

The Summer Pointer



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UW-STEVENS POINT, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1972

NO. 29

Chancellor, Chancellor,



Where Art Thou?

Getting into the driver's seat of a Sheridan armored tank is Dr. Lee S. Dreyfus, chairman of the Army Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs. The members of the panel observed ROTC cadets in Summer Camp at Ft. Bragg, NC., to be in a more informed position to advise the military on the ROTC program. The three-day session ended last week. The members of the 15-man panel plan other meetings elsewhere around the country.

Educators Assess Assessment

By Steve Okonek

On June 26, 27, and 28, the Wisconsin Secondary School Administrators Association in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point held their annual summer workshop. The three day event was held at the Allen Center. It was the second year in which the workshop has been held as a joint effort by both junior and senior high schools of Wisconsin.

The topic of this year's workshop was "Assessing Assessment". Robert Rossmiller, workshop coordinator and a faculty member at UW-SP described assessment as a three part process consisting of goals, a program, and an evaluation of each. It asks just where we are heading in terms of high school education in the state of Wisconsin and asks if the financial, teaching and overall programs are being utilized to meet the goals. He noted that Wisconsin is still in the process of making some kind of goal statement or redefining the goals of education today.

Present at the sessions were members of the State Educational Task Force appointed by the State Superin-

tendent Of Public Instruction. This is a citizens group who will report back to the State Legislature on their findings concerning assessment. In the past, the group has been holding numerous hearings throughout the state to listen to ideas concerning educational assessment. Task Force participants attending the Workshop represented organizations such as AFL-CIO, Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, League of Women Voters, The State Department of Administration, the State's Senate Education Committee, and the Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Speakers at the workshop represented several aspects of the educational assessment programs today. On Monday the keynote address was given by J. Stanley Ahmann, the Director of National Assessment of Educational Progress from Denver, Colorado. This portion of the program dealt with assessment on a national level

The second portion of the program looked at a state similar to Wisconsin and tried to note what they've accomplished in terms of educational

assessment. The state of Pennsylvania was chosen and the speaker was Thomas Kendig, Director of the Pennsylvania Quality Assessment Division.

On Tuesday the group looked at the program in terms of what is happening in the state of Wisconsin. The featured speaker was William Kahl, State Superintendent of Public Instruction who spoke on the educational goals and objectives in Wisconsin. Also scheduled on Tuesday were feedback sessions where the educators attending would have a chance to talk with members of the Task Force.

Wednesday's session concluded the workshop. Rossmiller said, "We hope to present the Task Force with a summary of our feelings on assessment."

The three day session was attended by 159 educators from throughout the state. They included numerous principals, assistant principals, teachers and several superintendents of schools. Rossmiller noted that the WSSAA was pleased with the fact that almost all parts of Wisconsin were represented at the sessions.

"Dracula" Here

The legendary vampire story of "Dracula" will open Wednesday, July 5, for a four-day stand in our annual summer theatre festival.

The play by Hamilton Deane and John L. Balderston will be the first of four productions by the festival company. Performances will be at 8 p.m. each of the four evenings in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre of the Fine Arts Building.

Tickets are available at the university box office in the upper level of the Fine Arts Building.

Alice Peet Faust, director of "Dracula," has announced the cast. Appearing as Dracula is Anton Anday, a local junior high school teacher who is a graduate student doing graduate work at UW-SP. But the major roles in the play are carried by Ruben Miranda, playing Abraham Van Helsing and Kent Butler as Dr. Seward. Miranda is from Antelope Valley College in Littlerock, Cal. where he is a junior in theatre arts. Butler is a graduate of Purdue University's speech and communication department, and is from Darlington, Ind.

The role of Lucy Seward is by Annette Staska, a senior in the UW-SP drama department and originally from Hiles, Wis. The part of R.H. Renfield, portraying a madman is played by Blake Collier, also from Antelope Valley College, where he is a sophomore in theatre arts.

Barry Wegener, from the University of North Dakota, where he graduated with a degree in speech and theatre, is playing the role of Jonathon Harker. Pual Vandeventer, Lancaster, Cal., is the comic relief in the character of Buterworth, while Dawn Campion from Port Washington, where

she is a senior in high school, is Miss Wells, the maid.

The play, adapted from a novel written exactly 75 years ago, is again in vogue—as it had been during the Depression Days of the 1930s when Bela Lugosi made his name as an actor in the title role on Broadway and in a movie.

Recently two historical researchers, intrigued by the Dracula legend, did a study of the locale in Transylvania where the story is set. They found that a real Dracula lived in the 15th century as a Romanian Prince. He had a wide reputation for cruelty and is said to have killed about 100,000 people by impaling his victims on stakes. He is reputed to have killed 30,000 Turks and Romanian nobles in this way in 1462. A whole village of 20,000 was either impaled or burned to death about the same time.

The actual Castle Dracula was discovered on a cliff near the border of Transylvania.

Many legends exist about the "curse" of Dracula. The researchers said there was "something there" at the castle but they were hesitant to be more specific in spite of the fact they themselves ran into several bits of exceedingly bad luck while investigating it. They found a portrait of Dracula, in a chamber of horrors collected by a Tyrolean Prince in 1591. His grave was found in a monastery near Bucharest, and since his burial, the monastery reportedly has had many misfortunes. It was empty except for a few prehistoric animal bones, and it might be that, as the researchers thought the monks had moved the body, which had been buried too close to the altar, for a man with Dracula's reputation.



Dracula complete with fangs and a devilish thirst appears on the Summer Theatre Stage

Commencement Committee

Arranges Flowers, Music And A Speaker

By Bob Lattin

The selection of a speaker for the traditional commencement exercises has been, for the past few years, a very controversial subject. The Pointer, because of numerous complaints from recent graduates, interviewed Mrs. Mary Baird, chairman of the UW-Stevens Point Commencement Committee.

Mrs. Baird was elected as chairman of the Commencement Committee by the faculty for the 1971-72 school year. The committee is made up of five faculty members, Mrs. Baird included, and two student representatives from Student Senate. The student representatives are selected by the president of Student Senate, and then approved by the entire body. A representative from the Senate stated that students are appointed to a committee after showing some interest in it, but added that the Senate has always had to "really dig" to come up with students willing to serve on the Commencement Committee.

Commencement activities are paid jointly by the Graduation Fee, and by money allocated to the University by the Board of Regents. The Graduation Fee covers the cost of the gowns, diplomas, etc.

Mrs. Baird then explained the duties of the committee, stating that, "We really do all of the busy work, in effect we don't have much of a policy making role. For example, this last year we had to decide which cap and gown company would have our contract for one year, so one meeting was spent bringing in representatives from different cap and gown companies and examining their merchandise."

Other duties of the committee include deciding where the ceremony will be held, arranging for music, flowers, and selecting a speaker.

The speaker for the May, 1972, commencement was State Representative Herbert Grover, from Shawano. A number of students attending the commencement exercises complained about Grover's speech, which dealt with the practice of using the state property tax to fund education, and students estimated that approximately 100 parents walked out of the ceremony during the course of his speech. Mrs. Baird was asked to explain how Grover had come to be chosen.

"Well, first of all our committee. At the very beginning of the semester we asked each committee member to go out and talk to as many people as they could within their own area. We asked the faculty members to talk to students in their classes, and we had hoped that the Student Senate members would bring back as much student feedback as they could. We came up with a list of possible speakers and then tried to narrow it down to those that we thought would be popular. I guess, quite frankly, that our own committee was of the feeling that we wanted to get someone that people would be interested in hearing. As far as a message to the students, well within that 15 or 20 minute time that the speaker has we didn't feel that there would be anything too tremendous said. So, what we were trying to do was bring in someone who was a popular figure, or someone you



Mary Baird of Home Economics Dept. Chairwoman of the Commencement Committee.

could say, 'oh, this person spoke at our commencement!'"

The list of possible speakers for the May, 1972 commencement exercises included Lyndon Baines Johnson, Shirley Chisholm, Julian Bond, Virginia Knauer, and Robert Bennette, among others. Grover's name was not on the original list.

Mrs. Baird stated that a number of problems arose and that time did not allow them to contact all of the people on the list. "First of all," she stated, "the faculty voted to have the date on Wednesday. Well, our committee felt that this was horrible, from the standpoint of parents having to come from far away for a one evening deal."

The committee worked to change this decision, and was successful, but as a result speaker invitations could not be sent out until the beginning of March.

"Then", Mrs. Baird continued, "the Chancellor approved Lyndon Johnson, he has the final say on who the speaker is going to be, but it took over two weeks before we got a negative reply from Mr. Johnson. Well, then we had to work down the list and, as you know, the Chancellor was gone most of the time, and I had to work through Mr. Vickerstaff and Mr. Ellery. They would bring our recommendations to the Chancellor when he came in, I imagine."

Mrs. Baird went on to explain that Shirley Chisholm and Julian Bond were not accepted by the Chancellor, Chisholm because she was busy campaigning and Bond because he had been here before and was rather expensive. Thus, after waiting over two weeks for a negative reply from Virginia Knauer, the committee had to abandon the rest of the list and attempt to contact someone in the Wisconsin area.

The alternate list drawn up included Elroy Hirsh, Marshall McLuhan, and Durward Leply.

When asked how Herbert Grover came to be chosen for the speaker when his name was not on any of the recommendation lists, Mrs. Baird stated, "Well, I went in with the list of alternate names, but in a conversation the Chancellor evidently thought that Bert Grover would be interesting because of his role in the State government. He was acting

chairman of an education committee, besides being a state representative, and he is graduate of this university, which was another point in his favor. So, actually, the Chancellor made that decision. Basically, it all comes down to whether the Chancellor approves who you want." Mrs. Baird added that Grover was paid \$200 for his appearance.

Mrs. Baird also placed some of the blame for the speaker problem on the students themselves. "Quite frankly," she stated, "it is really very difficult to get anyone to come up with any enthusiasm for Commencement. They figure 'Oh well, they'll get somebody, we'll be there anyway'. It is really very hard to get anyone to come in with recommendations even. The Black Student Coalition came in with a recommendation, and a few other people, but that was all. I would be happy if students would come up with their own recommendations. I have no hangup on who should speak, as long as they're interesting. This has always been my gripe students complain about what's done, but there are never any students here to do anything. We had a heck of a time just getting the two Student Senate members to show up for meetings, in fact the male representative only came once."

Mrs. Baird concluded by stating that the meetings of the Commencement Committee were open to anyone, and that any and all suggestions and recommendations would be welcome. "I have a feeling though," Mrs. Baird concluded, "that the Chancellor is really quite receptive to student suggestions. I think that if there were more student involvement Chancellor Dreyfus would be more eager to go along with whatever the students suggested." The dates for Commencement Committee meetings can be obtained by contacting the Academic Affairs Office.



The Newsletter

Summer Theater



"Dracula" 8 p.m., Jenkins Theater, FAB. Wed.-Sat. July 5-8.

Art Exhibition Series

Wisconsin Designer Craftsmen; Traveling Show. Edna Carlsten Gallery, FAB. Wednesday, July 5-7. July 28.

UAB Cinema Theater

"Start the Revolution Without Me" 2 p.m., Blue Room, Debot Center. Wed.-Fri. July 5-7; Admission: 75 cents

"Camelot" 2 p.m., Blue Room, Debot Center. Wed.-Fri. July 12-14; Admission: 75 cents.



Controllers Office Dividend

The Controller's office has declared a 1 per cent dividend on the June, 1972 balances in Student Faculty Organizations accounts in the custody of Accounting Services at this University.

The last 1 per cent dividend was paid on account balances of May, 1972.

Student Organizations are encouraged to use the Student Faculty Organization structure for their convenience in not having to maintain checking accounts, buy checks, and pay service charges. Why not investigate the benefits of letting Accounting Services maintain the accounts for you at no charge and get dividends in addition. For details, see Mr. Trojanowski in Accounting Services, Room 003, Park Student Service Center.

Miller Analogies Test To Be Given

The Miller Analogies test will be given on Thursday, July 13, at 3:00 p.m. and on Friday, July 14, at 11:00 a.m. On Thursday the test will be given in room 227 of the Collins Classroom Center, and on Friday in Room 230 of the Collins Classroom Center. In order to facilitate the testing, all participants are asked to:

1. Register at the Counseling Center, Lower Level, Nelson Hall, by Monday, July 10.
2. Pay the \$4.00 fee and complete registration cards at the time of registration.
3. Plan to be in the assigned room ten minutes before the time the test is scheduled to begin.

BEER & BOOZE

The NEW

701 CLUB

July 11 — Jules Blatner

July 13 — Chubby Checker

RESTAURANT OPEN NITELY
FEATURING

1/2 CHICKEN — \$1.30

FRIDAY FISH FRY — \$1.25

701 SECOND STREET NORTH

Interview Of The Week

Alan Kursevski

New Head Protection And Security

Note: Alan Kursevski is the new director of security and protection at this university. Kursevski replaces Claude Aufdermeyer who for several years had been supervisor in charge. Aufdermeyer was not eligible for the new post because of degree requirements set by the Board of Regents.

Kursevski begins as head campus policeman after twenty years of military service as a criminal investigator. He spent, 16 of those years overseas, 10 in Europe and 6 in the Far East. Kursevski moved here after having spent the last three and a half years as head of a seventy man staff in the security program at the Badger Army Ammunition Plant.



...**"I don't believe I would ever resort to violence except to prevent serious bodily injury or in self defense."**

Pointer: What is your past military and employment experience?

Kursevski: I had 20 years in the Army. The majority of that time was spent in the Military Police and Criminal Investigation Division. The last ten years were all in the CID.

After I retired from the Army, I went to Baraboo as Director of Security for the Badger Army Ammunitions Plant. The plant is owned by the Army and operated by Owen Corporation so it's civilian-operated and government owned.

Pointer: How did you come to your new post?

Kursevski: I saw an ad in the Milwaukee Journal last January and submitted an application. I went to various interviews and before a couple of boards.

Pointer: Why did you decide to leave Baraboo?

Kursevski: The job was terminal; we didn't know from one day to the next if the plant would be operating tomorrow or next week or next month. The Army at any time can just decide to shut it down if they don't need it. For instance, now they're winding down the Vietnam War and what they manufacture at Baraboo is all used in the war; they don't use it for any other reason. They just would have no need for this plant.

Pointer: What was the reason for creating your new post? Didn't we have adequate protection and security?

Kursevski: I believe so; they just didn't have a director. Mr. Krebs was acting in this capacity but he couldn't devote the time he wanted to this position. Claude Aufdermeyer was filling in but I understand they wanted to use him in a different capacity, as a campus detective with more training. He has a different classification now, as a detective-in-training.

Pointer: What does your position entail?

Kursevski: My job is, first of all, to head the Protection and Security Department. In the future we're going to set up a Safety Program which would involve safety lectures, programs on defensive driving and so forth. I believe Stevens Point is the only state campus without a Safety Director now; this would be within Protection and Security. We will also set up a training program for our staff to keep them abreast of all the most up-to-date methods of performing their jobs.

Pointer: What do you view as the main security problem on campus?

Kursevski: I believe its buildings being left open with valuable equipment like televisions and microscopes unprotected. Someone forgets to lock the building and it's wide open. People are not securing their areas or their personal property, purses for example. The danger of theft isn't a reflection on the

students because the campus is also open to the public. We're trying to make people conscious of the fact that they should protect their valuables.

Pointer: Some city police forces have an ethics policy in which officers use their sense of judgment in dealing with parking violations. Don't you think the campus police should consider when and where parking tickets should be given, e.g., not on Sunday night when only two cars are parked in lot accommodating 400?

Kursevski: I understand the problem and, being new here, I'm getting these problems in daily. I believe the officers should use some discretion and judgment.

Pointer: Does "protection" include environmental protection for the campus?

Kursevski: I'm not into that phase at all. However, there is coordination with Mr. Krebs, Physical Plant Director and my immediate supervisor.

Pointer: Do you view sexual morality on campus as an aspect of your responsibility?

Kursevski: If our officers see something going on that is indiscreet, we certainly expect them to step in. They'll use their own judgment to define "indiscreet."

Pointer: Does your policy concerning misdemeanors differ from that of the city police?

Kursevski: I'm not too familiar with how the city police would react. I would have to weigh the circumstances and just what was involved but I'm sure there would be no drastic action taken. I don't believe in really chastising someone for a prank if we can let them know that we know about it and we don't like it going on. I think a verbal reprimand for a misdemeanor that can be corrected right on the spot would meet the problem.

Pointer: You're new to the community as well as the campus. Is this a serious disadvantage?

Kursevski: I don't believe so. The problems are the same all around; it's just a matter of knowing the people you're dealing with. I think you can learn who you're going to deal with and get their ideas directly in a matter of weeks.

Pointer: Do you have riot control plans or protest procedures?

Kursevski: We couldn't hope to cope with a riot situation with our small force. We'd have to refer it to state officials.

In the event of an attempt by students to take over a building, for instance, there would be no violence taken; that's for sure. It would be strictly a verbal debate to see if we could reason with them and explain to them what the situation was. I don't believe I would ever resort to violence except to prevent serious bodily injury or in self-defense.

Pointer: Isn't this theory incompatible with your past record of military participation?

Kursevski: Contrary to what many people think who aren't familiar with the Army Criminal Investigation Division, the CID approaches a problem with a completely different viewpoint than the military. They don't think that the end justifies the means.

Pointer: What about your work at the Baraboo Army Ammunitions Plant?

Kursevski: I was only interested in the security of the plant itself. I looked at it as a job to be performed, not as encouraging violence in Vietnam. It didn't make much difference whether I performed it or whoever performed it. Somebody was going to do it. I don't think that the employees at the plant look upon it as aiding in the violence in Vietnam; they look at it as a job.

Pointer: Is the amount of personnel you have on hand now adequate?

Kursevski: It is for the summer; I have a staff of 13. There are 11 individuals working with parking including two women - one of whom is also for emergencies requiring a female, for example in the girls' dormitories. I also have two men working days - Aufdermeyer and Baird Wentworth who also investigates incidents or complaints.

Pointer: Do you have any goals or ambitions for this campus?

Kursevski: I'm sure I will when I get more acquainted. I guess any outsider can come in and see room for improvements. I don't foresee any drastic changes right now; I may in the future want to change some procedures.



Stereotyping Must Stop

Vine Deloria, Jr., We Talk, You Listen; The Macmillan Company, New York, N.Y., 1970.

Reviewed by Al Ashbeck

Vine Deloria, Jr. is an Indian. In We Talk, You Listen, he has written an eye-opening piece of literature about this country's minorities, especially his people, the Indians. Deloria explains the "communications gap" between Indians and whites, as well as the stereotyping of the minorities. He illustrates how the "Artificial Universe" we now live in will not suffice in the coming century. Besides many other important points, Deloria points out that what the country needs is "new organization" into nonprofit organizations instead of profit corporations, and he hints at the possible need for a new constitution as well.

One of the things that interested me in particular was Deloria's ideas on minority stereotyping. Stereotypes of the minority groups own their origin mainly to the motion picture industry. The black is portrayed as "a happy, watermelon-eating dandy, whose sole contribution to American society was his indiscriminate substitution of the 'd' sound for 'th', for example 'dis' and 'dat.' The Mexican stereotype was usually 'shiftless and padded out for a fiesta. He uses the double 'ee' as his language barrier, for example, 'theek' and 'peenk'." A prominent example that I'm sure everyone is familiar with, is TV's "Frito Bandito", now known from TV as the request of Mexican-American minority group representatives. The Indians haven't been quite as well off. They had very little to do in movies. Their lines usually consisted of "ugh" or "kewah sahe".

The stereotyping problem is one of "limited knowledge and perspective," states Deloria, rather than a racial problem. The minorities can only overcome this "rhetorical blockade by creating... a sense of 'peoplehood'... which calls for making a 'new history' for themselves.

One thing you feel if you were an "other" you Deloria tells us that this is the statistical classification that the Indian is given in America. When introducing new proposals many politicians bring out its purpose with this general statement: "This program is for blacks, blacks, labor, migrants, Mexicans, Appalachian folk, and OTHERS. One would easily

draw the conclusion that there are not really any Indians in American society, but it has been "infiltrated by others". Also in the "Others" category Deloria stresses the importance of inter-group relations taking on a "real sense of coalition between groups." Deloria puts it simply: "There are really not alternatives to decentralization, democratization, and tribalization."

I think the chapters on "Others" and "Stereotyping" are two of the most significant in the book. They show just how little importance is placed on the minorities, especially the Indians, in a society that is based on the individual. Since I hadn't done much reading on the subject of minorities, this book appealed to me greatly. I was very intrigued by what Deloria had to say about our "Artificial Universe." He pointed out that the Indian concept of land use might have to be reverted to in order to save our white civilization. We might have to become hunters again to survive, because of the way we are wasting away our environment with depletion of resources and the pollution problem. Most city-dwellers have little knowledge of the natural world. Many don't even know what a cow looks like. It is time that they realize that the natural world saves the artificial world, that they love so well, going.

Most Americans have some acquaintance with the Constitution, the document of documents and know it as a revolutionary document in many ways. It was written in such a way that it would not easily be changed. But the Constitution "was drawn up by property-owners... to provide protection for... property interests." This basic concept has not changed. It still protects property but "the modern world has made protection of individual rights and definition of interests of society paramount." Deloria states that "we the people" in reality means "we the peoples", we the definable groups, and thus admits minority groups into Constitutional protection which they should have received as groups a century ago. I am in total agreement with Deloria on this point.

We Talk, You Listen was a very enlightening book for me. It shed light upon the fact of suppression of minorities in America, and especially the Indian minority. It left me with something that is totally different from what I had previously known. One of these, and perhaps the most striking is the thought that the Indians were right in their use of the land. We had to modernize and industrialize the whole country, and Deloria's concept of "de-industrialization is taking its toll. In another fifty to one hundred years we will completely destroy ourselves at the rate we are going now. We may have to try to restore much of the land that we have lost to something. The someone, some where is doing federal government, the place where Americans have haphazardly placed their trust and on whom they've unbundled their responsibilities for some 200 years. We find reason to despair at that government's answers to the problems at hand.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), headed by William Ruckelshaus is in charge of the Nixon administration's environment plan. As most

EDITORIALS

Voter - Seed for Thought

Guest Editorial

Within the past several months, the Pointer has failed to make significant comment on all the national political happenings which have so much dominated the news.

Although there is little reward in untimely and uneducated prophecy, the time seems right for laying down a chronology of political facts to assist the American electorate in predicting what man or woman will be selected by the Democrats to oppose President Nixon, and finally who, in November, will take on the responsibility of the highest public office in the land.

The following list of press releases, political data, and campaign announcements from the various political activists should be helpful to the voter in predicting the answers to those two important questions.

May 13—Mayor Richard Daley claims that the credential committee went "against the grain of populism and Party reform" in refusing to seat the entire Chicago police force at the upcoming convention in Miami.

May 19—President Nixon refuses to comment on the widespread rumor that he will run on a ticket with Mr. Lombardi.

May 21—Gallup Poll findings show that the majority of the American people believe there is more than one Hubert Humphrey.

May 23—Senator George McGovern flatly denies all rumors that Senator Muskie was born in a log cabin.

May 28—Senate will be willing, for the ticket with Dita B

June 1—Mayor attempted plot to k be construed as a

June 4—After a popular vote in a Muskie, a Moderat McGovern to mode

June 7—Govern with violating presi after allegedly lo paraplegic black m

June 10—Senator \$100,000-a-plate din Asterodemo, claims program is unneces

June 13—Mayor President on the Ar

June 17—Vice pre his recent speech dergarteners to Kon of Sexual Perversion outh Dakota" did not have political overtones.

June 19—Secreta Defense, Melvin Laird, claims that McGovern wouldn't leave the enough to police the Republican National Convention."

June 22—Govern Wallace announces at a

phrey says that he would of Party unity, to run on a

Yorty announces that his George McGovern "cannot McGovern drive."

g up one percent of the important primary, Ed moerai, called for Senator his policies.

George Wallace is charged onxon's busing moratorium his wheel chair to a

phrey, while speaking at a held in the jam-packed vern's Robin Hood welfare in a land of equality.

Lindsay says he'll run for an Party ticket.

Spino Agnew argues that 20,000 members of Kin Kommuniston on the "Rise of Sexual Perversion outh Dakota" did not have political overtones.

Defense, Melvin Laird, claims that McGovern wouldn't leave the enough to police the Republican National Convention."

June 22—Govern Wallace announces at a

bedside conference that if Shirley Chismol is shot he would gladly return a hospital visit.

June 25—Congresswoman Shirley Chismol is forced to terminate her efforts in seeking nomination after Senator Humphrey discloses that Fidel Castro once had a lip.

June 27—Patricia Nixon continues her voter registration drive among prisoners on death row.

June 29—President Nixon, in last night's speech which emphasized political fairness and objectivity, announced that in the "spirit of equality to all parties concerned" he was making plans to "bug" his third or fourth party candidates.

June 30—The Democratic Platform Committee reassures Hubert Humphrey that if Panama is admitted to the Union before the convention he would be allowed at least 30 percent of McGovern's Panamanian delegates.

July 1—George McGovern, after winning his ninth consecutive major primary, claims he will be an easy first ballot winner.

July 4—Three major networks announce that the Republican Party has purchased 60 hours of 30 second "shorts" for Panda bears.

July 6—George McGovern announces that if he is elected President he will conduct a full scale attack against the cancer of America, organized crime.

July 7—Major Richard Dealey claims that McGovern's latest proposal is utopian and will lose him all the votes of the Illinois delegation.

Submitted by: Fred Dahm

The EPA: "Perversion And The Artificial Ocean

In the Sixties, environmentalists renewed a prophecy of doom for planet Earth and the American military-industrial polluted conscience finally awoke to the disadvantages of a nation more concerned with profits than with life. The result was a loud and persistent outcry for action on our sad environment. In its purest forms, the "earth weeks", "teach-ins", critical environmental literature and scientific endeavor were perhaps the first stimuli to positive action on our environment in half a century. The depression of the thirties forced the economy into creating labor devoted to conservation, not since then had Americans joined in a common effort to save and use our resources properly.

Today, the environment issue has become something less than a fad perverted by American business interests, bio-degradable price tags and bumperstickers. The "die-hardes" (having bought all of the environmentally safe-products) can cling only to the hope that someone, some where is doing something. The someone, the place where, the federal government, the place where Americans have haphazardly placed their trust and on whom they've unbundled their responsibilities for some 200 years. We find reason to despair at that government's answers to the problems at hand.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), headed by William Ruckelshaus is in charge of the Nixon administration's environment plan. As most

bureaucratic agencies is not perfect, not extremely swift, and to not outstandingly successful. What the agency seems to consider more important than solving pollution problems is crazy projects with big payoffs for American business, and public relations.

For example, on April 19 during "Earth Week 72" Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower presented certificates from the Nixon administration honoring work of "environmental excellence" to students of schools representing all areas of the nation. The EPA says more such awards are on the way. We see such shenanigans as not far apart of plain stupid. It is sad to think that our society has become so warped that we must present awards to people for having done things which were their immediate responsibility anyway. It is incredible that the federal government can grant millions of dollars of contracts to large conglomerates, pollute our environment in their military and business activities and then turn around and hand out awards to students for picking up discarded beer cans. What is the point of it all? Is the federal government continuing to place profit and partisan politics above life? The actions of the EPA point in that direction.

In a recent communique to our office the EPA happily announced that it is building an "artificial ocean" (complete with wave-making machinery) to test equipment for cleaning up oil and hazardous materials spills. The cost for OHMSETT (oil and

hazardous materials systems environmental test tank) is \$1.8 billion. When you look at the real oceans an artificial one is sheer nonsense. In 1970 the U.S. Coast Guard recorded a banner year for oil spillage, 15 million gallons, and about a quarter million gallons of other substances. So the EPA is building a concrete tank to play in.

We ask, why build an artificial ocean, dump oil into it and then clean it up? What about the real world? What about the real oceans, where billions of oxygen giving microorganisms are dying while you play in a concrete pool? Couldn't the construction bid of \$1,828,000 be put to better use to stop oil spillage before it occurs and spare us the environmental hassles involved with pouring more concrete on an already too gray countryside?

It is evident that progress at saving Earth will move far too slowly should the Nixon administration and the EPA continue to use the environmental issue for political and economic advantage. Not until this issue is pulled clear of politics can we begin to hope for progress. Local projects, such as People Against Pollution in Stevens Point, and the advances made at the community level prove that. What we need is more funding directly to concerned responsible citizen groups and civic governments. The red tape, and carelessness ways of the EPA call for the American people to accept again the responsibility for cleaning up our environment. The federal government has neither the power nor the will to do so.

The Best Of I.F. Stone



"To Live As One Family"

April 23, 1963

A cultivated Roman from the better days of the Antonines, come suddenly back to life, would be delighted by the Pope's "Pacem in Terris." He would be enchanted to find that his obscure neo-Jewish Gnostic cult of the Christians, with their familiar myth of the God re-arisen each spring, had preserved for two millennia the humane traditions of Roman Stoic philosophy and, best of all, the great creative idea of Roman law: a universal empire, enforcing the peace throughout the civilized world, on the basis of common citizenship open to all from Gibraltar to the Black Sea, in Rome, the mystic city which became a world and gave it several centuries of tranquility. A kind of new Pax Romana is the Pope's plea.

The rich and crowded pages of this great document contain much that is revolutionary for Catholic doctrine, notably its abandonment of talk about "just war" and "unjust war" for the rejection altogether of nuclear war, and the former supporting that "opening to the left" which can alone give Italy a firm majority and a sure course of social reform, in the latter pointing the way to a modus vivendi for East and West.

But none of these momentous shifts, not even the Pope's call for disarmament and a nuclear test ban, equal in importance his healing proposal for a new world community. Technology, the Pope says, is more and more forcing men "to work together and live as one family in this century." His concept of the nation-state system is obsolete. The problems of security and peace have grown too complex to be solved within it. Not lack of good will, the Pope sees, but "structural defects" in the existing order hinder their solution. "Today," His Holiness pleads, "the universal common good poses problems of world-wide dimensions, which cannot be adequately tackled or solved except by the efforts of public authorities... in a position to operate in an effective manner on a worldwide basis." This would not supersede but supplement existing political structures, creating law in their relations. Otherwise, as he quotes from St. Augustine, "What are kingdoms without justice but bands of robbers?" And those bands of robbers are now armed with the nuclear thunderbolt...

This is the Vision which can alone save us: the conception of one family, one race, one planet, one universal creed of human brotherhood broad enough to encompass us all, based on the Declaration of Human Rights enforceable everywhere. Within this framework of law, all is possible: a nuclear test ban, disarmament, reunification of divided countries from Germany to Korea, a new era of creative existence without fear, hatred which must lead ultimately to a common human society, both socialistic and spiritually free. Otherwise we are all on a dead-end street.

The Pope says that the same moral law "which covers relations between individual human beings serves also to regulate the relations of political communities with one another." This, unfortunately, describes what should not be, not what is. Between man and man, resort to murder is not allowed. Not so among Nation States, where murder is the final sanction, and preparation for it is the main business of the State.

Task it or be killed is the higher law of nations, and this makes them moral monsters. "It would be absurd," the Roman Pontiff says, "even to imagine that men could surrender their own human attributes, or be compelled to do so, by the very fact of their appointment to public office." It may be absurd, but it is true. This is exactly what appointment to the highest office does in the existing international jungle. The No. 1 man in the White House or the Kremlin is put in a position where he may feel compelled to do what he would never do as a moral individual, give the signal to consign hundreds of millions of human beings to a final hell—as could have happened last October over Cuba, if one man hadn't thrown down his own atomic bomb and pressed the button. Power to murder, not morality, determined the outcome.

The Nation State system dehumanizes the ruler and the ruled. To make us feel morally absolved for preparing mass cremation, or create caricatures of our adversaries. They are made to appear not our brothers but less-than-human, mere "reds," "capitalists." In this lawless world we bear the mark of our ancient Cain and are compelled to kill our own brother. The Bomb forces us as now armaments as His Holiness offers us a new one, which is an old one, but with a new urgency and in a new form.

Draft Bulletin

The Selective Service System today effected a major policy change which will permit men scheduled for induction after July 1 to enlist or be appointed in the National Guard or Reserves after receipt of their induction orders. The Regulation change also will permit men who receive induction orders to join Regular branches of the Armed Forces for a minimum of two years active duty, if such programs are offered. The new policy does not affect men with June reporting dates.

The result of discussions between the Department of Defense and the Selective Service System, the new policy is expected to stimulate recruiting for the National Guard and the Reserve forces. The Guard and Reserve forces are estimated to be 40,000 men below their authorized strength, and both Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Deputy Secretary of Defense Kenneth Rush have recently expressed concern over this situation.

The only option open to men who had received induction orders in past months was to join one of the Regular branches of the service for at least three years active duty. No Guard or Reserve enlistments or appointments were authorized after the mailing of induction orders.

The new policy requires that men complete enlistment or appointment processing in the Guard, Reserves, or Regular forces at least 10 days prior to their scheduled induction dates. All registrants are given 30 days' notice of induction, so men who receive induction orders after July 1 will have 20 days to effect enlistments or appointments. In order to allow men scheduled for induction in early July to take advantage of the new policy, Acting Director Byron V. Pepitone has

authorized local boards to postpone for 15 days the induction of men scheduled to report between July 1-15 if they are actively being processed for enlistment or appointment and if they request such action.

Men who receive induction orders and desire to enter in the Guard or Reserve must locate unit vacancies on their own. They should request that their enlistments or appointments be expedited in order to meet the 10-day requirement. Enlistments or appointments in the Guard or Reserves require at least 4 months active duty for training and the balance of six years participating in the Ready Reserve. Such enlistments or appointments do not reduce the obligation of the Selective Service System to provide requested numbers of inductees to the Army.

Men are expected to report for induction as scheduled if enlistments or appointments are not completed at least 10 days prior to the date scheduled for induction. It is expected that this new policy will raise the year-end Uniform National Call lottery number, although the degree of change will not be evident until officials determine how many men under induction orders enter Guard, Reserve or Regular force units. This week the Selective Service System announced that RSN 75 would be the highest number to be reached to satisfy August draft calls. Officials do not anticipate a major increase in this number in order to satisfy the total requirements for this year.

The Defense Department has announced that no more than 50,000 men will be drafted during 1972. Fifteen thousand men are expected to be inducted during April, May, and June. An additional 7,200 are expected to be inducted in July and 8,900 in August.



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Pointer Podium - -

"What do you think of the 'Stop McGovern Campaign' being waged by other democratic candidates and party members?"



1. Lyle Rundhaug--senior
"About all I can say is it's pretty foolish because apparently McGovern is the people's choice on the democratic ticket."

2. Chris Nelson--grad. student
"It hasn't been on my mind."



4. Nancy Snider--Political Science
"I didn't know there was one."

5. Baird Callicott--Philosophy
"It could be one of two things: McGovern is really kind of on the outside of party organization and organization is trying to stop him and keep business as usual or just a big deal to think McGovern is a hero."

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6. Carl Lantz--graduate with Upward Bound
"A strong interest group is anti-McGovern--wonder if it'll work--hope it won't but there is always realization that it might."



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