombing of military targets in Hanoi and two months later (same program, Nov. 21) asked Johnson to mine Haiphong harbor. In November he joined Dean Acheson in signing a Freedom House manifesto saying that critics of the war "have a right to be heard but they impose on the rest of us the obligation to make unmistakably clear the nation's firm commitment" to Vietnam.

Johnson could never do enough in Vietnam to please Nixon. In August of 1966, after another visit to Vietnam, Nixon called for a 25 percent increase in U.S. troops, bringing the total to 500,000 men. He said he was "convinced" that such a massive buildup would reduce casualties! He warned the American Legion later that month "if Vietnam falls, the Pacific will be transformed into a Red ocean." A year later he was still echoing military criticism of Johnson for "gradual escalation" and calling instead (Boston Aug. 21, 1967) for "massive pressure" short only of nuclear weapons. In October of that year in Chicago Nixon reached a new point of hysteria. He declared the alternative to a "successful" conclusion of the Vietnam war might be World War III. He said it was necessary to make the American people realize U.S. "vital strategic interests" in the conflict and to bring home to them that "this war is about peace and freedom in the world." In February 1968 he criticized Johnson's "bombing pause," a pause in which some people hoped negotiations might begin.

Can a man so tricky and so brazen as to so distort that past record ever be trusted? The record helps us to understand what Nixon meant on April 7 when he appealed for support "to end this war—but to end it in a way that will strengthen trust for America around the world." What he means is not trust but fear. What he means is that America's will must be imposed on Indochina, at whatever cost to its people and ours.

## Mathematical Miracles In Laos

"Look at it this way," a doubtful American officer said. "The Vietnamese said they have killed nearly 14,000 Communists in Laos. If you figure that at least two are wounded for every soldier killed, that means at least 42,000 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."

"Now 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 3,000 trucks, it's a wonder they can still keep going."

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

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If you want Stone's new paperback, "The Killings at Kent State: How Murder Went Unpunished" (New York Review and Vintage Press) the price is \$1.95. It contains the full text, available nowhere else, of the so-called "secret FBI report", the summary of FBI findings prepared by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department but never submitted to the Ohio Grand Jury.

—Stone's "Hidden History of the Korean War", the inside story of America's first Vietnam, long out of print is available again (Monthly Review Press) \$7.50 postpaid.

—Paperback editions (Vintage Press) of Stone's earlier collections, "In A Time of Torment" (\$1.95) and "The Haunted Fifties" (\$2.45) at bookstores,

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## Dreyfus Reflects U's History

Eleven emeritus faculty members convened Tuesday with President Lee S. Dreyfus and shared 326 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, 1923 to 1961; Mildred Davis, 1928 to present; Elizabeth Piffner Debot, 1940 to 1965; Bertha Glennon, 1940 to 1969; Norman E. Knutzen 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 Raymond Gotham, who retires this year after serving since 1946; Bertie L. Hansen Halstead, 1920 to 1953; Raymond Rightsell, 1920 to 1959; Lulu and Vivian Kellogg, 1953 to 1970; Marjorie Derst, 1948 to 1970; and Emily Wilson, 1921 to 1960. Mrs. Kerst also continues to work part-time.

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# SportsSportsSportsSportsSportsSportsSports

## Teachers Take Softball Pass/Fail

By Tim Sullivan

A few days ago, I had the great pleasure to watch a very funny softball game. One of the teams was Red Lantern, an impressive-looking squad composed of quite a few TKE's. Their opponent was Pete's Silver Coach, a group which fielded faculty members at almost every position. Clearly, this game had all the ingredients for a made to order route.

One could not help laughing as the faculty team took its pregame warmups. There was Bob Zieger of the History Department huffing and puffing around second base, pleading for the catcher to get his throws down. There was Merv Christopherson of Communications turning every routine pop-up hit near him into a moment of suspense. One could watch Justus Paul of the History Department lunging at hard hit line drives in self-defense. Spectators could observe manager Dan Houlihan walking from the dugout to the field shouting strategy, such as telling the right-fielder to get off the adjoining field and play a little shallower. Dick Rogers of Communications would be heard all over the park, urging the boys to settle down and play heads-up ball. Yes, watching that faculty team warming up made the curious observer wonder if those old boys came there to play softball or chess.

By the end of the first inning, I

wondered if the administrators and teachers were about ready to throw in the towel. Red Lantern was warming up for the slaughter, and found itself leading, 3 to 0. That means that at the end of regulation game time, the faculty should be the owners of the short end of a 21 to 0 score.

Nevertheless, Pete's Silver Coach tried to fight back. The oldsters scratched, clawed, and hustled themselves back into the game, and when the dust cleared at Pacelli Field, the faculty men mathematically decided that they were the winners, 7 to 6. The ironic thing was that they did not use the New Math. They had outscored the college sluggers.

Zieger was on base every time I looked. Christopherson played like he was Rico Petrocelli. Justus Paul probably read a book by Brooks Robinson. Rogers thought it was the World Series. And the guy who doesn't know that you can't play ball until you're 80, Houlihan, came off the bench to pinch-hit and lined a shot into right to drive in the winner.

I saw the game, but I still don't believe it. I would imagine half those guys playing bridge or croquet, not slamming line drives all over the place. They reminded me of the Mets waxing the Orioles. Neither had any business winning, but they did it.

## Golf

The Pointer golfers placed second in a meet held at The University of Minnesota golf course. They beat the Linksters of St. Thomas College by an impressive total of 12 strokes.

The Pointers were led by Racine junior Tom Tracy with a six-over par 77. Bill McConnell was next with a 78, while Mike Mumma and Todd Huber each carded 79's.

Unfortunately, Minnesota was not about to allow St. Tom's and the Pointers to use its course for the fun of it. Minnesota put its own golfers out there, and they beat Point by 24 strokes. The meet's medalist was Minnesota's Steve Howe with a par-matching 71.

Pointer coach Bill Burns felt that the play of some of his freshmen was starting to improve. He said, "The freshmen are starting to get used to the competition and are playing steadier golf."

Personally, I think the Pointers could use another Jerry DeNuccio. That guy was a great golfer.

## 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.



## Relay Results

As of this writing, the final scores of intramurals have not yet been compiled. However, the results of the track relays events have been posted.

The Phi Sigs captured first place in both the 440 and 880 relays, and finished second in the mile relay.

Burroughs 3rd West won the mile relay.

## 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 day 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 rebounder 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 hit 26 home runs this season, a very impressive total. Bob Henning leads the team with six.

The White Sox have a tough time hitting 26 all year.

With the score knotted at 3-3 in the seventh of the first Whitewater game, Henning was given the go-ahead on a 3-0 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 Ritzenthaler 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 three run homer and Groeschel followed with a carbon copy of his first game home run. Ritzenthaler and Henning had singled before Caruso's blast. Caruso added a double and a single, while Groeschel also hit a single.

Hansen, Polster, and Wojnicz 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. Rosholt freshman Don Trzebiatowski set a new record with an excellent time of 1:57.4.

The old mark was 1:57.8 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 to 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.

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# FraternityNews

## Phi Beta Lambda

# Sorority News

### Alpha Phi Omega

The formal initiation was held last Wednesday. Lambda Sigma chapter proudly welcomes as brothers: Ronald Balko of Wauwatosa, Mark Hillegas of Seymour, Victor Lang of Marathon, Thomas Lindstrum of Greendale, Dennis Lynch of Stevens Point, Peter Swanson of Madison, and Ronald Torbeck 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 Keltch has received the Mary Turner Galliger Scholarship award, presented by the national officers to a chapter member displaying outstanding scholastic achievement and leadership on campus. Local awards were presented to Carol Shimeta, Ideal Pledge and Miss Congeniality; and Sue Peterson, Intellectual Pledge.

Elections for the 1971-1972 term were held Wednesday evening, May 12. Officers will be:

President: Ken Eberhardt  
 Vice-President: Diane Lerch  
 Secretary: Nancy Schopf  
 Treasurer: Dick Berndt  
 Reporter-Historian: Jean Baumgarten

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

The Phi Beta Lambda Parliamentary 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.

### Theta Phi Alpha

This past week, the Theta Phi's worked with the Alpha Phi Omega's on the Bloodmobile. A special thanks to all who put time and effort into this worthy cause.

Each year, an award is given to the girl who has put much time and effort into the best interests of the sorority. Georgia Bergman won the award for being the chapter's outstanding girl. She also won the Best National Senior Service Award.

Last Tuesday, a baby shower was given for Mrs. Jacobson. The surprise party and delicious cake was enjoyed by all! Friday, a picnic out at Sunset Lake is planned with the Gamma Chi's. We are also looking forward to a picnic with the Alpha Phi Omega men which will also be at Sunset Lake.

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