

# THE OFFICIAL POINTER

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NO. 1

## Transfer: A New Dimension

The arrival of two new instructors, Emily Lowry and Dennis Thomas from W.S.U. Oshkosh to the English Department here has raised some inquiry into the transfer policy within the W.S.U. system. The transfer of instructors upon request for personal reasons has had no particular significance in the past. This being the case the assignment of two instructors to the English Department at Stevens Point from another school would seem to be a routine matter. However, an interview with Vice President of academic affairs Gordon Haferbecker, uncovers a new dimension in transfer policy.

Mr. Haferbecker estimates that of ninety persons hired, two instructors and a librarian were transferred, for other than personal request. Haferbecker wished to make it clear that the transfers did not come about because of administrative or student conflict with the instructors involved. To end any such speculation Haferbecker added, "It is not correct to say that some other school wanted to get rid of someone and we had to take them." Haferbecker stated that the transfers were enacted because of the decline of enrollment at the other Universities in the system, and

were cleared through the Presidents of the institutions involved. Transferring instructors have come to this campus for various reasons: personal requests, a change in school curriculum requirements or the closing of a Department at a sister university. The arrival of instructors to this campus as a result of enrollment decline is a relatively new occurrence and poses some interesting problems.

Closely knit to the entire concept of transfer as indicated by Vice President Haferbecker is the question of tenure policy. No tenured instructors have been given a teaching position at this University as a result of any outside authority. However, when asked if a continued decline in enrollments could affect the retention and transfer of tenured instructors from other schools and jeopardize the positions of non-tenured faculty at this University, Haferbecker agreed that such a situation is not imminent at least a possible outcome under the present tenure rule. The present tenure policy of the W.S.U. system is one making both the instructors time toward tenure and tenure itself retainable upon transfer.

Should enrollment continue to decline Haferbecker believes it possible that the Board of Regents would act to set up a clearing house through which tenured faculty would be given consideration and placement to positions currently held by non-tenured instructors. Haferbecker suggested that the only alternative to this action would be a change in tenure law from the present system to one enacted independently at each University separate of a system rule.

Still another view of transfer and tenure rules came in an interview with Chairman Leon Lewis of the English Dept. Dr. Lewis stated that a clearing house policy or guaranteed tenure forcing tenured faculty in replacement of non-tenured instructors would cause unrest within his Department as well as with the Board of Regents. Lewis does not believe that the present decline in enrollment will continue, however he does realize a certain amount of "panic" over tenured faculty "bumping off" non-tenured instructors. Should this decline continue, Lewis stated, he would expect a court case would evolve

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## Special Comment

On May 14, 1971 Louis Fortis, Pointer reporter went to the office of Leon Lewis, chairman of the English Department, to obtain information regarding the non-retention of several members of that department. Fortis has charged that Lewis assaulted him during that encounter; as a result of the alleged assault, the university administration conducted an investigation into the circumstances. Fortis was sent a letter, admonishing him for provocation; Lewis received a letter of reprimand. The results of the investigation were withheld from an inquiring Pointer reporter last week. According to the administration, the report is being held confidential. This raises serious questions.

Why is the investigation report being held confidential? What is the nature of the action taken by the administration? Were there any students on an investigating team?

In a situation of such gravity, involving the alleged assault on a student by a faculty member, don't the students have the right to know?

We hope the administration will see fit to reply to these questions through the student newspaper. In the meantime the Pointer will continue to press for information.

## Students to Get Fee Refunds

Students will be getting an unexpected refund from their fees because of President Nixon's wage-price freeze policy.

The refunds will come even though the increase in fees was announced last spring. According to Leon Bell, Vice President of Business Affairs, the decrease happened because Governor Lucey asked the Boards of Regents of the state universities to lower the fees. Before this, Bell said, the Regents were not going to lower them.

Many students will probably wonder why fees are still not as low as last semester, since the freeze indicates prices are to be the same as last spring. Bell stated that the reason for this is that the freeze is only on until Nov. 12 as of now.

This means the lower fees would be charged only for the period of school between Aug. 30 and Nov. 12, and the increased fees would be charged for Nov. 12 to the end of the semester. Bell said the business office took the cost of school between August and November 12 at the lower price and added it to the cost of school between November 12 and the end of the semester at the increased price to come up with the total cost.

Bell stated that if the freeze would continue beyond Nov. 12 the students would be compensated at that time.

Students who have paid their fees in full will receive a refund after the Sept. 15 billing, ac-

cording to Paul Kelch, Controller. Those on the installment plan will get credit on the amount due for the September and October bills.

Students who are undergraduate residents will find if they have 12 credits or more a decrease of about \$15; from \$241 to \$226. If 11 credits are carried the decrease is about \$11, from \$233.75 to \$222.75. For students with less than 11 credits, the decrease is about \$1 per credit from \$21.50 to \$20.50 per credit.

Students who are undergraduate, non-residents and carry 12 or more credits will have about a \$40 decrease, from \$744 to \$704. Those carrying 11 credits will have about an \$11 decrease from \$695.75 to \$684.75. Non-residents who carry less than 11 credits will also have about a one dollar decrease per credit, from \$63.50 to \$62.50 per credit.

Graduate resident students with 9 or more credits will have about a \$24 decrease, from \$270.50 to \$246.50. Graduate students with less than 9 credits will have about a \$2 decrease per credit, from \$31.20 to \$29.20 per credit.

Non-resident graduate students with 9 or more credits will have about a \$34 decrease, from \$870.50 to \$836.50. Non-residents with less than 9 credits will have about a \$2 decrease per credit, from \$97.20 to \$95.20 per credit.

## President's Convocation Held

The annual President's Convocation was held for incoming freshmen on Sunday August 29, 1971 at 11:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. in the Berg Gymnasium. Miss Gail Barnekow, a member of the freshmen orientation staff, welcomed the audience and introduced the platform guests: Mr. Leon Bell, Vice President for Business Affairs, Dr. David Coker, Vice President for Student Affairs, and Dr. Gordon Haferbecker, Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The first speaker of the day was Mr. Ray McMillion, this year's Student Senate President. Mr. McMillion emphasized the role that decision making has in the new student's life. The student has made the decision to attend WSU, he will make decisions every day he is here, and he will ultimately have to make the decision to be "part of the solution or part of the problem." Mr. McMillion felt Student Senate offers the student an avenue for his decision to become a part of the solution.

The second and final speaker was President Lee Sherman Dreyfus. After opening welcomes Dr. Dreyfus stated that the incoming student should look at the many aspects of a university community not only as statistics, but with more depth and insight. The faculty

should be seen as a group of fine people who have well prepared themselves to teach. The student body may have come from 72 counties and 23 countries but we should look at them as people and "most of the students are truly fine people."



Dreyfus

Dr. Dreyfus went on to state that again we shall look at this campus as a First Amendment Campus and that all points of view will be allowed to be expressed. We can never let the university become one sided, for that is not the definition of a university. The freshman may find himself in ideological conflict because of the many sides of truth, but that is the

nature of truth and hopefully the student can make the correct choice without the effect of having the university place a stamp on him.

Several aspects of student life were touched upon such as housing - "where you are housed is not all that important" the drug problem - "WSU is fortunate not to have been hit to any large extent," and extra curricular activities - "take advantage of the fine artists that are brought in."

Dr. Dreyfus concluded his remarks with the thought that the freshman is at an age where he instinctively opposes. It is the hope of the university that it can play a major role in adding to this opposition a sense of proposition.

## ATTENTION!

We have been informed by the local police of several near-accidents as a result of students riding their bicycles the wrong way on reserve street. This is a one-way street and we would urge you to please obey the signs.

# Interview of the Week

## Ray McMillion: Student Senate President

Ray McMillion, a senior from Crandon, Wisconsin, was elected president of the Student Senate last spring. He is a member of the Siasefi and Vets Club and served two years of active duty in the Army.

**POINTER:** What in your view are the major difficulties which resulted in the impotence of last year's Senate? How can these be overcome this year?

**McMILLION:** First of all the question is assuming that the Senate was completely impotent last year. There were a number of things that we did not get accomplished that we had intended to do, but I would not say the senate was impotent. The difficulties the Student Senate faced last year are pretty much the same this year, the difficulties have not changed. As far as overcoming these problems, that question is hard to answer. I do not want to sound like a super-optimist. Last year we had some senators that were really dedicated. We also had some deadwood. Encouraging the continued efforts of these dedicated people and trying to weed out as many of the useless, ego-tripping clods as possible will be a major effort towards the solution of many of our problems.

**POINTER:** In your estimation, what ought the role of the university be in our society and how do we measure up to that role?

**McMILLION:** The purpose of this university should determine the role it follows. The purpose can be found in the university catalogue. Read it. If it were not failing in some way, we would have no problems. By doing something about these problems, we are in a way measuring up to our part in the role of the university.

**POINTER:** What are the more important issues which you plan to deal with this year?

**McMILLION:** If it's a simple list you want, the University Book Store would be a major issue. Campus-community relationships, increasing student involvement in decision-making are some other important ones.

**POINTER:** In the past few years students have become increasingly concerned over the non-retention of faculty members whom they have considered to be very qualified teachers. What do you think that the student's role should be in the retention and hiring of faculty members? How might they exercise that role?

**McMILLION:** RAPTS has always been a 'faculty only' concern, with all decisions being made behind closed doors. We have never been included in these decisions so we are trying a new approach. Last year's 'impotent' senate reorganized its committees in two ways. First of all, all major committees will be made up of students — faculty. Secondly, the emphasis of the committees themselves has been changed to challenge a few of the sacred domains of university decision-making, including RAPTS. The question is, will it have any impact? We'll just have to wait and see.

**POINTER:** Do you envision any possible positive or negative change if the proposed merger of the two university systems becomes enacted?



**"The purpose of the university should determine the role it follows. The purpose can be found in the university catalogue. Read it."**

**McMILLION:** There are many positive changes that could take place and benefit the students of Wisconsin. First of all, it could put all degrees more on a par with that of the Univ. of Wisc. The merger could do much to equalize the salaries throughout the system, improve the master's system here, and in other schools in the WSU system, and eliminate unneeded executive boards, creating one to handle all the state's higher education. Merger would allow sports like football in the UW extensions, and allow direct control of problems by people locally oriented and aware of the university's particular problems.

**POINTER:** Could you explain briefly the operations and goals of the newly formed Student Foundation?

**McMILLION:** The Student Foundation was formed to offer services to students that would otherwise be unavailable thru normal channels. It is non-profit, and tax-exempt, owned by students and run by students. The first big service we can now offer the students here at W.S.U. is a free legal aid. We have contracted to pay half the salary of a lawyer and the political science department is paying the other half. This way she will teach one half the time and be available to students the other half. We are also working on discounts for foundation members in local business places. We have made some gains, but are not completely finished yet. Our goals are practically unlimited. All we can look for now is the complete cooperation of the student body, the university, and the community. The fee for membership in the foundation is two dollars, and can be reached in room 230 Main.

**POINTER:** How can students and the university community in general work constructively towards the creation of a decent world?

**McMILLION:** Before any constructive work can begin we first have to be working together, toward the same goals. Constructive work does not get done when the separate factions within the university community are pulling in opposite directions. That's as good a step as any toward the creation of a decent world.



**"Encouraging the continued efforts of these dedicated people and trying to weed out as many of the useless, ego-tripping clods as possible will be a major effort towards the solution of many of our problems."**



**"Constructive work does not get done when separate factions within the university are pulling in opposite directions."**

## Tenants Pleased With Village

Over the summer a new apartment complex was built on Michigan Ave. to help accommodate the students in Stevens Point.

The apartments, known as The Village, were built by a partnership based in Madison. This partnership consists of John Matthews, John Borman, and John Kashou, who also helped build similar projects in Platteville and Oshkosh.

The opening of The Village was not without problems. On Aug. 27, a couple of days before school started, there was a fire affecting two apartments. The fire began in the basement when a plumber was sweating a pipe and the insulation between the apartments caught on fire. The Fire Chief, Victor Soik, has refused to disclose the amount of damage, however, the manager, Mrs. Lynn Fanstill, said she expected the repair work done by Sept. 7.

All the units include two bedrooms, two baths, two large closets, a living room and dining room, and a small kitchen. The apartments are made to accommodate four people, and, though they need not be students, the majority of the tenants are enrolled.

The cost of living in the Village is \$650 per academic year, or approximately \$72 per month, and includes all utilities.

There were also some minor problems with some equipment in the apartments. Not all the lampshades were installed by the opening of school, some of the dishwashers and air conditioners weren't hooked up, and the laundry facilities in the basements of the buildings weren't finished. Most of these problems were remedied by the end of last week.

The residents of The Village are very pleased with the complex. Many were pleasantly surprised at the good system of soundproofing in the buildings, and were pleased with the amount of space in the apartments and the furniture selected.

## Wage - Price Freeze Affects Student Rent

Students who rent houses or apartments should be aware of how the wage-price freeze affects them and their landlords, according to Mary Lou Robinson, the student foundation attorney.

President Nixon's policy states that a landlord may not raise the rent until Nov. 12, even if he had previously scheduled an increase to take effect sometime before then. If he fails to follow this policy he may be fined up to \$5,000.

This policy means that even if you signed a lease which stated you would have to pay an increase this fall, you would not pay this increase as long as the date on which you could first occupy the building (the date for which you begin paying rent) was after Aug. 18.

If the date you could first occupy the building (the date for which you begin paying rent) was before August 18, the increase must be paid but no further increases can be made till Nov. 12.

If your house or apartment rent has to be lowered because of the freeze, it must be lowered to that of last spring for students who have not lived in the problems of non-compliance of the freeze, you may contact Miss Robinson through the

Student Foundation, building over the summer and paid an increased rent. To find out what the rent was last spring, a student can talk to the landlord or to the people who lived there last spring.

Students should be aware of hidden increases in rents. For example, if the landlord previously charges a certain amount per month and parking was free, he may not raise rent and justify it as a first time charge for parking.

The landlord must provide at least the facilities, including parking, that were available the previous semester without increases in cost to the tenant while the freeze is in effect.

The landlord may have made substantial improvements and an increase for this can be justified if an increase was agreed upon before Aug. 18.

Miss Robinson consulted James Babilitch, U.S. Attorney and received further interpretation of the freeze by the Milwaukee IRS office which is serving as the regional Office of Emergency Preparedness.

If you have general questions about the wage-price freeze and how it affects you, you may direct questions to the Milwaukee IRS office. Just call 1-800-452-9100 toll free. For questions of a local nature or

## 'New' Prosperity -- For Whom?

by Jack A. Smith

Editorial comment reprinted with permission of The Weekly Guardian, August 25, 1971

One of the best criteria for judging major political events such as President Nixon's announcement of a "new economic plan" last week is to ask, who benefits and who loses.

In its domestic implications, it is abundantly evident that big business will benefit and the working class—especially its black and poor components—which will lose from Nixon's paean to the "competitive spirit."

It is no accident that business leaders applauded the President's call to "blaze the trail toward the new prosperity" (the "old" prosperity presumably having terminated in a cul-de-sac known as the contradictions of capital.) Most labor leaders, including the traditionally reactionary, evidenced an outrage usually reserved for insurgents within their own fiefdoms.

In its international implications, the NEP (with apologies to Lenin) is a veritable H-bomb dropped upon competing capitalist economies by a wounded U.S. imperialism. Competition, hell—this is economic war!

Though phrased in ringing New Deal rhetoric—understandable since the nation is gripped in its worst economic crisis since the Depression—Nixon's "ourbest-days-lie-ahead" proposal is a relatively conservative approach to the inflation-unemployment syndrome which has caused extreme hardship to scores of millions of American workers, especially in the last years of the Indochina war.

### Political gain

In national political terms, the Nixon administration has undoubtedly gained advantage by neutralizing the Democratic party's foremost campaign issue. Congress is expected to pass the President's legislative proposals without difficulty when it reconvenes in September. The majority of Democrats can do no less than rubber-stamp the White House plan since it was lifted from the Democrats to begin with.

The administration had little choice but to meet the economic issue head-on. With over 5 million workers unemployed, over 25 million people living in government recognized poverty and inflation nearing 6 percent annually, it could have been electoral suicide to not only continue beating but riding the dead horse of "unrestricted free enterprise."

The politicians and the news media, in the days following the President's 20-minute televised address August 15, marveled at the administration's "flexibility," especially since the White House elaborately defended its past economic notions but weeks before. Once the gilt is removed from the lily, however, Nixonian "flexibility" quickly transforms into opportunism. The NEP's primary purpose is to mute political opposition while continuing to serve—and vastly enrich—the capitalist class at the expense of the working class.

Let us briefly examine Nixon's program. "Prosperity without war," intoned the President, implying that the economic crisis is an inevitable result of pulling out of Indochina, "requires action on three fronts. We must create more and better jobs; we must stop the rise in the cost of living; we must protect the dollar from the attacks of international money speculators." Here are Nixon's solutions:

### "Job Development Act"

#### (1) Unemployment

To stem the tide of increasing joblessness, the President proposed Congressional enactment of the Job Development Act of 1971. This act would provide business with a one-year, 10 percent tax credit effective Aug. 15 as an incentive to invest in new machinery and equipment, theoretically creating jobs. After the first year, the credit would be reduced to 5 percent. The Job Development Act is nothing less than a giveaway to the major corporations. It will amount to a \$3.5 billion windfall to the capitalist class this year, following shortly after the Treasury Department granted a nearly \$4 billion a year tax reduction for 10 years (almost \$40 billion all told) to Corporations for depreciation of plants and equipment. The President did not estimate how many new jobs would result from the tax credit scheme. In the long run jobs may actually be lost due to the increased productivity of the new machinery.

Next, Nixon advocated elimination of the 7 per cent excise tax on new automobiles which, together with a 90-day freeze on prices (to be discussed later), will certainly stimulate car-buying, increase employment largely in the city of Detroit and give a shot in the arm to the nation's largest industry (not to mention vastly increasing profits on high volume). In addition, the President proposed that extra \$50 income tax deductions for each dependent, scheduled to take effect Jan. 1 1973, be moved up one year.

To pay for the loss of revenue for these cuts (much of which will go into investors' pockets), Nixon ordered a postponement of Federal pay raised and a 5 per cent cut in governmental workers, a 10 percent cut in foreign (nonmilitary) aid and a \$4.7 billion cut in federal spending—all of which will come from health, education and welfare programs. Further, the White House shelved its revenue sharing program for three months and welfare reform proposals for one year. While neither of these programs was adequate to solve the national crisis in the cities and welfare systems, both contained at least a few advantages for the poor.

Conspicuously not included in any of these measures was a reduction in the military budget. A few days earlier, in fact, the

## Senate Elections to be Held

Elections for all Student Senate seats will be held September 22, 1971. Petitions for candidates are available at Residence Hall desks and the Student Senate office, 2nd floor University Center. Petitions must be returned to the Senate office by 5 pm, September 15, 1971 for the nominee's name to appear on the ballot.



## University Theatre Schedule Announced

A musical, French farce, Shakespearean tragedy and classical romantic drama will be staged between October and April in WSU-SP's 51st annual theatre season.

Dr. Sheldon Faulkner, chairman of the drama department, said a change this year will be an extension by one day of the time period each production will be performed. Previously, plays ran six consecutive evenings—now they will be scheduled for a full week.

On the calendar for the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre of the Fine Arts Center are:

**Man of LaMancha**, a musical

by Dale Wasserman with music by Mitch Leigh and lyrics by Joe Darion. Dr. Faulkner will direct it from Oct. 3 to 9.

**A Flea in Her Ear**, George Feydeau's farce featuring eccentric and bizarre characters, is scheduled for Nov. 14 through 20 under the direction of Dr. Anthony B. Schmitt.

**King John**, the Shakespeare tragedy, will go on stage Feb. 13 to 19 with Mrs. Alice Peet Faust as the director.

Rounding out the season is **Cyrano de Bergerac**, the romantic drama by Edmond Rostand set for April 13 to 19 with Robert Baruch in the director's role. The play originally had been on last season's calendar but was cancelled because of technical problems caused by incompletion of the new drama theatre at the time.

A special attraction will be a joint venture by the departments of music and drama in the annual opera presentation. Dr. Ronald Combs, who is in charge of that production, has selected Giani Schicchi and **Il Tabarro**. The **Cloak**, two short pieces written by Puccini. **Il Tabarro** is a melodrama about life on the barges in Paris during the Turn of the Century and Giani Schicchi is a comedy based on life in Florence in 1299. That show will run six evenings, March 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21.

Faulkner said all tryouts in University theatre major productions are open to the public as well as the students and faculty.

He also announced formation of a new Studio Theatre Series that will include original ballet, operatic selections, one-act dramas, full length plays, and the like. Many of them will be experimental in nature "which will not take away from the professionalism in any way." Some of these productions will be student directed, designed, lighted, and run. Admission policy has been set that any season ticket patron will be admitted at no extra charge to this series if they follow instructions to be mailed soon. An admission fee will be charged to non-season ticket holders.

The series will be staged in the experimental theatre located immediately west of the main theatre.

## Summer News In Brief

Dreyfus Named to ROTC Post  
THE POINTER July 2, 1971

President Lee S. Dreyfus has been named chairman of the Army Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs by Secretary of the Army, Stanley Resou. Dreyfus was originally appointed to the committee in 1969. The committee is an arm of the Pentagon and meets several times annually to discuss problems in ROTC.

POINTER Criticizes

The POINTER published an Editorial feature, criticizing the lack of scholarship among the full professors at WSU-SP. Replies, defending the faculty, were submitted by Merl Farmer of the Department of Economics and Robert Zieger of the history department and printed in the July 16 issue of the POINTER. The POINTER responded in the following issue.

The POINTER -July 16, 1971  
LRC Shuffle

Cuts in the stat's academic budget has caused a shuffle in the administration of the Albertson Learning Resources Center; as a result the LRC, no longer has the services of a full-time dean. Fredrich Kremple, who supervised the switch-over from the old library to the new LRC, has vacated the dean's post to return to full-time teaching in the Department of History. He will be succeeded by Burdette Eagon, Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs and three other men, who will jointly administer the Albertson Center.

THE POINTER-July 23, 1971  
Johnson Drops AMA

Dr. Donald Johnson head of health service here, severed relations with the AMA this summer. This move was in favor of a less expensive, more beneficial affiliation with the American College Health Association. Due to the switch, Dr. Johnson was barred from membership in the State Medical Society.

LRC Material Available

The University Learning Resources Center announced that all its facilities are open to the public for use. In addition to the book collections, the Instructional Materials Center offers use of films, records and other media to students and public alike.

THE POINTER-July 30, 1971  
Coker Appointed

Dr. David L. Coker, formerly director of the counseling center on campus, was named the new Vice-President for Student Affairs on July 24. Selected over 50 applicants, Coker fills the post vacated by Dr. William Stielstra, who retired to full-time teaching in the Department of History.

Dreyfus Plan Rejected

A plan proposed by WSU-SP President Lee S. Dreyfus to establish a WSU-SP branch campus in Asia was scrapped by the Vice-President's Council. The rationale was that, since WSU-SP already has a London branch, the other state universities should have a chance to develop similar programs. Dreyfus managed to salvage a proposal for a WSU-SP branch in Munich, Germany; that campus received its first enrollment this fall. Another Dreyfus proposal to create a "floating university" from a decommissioned aircraft carrier was rejected by Secretary of the Navy Chaffee for cost reasons.

## Address Mail Properly

...At the beginning of each fall session the Campus Mailroom receives a considerable amount of student mail lacking the complete address.

If, for example, a letter is addressed, John Doe, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point a considerable delay can be expected because a search of records must be made to determine who John Doe is (student, staff, or faculty) and where he lives.

The proper student address for a student living on campus must include the name of the dorm and the student's room number.

If each student would indicate to those with whom he corresponds the importance of the complete address, mail deliveries will be expedited.

## GRE Test Dates Announced

Educational Testing Service has announced that undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for the GRE is October 23, 1971. Scores from this administration will be reported to the graduate schools around December 1. Students planning to register for the October test date are advised that applications received by ETS after October 5 will incur a \$3.50 late registration fee. After October 8, there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date can be processed.

The other five test dates are December 11, 1971, January 15, February 26, April 22, and June 17, 1972. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates. Choice of test dates should be determined by the requirements of graduate schools or fellowships to which one is applying. Scores are usually reported to graduate schools five weeks after a test date.

The Graduate Record Examinations include an Aptitude Test of general scholastic ability and Advanced Tests measuring achievement in 19 major fields of study. Full details and registration forms for the GRE are contained in the 1971-72 GRE Information Bulletin. The Bulletin also contains forms and instructions for requesting transcript service on GRE scores already on file with ETS. This booklet is available on most campuses or may be ordered from: Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540; Educational Testing Service, 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California 94704; Educational Testing Service, 960 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

## Prison Drama to be Staged



Prison Drama at WSU-SP auditorium "THE CAGE" an explosive prison drama written, directed and acted by a company of ex-convicts will be presented by University Activities Board at 8:00 o'clock, on Tuesday, September 14, 1971. The eighty minute performance is followed by a dramatic confrontation in which the actors engage the audience on topics ranging from "Why I went to Prison" to "What you can do to keep the next men from going...."

"THE CAGE" was written by rick Cluchey while he was serving a life sentence without possibility of parole for robbery-kidnapping. The drama is allegorical. It vividly depicts aspects of prison life not usually dramatized—the importance of "reference groups" and the "dozens game." Bizarre prison humor; the intricacies of prison homosexuality and related violence; the role of religion behind bars; the effect of rigid institutionalization upon both inmates and guards; and the inevitable development of first offenders into hardened criminals through their treatment in many of our correctional institutions.





# The Interior Papers

Reprinted from "Conservation News"

The President's Council on Environmental Quality established two simple guidelines to implement the National Environmental Policy Act mandate for environmental impact statements on any federal activity that pretends to have a significant effect on the environment: 1) the agency would prepare a draft environmental-impact statement, circulate it to other pertinent agencies, and based upon their comments would prepare 2) a final environmental impact statement.

Because many of the comments received were critical of proposed actions, some agencies balked at letting the public see the draft impact statements and comments. The public balked at having this information withheld.

As a result of the ensuing hassle, CEQ last January announced that all draft environmental impact statements and comments would be made available to the public.

The Interior Department devised what it believes to be an ingenious way to get around the intent of that requirement. It invented a "preliminary draft" environmental impact statement.

The Interior agency proposing to take action will prepare a "preliminary draft" environmental statement to circulate to pertinent governmental agencies within and without the Department for comment. The public is flatly denied access to the "preliminary draft" and ALL comments.

Based upon the comments on this "preliminary draft," the involved Interior agency then prepares what the Department calls a "final draft" which is again circulated to concerned agencies within and without Interior. This time around, the public will be allowed to see the comments made by agencies outside Interior, but is still not allowed to see comments made by other Interior agencies.

Based upon these comments, Interior then issues the final environmental impact statement, and attaches only the second-round comments by non-Interior agencies.

All comments by agencies within the Department of Interior are culled and sanitized

for public consumption in a "Departmental" environmental statement.

Interior is on the verge of adopting these procedures as official policy. On June 30, 1971, it circulated for comment, "Review of draft revised procedures for preparing environmental statements" (available upon request from Bruce Blanchard, Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, Office of the Secretary, Interior).

In these proposed procedures, Interior not only intends to withhold from the public all "preliminary drafts" and comments of all independent government agencies within the Department, but also proposes an open-ended loophole to entirely dispense with the required environmental impact statements in some undefined "special situations".

Subsequent to the Federation's objections to the "draft procedures," Interior is

reportedly wavering in its determination to promulgate the loop-hole provision. However, it is determined to adopt as formal policy the concept that the American public has no right to see any "preliminary draft" environmental impact statements, or, the comments of any Interior Department agency made on the activities of another Interior agency.

Here's how this works in practice:

The Bureau of Reclamation prepared one of Interior's ingenious "preliminary draft" environmental statements for the Navajo power plant located in the Four Corners area of the Southwest. The "preliminary draft" was circulated to all pertinent agencies for comment.

Because this plant portends to drastically affect one or more National Parks and Monuments, the National Wildlife Federation cont. on page 7

## COPS Building Functional

"I think it is going to be a functional building," smiled Dr. Arthur Fritschel, Dean of the College of Professional Studies commenting on the new Professional Studies building.

The building consists of five floors accommodating 153 office stations, 30 General purpose classrooms, various laboratories and a large lecture room with a capacity of 125 persons. The large room is available to campus groups by appointment arranged by the Dean's office. The air-conditioned building was completed on contract date, August 4, at a cost in excess of \$2 million, about \$600,000 more than the adjacent Classroom Center it outwardly resembles.

The rooms are arranged in an inner-outer core design with aspects such as 10 individual speech therapy rooms and a cafeteria which is part of the Home Economics laboratory.

The College of Professional Studies was created July 1, 1970 and consists of three schools, Home Economics, Communicative Disorders, and the School of Education. The School of Education has five departments, University laboratories, student teaching, ROTC, medical technology and chemical technology. Besides housing these, the Professional Studies building also contains the offices of the History Department.



OCTOBER 9TH



PERFORMANCES 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.  
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# 'New' Prosperity

## Continued

Defense Department estimated that it required \$3 billion more for the military, boosting war spending to \$80 billion a year.

### (2) Inflation

"The second indispensable element of the new prosperity," the President said, "is to stop the rise in the cost of living." He then indulged in an act of sleight-of-hand near comparable to the ascension of Jesus to His reward. "I am today ordering a freeze on all prices and wages throughout the United States for a period of 90 days. In addition, I call upon corporations to extend the wage-price freeze to all dividends."

### One-sided freeze

Big business went wild with joy—and well it might, for the wage-price action (a) froze wages at a period when prices, comparatively, were far and away in the lead, most especially for workers whose paychecks haven't caught up with last year's inflation much less this year's and for lower-paid workers, people on fixed incomes and welfare recipients; (b) did not provide a practical control mechanism, permitting business to sneak in price hikes while it is in a position to very strictly supervise wages; (c) left the freezing of interest rates to the voluntary discretion of lending companies; (d) "called upon" but did not order corporations to freeze dividends at the present level (even if it did, big companies would merely save up the extra profits until the freeze ended); (e) cancelled for 90 days any wage hikes negotiated but not yet implemented (f) knocked the props from under workers whose contracts are in negotiation or which will be during the freeze (such as the mineworkers, longshore workers, various teachers' locals); (g) eliminates cost-of-living increases in the contracts of millions of workers during the freeze even if—as expected—prices continue to rise in some areas and (h) contained no provision for controlling profits (a matter that will be taken care of by the price freeze, according to Treasury Secretary Connally). Et cetera.

The President made a large point of the temporary nature of the wage-price freeze, using this as the reason he did not establish a price-control apparatus. There is no certainty that Nixon may not extend the freeze, of course, leaving the possibility of an enormous future loop-hole for business.

### War on dollar?

#### (3) Stability of the dollar.

"In the past seven years," Nixon confided, "there's been an average of one international monetary crisis every year... The gainers are the international money speculators. Because they thrive on crisis, they help create them. In recent weeks, the speculators have been waging an all-out war on the American dollar."

Despite the President's attempt to "lay to rest the bugaboo of what is called 'devaluation', the decision to suspend gold payments and the surtax on dutiable imports is a disguised devaluation of the Almighty Dollar—recognition of the unstable position of the currency in international trade and of the growth of economic rivals to Wall Street's supremacy in the capitalist world, especially Japan and West Germany.

The decision came about because so much U.S. treasure was sent abroad to finance deficits in the balance of payments partially caused by extraordinarily high American investments abroad and the staggering economic costs of imperialist wars, maintaining puppet governments and the like. U.S. imperialism has accumulated great debts throughout the world and is attempting to satisfy them at the expense of its rivals, if that is possible.

### Imperialism in trouble

Politically, the monetary move is of great consequence. It may be the beginning of the era when U.S. imperialism is no longer totally free to dispose of its military and economic might throughout the world without restraint. For the first time since the end of World War II in 1945, American imperialism is being forced to conserve some of its resources, not only due to the growth of socialist economies but foreign capitalist economies as well. For instance, when Washington tries to encourage "Asian to fight Asian" it evidently means with economic resources as well as human.

AFL-CIO president George Meany, who often finds himself to the political right of Saigon's Gen. Ky, blasted the President's "new" prosperity scheme. "We don't think the President's action meets the test of the times," he said. "Now that he has a long last moved, it is deplorable that his actions are so patently discriminating as far as the American worker is concerned. In the absence of effective machinery to insure enforcement on the price front or equity to workers on the wage front, the entire burden is likely to fall on the workers." Meany, who has long advocated wage-price controls, stated that "we are opposed to any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' incomes."

### Business is ready and eager:

Speaking for the United Electrical Workers in New York, spokesman Albery J. Fitzgerald told this newspaper Aug. 17: "The only thing that is clear about President Nixon's announcement is that while no machinery for the enforcement of a freeze on prices has been provided, there already exists a gigantic organization ready and eager to enforce the wage freeze. The entire corporate structure of the nation has been immediately mobilized to this end. Every employer in the country will be an enthusiastic volunteer. The business community, which has always shuddered at the least suggestion of government control, has greeted this edict with joy. Why shouldn't employers rejoice? They have not only been appointed enforcers of a wage freeze without any proposal for a lid on profits, but the President is also asking Congress for legislation that would give the corporation another \$3.5 billion profit

bonanza in addition to the billion-year gift for tax deductions for rapid amortization. Employers have already fallen to their task if enforcement with relish, announcing that they shall deny their workers the modest wage increases and adjustments due in their present contracts... Working people cannot endure a plan that puts the entire burden of the war and corporate profiteering on their shoulders.

### United struggle against NEP

"The labor movement and the millions of its numbers has absolutely no choice but to mount a united struggle to defeat this monstrous attack which the President and the corporations have unleashed on them. No company should be permitted to play the role of innocent bystander who is simply 'patriotically' carrying out the policies of the government."

Tony Boyle, president of the United Mine Workers, flatly rejected the wage freeze. Now in the process of negotiating a three-year contract for 80,000 miners, Boyle said Aug. 16 that "we intend to negotiate on the basis of no wage freeze. We intend to make up for the past inflation and to win our full equity in our industry and the national economy."

The remarks of Meany, Fitzgerald and Boyle were echoed in one form or another by dozens of labor leaders and important unions around the country. The Nixon administration is either going to have a rebellion on its hands from organized labor or will have to make sufficient concessions to key unions and labor leadership to deflect the tide of dissent.

The role of the Democratic party can be instrumental in this area. Once the party recovers from the blow, it could side with labor and help to hold union leadership in line against presidential pressure. At this point, the great majority of Democrats find themselves supporting the NEP. One of the first important Democrats to fight back was South Dakota's Sen. George McGovern, who called the plan "economic madness." Sens. Henry Jackson (Wash.) and Fred Harris (Okla.) were also critical, among others. Black Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) maintained that the NEP was "punitive on black people."

As far as the masses of people are concerned, it is not possible yet to tell just which way the wind is blowing. Without question, the great majority welcome steps taken to halt inflation. Democrats as well as Republicans—at the moment appear to agree that NEP is the answer, or at least that's what the political leadership tells the people. The communications media, in the main, is uncritical of NEP. When the news gets out, however—either through a major battle conducted by labor or a Democratic attempt to recoup by launching an attack on the one-sided nature of the new plan—there could be a big about face in public opinion.

What is needed now, it seems, is a massive campaign against the NEP, joining labor with movements of the poor, blacks, older people on fixed incomes—all those who stand to lose in the era of "new" prosperity. The left, antiwar and other progressive movements could play an important role in developing such a campaign and seeing to it that the struggle does not devolve into a "Vote Democrat" fiasco next year.

## — SHINDIG —

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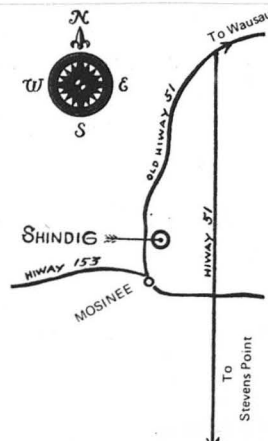
COMING ATTRACTIONS:

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★ BOWERY BOYS

★ BLACK SOCIETY

★ NEW COLONY SIX



## Poetry Corner

### A Peddler

In this pipe I have found  
Depth of feeling -- things profound,  
And thru this smoke I now see  
A place in kinship with humanity,  
Synthetic hoses and blazing grass  
Elevate my vision from the crass;  
To some but a pipe -- to me a light  
Whose soothing brilliance sets all right:  
Come share my pipe -- most prized of wares,  
I peddle only happiness while purchasing cares.

### Alone I've Never Been

Alone I've never been, though friend I've  
never found.  
Companioned from within, in friendships I abound:  
Sights, sounds, scents, touches, and tastes  
All comingled with thoughts and eagerly embraced.  
I urge you at once, set about to find  
These friends and many others within your  
own mind.

Dick Keegan

## Beware: Simple Contests

"When you come across a contest offering an expensive item as a grand prize, with a contest puzzle so simple anyone can solve it, don't count on winning."

So says Atty. Dan Milan, director of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's bureau of consumer protection.

Milan reports that some out-of-state concerns have been promoting such contests.

A good example is a contest requiring you to match the names of famous persons with their pictures, or unscrambling a list of words connected with sewing such as "button" or "zipper." Promoters know that a simple contest will attract more participants.

Contest promoters eventually pick a grand prize winner, but all other contestants -- whether they have the correct solution or not -- usually end up in second place. These winners usually receive a discount certificate, good only if an additional amount is paid toward the purchase of an item.

The gimmick is that the discount certificate may be worthless, because the item is usually worth only the ad-

ditional amount which must be paid.

Milan's advice: "Be careful when entering a simple contest -- you may wind up a second loser instead of a first place winner."

## Exercise Your Right: Voter Registration

Anyone over the age of 21 may go to the City Clerk's Office in the County-City Building to register to vote.

You must present either a Wisconsin I.D. or a birth certificate to prove your age. You must show 6 months residence in the state of Wisconsin; a driver's license is sufficient to do this. You may be asked whether you filed a Wisconsin income tax for last year. Even if you did not, you are still eligible by proving your 6 months residence.

You must also show you have been in the city of Stevens Point for 10 days.

A person may not be registered at this time in another jurisdiction if you intend to vote here. If you are registered in another jurisdiction you should return to that jurisdiction to vote.

Those persons who are 18 have been requested by the county clerk not to register until

guidelines have been determined in this matter.

## UAB Positions Open

The University Activities Board has added two new offices for its activities this year. The first is a video position designed for the care of the technical video equipment and to help devise programs for it such as groove-tube and our own-campus-news set-up. The other new position is for Art exhibits and Arts and Crafts. This person would order art exhibits for the University and organize personnel and provide supplies. In addition to these new positions, chairmen for Pop Films, Properties, and Games committees are also needed. Pop Films includes ordering all the Hollywood films and arranging for a room for the presentations; Properties Chairman takes care of the U.A.B. office property and provides properites for group activities; Games Committee organizes all tournaments and competitions from ping pong to chess to golf. These five positions are open. If you are interested please fill out a short application found on the door of the U.A.B. office on the 2nd floor of the University Center. Interviews will be held very soon. If you have any questions just call the U.A.B. office.

cont. from page 5

and others repeatedly tried to get copies of the National Park Service's comments in order to make an intelligent analysis of the issue.

The Bureau of Reclamation has flatly refused to provide some, insisting that as an Interior Department agency, what the National Park Service has to say about the Navajo plant is not public information. That the public will see only what the Bureau of Reclamation chooses to release and incorporate into an over-all Department of the Interior environmental statement sanitized by Interior chiefs for public consumption.

This effectively thwarts citizens' intelligent participation in the decision making process, and we believe violates both the intent and letter of the law.

The implications of pervasive governmental secrecy become even more serious as the public faces the prospect of a giant Department of Natural Resources encompassing virtually every natural resource agency in the Federal Government.

Ironically, the President has directed all federal agencies to "develop procedures to ensure the fullest practicable provision to timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of interested parties."

And in his message to Congress on his 1971 environmental programs, the President declared:

"We must also recognize that the technological, regulatory and economic measures we adopt to solve our environmental problems cannot succeed unless we enlist the active participation of the American people. Far beyond any legislative or administrative programs that may be suggested, the direct involvement of our citizens will be the critical test of whether we can indeed have the kind of environment we want for ourselves and for our children...The building of a better environment will require in the long term a citizenry that is both deeply concerned and fully informed."

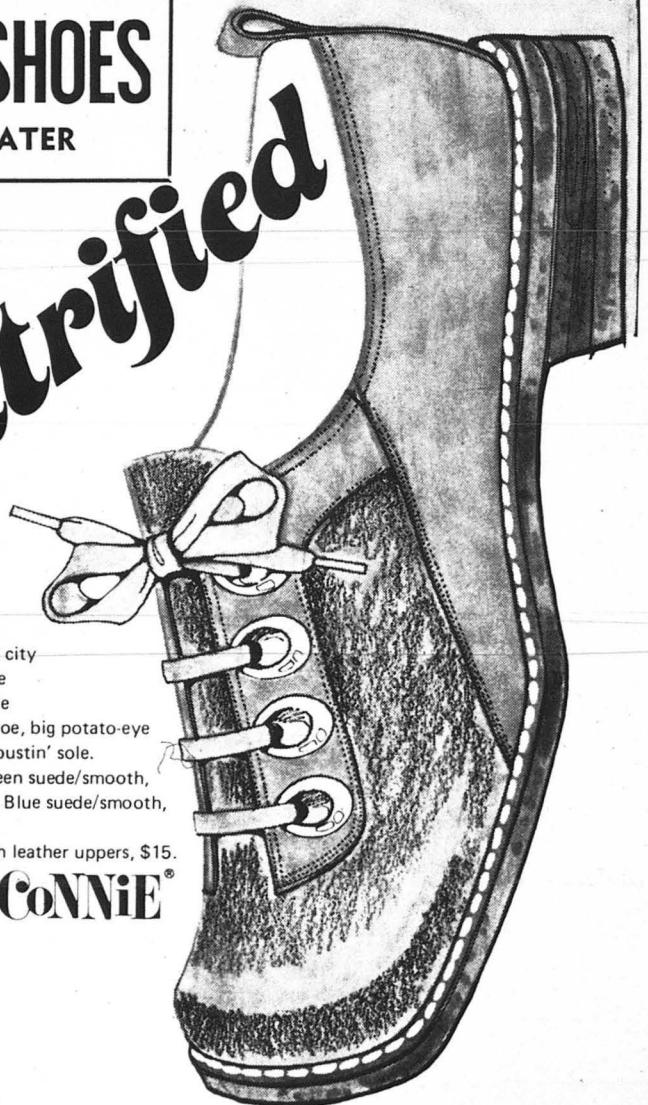
## SHIPPY SHOES

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When you're ready to put city ways aside, here's the shoe to do it in ... a moc-soft tie with a countrified bump toe, big potato-eye eyelets and a slappy, sod-bustin' sole. In Red suede/smooth, Green suede/smooth, Dusty Tan suede/smooth, Blue suede/smooth, Tan suede/smooth and Dark Brown suede/smooth leather uppers, \$15.

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## Letters

### Café Olé

Dear Sir,

This letter is an attempt to compliment the University Administration on doing something right, for a change. I have three classes in the new College of Professional Studies Building, in a period of five hours. The two free hours I expected to spend sitting on cold stone benches in a cold lobby, drinking machine coffee, instead, there is a comfortable lounge, with a snack bar serving lunches of roast beef (and other delights) with comfortable chairs and carpeting. This represents a considerable improvement. Further, I understand that this operation is being used as a lab for the Home Economics Department. Presenting a good example of educational opportunity with a

clear recognition of human need. If only more programs of this University were as functional. I heartily applaud this innovation, and suggest recognition of some kind for the originator, pray that more such thinking come from our Administration.

With sincere  
Congratulations,

Steven L. Newton  
Junior

Steiner Hall  
Editor's Note:

We fully agree with your comments, Mr. Newton, and are glad to see that students are enjoying this fine service. Furthermore, it is good that the atmosphere of the coffee shop is not disturbed by the blaring of a juke box. Our compliments to Home Ec.!

### Staff Box

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### Beware:

### Big Brother is Watching

For those of you who have experienced what is known as the 'itchy-finger syndrome', beware. If your pocketbook is empty, make sure your hands are too. Petty thievery in Stevens Point is not as petty as it sounds. 'Ripping-off' a fifteen cent candy bar could cost you as much as one-hundred dollars in the local courts. Area shop owners are already much too leery of invading University students. They have not only trained their eyes, but also their cameras to watch your every move. Things are already too expensive without wasting your time and money on court proceedings and extravagant fines. If you are absolutely poverty-stricken remember, you can always go to the Health Center for two free aspirin (a universal cure for all ailments). Be wise. Big Brother is watching you.



## The Student Press

### Canons of Journalism

(Based upon the National Editorial Association Code of Ethics as adapted for campus publications. May, 1971)

Newspapers are public service institutions deriving their power and usefulness from their readers, and their staffs must be devoted to the best interest of those readers, providing information and comment serving the range of interests represented in their readerships.

Staffs must be aware of and responsive to the laws, regulations, and codes of ethics and morality of society, including the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and governances of particular states and campuses.

Staffs must have no doubt about distinctions between editorializing and reporting. Readers must be clearly apprised when newspapers present their own opinions as opposed to reporting of the facts of issues. Truth and fairness concerning all points of view are the fundamental standards in news, editorials, advertisements, and circulation. All reasonable efforts must be expended in the realization of these objectives in principle and in practice. With the rights of free speech which the press enjoys goes the responsibility to report all sides of issues truthfully and fairly.

Only newspapers that strive to maintain the highest ideals of truth, fairness, justice, honesty, and decency in all departments deserve the support of the people, and staffs and are pledged to maintain these standards as best they can.

The above Canons of Journalism will serve the editorial staff of the Pointer in the coming year, as the basic principles underlying our editorial policies. In order that these statements do not remain as mere abstractions, the editorial staff must lend interpretation to them and objectify these principles through critical publication. The "highest ideals of truth, fairness, justice, honesty, and decency" as rhetorical terms have little, if any, worth but rather derive their meaning from the concrete realities of a corporate world. Throughout the following issues of the POINTER, we will concern ourselves with these realities, not with personalism, hearsay, or relativist speculation.

As a publication performing a "public service," we are determined to scrutinize the institutional structure, in which our readership stands and from which that readership derives its values. One of our fundamental assumptions is that in an academic community the "range of interests" ought to encompass all the complex relationships of the objective world. This precludes any editorial position

grounded in the narrow pluralism, which in the foundation.

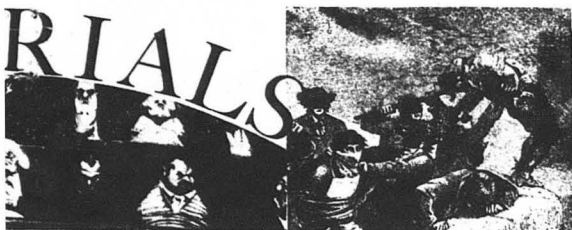
Regarding the "laws of ethics and morality of society," will be attained by purpose. In hand, we fully intend to stipulate precepts to a critical examination they have failed to provide an ordered world. From this process we find laws that favor of a ruling business of human dignity. Lookit see an ethical system of sexuality than with the "laws" do not provide of no relation to human "responsive" to these rules that we shall not know in order that we may best shall not serve or perpetuate moral principles.

We have learned the editorializing and reporting drawbacks of "biased" furthermore, we know that concerning all points of maintaining a good news comment, we will not continue assuming that every As we see it, indepth analysis complemented by separate provide the strongest approach student newspaper promulgations not-withstand every possible opportunity publish their views.

From this interpretation strive to create a decent keeping with the Canons of further clarify our editorial following guidelines:

1. It is the position of university does not exist in rest of the world and that must deal with the local international news, which university. Only in this newspaper serve

2. The POINTER will be



## As it Ought to be

the exception of exam and vacation periods and will print official university announcements and campus organization news, if such material is properly submitted by the set deadline.

3. Due to time limitations, all criticism of this publication will be considered only if submitted in writing. Furthermore, Letters to the Editor will be accepted only if typed and signed with name, address, and telephone number; pseudonyms are not acceptable. Names will be withheld upon request and we will make every effort to insure anonymity in such cases.

4. The editors reserve the right to edit all copy and to refuse any material which may be obscene, libelous, or otherwise offensive. In view of time and space requirements, the editors reserve the right to set priorities on all material intended for publication.

5. The POINTER welcomes persons interested in serious newspaper work. The editors reserve the right to make assignments, in keeping with the needs of the paper and the particular person's capabilities. As stated, we will print material from the university community, including essays, book reviews, recipes, creative writings, cartoons, graphics and so forth.

It has, perhaps, been the mistake of this newspaper in the past to act on assumptions that have been unclear to members of our readership. As a result, there has been considerable confusion, regarding our position on the role of the student press in the university.

In viewing the university as an institution we see that it has failed to be what it ought to be: an institution striving to develop critical scholarship toward the solution of devastating cultural problems for the creation of a decent life. Instead we see an institution that actively promotes business morality and pays a premium to dispense liberalism in a world requiring radical answers. At WSU-SP, in particular, we see an institution capable of academic prostitution with the Department of Defense yet unable to provide the dynamic intellectual life essential to replace the beer halls, drugs, and superfluous "college fun." As we have argued in the past, the university is not producing many inquisitive students, certainly no scholars, and this is its great tragedy.

In this context, the role of the student press cannot primarily be one of recording innocuous campus capers and exalting personalism over truly objective news coverage. As we see it, a student newspaper should have as its first goal the critical and responsible evaluation of the institutional framework of the university. That, if anything, constitutes "objective campus news."

## ..... I.F. Stone .....

I.F. STONE'S BI-WEEKLY  
Vol. XIX, No. 13, June 28, 1971

### Just A Pentagon "Suggestion"

At least one plan was suggested to immobilize the North the secret documents disclosed. John McNaughton, then an Assistant Secretary of Defense, said North Vietnam's intricate lock and dam system was particularly sensitive. Destroying it, flooding rice fields and raising the specter of national famine, if correctly handled, could "offer promise," McNaughton suggested. The documents quoted his memo as saying: "It should be studied. Such destruction does not kill or drown people. By shallow-flooding the rice, it leads after time to widespread starvation of more than a million (?) unless food is provided." This, the memo added, the U.S. could offer to do "at the conference table."

—AP in Baltimore Sun July 3 based on the documents released by Senator Gravel. The memo seems to have been early in 1965. In our issue of July 12, 1965, "Will We Do In Vietnam What The Nazis Did In Holland?" we warned against just such bombings and noted that destruction of the Dutch dikes was one of the war crimes for which the Nazi occupation chief was ordered hung at Nuremberg. The article may be found reprinted in my book "In A Time of Torment" (Random House and Vintage, 1967).

### Danger Now Threatening

#### Freedom of the Press

In cases at the bar, for the first time in the history of this country, various formulations have been proposed for an exception applying broadly to national security matters. Judge Gurfein would allow an exception for "information or documents absolutely vital to current national security." The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit approved censorship of items which "pose such grave and immediate danger to the security of the United States as to warrant their publication being enjoined."

The Government's proposal would permit an injunction against the publication of any classified material unless the publisher could show that the classification was arbitrary and capricious. If this court sanctions such a rule the press Government will be in a position to leak any classified information that serves its own purposes and shut off countervailing information.

The formulations of Judge Gurfein and the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, although most stringent on their face, would be almost equally destructive of a free press in America. We do not make this statement lightly. Under any of these formulations the Executive can hold up publication simply by alleging that a serious breach of national security would occur. The court would then issue a restraining order, allow the Government to present its case, and then decide whether there was sufficient danger to warrant issuance of an injunction against publication. This process in itself is a system of prior restraint.

Moreover, most of the proceeding—certainly the critical parts—would take place in camera. Both the New York Times and the Washington Post cases followed this procedure, on the ground that otherwise the injury to national security would occur in the course of the hearing. Only the defendants and their counsel were permitted to attend the in camera session. More than that, no one was allowed to be present unless he was first given security clearance by the Government. Hence the plaintiff in the case was able to dictate what individual defendants, and what counsel, were entitled to participate in determination of the issue. Such procedure can hardly be recommended in a democratic society.

—Brief of twenty-seven members of Congress, as amici curiae, filed by Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex) and Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School, in the Supreme Court. (abr.)

### Bi-Weekly Mart

—to subscribe or to send a gift subscription, send \$5 with your address and zip code to the address below.

—To get Stone's new collection, "Polemics and Prophecies: 1967-70" (Random House: \$10) at the special \$8.95 price postpaid for Bi-Weekly readers, send check or money order to the address below.

—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 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.

I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly  
4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008  
4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

## Book Review

### A True Love Story

Keep the River on Your Right; by Tobias Schneebaum. Grove Press. 184 pp. \$1.25

DAN HOULIHAN

Mr. Houlihan is a member of the Department of Communications and the advisor to the Pointer.

"... Does this path have a heart? All paths are the same: they lead nowhere. They are paths going through the busy, on into the busy. In my own life I could say I have traversed long, long paths, but I am not anywhere.... Does the path have a heart? If it does, the path is good; if it doesn't, it is of no use. Both paths lead nowhere; but one has a heart, the other doesn't. One makes for a joyful journey; as long as you follow it, you are one with it. The other will make you curse your life. One makes you strong; the other weakens you."

Don Juan  
Quoted in

The Teachings of Don Juan  
By Carlos Castaneda

In 1955 Tobias Schneebaum studied painting in Peru under a Fulbright Fellowship. He wrote *Keep the River on Your Right*, a true love story and a true story of his own becoming years after traveling through the Peruvian jungles and living with the Akarama—cannibals. But cannibals is too shallow a description for the Akaramas who were primitive, loving, kindly, sensual brothers to the author. Many words are inept when applied to the Akaramas. For example, one would have to call their society mainly homosexual but the pejorative sense in which that term is used in our society makes it inappropriate; something more like men who love other men is better.

*Keep the River on Your Right* is more than a love story. It is a story of the blind idiocy of a mission priest trying to impose Christianity on primitive people, of a hunchback who is too ashamed to love until once he tries, of a white man at the mission whose compulsion to

give his love leads him inevitably to be eaten, literally eaten by others so that he can be a part of them and of Schneebaum's horror at the amount of murder and savagery when his friends kill all the men in another group and take their bodies home to eat and yet—"I took a piece of meat that Michii held out and ate and swallowed and ate some more..."

But mostly it is the author's story of his walk through life, of losing and finding, of love, of becoming one with the jungle, the world, of learning his own senses, of understanding the Akaramas. It is a new look at what man can be in his prime state, untouched by hate or fear; no fear of death, no real belief in death as "civilized" people see it, no fear of love either; naked, open, vulnerable, laughing, always laughing. Always living.

This is a most remarkable book.  
+pseudonym

## tie one on

In Jeanials...the jeans shoe

by Thom McAn



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## SHIPPY SHOES

MAIN AT WATER

cont. from page 1

through which the rights of tenured and non-tenured would be more extensively outlined.

Since Lewis's department was the only one to receive transfer instructors so far this year, he was asked to comment on the transfer practice. Lewis stated that for the most part transfers are realized through meetings with other university chairmen or by letters received from instructors who anticipate being released of their duties. Hiring instructors through the transfer system is a good practice according to Lewis because it eliminates the necessity of orienting new instructors to the system.

The only problem with the transfer system as seen by Lewis is that of system tenure. Lewis reported that the greatest inconvenience involves the instructor who transfers with time achieved toward tenure at another university and as a result little time remains for observation of his teaching abilities after his arrival. Lewis also reported that the last four instructors hired by the English department have been so on a temporary basis to fill the void left by faculty members who are on leave.

The two instructors hired this year, Emily Lowry and Dennis Thomas, both transferred from W.S.U.-Oshkosh with one year experience there. Both will be instructors for Freshman English 101.



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## Selective Service Policy Clarified

The Selective Service System today clarified expected policy changes on undergraduate student deferments.

College students who were enrolled full-time in the 1970-1971 academic year will be eligible for student deferments in the 1971-72 school year if they continue to make satisfactory progress in their programs of study. Selective Service officials said. However, young men who entered school for the first time this summer and those who enroll as freshmen this fall will not qualify for student deferments if the pending changes to the Selective Service Act are passed by Congress. The House has completed action on the bill and final Senate action is expected in September.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Selective Service Director, said: "Few incoming freshmen students are likely to be inducted in the near future because of the student deferment phaseout. Of the 1,034,000 incoming freshmen males estimated by the Office of Education, approximately 80 percent are 18 years old and only 20 percent are 19 years of age or older. The 18 year olds will receive their lottery numbers in 1972, and they will not be subject to induction until 1973, when draft calls should be low. The 19 year old freshmen received their lottery numbers August 5 of this year and will be subject to induction next year; at least 1/2 should have high enough lottery numbers to preclude their induction. Of those remaining, approximately 50 percent will be disqualified on mental, moral or physical grounds. This means that a maximum of 50,000 men will be directly affected in 1972 by the student deferment phaseout and one-half of these, or 25,000 will probably not be inducted because of enlistments in Regular, Reserve or National Guard units, participating in commissioning programs or because of procedural delays.

Dr. Tarr said that college students will not be drafted in the middle of a semester or term. "If called while enrolled, they will be allowed to postpone their induction until the end of the semester, or term. If in their last academic year, they will be able to postpone their induction until after graduation."

Dr. Tarr advised incoming freshmen and students who started their program of study in the summer of 1971 or later not to file applications for student deferments even though the current law authorizes granting deferments to students in full-time programs of study.

"If the pending Selective Service legislation does not pass," Tarr said, "it would not be in a registrant's best interest to obtain a student deferment which would extend his liability until age 35. Should Congress change the legislation to provide for deferments for new incoming freshmen, which is most unlikely, applications for

The President's authority for the induction of all men under 35, except for those who have or who have had deferments, expired on June 30, 1971. If Congress does not reinstate the general induction authority, the President could authorize the induction of those registrants who hold or have held deferments. In this unlikely event, Selective Service officials believe that manpower requirements of the Department of Defense probably could be

met by inducting those young men who have recently dropped deferments because they graduated, dropped out of school, or changed their occupations. Recent college graduates or dropouts would make up the bulk of inductions, the officials said. The officials added that cancellations of deferments probably would not be necessary nor would it be necessary to call those who have

passed into the second priority selection group.

Currently, there are approximately six million young men under age 35 with deferments. Approximately 500,000 of these normally lose their deferments during a 12-month period. The largest groups of deferred men are those who have received fatherhood, occupational or student deferments.

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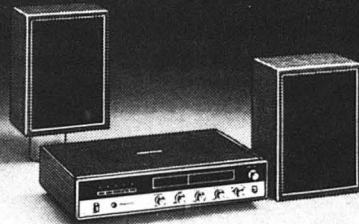
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# Sorority News

## Delta Zeta

ZX chapter had a very active and fun-filled summer. It started out with the wedding of Lynn Gaura and Jim Johnson, Sigma Pi. Lynn's parents opened their home in Greenfield for a garden reception.

Our annual summer reunion was held at Kathie Jung's cottage in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Everyone enjoyed swimming, horseback riding, raft-riding in the rain and thunder, and.....we did tip a few.....all weekend?

Peggy Parks and Carol Becker, Sigma Tau Gamma, were married on July 31, in Black Creek Wisc. There was a really great polka band; the bride and groom were two of the last people to leave the reception.

Sara Schuler and Tom Daggot, TKE, became engaged this summer. They are planning a June wedding.

## Gamma Chi

The sisters of Gamma Chi are eagerly anticipating another year of service to the community and campus of Stevens Point. These Gamma Chi's are also very proud to announce their new officers. They are: Kasey Coffaro as President, Toni Waite as First Vice President, Sue Dörner as Assistant to First Vice President, Karen Andraska as Second Vice President, Nancy Zimmer as Assistant to Second Vice President, Lynne Winkelman as Treasurer, Carol Seby as Recording Secretary, Mary Arnold as Corresponding Secretary, Donna Jahnke as Historian, Lois Lensmeyer as Sergeant At Arms, and Jane Martens as Social Chairman. The services of these Gamma Chi's this year will be to con-

tinue to circulate library books for the patients of the St. Michael's Hospital, to make tray favors for the special events at the hospital, to visit the old age home, to conduct a story hour for pre-schoolers at the Joseph Mann Library, and to help with annual elections during the school year.

### Spouse Activity Fee

.....The Budget Advisory Committee has reviewed the Spouse Activity Fee in view of a change in the student activity fee for the coming school year. The fee has been raised from \$10.00 to \$11.00 first semester.

## Tryouts for Man of LaMancha

Open tryouts for singers, dancers and actors in *Man of La Mancha*, first show of the 1971-72 theatre season at Stevens Point State University, will be Wednesday and Thursday nights in the Fine Arts Center.

Director Seldon Faulkner said students, faculty and the public are eligible to participate in auditions beginning at 7:30 p.m. both days in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre.

Persons seeking singing roles may bring their own material and accompanist, however, a pianist will be provided by the drama department.

The part of Don Quixote is to have a "high, rich baritone

voice," Faulkner said; the female lead should have a "vibrant, resonant voice with a high range." Also needed is a high tenor, three sopranos, two mezzo sopranos, one alto, all women; five tenors, five baritones and one bass, all male.

There are numerous non-singing roles, the director reports, and several "smaller parts" have what Faulkner calls excellent solos, including The Barber, who is to be a tenor; The Padre, also a tenor, The Housekeeper, an alto; Antonia, a soprano; and the Innkeeper, a bass.

The show will be staged Oct. 3 to 9.

## Group Attends Conference

Six Students and a faculty advisor from WSU-SP attended the 9th Biennial Christian Science College organization meeting in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26-28.

They joined more than 5,000 young Christian Scientists from some 1,100 colleges and universities in 30 countries, and 2,000 advisors representing 500 Christian Science college organizations. The meeting was held in the Christian Science Center in Boston with the theme "But what of ourselves...our times and obligations?" The students explored in workshops, panels, and plenary sessions topics such as drug abuse, women's liberation, ecology, population control, war, racism, identity, marriage, and spiritual healing.

Speakers at the meeting included John Huges, editor of "The Christian Science Monitor;" David Sleeper, member of the Christian Science Board of Directors; and Carl Welz, editor of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," and "The Herald of Christian Science."

Dr. James Bowles, of WSU College of Natural Resources accompanied WSU-SP students Dennis Dunham, Rhineland, Susan Kline, Chicago and David Langton, Stevens Point, and Sally Polzin, of WSU-Eau Claire, and Duwayne Jensen, of WSU-River Falls. They met Ann McCallum, Fond du Lac, and Beth Streckmeyer, Manitowoc, both are from WSU-SP. Also at the meeting was a new member of WSU-SP, Mark Kutschenreuter.

# AWSUF

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## Summer Softball Heroes

The summer softball season is now over, and the sports staff of the pointer has been given the complete list of the combined all-star team. Selections to the team were based upon talent, attitude, clutch playing, desire, and hitting. The Pointer is happy to note that many of the players chosen are students at WSU-Stevens Point. Following is a list of the 1971 softball all-stars:

First base: Willy Disher (Joe's Bar; Ken Eberhard (Westside Merchants)

3rd base: John Goodwin (Naval Reserve); Mike Fox (Happyland)

Shortstop: Harvey Eckert (Pizza Hut); Leon Zdzienkowski (Morey's Bar)

Rover: Gary Glock (Nowaks); Arnie Mancl (Romies; Len Hucke (Morey's); Randy Wiesel (Ma's Children)

Second base: Bob Zieger (Silver Coach); Tim Sullivan (Naval Reserve)

Left Field: Pat McPaul (Big Daddy's); Al Rutta (Romie's); Jake Hafner (Naval Reserve); Don Shannon (IGA)

Byron Waltenburg (Westside) Center Field: Larry Scipior (Naval Reserve); Duane Clark (Silver Coach); Steve Groeschel (Romie's)

Right Field: Bernie Prutz (Nowak's); Dave Appoloni (Naval Reserve); Dick Konopacki (Morey's); Joe Guzman (Joe's Bar)

Catcher: Dewey Counsell (Pizza Hut); Mark Burke (Point Brewery)

Pitcher: John Schmitz (Big Daddy's); Mike Glodosky (Red Lantern); Dan Houlihan (Pete's Silver Coach).

Alternates: Jim Jenson, Justus Paul (Pete's); Connie Check, Greg Disher, Jim Bornowski, Ken Prieve (Naval Reserve); Rich Besiada, Ben Obremski (Joern's).

Among the teams mentioned above, reports have it that Romie's, Robby's, Joe's Bar, and Naval Reserve each captured first in the respective divisions during the season. Morey's took second in the Stevens Point Tournament.



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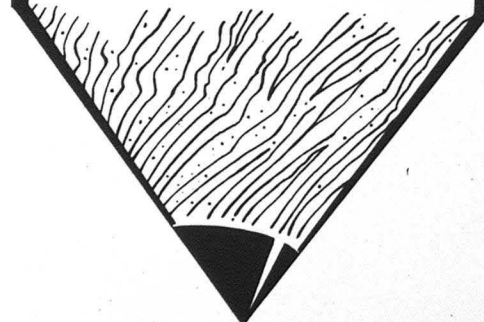
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## Geodesic Dome on Campus

A new and different type of structure has recently been built in front of the University Center. Called a Geodesic Dome, it has been erected by persons involved in the idea of the World Game.

The 16 foot diameter dome is a sphere composed of triangular flat surfaces with no reinforcing center beams. These triangles are made of electrical conduit, a light steel pipe. There are, however, various other materials which can be used in the construction of a dome at a relatively low cost.

This dome cost \$101 and was financed by the Innovative Studies Department.

Advantages of a Geodesic Dome as a functional structure are that it utilizes efficient space and, contrary to its appearance, is very strong. It can withstand up to 183 mile an hour winds.

The dome can be covered and the cost of the various materials which could be used for this is being looked into. According to Pat Jensen, one of the persons involved in the project, the dome will be permanent and can be put to many uses. It is now being used as an information center for World Game. Plans are also being made to take the dome to high schools so the students can assemble and disassemble it. Miss Jensen said it takes a few people only a short time to do this.

The idea of the World Game which the people who built the dome are interested in, was conceived by Buckminster Fuller, as a solution to a better world.

A basic premise of the World Game is synergy, or the idea that the earth is a single entity or system. According to Fuller, the earth contains enough resources to give everyone a full, plentiful life. But these resources are not being transported or used efficiently. Some, as in Africa and South America, are as yet untapped.

The World Game, therefore is a scientific means for exploring ways of employing the world's resources efficiently so as to be able to provide a higher standard of living for all of humanity; higher than has been experienced by any humans, and on a continual basis for all generations to come. The Game is an attempt to find a way which will enable all of humanity to enjoy the whole planet Earth with no individual profiting at the expense of another, while also diverting pollution to effective uses elsewhere, conserving the wild resources.

In other words, with the resources we have on this planet, we can get more than we have been with increased efficiency. This idea is the "doing more with less" concept.

The people who have worked with Buckminster Fuller on the World Game have devised a plan of the world which would set up a master power-network covering groups of nations. Through this plan, waste would be virtually eliminated. An example of this would be that while people in Canada sleep and use little power, Russians at work (because of the time difference) would draw power from the shared network.

The people who devised World Game believe it is the hope for the future. But it will

work only if the people of the world decide to stop warring and start working together to make the world a better place. The World Game people believe the minimum survival needs of all the world's people can be met within 10 years. Within 30 years, they say, mankind can enjoy a standard of living high enough so that they will be able to pursue, at least part of the time, culture, art and education.

The dome is in the shape of the strongest element of the earth, representing the strength the earth possesses; a strength the people involved in the World Game believe can be utilized for the good of all peoples. It is a symbol of what some students are involved in to find a solution to make this a better world.

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## Renken Joins Coaching Staff

Jack Lee Renken, 30, who has experience as a high school teacher, coach, and YMCA official and recreation leader, has joined the Athletic Department coaching staff at WSU-SP.

In addition to teaching in the physical education department, Renken will be an assistant football coach under Pat O'Halloran and assistant track coach under Don Amoit, who also is new on campus this fall. Burns who left Stevens Point after 11 years on the faculty to become the new athletic director at Stout State University in Menomonie.

Born in Nebraska, Renken has spent most of his life in LeMars, Iowa where he attended Westmar College, graduating in 1964. He later received a master's degree from Northeast Missouri State College in Kirksville.

As a prep athlete, he earned nine letters and and at Westmar won awards in both football and track. His professional experience includes two years on the faculty at Hoover Junior High School in Sioux City, Iowa, and two years at Esterville High School, also in Iowa. He was a recreation leader for the city of LeMars for three summers and associate director of the YMCA for six months.

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