

# What's It Going To Be?

The big question of what enrollment will be this fall looms ever larger with less than a month left before classes resume.

Since last winter, administrators have been preparing an academic-year budget based on approximately 8,000 students for the 1973-74 academic year.

None of the existing data clearly indicates if that will be the final count. Some information hints at even smaller enrollment while other interpretation figures a move in a more positive direction.

"It all boils down to how much weight you want to give to which factor," says Dr. Elwin W. Sigmund, assistant to the vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Registrar Gilbert Faust, for example, reports the head count could be as low as 7,800. But, unlike many previous years, the information he works with for making projections "is becoming so damned iffy", according to Faust.

Paul Kelch, director of the office of budget planning and analysis, has done some investigating, too. His

"guesstimate" is more subjective than Faust's because it is based in part on some attitudes held by persons involved in the university's recruiting program.

Kelch contends that it's possible for the fall figure to be about 8,250. But the tone of his report is one that leans a little more heavily to the validity of an 8,000 figure.

Some positive attitudes about the whole matter are reflected in the fact that shortfalls in applications for admission have been narrowing recently when compared to the same time one

year ago.

At the end of April for example, there were 2,022 or 574 fewer freshmen applications. By the end of June the total was 2,207 with a narrowing of the gap to minus 441.

Transfers into the institution have been running about the same rate as last year. However, the number of re-entering students (who either were suspended, quit, or attended other schools for a period) has been down.

Based on information secured by Kelch however, the re-entry statistics may be offset. Kelch noted that Dr. Leonard Gibb, associate dean of students believes the probationers admitted to summer school and those who will be granted probationary status and be allowed to re-enter will offset the difference which now stands at about 121 persons.

A big problem last year when the admission rates seemed good was that the number of students who actually showed up for classes in the fall was down significantly from the number that was actually accepted. Dr. William Clements, director of institutional research, did a follow-up study among the "no

shows" and found that lack of money was a key reason.

Consequently, this year considerable effort has been expended in the area of recruitment with emphasis on attempts to reduce the "no show" rate.

Those involved in the follow-up work among the new applicants are quite certain their projects will show effectiveness.

There is also the belief among many that higher education is being taken more seriously by the persons who are applying, even though their numbers are smaller. As a result, it is believed this same group knows what it wants to do and will probably not be represented by a large number of "no shows".

Russell Lundquist, a counselor in the admissions office, passes along information to his colleagues on campus that is taken as particularly good news. The enrollment shortfalls are occurring on many campuses, he explains, and the fact they are being experienced at Stevens Point does not mean the institution's popularity among prospective students is declining. "There's still strong interest in Stevens Point, so don't worry about that," Lundquist advises.

the

summer

Pointer

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## Fritz Named Executive Secretary To Dreyfus

Gerald F. Fritz, instructor of communications since 1970 has been appointed executive secretary to Chancellor Lee S. Dreyfus.

He assumed his new duties July 1.

He will be in charge of operations of the chancellor's office and serve as a staff assistant to Dreyfus in addition to retaining teaching responsibilities.

His work for the chancellor formerly was handled by William B. Vickerstaff who was named this spring to head the new division of university relations and development.

The 41 year old Fritz is a specialist in radio-television-film within the communication department and served as a producer and writer for the ABC television network in Chicago before coming here.

His ties with the chancellor extend from the mid-1960's when Fritz was a graduate student under Dreyfus at UW Madison.

Fritz has a master's degree from UW Madison, and has also attended Michigan State and

Western Michigan University.

He has been a program director of a radio station in Sturgis, Mich., and a writer and announcer for a television station in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Although his work involved brushing shoulders with

numerous VIPs from all walks of life, including President Lyndon Johnson, he recalls that a highlight of his 10 year career in commercial broadcasting was to be among the newsmen who covered the 1968 Democratic National Con-

vention in Chicago. It was one of the most controversial events ever reported by the electronic media, Fritz once said.

Fritz has maintained his involvement in broadcasting by serving as faculty advisor to the student staff operating WWSP -

FM, the radio station on this campus.

In addition, Fritz has been the university's representative on the Cooperative Educational Service Agency (CESA) 7. In the community, he has assisted in the ongoing United Fund program.

## Sternglass Denounces Nuclear Plants

Governors and state legislatures have the power to stop construction of controversial nuclear power plants said a physicist.

Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass is director of the radiology physics laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh. He addressed about 200 persons at UWSP on the research findings he has collected during the past 10 years.

Interest in the pros and cons of nuclear plants has been growing in Central Wisconsin since an announcement several months ago that Rudolph, a Wood County community about 15 miles west of Stevens Point, is being considered as a site for such a facility.

In a news conference, Dr. Sternglass refuted statements made in Rudolph this spring by an Atomic Energy Commission representative indicating that little can be done to reverse nuclear plant construction if sponsoring companies get AEC permission.

"If the public is determined enough to force lawmakers to protect their people, these plants can be stopped," he advised.

He told reporters that besides governors and legislators empowered with the rights to halt plant construction, local municipalities can pass restrictive ordinances.

Dr. Sternglass commended Pennsylvania Governor Shapp who issued orders for special hearings on charges that a plant in Aliquippa, Pa., is a serious health threat to people in the area because of radio-active fallout. But he admonished the federal government and several of its agencies for "under reporting the true emission levels from a number of nuclear plants by factors of 1,000 to 100,000 times."

Dr. Sternglass said lack of reporting to the American public on the rate of fallout is creating another "Watergate".

In addition to charging the federal government with deceiving its citizens, he asked for a moratorium of plant construction until safety questions have been answered. Unless that happens, "there's a great chance the public will be deceived again."

Dr. Sternglass' own research statistics indicate that incidents of cancer, leukemia, infant



Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass (right)

mortality and premature births have risen in areas of nuclear plants by levels of 50 to 100 per cent of that recorded in more distant areas.

Many members in his audience are involved in a local group identified as LAND (League Against Nuclear Danger) which is fighting

construction of a plant in Rudolph. There also was a delegation from Durand, about 150 miles west of here in Pepin County where Northern States Power Company has announced plans for another nuclear plant but has met opposition from a local group identifying itself as "Citizens for the Future".



Mr. Gerald F. Fritz

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## GUEST EDITORIAL

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## to our children's children

by Bob Kerkisack

France has exploded an A-bomb in the Pacific. Gas shortages, food shortages and inflation headline newspapers in this country. A nuclear plant will probably be built at Rudolph.

All this while the congress and administration of this country worry each other sick over the politics that our government was originally designed to be above. Our governor worries about whether he should run again in 1974, and even our sheriff worries about his county politics. Our chancellor has daydreams about how much of students' lives he can regulate. Do any of them think of trying to serve those they have been hired to serve?

What are behind these problems? Many things.

One thing that strikes me as being very evident is the power that lobbyists have with our legislators. Corporations can afford to pursue their private interests by hiring people to lobby for them. They are able to make offers and argue with legislators to the point that the common person is ignored. Many believe that the no-fault auto insurance bill was not passed this year because of the power insurance companies and lawyers have over what are supposed to be OUR legislators.

One construction union that gets most of the construction contracts in this country uses murder and extortion to keep it's control and hinder other unions that may be more beneficial to workers. Why? Because that single union wants to maintain it's power and it's control over other unions and

it's own members. The frightening thing is that it "owns" enough legislators, D.A.'s, judges and policemen to be able to maintain it's power over other unions and it's own members.

Corporations using nuclear power are able to lobby with legislators to the point of convincing (or buying) them into believing statistics that simply do not show all the facts. They simply do not show the total effect of radiation on our population.

France has the power to hurt our inflated dollar. The threat of using that power is no doubt keeping our government from publicly denouncing France's atomic test in the Pacific. On the day of the test, no one in the administration in Washington officially admitted that the explosion had happened!

The largest oil companies, kept from getting a complete monopoly, work together to raise prices and financially destroy smaller firms.

Prices paid to farmers for produce have advanced little in the last ten years. Packagers and grocers have increased their share of the profit while quietly letting homemakers blame farmers. A higher percentage of farmland is lying idle today than at anytime in the last 10 years as farmers are selling out because of the inability to make ends meet. The cost of feed and machinery is skyrocketing while the return for a whole family working full time is often less than the national average for one man on a 9-5 job.

All these ills and many more beset our country. But we have

by Terry Witt

Within the past year, a number of tenured faculty at Stevens Point and in the UW system were notified of their impending dismissal. Needless to say, most of, if not all the affected faculty were unhappy with their academic fate. The majority fell victim to the dropping enrollment, yet they intend to challenge their lay-offs in the courts.

What are they hoping to prove? That tenured faculty are aloof from even the financial realities involved with a declining student enrollment?

That tenure shields a select elite within the university system, and only they are immune to dismissal or firing?

The answer would seem germane to the current tenure system and the job security it offers.

As it stands, tenure requires that specific charges of either incompetence or bad behavior be brought against a tenured faculty member before he can be dismissed. Charges of this nature are seldom brought against anyone. The terms are vague and clumsy if not entirely inadequate. As a result, once tenure is awarded the chances of ever being fired, dismissed, non-renewed or even layed-off are extremely remote.

When tenure is awarded, the faculty member is expected to have accumulated some expertise in his respective discipline. However, tenure does not stipulate he should or can maintain that level of competency. Tenure assumes competency; once awarded it can neither demand nor enforce compliance with this unwritten academic code.

Having been awarded tenure, the professor undergo at least one intensive evaluation by the faculty and students every three years. This would be with the stipulation that if he is found lacking the necessary qualities to instruct at the college level, tenure would be taken away permanently.

I think this is a viable alternative to the current tenure status. Certainly it makes more sense to the university as a whole. It offers job security without a lifetime membership in the university.

Too often this flaw in the tenure system allows a poor professor to teach beyond his capabilities and value to the university. Tenure of course is not the entire problem nor

would abolishing tenure purge the university system of all it's ills. But, the fact remains that tenure provides such excessive job security in it's present form, that alleviating any faculty member is rather cumbersome to say the least.

Tenure's advocates have often argued the academic freedom principle. The principle states essentially that with the job security that tenure offers, faculty are less preoccupied with conforming with public opinion. They do not have to worry about losing their job for being outspoken or for exposing a new idea. Theoretically this allows the faculty member the academic freedom to function much more effectively in the classroom.

This principle may have some credence to certain people, but it raises a number of related questions. If tenure does allow this academic freedom, what about the defenseless non-tenured faculty? Are they bound to silence until they are awarded the mystical tenure? During those years of internship before being eligible for tenure, do they live in fear of losing their jobs should they happen on a new concept? Are non-tenured faculty then less effective as instructors?

The answer is that providing a climate of academic freedom was never the primary function of tenure. Tenure's function is to provide security against ever being fired. It has served it's function well. To my knowledge, no tenured professor has ever been fired from UWSP.

If a tenured professor is fired or dismissed, his immediate recourse is to appeal to the AAUP, a national faculty association. The AAUP is known for it's ability to persuade disagreeable administrators into reinstating tenured faculty members who have been dismissed. They use a technique known as censuring, better known as blacklisting. The university is placed on a list of the AAUP's blacklisted, most "uppity" colleges and as a result, potential instructors are discouraged from teaching at that institution.

This is probably the most virulent form of tenure's protection, and a good reason for revision of the current tenure law.

Presently, students have literally no voice in the process of awarding tenure. I think this should be amended somewhat. Simply by allowing upper class students the opportunity to "grade" their professors would help. The students are possibly the only people who can assess an instructor's abilities on a day to day basis. What could be more functional than an evaluation involving the product of a professor's work; the student.

two things going for us. More people are beginning to question the things that go on in the world, and, at least in this country, we still have that right, granted in the constitution, to question and have our questions answered. Let's use that right. Otherwise, what will we have to show OUR children - and our children's children?

# Carol Marion Speaks In Support Of Tenure

Tenure is an issue which for years has remained a rather mute, obscure subject. Yet, it's implications for the future of the university system are very real both to the student and to the university.

With this in mind, the Pointer is planning a long range series of interviews and articles on tenure. This series is designed primarily to give students of UWSP a general understanding of tenure.

In this issue, Carol Marion of the history department discusses what tenure really is and how it fits into the general concept of a university system. Miss Marion is the State Secretary of the TAUWF, (The Association of University of the history department a s s o c i a t i o n v e r y prominent in defense of the tenure system.

most university systems nationwide?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, I think every university in the country has a tenure system. And every public college has a tenure system. Probably 95 percent of all private colleges as well as increasing numbers of junior colleges have a tenure system.

**Pointer:** The function of tenure is to evaluate the individual and offer job security, is that correct?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, that is precisely what it does. It offers you security against dismissal without cause. Let me add that the tenure system does not evaluate. What the tenure system does is provide a probationary period during which the probationary faculty member is evaluated by his peers. Normally that would be the people in his department. But once he has been evaluated and judged acceptable as a permanent member of the department, he is awarded tenure. And that means from that point on, he doesn't have to sign a contract every year. He does not have to be notified that he has a job every year. He is automatically continued, unless charges are brought against him.

Generally charges of inefficiency or bad behavior, both very broad terms, are probably going to provide increasing numbers of court cases in attempts to define them.

When charges are brought that would warrant dismissal, there is a rather elaborate process by which the charges must be proven.

**Pointer:** Do you think tenure is ever abused because it offers job security?

**Carol Marion:** I realize this is a frequent accusation or hypothesis and I suppose it happens, yes. In a sense, any time a person becomes secure in their job, no matter what their job may be, there is a tendency to relax. I don't think that inevitably happens.

Traditionally, one of the justifications for tenure was that after receiving tenure, that person was relieved of the insecurity of job hunting. They were relieved of the pressure of conforming to norms by which their peers judge them. And therefore relieved of those two pressures, they were able to do scholarly, academic work. That was the hypothesis used to justify the tenure system.

**Pointer:** Can a tenured professor be fired?

**Carol Marion:** Yes.

**Pointer:** Has a tenured professor ever been fired from UWSP?

**Carol Marion:** No, not as long as I've been here, and beyond that I could not say with certainty.

**Pointer:** Doesn't it seem rather unlikely that a tenured professor would ever be fired once he has been awarded tenure?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, one of the problems for example lies in the old WSU system. Under that system there is a state law which provides the

probationary period and the point at which tenure must be granted or the person must be fired. That law provides specifically that a person can only be fired for inefficiency or bad behavior.

The problem is that if you bring charges against someone for inefficiency that is a very broad term. And so many administrators and departments, rather than try to prove inefficiency in a quasi-judicial setting like the administrative code, negotiate a settlement with the person. They would probably talk with the person and he would resign so his record would remain untarnished.

If the situation is not too serious they will tolerate it, or they will attempt to resolve it by compromise; talking or some other way.

Bad behavior years ago, I suppose might have been easier to prove. Generally bad behavior meant some immoral activity. Today I don't think you could fire anyone for immorality of almost any kind. Theft or a major crime, certainly, but beyond that, bad behavior is difficult to prove.

**Pointer:** do you think this might be an inadequacy in the tenure system?

**Carol Marion:** Well I really don't know what else you would say, I guess. Once you start trying to define things for which you can fire a tenured person, it becomes extremely difficult. It seems to me you have to rely on inefficiency and bad behavior as reasons. If there is a serious reason he could be fired if everyone was willing to undertake the time consuming process, the costly process, the process of exposure, you could do it. But in most cases it would be easier to negotiate with the person or just simply tolerate the situation.

**Pointer:** Other than job security what does tenure offer the university system of the student for example in the quality of education?

**Carol Marion:** The most traditional defense of tenure is of course that it enables that person to speak freely about what he thinks is the truth, without fear of public pressure. Someone going to the chancellor and saying this person is corrupting my child, get him out of that class; that sort of thing.

There have been instances of course where university professors have propounded a doctrine not totally popular. They have found themselves under a great deal of public pressure. Tenure is supposed to protect against that. There are people today who say we don't need tenure for that reason anymore. That society is so open and the right to investigate anything is so firmly established in the public as a whole, that special protection is not needed in the university. Therefore they argue tenure does not have the justification it may once have had in our society. There may be some truth in that, but I am not firmly convinced.

Perhaps one of the reasons the public tolerates new, radical or shocking ideas is because of the protection tenure has provided in the past. That is, they have become accustomed

to the fact that at universities you are apt to get a new, radical or shocking idea or hypothesis. And if we took tenure away, people might get used to the idea that they could pressure these people or the university. Then society as a whole might lose its willingness to tolerate the new, the unusual and the different. Again, this is just a hypothesis about what might happen if tenure did not exist.

**Pointer:** Will the present tenure law be tested in the courts or is it being contested right now?

**Carol Marion:** The University of Wisconsin system fired 86 tenured faculty members this spring. As of the fall of 1974 those 86 people will have no jobs, although they will have jobs yet next year. 84 of those people are from what we refer to as the old chapter 37 university, the old WSU system. Two of them are in the central system. None were from the old UW system, Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Parkside.

It has been the intention of the Association of University of Wisconsin Faculty's (T.A.U.W.F.) for about a year before those lay-offs were decided, to test the legality of firing tenured people.

The Board of Regents at it's May meeting admitted rather tacitly it seems to me, that it was probably illegal to fire tenured faculty members.

Therefore the Board of Regents authorized the chancellors at the various universities in the system to lay-off rather than fire tenured faculty.

Whether there is a substantial legal difference between terminating tenured faculty and laying them off may have to be tested in the courts as well.

The Board of Regents is clearly hoping that there is enough substantial difference to avoid the legal implications of termination.

For the faculty member the result of being laid-off or being terminated is virtually the same. The difference the Board of Regents has elaborated is that termination implies force. The very tradition of tenure is that you can't be fired unless charges are brought against you. So if a tenured member is fired the assumption is that charges have been brought against him. If

you lay him off you avoid that prejudicial judgement to his record.

Secondly, they have argued that a laid-off individual remains eligible for re-hiring. If at any time in the future there is a job opening in his department he may be re-hired with tenure, and avoid that probationary period.

They also argue it may be possible to continue some fringe benefits to the laid-off person. But that argument is becoming increasingly faint.

Those are the three major advantages to the laid-off faculty member that the central administration and the Board of Regents have argued.

However, if a person loses his job, he is unemployed in either case. And most of the 86 affected that I have talked to; about half of the 86 felt that the process of being laid-off involved some sort of prejudicial treatment.

**Pointer:** Is tenure a basis for higher salaries or more privileges?

**Carol Marion:** No, but if you were to average the salaries of the tenured and non-tenured faculty, the tenured would be higher. Not because they are tenured, but because they've been around longer. But tenure is not generally a basis for a salary differential.

Privilege, of course, would depend on certain things. In our old WSU system, up until a couple of years ago, a person achieved tenure after his fourth year. Which meant that many people in our system became tenured while they were still assistant professors. In fact many became tenured while they still had the rank of instructor. Rank usually goes with salary, as your rank goes up your salary goes up. So our system had some very low paid tenured professors with the instructor or assistant rank.

With Madison's system of tenure, the rank of associate professor always went with tenure. You were not promoted to associate professor without tenure and you didn't get tenure without promotion to the rank of associate professor. So consequently in the Madison system power and privilege went more closely in hand with tenure. That was because

*continued on page 7*



Carol Marion

**Pointer:** What is your definition of tenure?

**Carol Marion:** To me tenure is simply a system that says that after a certain probationary period, nobody can be fired without specific charges brought against him. This is what it means in a factual sense. There is a probationary period of about six years, and during that probationary period the person is evaluated as to the quality of his work. At the end of this probationary period they must either be granted tenure or dismissed. They can be granted tenure or non-renewed at any time prior to that.

**Pointer:** What are the criteria used in the process of awarding tenure?

**Carol Marion:** I can only speak for my department, because those are the only evaluations I have ever taken part in. Our department changed several years ago using possession of a P.H.D. as a basic criteria. And when Chancellor Drefus came to this campus, he broadened that criteria to include almost every department on campus. That was not always the case; I for instance achieved tenure before my P.H.D.

Aside from the P.H.D. as a basic objective criteria, I suppose people are awarded tenure for their teaching ability, and contributions to the department. Also on their willingness to do the nitty-gritty kind of committee work in the department; and evidence of their interest in the department; this sort of thing.

**Pointer:** Is tenure common to



Carol Marion





## NUCLEAR POWER

# Infinite Energy Or Infinite Risk

In 1945 the world experienced the first atomic bomb. The immediate horror, destruction and force of the powerful atom was felt world-wide. Later, studies began to show increases in leukemia deaths in children some 2 to 5 years after the atomic bombs were dropped in these areas. The atomic bomb was never again dropped on a human population.

The post-bomb generation has beat the nuclear sword into a body called the Atomic Energy Commission. Its purpose was to both control and promote atomic energy. The problems of such a dual purpose commission are still with us today. The two purposes seem to be contradictory.

The Atomic Energy Commission set a limit of exposure to radiation. A millirad is one-thousandth of a rad. The AEC's maximum permissible yearly radiation dose for any single individual is one-half a rad or 500 millirads.

The AEC perpetuates the so-called "threshold theory". This theory holds there is a certain low level of radiation exposure, a "threshold" below which no damage would be caused.

Studies began to cast doubts on the AEC's threshold theory. Using fruit flies and large mammals, it was found that it did not matter how slowly or quickly a given dose of radiation was administered, in every case the number of defective offspring was essentially the same.

It was toward the end of 1955 that Dr. Alice Stewart, head of the Department of Preventive Medicine at Oxford University discovered that the number of children dying from leukemia deaths had risen likewise. The leukemia seemed to strike mostly children over 2-3 years of age. After searching for the cause of this increase, her data began to show that babies born of mothers who had a series of X-rays of the pelvic region during pregnancy were nearly twice as likely to develop leukemia or another form of cancer, as those born of mother's who had not been X-rayed.

These X-rays were an extremely low dose. The X-ray dose was comparable to the dose most people receive in only a few years

from natural radiation. We all receive on the average about 100 millirads per year from natural radiation.

In further studies, Dr. Stewart found that the earlier the X-rays were given in the pregnancy, the higher the chances of cancers developing. It was also found that there were distinctly fewer cancer cases among the children whose mothers had only one X-ray than those that had four or more. Similar results were obtained by Dr. Brian MacMahon in his studies of the U.S.

In the meantime, Cold War tensions resulted in the release of radioactive materials into our atmosphere. Above ground nuclear testing continued through the 50's and reached its peak during early 60's.

One of the first recordings of nuclear fallout "covering" a human population, came after the detonation of an atomic bomb in Nevada in 1953. The fallout drifted some 2,300 miles and was dropped unexpectedly by a thunderstorm on the upper portion of New York State.

Professor Herbert Clark and a small group of radiochemistry students began taking their routine radioactivity readings. They were shocked to find geiger counter readings far above normal, in some places one thousand times as high. The laboratory was located on a hill overlooking the city of Troy city located in upper New York. The time of the testing was after huge amounts of fallout was brought down by the thunderstorm.

Samples of rainwater showed levels of 270,000 micromicrocuries per liter. The maximum level for drinking water as permitted by the AEC was set at 100 micromicrocuries per liter. Regular tap water samples from the Troy area showed an activity of 2,630 micromicrocuries per liter. The AEC announced that "the exposure has no significance in relation to health". The AEC continued its testing in Nevada and further rainouts of fallout hit the Troy area.

Radioactive elements called isotopes began to show some unique properties. Like DDT, the radioactive isotopes began concentrating in certain parts of the human body. Radioactive strontium, which is similar to calcium, settled in bones and teeth. Radioactive iodine behaved like regular iodine, seeking out and concentrating in the thyroid gland. These discoveries hold serious implications for the children of Troy and the children of the world. Not only were the children receiving external doses of radiation, but also were receiving doses through ingestion of food, water and milk. The ingestion process concentrated the isotopes in certain organs.

What did this all mean to the children of the Troy area? Before the fallout, there had been only two or three leukemia cases per year in the Troy area. Beginning in the fourth to fifth year after the 1953 rainout, the yearly number of reported leukemia cases in the Troy area quadrupled. After the eighth year the number of cases again declined. The AEC still continues to take issue with these findings. The Berlin crisis during 1961 threw us into a series of frantic atmospheric nuclear testings. Sharp increases in radioactivity began showing up in the air, water and especially milk.

In June 1963, President Kennedy announced that this country, Russia and Great Britain had agreed to negotiate a treaty to end all above ground testing of nuclear weapons. Through lengthy hearings, by the Senate and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, some of the ill effects of low level radiation caused by fallout, were made public. The United States Senate voted for the ratification of the Test Ban Treaty. It is appropriate to note here that Red China and France are not signers of this treaty and continue to introduce large amounts of fallout into the air.

Dr. Ernest Sternglass found a sudden drop in live births in the U.S. two years after the height of atmospheric testing. For 1964, the number of live births in the U.S. was 4,027,000 and for 1965 it had declined to 3,760,000. This was a drop of 267,000, the sharpest single

decline in the entire history of the U.S. And for the entire country, the year before, fatal deaths showed a corresponding jump. Could this have been caused by the atmospheric testing of 1961-63? You must draw your own conclusions. The AEC had little to offer.

The AEC and the atomic industry is still researching, developing, constructing and operating nuclear plants. The controversy has never been as "hot" as it is now.

The energy crisis has cut safety procedures and the rational mind gives way to expediency. The people have virtually little to say about where nuclear power plants are built. They are not "leaky," safe enough to build near big cities and find their way into small rural communities.

The utilities have promised the local governments of these rural areas millions of dollars in tax revenues over a short four years. What they don't tell them is that these revenues drop 90 percent after four years and they are stuck with a reactor in their backyard for 25-50 years releasing "clean, non-polluting" low level radiation.

Dr. Sternglass and others have shown statistically that areas near nuclear power plants have had increased leukemia, infant mortality, respiratory disease, heart disease and other cancers. So much concern has been generated in Pennsylvania that the governor of the state has appointed a 9 member panel of scientists to examine the problem. Hearings will be held in month.

Again and again the AEC reassures us that low levels of radiation are not harmful. So do the power utilities and nuclear industry. The owner of Point Beach Point Nuclear Plant thought it was in the best interest to build an expensive, but beautiful "information and training center" next to the site of the reactors. You can learn all sorts of things at this center. You receive a colorful booklet (dated 1967) and can be visually stimulated into believing that nuclear power is safe.

They will even admit that their plants are emitting low levels of radiation, but they will reassure you that it is far below the standards set by the AEC.

Although the nuclear power plant is a "clean operator" it does create waste. The disposal of waste does pose a problem at this time. It seems that no one wants the waste "dumped" in their backyard. Some of the waste will still be giving off radiation 24,000 years from now. The more nuclear power plants we build, the more waste we are going to have.

This article only explores in brief some of the history and problems related to nuclear energy. Problems do exist that must be solved before we devote all our resources to nuclear research, development and operation. The aspects of solar power, wind power, water power, geothermal power and magnetohydrodynamics must also be explored. Why are we spending \$500 million for nuclear fusion research and only spending \$15 million for solar energy research?

We cannot continue to build "experimental" nuclear power plants with so many unanswered questions. We should not continue to build nuclear power plants just because the demand for electricity doubles every 10 years. The better, more rational and ecological approach is a sincere effort by the utilities and all levels of government to conserve and use more efficiently our existing power supply. Only this will give us the time needed to develop a safe and ecological source of electricity.

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W.E.P.CO.



Oh well... To Life!  
-Photocopy by Tom Halfmann

the  
bill.

# YMCA Sponsors Gymnastics

by Terry Witt

If you've never popped a hand spring or spun a cartwheel, then chances are you've probably never had any contact with the sport of gymnastics.

In that case the local Y.M.C.A.'s summer gymnastics program at the UWSP fieldhouse might have very little meaning. Yet the program does exist, and under instructor Jim Kloes has fared very well among the fairer sex of the Stevens Point area.

"The program is open to both boys and girls," said Kloes. "The fact is that while gymnastics is not specifically a girls or a boys sport, around this area young girls seem to show a greater interest." Kloes noted that this would probably change eventually but right now most of his students are girls.

Basically the program places the girls (and a few boys) into four groups according to age and ability. "The tiny tots age

group includes kindergarten through the second grade; at the next level are the third through sixth graders and finally the beginning aeronauts and the advanced aeronauts. The aeronauts are the competitive classes which mix age groups according to ability," said Kloes. Girls range in age from fifth grade all the way through high school.

"The tiny tots are really a playful group, and so we try to incorporate games into the gymnastics. We try to make them aware of what their body is doing in space (kinesthetic sense) and control of their body as well. We have them bounce on the trampoline and do the seat drop, the knee drop and very simple stunts. The forward role, the ostrich stand and head stand have a very low degree of difficulty. Sometimes we have them just run through the straddle jump or the skin the cat exercise; something of that nature."

"In the third through sixth grade group we try to get away from the awareness in space idea and concentrate more on basic gymnastics. We work more on forward-backward roll extensions, cartwheels, roundoffs and right now we are attempting walkovers, which have flexibility," said Kloes.

The aeronauts of course get into the more complicated stunts, front arials on the

The aeronauts of course get into the more complicated stunts, front arials on the balance beam and stunts of relatively high difficulty. "These particular stunts require more strength in the arms and body that should have been developed in the earlier stages," said Kloes. "And if they are to develop into at least a sub-par gymnast they should have acquired the strength by this age while still in their prime."

"When you talk about gymnastics, you're talking about using your entire body. An explosion of your body at certain points and control of your body."

"In men's gymnastics you would have to work more on strength than would girls. Although with this program the girls will do certain exercises at

the end of each period to strengthen back muscles, stomach, arm and leg muscles," said Kloes.

"With the girls you are dealing with femininity, in all the apparatus and also expression. Rhythm is very important in the floor exercise, along with expression to the music."

In actual competition the girls would be expected to perform two superior stunts (difficult stunts) and four mediums. The degree of difficulty is determined before the meet by the governing body, usually the judges. The main apparatus would be the balance beam, uneven bars, vaulting (straddle jump over the horse) and the floor exercise.

Kloes says he hopes to set up some competition this fall with other Y.M.C.A.'s and high schools around the state. The

Green Bay and La Crosse Y.M.C.A.'s have as an example set up teams that compete on a regular basis with high schools and colleges. Meets are scheduled by the WIAA and the National Association of State High Schools, and together they specify the rules as well.

Kloes noted that an adult gymnastics class was offered at one time, but it was abandoned because of a lack of interest. He admitted this was a disappointment because parents are an essential part of the child's interest in gymnastics. The adult program would have been principally a conditioning and spotting technique approach with a few very simple stunts, to help the child with gymnastics and the parent could trim up. He said this type of approach still has some merit especially if gymnastics is to gain more acceptance in the future.



Gymnastics: What do you mean your shoe's untied?  
-Photo by Tom Halfmann



Gymnastics: Hut one, hut two...  
-Photo by Tom Halfmann



Gymnastics: I can't look.  
-Photo by Tom Halfmann

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continued from page 3

## CAROL MARION

tenure went with the upper two ranks.

In our system that was not true. You could have an instructor with the protection of tenure, but without the rank that would accord him power.

Our system, the old WSU system has to a certain extent traditionally been devoid of any large power differential, between professor and assistant professor or associate and instructor.

**Pointer:** What is involved when a university is censured? Could a national faculty association like AAUP censure a university if that university fired a tenured professor without adequate proof?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, this is one of the things the AAUP has traditionally done. Whenever a faculty member, feels he has been dismissed for unjust reasons. He may after exhausting local processes for redress of grievances, appeal to the AAUP. And the AAUP will conduct an investigation. If the AAUP finds the administration of a university has acted unfairly in the case of an individual or group of individuals, the AAUP's method is usually to negotiate with the administration for reinstatement of the persons affected.

If the university will not do what the AAUP considers just, the AAUP usually publishes a resume' of their findings and they declare that university censured. That university appears on a list in the AAUP journal which is published every quarter. It is a list of those institutions found guilty of unfair personnel practices. That is really the only meaning censure has, the AAUP's censure.

**Pointer:** In real sense, doesn't this seem to be a form of blacklisting?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, that's what it is. I simply say to the academic community as a whole, that according to the AAUP, the administration of this institution has behaved unfairly in this case. And therefore it is a warning to all those who might seek employment there, that you may have some trouble.

**Pointer:** Has this served it's purpose as a deterrent to unfair personnel practices?

**Carol Marion:** It depends. Some institutions have remained on the AAUP censure list for years, relatively indifferent to it and not terribly affected by it. On the other hand, the stigma in the academic community has led others to try and get off it.

For instance, UW Whitewater was placed on the AAUP's censure list around 1970, I can't say exactly when. At the time four professors were variously dismissed or suspended because of their anti-war participation. The AAUP investigated the case of those four people and found the administration had behaved unfairly. The administration (the Board of Regents and the local administration) would not give in. And they were placed on the list. They are still on the list.

President Weaver during this past year along with others in central administration has been trying to get Whitewater off the censure list. That is to in-

vestigate the circumstances and see what can be done about lifting the censure.

**Pointer:** Is the censure then a sort of stigma on the entire university system?

**Carol Marion:** Yes, and it could work a real hardship, if for instance in the 60's faculty are difficult to hire. Because, given a choice between a censured school and one that is not, he would probably choose the school that was not censured. Today with well trained faculty in abundance the censure won't deter that much. Faced with an institution on the blacklist you would probably take the job.

**Pointer:** What is the position of the T.A.U.W.F. on the issue of tenure?

**Carol Marion:** I suppose the fact that we have repeatedly said we intend to test the legality of firing tenured people in the courts is as much indicative of our position officially as anything. We have a very strong position in support of and in defense of tenure as an idea vital to the university and as a working condition that provides basic job security.

For instance, we have notified the 86 tenured faculty that have been layed-off that the T.A.U.W.F. is offering legal council for any or all 86 people. That is legal council for all those who wish to have a formal hearing on the reasons they were layed-off.

**Pointer:** Do you think tenure has become the scapegoat for problems that already existed or did tenure create some of the problems?

**Carol Marion:** Tenure is blamed for problems that would not be solved without tenure. For instance some people say tenure allows you to keep all the old professors and fire all the young ones. Right now when we are firing people we don't want to fire, tenure is not protecting anyone. And not having a tenure system, would not guarantee that you kept the younger ones and fire the older ones.

I have heard for instance a young professor who teaches in a private school in the state, say he does not like tenure. He is 28 years old and he has tenure. And he says what is there left for him to work for?

It seems to me his problem is not the tenure problem. It seems to me that such a person would inevitable come to that conclusion whether he had tenure or not. I don't think that is the fault of the system, as much as a bad attitude.

I think what has happened in the past ten years of massive growth in our system shows that we have not been as rigorous. We simply don't need everybody quite as desperately, and we can pick and choose. This is perhaps one of the things we are feeling now as we talk about tenure.

Central administration in Madison frequently apologizes for the problems that exist in the old chapter 37 campuses as a result of what they call our easy progression into the tenured ranks.



See you in the fall - Summer POINTER Staff.  
-Photo by Tom Halfmann

### VA Van To Visit

The Veterans Administration is sending an office of on wheels to 32 Wisconsin communities in an effort to help returning veterans.

Robert F. Edmondson, acting director of the VA Regional Office in Milwaukee, said a Veterans Assistance Mobile Van staffed by two veterans benefits counselors will move through the state through the middle of September.

The red, white and blue mobile van will visit Stevens Point on August 21.

Edmondson said the mobile unit will try to "take the VA to the veteran".

Goals are to reach veterans and their families who have not made full use of their benefits. VA counselors will provide immediate information on health, education, housing and job training benefits.

### Folk Dancing

There will be folk dancing this summer for anyone who would like to come for enjoyment.

The last meeting will be held Monday, July 30 at 6:00 p.m., Gesell Gym.

This event is sponsored by the International Folk Dancers (IFD).

### WANTED:

Need ride to campus from Wausau beginning this fall. Willing to pay for or help contribute for expenses. Phone 341-5496, ask for Mary.

### kathy's kitchen

#### SNOW CAPS

by Char Seidl

4 wieners  
4 cups mashed potatoes  
1 tablespoon chopped onions  
½ cup grated American cheese

Split wieners lengthwise; place in shallow pan. Add mashed potatoes and onions; pile on top of wieners. Sprinkle cheese over potatoes. Bake 20-25 minutes in moderate oven of 400 degrees F. Sprinkle with paprika; serve. Makes four servings.

## From The President

by Jim Hamilton  
Student Senate President

Last spring after examining the issues before the state legislature; the four per cent sales tax, the user fee and the merger bill; I decided that this was going to be a very important summer as far as the students are concerned.

It has proven to be a very interesting and important summer beyond the obvious issues which I stated. For the first time students have made significant inroads in the areas of lobbying and pressure politics.

This is not to say that we are on a par with the tavern league, the insurance interests or the gun lobby, but we have made significant progress to enable us to kill the four per cent sales tax as it pertains to students and to force the issue of user fees so that it no longer pertains to students and to muster enough support, hopefully, to pass the student section of the merger bill unchanged.

As of late we have encountered opposition to the student section of the merger bill. The opposition is coming from the official organ of the

faculty, TAUWF. TAUWF stands for Teacher's Association of the University of Wisconsin Faculty and has about 80 per cent of the old WSU faculty as members. TAUWF has officially and publicly denounced the student section of the bill.

This opposition is, indeed, dismaying and uncalled for, at a time when students are attempting to assist the faculty in their demands to prevent further terminations in their ranks. We find the TAUWF action extremely distasteful. We further assert that as long as TAUWF expounds such opposition to the section of the merger bill, that Student Government will support the concept of faculty activity fees which has been identified by the state legislature as a possible solution to raising one million dollars in user fees which now cannot be taken from students.

On this campus alone it would mean a possible \$120 per year fee to be paid by each faculty member.

Student Government has come up with an alternative to this fee but will not produce it until TAUWF rescinds it's opposition to the student section of the merger bill.

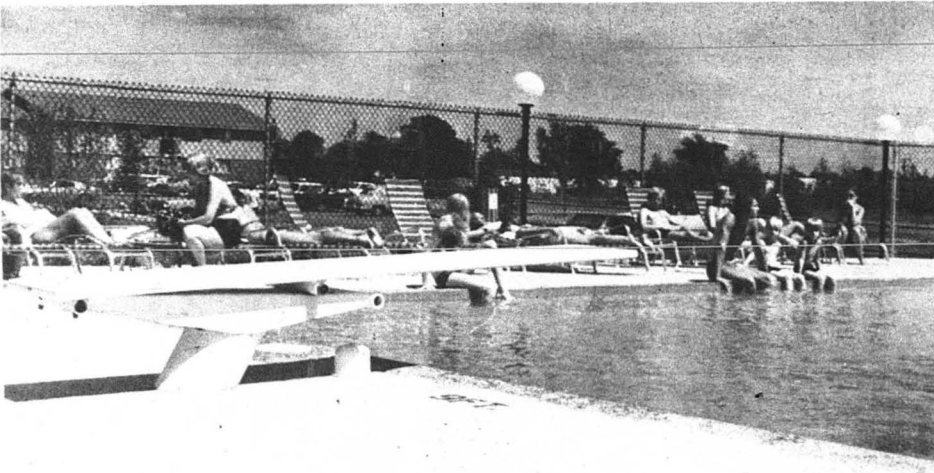


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