Subversive activity

For a teacher whose views parallel those of his students rather than their middle-aged parents, education can be an important profession. If he is a student in question, traditional wisdom and, possibly, to reject the suburban life style, he may meet the same fate as high school teacher Patrick Stevens, fired last week from the Bloomington school system.

The charges against Stevens, including "gross inefficiency," "willful neglect of duty" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher," were examined during a Kafka-esque 18 1/2 hour hearing which proved little clearer than that Stevens was definitely a threat to suburban mores.

THOUGH GROSS inefficiency may have affected Stevens' willingness to hand in lesson plans, it evidently did not affect his ability to teach. He was recognized at the hearing as a highly popular teacher who had excellent communication with his students.

Despite the denial of the Kennedy's principal and the school board, which actually seemed to have initiated the dismissal action was Stevens' decision to use "Tailored," a play taken from "Giles Godlov-Boy," in a Greek studies class. The play, a satire adapted from the Greek classic "Odyssey Bar," contained language which the board and principal found offensive.

While maintaining that they did not want to raise the question of academic freedom or censorship, the board, in effect, acted as censor and in denial of the teacher's freedom in the classroom, castigating Stevens for his "poor judgement." Implicit in the board's statement is the belief that a teacher in signing a contract with the community, agrees to uphold and perpetuate its standards.

The FIRING of Patrick Stevens will not make it easier for teachers and student teachers to question traditional practices such as lesson plans. Rather than attempting to experiment or innovate in the classroom, they will find it much safer to uphold existing standards at a time when drastic changes are required.

Although the dismissal has served as an agent to unite those who perceive teachers as more than "public servants," it also demonstrates that strong community pressure still dictates that teachers can teach and what students have the right to learn.

Hail the (burger) kings

As if there are not enough restaurants in Dinkytown that assemble mass-produced edibles, Red Barns, Inc., intends to add the competition of Golden Arches, Whoppers and Flaid Berets with yet another hamburger joint.

Their decision to clear away five long-established businesses

Our environmental future

By Eville Corham

Few in a series of articles in the future is always risky, and Cassandra—even more than other prophets—are unhon-ored in their own countries. There-for I shall not attempt to make predictions, but will instead outline what I believe may be three of the major environmental problems that are facing us, and some ways in which they might affect the planetary system if we should choose to re- spond to their human factors. I hope, by Mr. McIver, that something will turn up. Of course, something may turn up, but that something may not be so much to our liking, if indeed it allows the continued survival of man as the dom-estant species in the universe.

Our impact on the earth is perceived only by thinking about the consequences of a nuclear war, nuclear holocaust, nuclear technology improves and spreads, and we are not convinced that the problem has disappeared. As a result of accidents nuclear war may multiply. In the event of a nuclear war the earth's climate may be less than today if we do not do something to control it. Although it may be argued that we cannot 100% control it, we can do more. This is our responsibility as citizens, although isolated populations of radiation-resistant humans may perish such as those in the United States and Canada. One might envisage such populations surviving to the primitive, and their descendants migrating slowly and laboriously to a better civilization than that which had been destroyed. On the other hand, if the planet has been partially destroyed, there will be an obvious desire to rebuild it.

One of the most important problems is the consequence of nuclear war, the consequences of nuclear war may multiply. In the event of a nuclear war the earth's climate may be less than today if we do not do something to control it. Although it may be argued that we cannot 100% control it, we can do more. This is our responsibility as citizens, although isolated populations of radiation-resistant humans may perish such as those in the United States and Canada. One might envisage such populations surviving to the primitive, and their descendants migrating slowly and laboriously to a better civilization than that which had been destroyed. On the other hand, if the planet has been partially destroyed, there will be an obvious desire to rebuild it.

The system of nuclear war could be replaced by the advertising of the nuclear war. The need for nuclear war is, of course, stimulated constantly by the advertising of the war, on the same time that they threaten us with "brownsies." If we are not free up to the increasing need for nuclear war, we need to enlist the power of the nuclear war, and slow down our concern for our resultant pollution.

One of the harshest, horrifyingly, still, this comes from air pollution. Pollution is a widespread pattern of chronic lung disease, and the disease is more than a matter of concern for our resultant pollution.

Pollution (Continued on page 2)
Pollution

... continue...


letters to the editor

• ESP

Jack Baker, author of a letter to the editors published Feb. 25 in the Daily, writes that "any analogy of the word 'deviate' which I heard three times when the audience read on the air, was misleading."

Baker ought not to have been surprised. The word "deviate" absolutely was not a part of my editing.

Letters policy

The Daily welcomes letters to the editor. Contributions should be short, preferably 300 words or less, and, if possible, typewritten.

Food that is made in the University kitchens, which are located somewhere in the bowels of Coffman Union, is for the most part, unbelievably bad.

The dietitians, in keeping with the University's scientific mind, treat food as though it were a container holding instead of a palatable material substance. Simply, they are more concerned with its "richness in various nutritional value" than with its taste.

The situation is like some great conspiracy designed by the University dietitians to deprive the students, faculty, and administrators of one of the few good things left to live for - the joy of eating.

Certainly, a person does not think of sexual intercourse in terms of a "healthy, tension-reducing outlet" - to use Klasey's statistical terminology - for counting orgasms. Likewise, food should not be thought of for its scientific properties (vitamin, etc.), but rather for the aesthetic gratification and satisfaction it gives before being swallowed.

In other words, food should not be prescribed by scientifically-minded dietitians, and a chart of one's "outlet" count should not be kept by one's bedside.

If the Union food situation doesn't change, one might as well eat the menu - either the "a la carte," or "today's special." It really doesn't matter.

Food, drink:

by haydn de claire

Urrp

7:30, 9 p.m. Tonight; 3:30 p.m. Tomorrow
Bell Museum of Natural History Auditorium

The Valli

Our Concerts are Planned, NO HURRY
Get in Line - Take out
OPEN GOOD THIS WEEK ONLY
472 14th Ave. S.E.
381-3831