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Rev. James Schneider Campus Pastor

Reverend James Schneider serves as a Campus Pastor at WSU-SP. He was ordained in 1965 after receiving a B.A. at Concordia Senior College at Fort Wayne Indiana and a B.D. at Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. Reverend Schneider is 31 years old.



Pointer: Do you believe that Christianity has a valid place on a college campus?

Schneider: I'm a little uncomfortable with the term "valid place." It's almost as if we were talking about a little niche somewhere in the university structure in which we place "religion" or "Christianity" and if you happen to be predisposed toward that sort of thing, you can jump into that bag and become religious. Our vision is much greater than that. Christians believe that Jesus is Lord of the universe, which is to say that there is no aspect of life, no area of human existence which lies outside of the Christian's concern, and that of course includes the structure and life of the university and its people. And I see Christianity as a power, a force, a dynamic message rather than a neat system with its own place.

Speaking from the standpoint of the university, I see more and more people who are disturbed because they see the university operating in a kind of moral vacuum, dispensing value-free information, simply channeling people into the "System" rather than challenging the "system." In such a situation, I would hope that Christianity could help provide a perspective or a framework of purpose and value into which we could place all this information and understanding and all these ideas, through which we could breathe some new life into the university and the world. That's one possibility.

The problem is that the Church also needs to get freed up. Some years ago Peter Berger already talked about churches as "validators of the OK society," simply putting their stamp of sanctity on the prevalent mores, values, attitudes of society. It still is true that we too often wait until something is safe before we get involved. I guess I'm saying that we've often been faithless people, of but not in the world, (to turn that old concept around) and we too need some stirring to life.

The answer to the question is "yes."

Pointer: What do you see as the true meaning of Christmas, and how ought it be celebrated?

Schneider: One of the primary meanings of Christmas is that God involved himself with mankind, "emptied himself" to use Paul's phrase, completely identified himself with mankind in order to bring it life. That might sound like empty rhetoric, but what it means is that the movement of God is not pulling people out of the world with its problems into some spiritual realm apart from all this, but rather it's a movement toward the world, getting immersed in it, albeit with a new vision and a new power to change it. It is history, in life, in the world that God is at work — and if we step back from the world now and then it is only that we might better see what's really happening and better serve it in his name.

to be celebrated, except that the consumerism and the unrelieved materialism of our present-day celebrations are often a travesty of any true celebration. That is not to deny the goodness of the material, or consumption for that matter, but to gorge oneself on the material is to miss its real purpose which is to perpetuate and enhance life. That implies sharing, passing these good things around. Perhaps one of the better ways of celebrating the coming of Christ is to take another look at the Christ who comes in the person of our needy brother and to consider again how he might have the benefit of more of the world's goods — and to do this freely and joyfully, not out of duty, but in recognition of the new value which has been placed on the created world as the stage for the drama of redemptions and as bearer of the divine presence.

Pointer: As a pastor, what are your personal objectives at this University?

Schneider: As I read it, the goal of all Christian ministry is liberation. That is the thrust of the Gospel of Christ — to liberate people from all that separates them from life, from God, from each other, from all the gifts of God, so that they might realize their potential as children of God. How this will take form in any particular place, will depend somewhat on local circumstances and the gifts of each person involved. My own objectives relate to that ministry and the specifics change as I see the particular needs. I really don't have any blueprint. All I have is the vision and the good news, the Gospel, of the kingdom of God and all that means in terms of peace, love, justice, community, wholeness — and I just hope to sow the seeds of that Gospel as faithfully and as recklessly as I am able.

Pointer: Do you see any truth in the statement that "Christianity has become a tool by which the rich hold the masses in their place?"

Schneider: I think it is quite obvious that Christianity has been misused in this way at some times. One of the clearest examples in our history is in relation to the black community, where slaveholders would teach their slaves to be content with their lot, their reward was coming later on. But it is just as clear to anyone who has studied the Bible, for instance, that this is a terrible misinterpretation of the Christian faith. It ignores, for one thing, the whole witness against the accumulation of wealth and the using of any other person for one's own purposes. It ignores Amos, for example, who had some devastating words for those who

"trampled on the heads of the poor," or Jesus words about the difficulty of a rich man entering the kingdom of heaven. And more than that, it ignores the whole framework of liberation in which the Gospel is couched. At the same time, however, it is true that Christianity sees the issue of life as transcending or going beyond material concerns, although not separate from those concerns. No, I don't think there is any doubt that Christianity has been terribly perverted, as still is in many cases, by people who have other purposes in mind.

Pointer: Who do you consider as the greatest Christians of the twentieth century? Why?

Schneider: To speak of great Christians is always risky business. Jesus pointed out once that the greatest was the one who was servant of all, and how do you measure something like that? But if you forced me to choose, I would put near the top of my list Dietrich Bonhoeffer; the German Lutheran pastor who was executed in a Nazi concentration camp in 1945 for his resistance to the Nazi regime. The reason I would choose Bonhoeffer is because he included in his contribution excellence in theological reflection and in Christian commitment. We have had other great theologians like Paul Tillich and great activists like Martin Luther King, Jr., but Bonhoeffer was both and therefore, perhaps made a broader contribution to the total Christian witness. But as I say, that's always difficult to measure. Maybe the greatest Christian in terms of faith, hope and love, was a little old lady in the backwoods of Minnesota. Who knows?

Pointer: Do you think God is dead?

Schneider: I guess it's pretty obvious by now that I don't believe God is dead, but I do believe that some of the gods are dead. The god of the gaps, for instance. The one who simply fills in the gaps within our knowledge, the one who is used to explain what we have not yet discovered. Or the god who sits out there somewhere and spends his time chalking up merits or demerits, as the case may be, for each of us — that god may well be dead. Or the god who merely becomes a substitute for our own responsibility. But that is not what the "God is dead" theologians are talking about — false images of God. They are talking about the complete loss of any transcendent reality which can be identified with a concept of God. I think that in doing so that they not only misread our age but become involved in some inherent theological contradictions, which we won't go into that. Let's just say I think they're wrong.

Pointer: Why is it that more and more people seem to be turning away from Christianity?

Schneider: I'm not sure that is the case. More and more people may be turning away from the institutional church, but I would question whether the popularity of the church in the past was an accurate reflection of Christianity. The reasons for turning away from the church are many, I'm sure. Some don't like what the church is or is not involved in these days, or what the church is or is not saying in regard to today's issues. The most cogent and perhaps devastating reaction, however, is against a kind of institutional idolatry which has often af-

flicted the church, where it has been more concerned simply about its own survival than about people and what's happening to them in our world. As a result, it has often been unwilling to engage in the continual reformation which it must if it is to be a lively instrument of the Spirit in our day. I don't think the church should be overly concerned about turning some people off. I should first be sure that it is really Christian.

Pointer: Do you see religion as a type of an escape and consequently little different than taking illegal drugs?

Schneider: Well, I'd have to ask, "Escape from what?" There are all kinds of escapes, not all of them bad. Do you mean escape from reality? That depends upon how one sees reality, doesn't it? In any case, it is true that some use religion as an escape from responsibility in the midst of very real pains and problems. But again, I would see that as a counterfeit faith. Real Christianity works differently. Although there is a rhythm of retreat and involvement, the whole thrust is toward the world and its pain, toward the problems in order to bring some healing. I'd have to ask, "Was religion an escape for Jesus? Or his disciples? That's some escape — the kind of which gets one crucified. I certainly wouldn't defend all the uses or misuses of Christianity, but let's not confuse that with the historic faith.

Pointer: As a pastor, what are your views on birth control?

Schneider: I presume you mean the moral aspects of birth control. All morality has to do with being in harmony with the will of God for the world. As I mentioned before, I see that will of God as bringing life to the world. Whatever is destructive of that is against the purposes of God. Given the imminent danger of over-population which threatens us, it may be immoral not to use some means of birth control, not to take some God-given responsibility over our future life here on earth. That is not to deny that children are great blessings, but it is to say that God expects us to use our intelligence as well as our bodies. To use an analogy, food is a gift of god and a great blessing, but to eat until it kills one, to use no control over one's consumption is to reach a point of diminishing returns in which a gift is used for ultimately destructive purposes. When the human race is in danger of extinction, it makes good sense to be fruitful and multiply as much as possible. In other situations the word from God will be quite different. So the moral aspects of a particular action will depend upon the situation, the reasons for the action, the attitudes, and results of that action. I don't think we can get caught in the rule-making game without ending up with an unbiblical legalism.

Pointer: What books, of personal interest, would you recommend to students?

Schneider: Martin Marty, *The Search for a Usable Future* or Carl Braaten, *The Future of God* on the theology of hope which is of increased interest today. For an exhaustive exploration and critique of current theological reflection, read Langdon Gilkey, *Naming the Whirlwind*. Movement and Revolution by Berger and Neuhaus is of current interest. William Stingfellow's books are a little less heavy and very relevant, especially *Free in Obedience* or *Dissent in a Great Society*.

Chamber Of Commerce Views XMas

The question as to whether commercialism has destroyed Christmas was presented to Mr. Sandall, manager of the Sevens Point Chamber of Commerce.

"Exchanging gifts is certainly not unchristian," explained Mr. Sandall. "There is always a dilemma in trying to show love and concern" — he continued, "maybe this is an easy way for some to do this." "This is the time of year to exchange spiritual feelings but the material gifts do not interfere," said Sandall. "How else," he questioned, "can some people express their concern for one another?"

"The plastic Christmas trees and plastic poinsettias are signs of our times. The world is changing rapidly," he explained, "and you must keep up with it. Unfortunately, some try to life in the past, but you can't return to the 'Good Old Days.'"

As to whether advertising has made plastic objects like the plastic potted plants present in Mr. Sandall's office a sign of our times, Mr. Sandall thought not. "It is a result of our superior technology and affluence rather than advertising," he explained.

"Sure can't blame it on advertising because it is more involved than that," he said. "Things are just changing rapidly and it is bound to have an effect on our lifestyle. The change since World War II has been fantastic but we haven't seen anything yet," said Sandall.

"Whether this technological change is good or bad is a philosophical question and I can't answer that. About my plastic plant, what else is there to do. We must learn to adapt, if we don't we're in trouble," he explained.

Of course, Christmas is lucrative for business. The last quarter either makes or breaks a retailer since it is their highest earning period, Sandall stated. "But, I don't believe advertising is bad. Advertising produces demand which enables industry to produce larger quantities thereby lowering prices."

"Granted," Sandall said, "our free enterprise system, with its goods and services available and decisions made in the marketplace, needs some changing but I still think it is the best system in existence. Ralph Nader has some valid criticisms but these criticisms only make the system better."

Foreign Lang Banquet Successful

Over one hundred seventy students and faculty dined Wednesday evening on the foods of five foreign countries as the foreign language department hosted their annual Christmas Banquet. Chicken in wine sauce, double-baked potatoes with cheese, Bavarian red cabbage, and apple strudel are but a small sample of the variety of dishes available representing the foods of France, Germany, Poland, Russia and Spain. The University Folk Dancers and the University Madrigal singers entertained as the patrons finished their splendid deserts.

This cultural activity afforded an excellent opportunity for students to appreciate the foods and customs of our European neighbors.

Saga foods must be complimented for their fine preparation of a most delicious meal.



Student Senate In Action

The senate held its weekly meetings since the all-campus disaster.

Individual efforts have been made with regards to ridding the campus of the pop cans. It was announced that Hansen and Baldwin Halls will be ordering returnable bottles instead of polluting the environment with metal containers. The returnable bottles will be used in both resident halls in the snack bars. Cases of bottled beverage usually run about 60 cents cheaper and therefore a larger profit can be made for use in the dorms.

The physical education resolution which was mentioned in a previous article was brought out once again. Dale Becker suggested that the senate make a two-thirds vote (in favor) in order to bypass the assembly and go directly to president Dreyfus. The resolution passed with over a two-thirds vote.

Jim Chaffen introduced his "teacher evaluation committee" program which he has been working on for quite some time.

Student Senate Rides Again

There has been a lot of talk going around campus about how apathetic the students are. At the Student Senate meeting last week your representatives off campus discussed this problem for the first hour. All the senators gave a brief statement on what the goals of the student senate was, and why these goals are not being fulfilled. Most of the senators felt that they have accomplished absolutely nothing. Their reason for this astounding revelation was that the students here at Stevens Point don't take an active part in student government; that the students don't support them. One of the senators quipped "how can the students of this campus be expected to support a student senate that does absolutely nothing." This seemed to have touched off a chain reaction, for from then on there was constant bickering among the senators. Senate president Scott Schultz tried in vain to keep some degree of order, but his actions failed miserably. Finally the yelling got so bad that Scott had to yell himself, to get order.

One of the proposals put before the senate was to disband it. Paul Wurzinger who submitted the proposal said that the student senate was and remains ineffective and impotent, that the senate has no power and has shown relatively little responsibility in pertaining to matters that relate to students.

Steve Eisenhower proposed that the student senate allocate all its funds to such organizations as ZPG and the environmental council, because the student senate has not accomplished a damn thing except ridiculous prattle, rhetoric and ego-tripping. He also claims the senate is wasting an enormous amount of money on worthless projects. There was relatively little discussion on either bill. One of the senators said it was stupid to even discuss such ridiculous proposals and that instead we should discuss more pertinent matters. Both proposals were voted down, and nobody could find anything important to discuss.

Another proposal brought before the senate was to join the United Council, but in order for Stevens Point to join we must pay a membership fee of \$800. This was voted down for reasons that the Student Senate doesn't have \$800 to give. The treasurer, Art Alliston, said even if we had the money - he wouldn't okay it. So, it was decided that Stevens Point will join United Council and sit in on their meetings, but will have no voting power.

The meeting finally ended the way it began; with an argument.

Chaffen's program is one of the best evaluative milestones at this university and might prove to weed out some of our poor instructors.

Along the same lines, Paul Wurzinger introduced his "Fickle Finger Award" resolution which would, on a monthly basis, nominate an instructor who is felt to be the "most incompetent" at this university. Wurzinger felt that the university has chosen and given awards to the "Teacher of the Year" and has neglected the other faculty segment, the incompetent teachers. He also felt that it would be fitting for a competent "Teacher of the month" award be established. The resolution did not pass.

The senate voted to join United Council and will blow a pile of money in doing so. Reasons for joining the Council were to keep the Student Senate informed of what is happening on the state level and that the council will act as a legal, registered lobbyist for the students of the WSU system in Madison.

Senate Joins United Council

After long and exhausting debate, last Thursday, December 3rd, Student Senate voted to join United Council. While to most students at WSU—SP this may not seem like much it is in effect a step in the right direction and the beginning of a united front representing all WSU system students.

United Council is an organization of the student governments of the WSU system. The purpose of United Council is to give all WSU students a collective voice in policy making decisions regarding them which are made at state level. Such things as opposition to the "uniform guidelines" policy, support of beer on campus, freedom of the campus press, sales tax exemption for students, and student civil liberties are the concern of United Council.

By making the views of all WSU students known to those in control in Madison United Council seeks to provide for communication with those who ultimately control our lives as

students. By uniting all the state universities into a collective action front, United Council can and will, if given enough support, provide for both greater academic and social freedom in the WSU community.

As for direction, United Council is in effect your representative in state government. Any suggestions regarding state policy may be brought to the attention of Madison. United Council gives you as the student a more direct line to the Board of Regents, the Attorney General, and those in power at Madison.

Okay, United Council is your thing, United Council can and will work for you, United Council has the power if you support it and your Student Senate.

John Bohl
District 4
Student Senator
Sue Perry
District 5
Student Senator

Faculty Meeting Produces Little

The faculty meeting of December 3, 1970 was attended by only 66 members, but that's insignificant since very little was accomplished Thursday night. Lee Dreyfus was out of town again so Gordon Haferbecker read the President's report.

This presentation was followed by the academic council's report chaired by Allen Blocker. Al read the new policy concerning academic advising for the faculty's approval. It stated that students need not have advisor's signatures. This was challenged since this proposed policy was already printed in the timetable. Al explained that he just wanted to make it legitimate. Then, John Johnson, of the Math department, attacked the method of registration demanding that it be revamped and computers more effectively used so students could spend those hours which are wasted due to long lines, studying. The suggestion was applauded by some even though it was irrelevant to the matter being discussed.

Gilbert Faust, registrar, then explained that signatures on programs have been ignored for the past two years because it is impossible to get an accurate

list of exactly who is on the faculty and furthermore too many signatures are illegible. The matter was brought to a close as Frank Crow moved to table the motion since this policy will be effective this year no matter what the outcome of the faculty's vote.

After nothing was accomplished regarding the Academic Council, Carol Marion presented the Curriculum Committee's report. A minor in Asian studies was approved and Carol proposed that the faculty accept a course which is non-existent so the Asian studies minor be completed.

The final item discussed was a resolution sponsored by R. Baruch concerning students voting within departments which would permit each department to make its own decisions regarding whether students should vote or not, and if so in what areas within the department. This proposal was voted down.

One other matter was simply brought up but not discussed and that was faculty members possessing faculty parking permits should be allowed to park in any university parking lot. The meeting adjourned at 9 p.m.

John Gach Dies In Engl



John Gach.

John J. Gach, 60, director of student teaching at Stevens Point State University, died Friday, December 4, in a London, England, hospital after a brief illness.

He had left in August as teacher-administrator of Stevens Point State's semester in Britain program which involved a brief tour of the European continent and extended study in a residential, instructional situation in London.

Mr. Gach became seriously ill about a month ago with an acute infection, underwent surgery and recently developed complications. He had further surgery on Tuesday. His wife, Marian, was with him.

A memorial service and cremation will be held in England; however, arrangements are pending for services in Stevens Point.

Mr. Gach, a native of Chicago, had been at Stevens Point State since 1960. He was graduated magna cum laude from Beloit College in 1934 and received a master's degree from Northwestern University in 1938. He did further graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota, Stanford University and Northwestern, and the University of Colorado.

His teaching career spanned 35 years with service at high schools in Whitewater, Janesville, Racine, West Allis and Skokie, Ill. He had been principal of Central in West Allis and Niles in Skokie.

In earlier years, he mixed responsibilities as a football coach with his teaching of social studies courses.

Mr. Gach was widely known in Wisconsin education circles. Thousands of students at Stevens Point State received cadet teaching assignments from him to work in school districts in all parts of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gach had become widely known among Wisconsin clergymen, too, in the last seven years. He directed an annual economic workshop for leaders of all faiths, which involved a week of study each summer on campus. Last summer, he also directed a workshop for public school administrators.

News of his death was a shock on campus because only a few days ago Dr. Pauline Isaacson, director of international study programs, had learned that his condition had improved significantly.

Mrs. Gach will remain with the group in London for a brief time. She had served the students as a counselor.

Discipline Guidelines Under Review

Recommendations for changes in the student discipline guidelines adopted by the Board of Regents of State Universities will be considered by a special committee authorized by the Board.

Board President W. Roy Kopp of Platteville has appointed three regents, two university presidents, two students, two faculty representatives and a system office administrator to the committee.

Regent John Dixon of Appleton, committee chairman, has scheduled the group's first meeting for 10 a.m. December 11 at the Wisconsin State Universities Building, 142 E. Gilman St., Madison.

Other members of the committee are Regents James A. Riley of Eau Claire and David H. Bennett of Portage; Presidents Lee Sherman Dreyfus of WSU—Stevens Point and Leonard Haas of WSU—Eau Claire; Stuart Kraft, WSU—Superior, president of the United Council of WSU Student

Governments; Thomas Gavin, president of the WSU—River Falls student government; Marshall E. Wick, WSU—Eau Claire, president of the Association of WSU Faculties; Robert L. Berg, WSU—River Falls, AWSUF committee chairman, and Robert R. Polk, Madison, assistant director of the WSU System, committee secretary.

Serving as legal counsel are Robert A. DeChambeau of the Attorney General's staff and Atty. E.L. Wingert of Madison.

The Board of Regents on November 13 adopted guidelines for student discipline substantially as recommended by members of the Attorney General's staff for both the State Universities and the University of Wisconsin. After hearing requests for delay to permit further discussion of the guidelines, the Board included in its action the provision for the ad hoc committee to review the guidelines and recommend revisions. The UW Regents adopted similar guidelines on September 11, 1970.

A Quote from the Halls of WSU-SP

"I would rather not have a challenge and get a B than have a challenge and get an A."

Lost: Men's gold ring with purple stone. Must have back. Will pay full price of ring as reward. Leave in Pointer office.

Bloodmobile Winners Announced

Results of the Bloodmobile were quite outstanding: Smith Hall, Hyer Hall, Theta Phi Alpha and Delta Sigma Phi are to receive the travelling trophies for their contributions this semester in the Bloodmobile. The quota for the two days was 304 pints but with the fine turn out, 506 pints was the final total collected. The organizations will receive their plaques as soon as they are engraved.

Thank you all for your help!

Hippie Freak Throws Birthday Bash

Merry Christmas; Ho, Ho, Ho!

It seems this saying, familiar to how many millions of people in this country and the world, is more significant to this day and age than many people realize. Christmas — the celebration of the birth of Christ some two thousand years ago. Ho! Ho! Ho! — a chant heard very often today wherever young people gather. Put the two together and we honor two of the most popular revolutionaries that ever walked the earth.

Christ did not live the life pictured in religion books. He roamed the land breaking the taboos of the day. He worked on the Sabbath. He ridiculed the pompous. He didn't read the social register to see if a person was "worthy" of his company. He didn't have an income. Christ accepted no man-made authority as having power over him. And he wasn't afraid to speak his beliefs to anyone who would listen. But the Roman power structure couldn't afford to let anarchists gain a following, so, regarding him as a political threat, found a way to sentence him to death. But the system couldn't find a way to kill him for his "political crimes," so they trumped up charges of heresy against him and had another institution murder him (does the Bobby Seale murder trial seem more familiar now).

How then, starting from such a base could the celebration of his birthday evolve into the perversion of greed and hypocrisy we witness today? The two main reasons for the burial of Christmas spirit seem to be the Church and capitalism.

Since the Church was the first institution to begin perverting Christmas, let us start examining its role in taking Christ out of Christmas. In order to really show what a farce Christmas is today, I'll give a short history of events which have led to our present day celebration of Christmas.

The Christmas we know is celebrated on December 25, or four days after the winter solstice. Many early societies honored their gods with special rituals at the time of the winter solstice. In Mesopotamia as early as 3500 B.C. the people celebrated in honor of their god of fertility at the time of the winter solstice. About a thousand years later, the people of Palestine held similar festivals to thank the gods for their harvest. The Jewish calendar has a festival timed just after the winter solstice. Greeks celebrated the Rural Dionysia in December (they called the month Poseidon). The Romans had a good time honoring one of their gods at a winter solstice timed celebration called Saturnalia. All of the above festivals were celebrated

at the time of the winter solstice. And all of the above peoples celebrated these festivals before the birth of Christ. This is point 1 to remember in our study of what has happened to Christmas.

We can now begin to study Christmas from Christian times. The early Christians did not have a large celebration for the birth of Christ. The big religious rite of the early Church was celebrated at Easter.

Early Christian records didn't pay much attention to the date of Christ's birthday. The exact date remains unknown today, but January 6 seems to be the most accurate. But in the middle of the fourth century the Church in Rome set aside December 25 as being the day to celebrate the birth of Christ.

As the influence of the Church spread a massive campaign was started to "convert the heathens" of new lands. In order to convert some of these pagan peoples, the Church found it necessary to accept some pagan rituals and make them a part of the Christian faith. With this revelation we get one very important reason for the Church placing Christ's birthday on December 25.

Churchmen found time after time that the people they came in contact with had traditions of honoring one or more of their gods at the time of the winter

solstice. The people wouldn't give up their beliefs. When repressed through military force, they went underground. So the Church took some aspects of the pagan festivities and incorporated them into its own religion. Setting Christmas at December 25 allowed the Church to fit in a big ceremony to replace the winter solstice feasts and rituals to the pagan gods.

Other areas of Christmas which have a pagan background include the use of greenery and candles as decorations. In his book *Christmas Customs Around the World*, Herbert W. Wenecke notes that:

"Primitive peoples revered trees and adorned them in their homes to bring the world of nature indoors. The Egyptians brought the green date palms indoors, for they signified to them life triumphant over death. The Romans trimmed trees with trinkets and toys during the Saturnalia. The Druids honored Odin (or Woden) by hanging gilded apples or other offerings on tree branches."

Wenecke also has some observations on the use of Christmas candles:

"The Christian use of candles symbolizing Christ as the Light of the World seems to be a combination of Roman and Hebrew customs. The Romans

during their Saturnalia, fastened candles to their trees indicating the sun's return to earth. The Jew's have celebrated an eight day Feast of Lights since pre-Christian times commemorating their victory for religious freedom."

Even our Santa Claus is a combination of Christian and pagan beliefs. He is a merging of a Christian bishop, St. Nicholas, and a pagan god, Woden.

Capitalists look at Christmas like a hungry bear looks at a beehive. New toys are contrived each year that almost could be guaranteed to break before the next Christmas gold rush. Beginning a month before Christmas magazines, newspapers, radio, and television advertise new clothes to buy, new toys, new gadgets. Profits have to be made by the capitalists to "help" people "honor" a communist. Churches, clubs, organizations donate food and clothing to needy people in their community on Christmas Day (only to watch them go hungry and ragged the rest of the year).

So to all of you who have read this far, have a good vacation. Have a merry Christmas. But if you really feel like celebrating the life of Christ as he really lived it, and as he showed other people to life, follow his example and pick up the whip and drive the moneychangers out of the temple.

Former BIA Commissioner Speaks



Robert Bennett

Former Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett spoke Thursday evening on problems concerning the Indian. He felt militancy was not the right approach but "Indians like any other group," he explained, "should have rights and privileges, but militancy has reached its peak and is now dying out." Concerning revolution, he didn't think that it would really help the Indian cause because, as he stated,

"People are people and there are only 600,000 Indians and they are not necessarily going to come out any better than they are now."

The controversial B.I.A. like all government bureaus, is not doing the job for the people. Bennett contended, and to make it more effective one must change the attitudes of the people in the bureau — rather than reorganize." Reorganization a government agency, he stated, "is a very

good diversion if you do not want to deal with the issues. Bennett wanted to see the bureau become only a professional agency to carry out the trust responsibilities.

Bennett felt the Indians are getting more jobs in the federal government, and there are not enough professionally trained Indians.

When asked whether he could work under Nixon, he responded by saying he couldn't have worked for Hitler, that's why he resigned. But when asked about his membership in the reactionary American Legion, he answered with the statement, "It is a free country, one can belong to whatever group one wants to." He claimed he only pays his dues and does not attend the meetings, therefore he stated, "I am not aware of all its policies."

Coffee House At Peace Center

Two young troubadours, whose mission is to present "a meaningful witness for Christ through contemporary music," will present a coffeehouse program Sunday, December 12, at the New Peace Campus Center at Stevens Point State University.

Paul Nulton, son of a Wisconsin Methodist pastor, and Paul Fleeman, who plans to become an officer in the Salvation Army Church, will perform at 8 p.m. in a program open to the public. A free will offering will be taken.

The new campus center is behind Tempo shopping center at the corner of Vincent and

Maria Drive.

Identifying themselves as "Two Pauls," the young men are students at Asbury College in Wilmore, Kentucky where they decided to form an entertainment duo about two years ago. Last summer, they toured Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois with appearances in more than 50 churches, rallies and coffee houses and working six weeks with the Salvation Army in Chicago.

They cite dedication to a belief that contemporary popular and folk music expresses the desires and feelings of young people today and can be used as an instrument to present Christ's purpose to them.

Nulton is a junior majoring in psychology and has been involved in various music groups and now is a member of Asbury's internationally touring Singing Ambassadors. Fleeman, who was reared in Kansas, St. Louis and Chicago is a junior who plans to attend a seminary after receiving his undergraduate degree.

Their second recording album is to be available soon.

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Student Viewpoint

Question: What would you like for Christmas?



Dan Glodowski is a sophomore majoring in Business Administration. He is 19 years old and from Waupaca, Wisconsin.

For Christmas I would like a 4.0 overall for this semester. I will settle for a 3.9. I would also like my draft number changed to 365. I would like to become a hero on campus. Another helpful present would be a facelift that would make me look like Tom Jones.



Hannelore Kossack is a junior majoring in German. She is 20 years old and from Wausau.

I would like peace on earth. That is, in Vietnam and other parts of the world. Also — better understanding among all people.



Julie Rehwinkel is a junior majoring in Elementary Education. She is 20 years old and from Merrill, Wisconsin.

I suppose it is somewhat idealistic but it would be great if we could have some peace within the country — people willing to listen to one another and work things out without resorting to violence.



Anne Connors is a junior majoring in Primary Education. She is 19 years old and from Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

I would like to discover for myself a greater communication among the people of this earth that will lead to a greater love. I would also like to abolish the many fears of the future that I have and that one day I will find Peace of Mind.



John Borley is a sophomore majoring in Economics and Business. He is 20 years old and from Beloit, Wisconsin.

I would like for Christmas a huge fleet of ships bringing back the boys from Viet Nam and to have the ships leaving our wealthy nation with all kinds of goods for needy people around the world — sort of a giant Santa Claus.



David R. Marie is a 23 year old freshman from Dominica, British West Indies. He is majoring in French.

I would like for all of the people in the world to realize that life is one complete 360 degree revolution. Knowing this, they would know that all of the wrongs committed against man and nature will catch up and eventually overcome them. I do not believe that this is man's destiny, and for Christmas, maybe everyone in the world would re-evaluate their positions, and take that step to unity and peace in this world.

Concerned Black of WSU

Upward Bound Has Reunion

Indian Pride and Education were stressed by M. Edward McGaa in his speech at the reunion for participants involved in last summer's Upward Bound program.

McGaa's speech at the banquet culminated the day's discussions and activities for the northern Wisconsin Indian youths.

McGaa, assistant director of Indian education for the State of Minnesota, spent much time talking about and praising Indians and their past culture.

He said, "Indians had a fantastic value system." They had respect for their fellow man. Indian people were not warlike people and they did not press individual tribe differences on other tribes. McGaa said that only after the white man came and pushed the Indians back did the Indians become warlike.

Other ways in which Indians had a "superior" culture are that they had respect for the Earth and its contents, McGaa said. Indians were not prejudiced, he said, and they often took black slaves into their protection. He said Indians were a very religious people, but the religion did not have complete control over everyone.

McGaa stressed to the young Indians that they should try to revive the spirit of this old culture. He said their parents had this culture beat out of them, but the young Indians do not have anyone trying to do this. Therefore, they do not have any excuse in not finding

out about their culture and reviving it.

McGaa stressed pride in Indian culture and cited the Indian dance as one of the best ways for a person to express himself. McGaa has himself twice been pierced in the Sioux Sun Dance ceremony — a high honor accorded to few tribal members.

McGaa had some advice for the Indian youths. He said they shouldn't get hung up on materialism and live only for material goods. He suggested they "make something and give it away to a friend."

McGaa emphasized the importance of education to the young Indians. He said that education was a "powerful weapon to use against those who would like to stop the Indian culture," as some people have in other states. A college graduate and holder of a law degree himself, McGaa urged the students to work for an education saying that nothing ever comes easy to the Indian people, but with an education they could really be something in the world.

He suggested that Indians have to have control of their own programs and they should be allowed to have religious freedom to believe as they wish.

He concluded that Indian culture is getting stronger and he urged the young Indians to find out where they are going. As McGaa stated, "Are we the last of our race, or the first of a new race of man?"

CAMPUS-COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Monday, December 14

Dreyfus Speaking Contest Finals, 7:30 p.m., UC

South Center Movie 7:30 p.m., Deltzell

Student Assembly, 3:45 A-202, Science Building

University Theatre "Holiday" Opera Dance, 8 p.m. Auditorium

Tuesday, December 15

Save Lake Superior Assoc.

Slide Presentation 7 p.m., University Center

University Theatre "Holiday" Opera Dance 8 p.m., Aud.

Oratorio Concert 8 p.m., Auditorium

Debot Center Movie Debot Center

Sigma Pi film fest Food donation as Admission Allen Center

Wednesday, December 16

University Theatre "Holiday" Opera Dance 8p.m., Auditorium

WSU Forum "Resolved: That Illusion Is Preferable to Truth" 7 p.m., UC

Thursday, December 17

Student Senate Meeting 7:30 p.m., Van Hise University Center

University Theatre "Holiday" Opera Dance 8 p.m., Auditorium

Drink Point Beer



Stevens Point Brewery
2617 Water Street

Polish Christmas Rooted In Past

by Zofia A. Soroka
WSU Learning Resources

Christmas customs in Poland included religious as well as cultural elements, some of them rooted deeply in a pagan past from before 966, when that country accepted Western Christianity. In contrast to American customs, most solemn and festive was the eve dinner, on December 24, commencing with the first star. It was something like the American Thanksgiving, as all the members of a family were gathered for it. Also an empty setting was usually left at the table for any unexpected guest. Even an enemy, should he appear, was forgiven all offenses and seated. The dinner started with breaking of Christmas wafer and exchanging wishes with reciprocal embraces. Twelve traditional dishes followed. They were served on a table covered with hay spread under the tablecloth, as a reminder of the cradle and stable of Bethlehem. A sheaf of rye and wheat symbolized the Three Magi. Already in the 18th century, the Christmas Tree had appeared in Poland, introduced from Germany, as it was splendidly described by Father Kitowicz, a leading chronicler of Polish customs of that time. (Of course, the Christmas tree is older and could probably come from the Near East, Greece, through Rome and St. Francis of Assisi. Professor Tadeusz Zieliński, a noted historian of the Ancient World, suggested that it was a symbol of the Paradise which had appeared in myths and early legends of the Ancient World). Since the 18th century Christmas Trees spread throughout Poland as in other countries. The eve dinner ended with singing of carols and madrigals.

The religious part of Christmas included Midnight Mass sung with special solemnity. All church services incorporated carols. On St. Steven's day, December 26, priests were showered with oat grains; a recollection of his martyrdom.

A picturesque and amusing part of Christmas customs included carolers going from house to house with their singing and wishes. Often, they had a colorful and lighted star with them. Also various folk troupes performing traditional mystery plays (King Herod's Death, A Goat, etc.) in every house, on the evenings after Christmas day, enjoyed quite a popularity. The whole season was rich in other customs as well.

French Christmas Lives On

Although the Christmas tree is becoming more and more popular in France, the manger scene or "la crèche" as it is called in French is the traditional form of decoration during the holiday season. The popular manger was introduced in Avignon by the family of Saint Frances of Assisi between 1316 and 1334.

Today the family arranges a manger on a small stage in a prominent part of the house. In Provence, the children bring

rocks, branches, and moss to make a setting for the manger. Little figures made of terracotta or clay known as "santons" or "little saints" are grouped around the manger to represent the Holy Family, the other characters of the story of the Nativity, and the people of the village: the mayor, the wood gatherer, the priest, the policeman, the butcher, the baker, the miller and the farmer. These figurines are carefully saved by the family and from year-to-year new characters are carefully chosen to make the manger scene ever more representative of the interest of the family. In the stable is a reproduction of the legendary manger of Bethlehem, with the traditional ox and the donkey, placed close to Jesus, Mary and Joseph in the foreground welcoming the visitors; shepherds and weavers.

On Christmas Eve at midnight, everyone attends Christmas mass. Churches and cathedrals, large and small, are magnificently lighted and echo the joyful melodies of carols, bells and carillons. When the family returns home after midnight mass there is a late supper known as "le reveillon." The meal varies according to the region of France. Traditional stuffed goose in Alsace, buckwheat cakes and sour cream in Brittany, oysters, and pate de foie gras in Paris. Nearly every place serves the traditional cake in the form of a Yule log, which reminds one of the "bûche de Noël" which used to burn on the hearth on Christmas Eve. Ordinarily young children do not attend midnight mass with their parents but go to bed early after placing their shoes by the fire side for a gift from "le pere Noel." Peasants' wooden shoes called "sabots" were very popular at Christmas time, but today shoes of any kinds are set before the fire.

Medieval Spirit At Banquet

With a mighty trumpet's blast 300 persons were transformed into vassals at a medieval Christmas feast with the Lord of the Manor. Like that of the Dark Ages, the fanfare heralded the vivacity of the ancient banquet with its ritual ceremony. At the second fanfare the Wassail Bowl was brought to the high table where the Lord proclaimed "Good mirth and good fellowship" while a heavy hue of red hung in the air. Against a background of tapestries the nobles and their ladies were attired in authentic gaudy costumes as they enacted the seemingly endless drinking and merriment prevalent to the celebration. With yet another fanfare, a flaming boar's head was paraded in with the harmonized chants of an ancient carol. The dinner guest feasted on roast oxen, Yorkshire pudding and other traditional dishes, while a troubadour sang amidst the clatter of silverware.

The general murmur of the crowd marked with an occasional loud laugh of an individual signified the groups being swept easily into the Medieval customs. Melodies played on a harpsichord permeated the air and the University Choir caroled much to the enjoyment of the crowd. Then a flaming plum pudding was heralded by another trumpet blast. After the meal the University Madrigal singers began their concert of carols, ballads and madrigals, telling the story of Christmas.

Toyland 1970, Dangerous?

by Kate Blackwell
Dispatch News Service

Your little girl wants to "cook like Mother." Should you buy her the toy stove she wants? Your son wants a cap gun. Is it safe?

What about a crib mobile for the new baby down the street?

These and other questions are being asked by parents across the country as another pre-Christmas season features warnings by safety experts about hazardous toys and announcements by government regulators of safety precautions.

Between warnings on one hand and assurances of safety on the other, the average parent may indeed wonder just how safe is Toyland, 1970?

The answer is that your child's safety still depends largely on you.

While the federal government has taken steps to stop the production of certain hazardous toys, it has done nothing to remove them from the toy stores. Toys that were labeled dangerous two years ago are still on the shelves. They include: the Empire Little Lady Oven that heats to 300 degrees on the outside and 600 degrees on the inside.

Rapco Cast-rite Metal Castings Set that reaches temperatures of 800 degrees on the cooking surface and 600 degrees on the sides.

Etch-a-Sketch, a toy made with glass that is easily shattered when handled by a child.

All three of these toys appeared so dangerous to the National Commission on Product Safety that in December, 1968, the Commission held special hearings to warn Christmas shoppers of their hazards.

Despite passage of a law enabling the Food and Drug Administration to remove these toys from the market, they are still available for purchase in December, 1970.

On November 13, FDA announced it was considering a ban on four other hazardous toys:

A Japanese-made musical rattle, Protect-O-Product, that is easily chewed through by a baby to expose needle-sharp

spikes;

Jarts, a lawn dart game that has injured children when the sharp pointed darts plunged into their heads or eyes;

WASP Cap Gun, which reaches noise levels of more than 150 decibels.

Five Fringed Balloon Squawkers, whose blow-whistle has been thrust down children's throats by the air from the balloon.

The proposed ban will have little effect in protecting Christmas shoppers this year.

If it does go into effect, FDA officials admit the ban will not necessarily get the toys off the shelves of stores. Manufacturers are not required to recall them, only to stop shipping the toys in interstate commerce. FDA has no enforcement resources to police sales in toy stores.

Since protective measures have still not served to protect your children against unsafe toys, you must still be the barrier between them and potential hazards. What should you look for?

First, parents should always read the labels on toys carefully. Further, they should read them critically. Some labels tend to give false assurance of safety or delete vital information. For example, Etch-a-Sketch was labeled as having a plastic frame, which it did. Many parents may have assumed that this meant the entire toy was made of plastic, while in reality the drawing area was made of glass.

The Rapco Cast-rite Metal Castings Set advises parents in small print that the toy is for adults. However, the picture on the box shows a child playing with the set.

The National Commission on Product Safety found that a Magic Cool Oven carried the soothing assurance "outside safe for little fingers to touch." It did not add that the inside of the oven heated to 600 degrees and that the toy should be used only by older children.

Many electrical toys prominently display the Underwriters' Laboratory seal that may suggest to parents that they are safe for children. However, the UL label means only that the toy meets basic

electrical safety standards required for any household equipment—not that it has been tested for safe use by children.

However they are labeled, electrical toys carry a potentially deadly household current of 110 volts. More and more safety experts are suggesting that no toy should use electrical current, but instead use safer forms of power such as batteries. But there is no safety standard for electrical toys as yet.

When rated by seriousness of injury, chemistry sets head the list of injuries involving toys—often because instructions are not adequate.

Next in seriousness are accidents caused by non-mechanical dolls and toy animals—wires exposed when a doll is bent, "eyes" or small objects torn off and swallowed by babies.

Another example of the "hidden hazard" is a Tyke-Bike whose plastic handles can come off exposing sharp metal handle bars. A two-year-old lost an eye when the bike tipped over and his eye hit the handle bar.

The Child Protection and Toy Safety Act authorizes FDA to take hazardous toys off the market. It allows owners to return toys declared hazardous to the manufacturer and get their money back, plus shipping costs. But these protections have not been implemented.

Until they are, it is up to you to inspect carefully the playthings you buy for your children and try to detect the hidden dangers among the bright novelties of the toy store.

LOST: 1 white stocking cap with blue/green trim and tassels. Has sentimental value.

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341-4192 please!**

For sale: 1960 VW Transporter with 1969 40 h.p. engine. New tires & battery. New paint. No rust! Fully insulated. \$500. Call 341-0738.

Abortion Program From ZPG

"Abortion: The Terrible Dilemma" will be the program featured at the December meeting of Zero Population Growth at WSU. Meeting time is December 13 at 7:30 p.m. in the Nicolet Marquette room of the University Center. A film on abortion will be followed by a panel discussion featuring housewife, Mrs. John O'Donnell of Junction City; Catholic priest, Msgr. Rev. James Finucan, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Stevens Point; Dr. George Becker, Embryology expert from the Department of Biology at WSU-SP; and J.W. Schaller, M.D. from Wisconsin Rapids. The meeting is free and open to the public.

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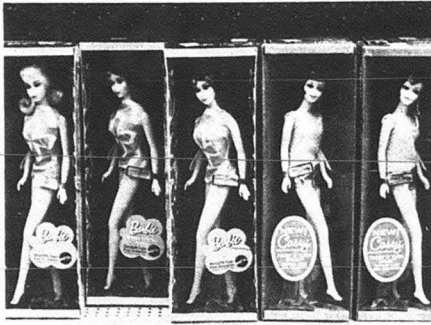
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Barbie Dolls A Menace



Dolls Promote Mental Disorders

"We are seeing children who are excited and disturbed by dolls like Barbie and her friends. With baby dolls, girls can play at being attractive, nurturing mothers and housewives; with Barbie, girls learn to expect to be valued by an ever-increasing wardrobe and by their ability to manipulate their fathers and, later, husbands, into buying clothes and more clothes. Boys are being seen in the clinic who use Barbie for sexual stimulation, a fact which might trouble the same parents who

are scandalized by comic books and pinup magazines, were it not for the fact that Barbie masquerades as a child's toy. Both boys and girls are introduced to a precocious, joyless sexuality, to fantasies of seduction and to conspicuous consumption. This effects and perpetuates a disturbing trend in our culture, which has serious mental health complications."

—Dr. Alan F. Leveton, Director of the Pediatrics Mental Health Unit, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco.

Peace Studies Courses Offered

Two new courses in Peace Studies are being offered at WSU for the spring semester. These courses have been organized by a faculty-student Peace Studies Committee voted last March by the faculty.

A one-credit course, Dimensions of a Peaceful World, has been modeled after the Lecture Forum series. Each Tuesday a guest lecturer will present a particular viewpoint, usually based on his field of specialization. Thursdays will usually be discussion periods. Dr. Lee Burress of the English Department is co-ordinating the course, which is open at all class levels on pass-fail basis.

Students enrolling for a three credit course on The Social Matrix of War will hear lectures from several faculty members in the social sciences. So far the group includes Mukul Asher in economics, Robert Coppinger, in anthropology, and Dr. Hamid Hekmat, psychology. Open to sophomores and above, this course will be limited to about twenty students. Students who register will be given a time and place for the first meeting, at which a definite schedule will be set. Students wanting to register for either course are cautioned by Charles Rumsey, chairman of the Peace Studies Committee, that the faculty might withhold final approval of one or both courses. In that case the course would be cancelled, and students would have to change registration.

Professor Rumsey noted that the Committee had discussed several courses offered by other departments next semester which should appeal to students concerned with peace or war. Among them were Philosophy 5 — Philosophy of India and

China, Political Science 80 — International Organization, or History 198 — senior seminar on World War II.

The full descriptions of the new courses are as follows: "Dimensions of a Peaceful World - An interdisciplinary study of alternatives to violence and war, including biological, psychological, economic political, religious, philosophical and humanistic alternatives. One hour of lecture, one hour of discussion per week."

"The Social Matrix of War - Analysis of economic, political and social forces which give rise to and maintain organized social conflict by means of violence. Equal attention is devoted to social dislocation resulting from warfare, particularly elements tending to continue conflict."

At this time the credits earned for Peace Studies count only as general elective credits. They do not meet any other degree requirements.

Intermedia Needs Help

Intermedia needs help from interested students of all majors for its second presentation, January 7. The first presentation, you may remember, had the theme of "War." Recordings, poster, and lighting were used for the total impact of the theme, making Intermedia an experience in itself. Students are needed in all stages of preparation for this next display

— from the initial organization to the supervision the night of January 7.

If you are interested in working on this next Intermedia, call Joan Steiner at 344-8378 or contact Mr. Rogers in room 141 of Old Main, extension 630.

"All little girls used to play momma, using lovable child-dolls. This year about six million of them are playing Barbie, who isn't the kind of young woman you want to hug (unless you are a G.I. just coming back from a year in the Aleutians). Barbie is a frigid-looking teenager..."

"Barbie is 11½ inches tall and has long, unnatural legs of a Soviet female Olympic 800-meter runner. Her breast development, of course, is that of a healthy American woman of twenty. She can wear wigs in blonde, ash-blonde, platinum, brunette and titan. Her eyelids, to borrow Walter Pater's phrase about the Mona Lisa, are 'a trifle weary.' She looks very much like a bored but well-subsidized suburban matron... She looks as though she were waiting for a lover (the kind who would bring her a dozen American Beauty roses, sit at her feet all evening long and never go near the bedroom)."

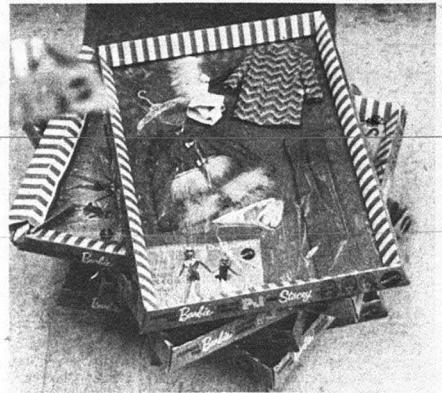
"The Mattel company wants little girls to realize the American feminine ideal (growing up to be a big-spending, busy, powerful, frigid woman). Without the Barbie training, many girls would be influenced by passive European notions about femininity."

"From one Barbie story, Midge is in love with Allan. It seems Midge acts too naturally to get her man. She gets all flustered in the old-fashioned way that girls used to, in novels like The Human Comedy and plays like Romeo and Juliet. Barbie felt sorry for her. 'Midge is not a silly girl. It was just that she plunged into every situation with all her heart... Poor Midge. She felt everything keenly.' The point seems to be that Midge is hopelessly childish, that sincerity will get a boy-hunter nowhere."

(Quotes from Ramparts Magazine)

"From Mattel's Barbie Magazine, children adopt a value system rather different from that shaped by the McGuffey Reader."

"...For her, Ken is just another accessory. If you go to a party, you need a masculine touch. That is about all that Ken provides."

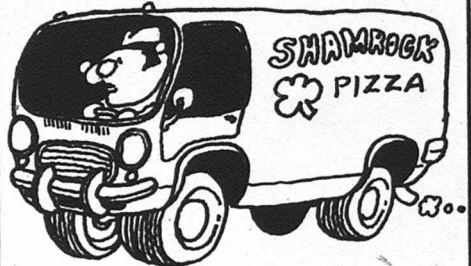


"The fiction and feature articles in the fan magazines depict these dolls as having upper-upper-class incomes and lower-middle-class tastes. Barbie is 100 percent Caucasian,

and she never associates with a socially impure person.... There is little or no evidence that she ever reads books or listens to music. Clothes and money seem to dominate their conversations and strategies."

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Getting Along With Art And Aesthetics

In aesthetics there are schools of thought and traditions of philosophy which dominate; most aestheticians are either historians of such movements or disciples of a movement, and, present theories about art in light of that particular context which they follow. It is too much to ask of anyone that they speak always out of context and only in terms of specific and immediate relicts. Not only would little be said, but almost nothing of importance would be said as well.

We are living our daily lives in the light of conceptions we hold to be true in most situations, most often. We do not worry about the fact that most of what we believe to be consistent and constant around us is merely statistically so, such is true of the systemizing of information in intellectual games. Aesthetics is such a game which attempts to organize what it has had sensations of; namely art. Because it does not always know what the sensations are of, it must rigorously define what can give the sensations of art, or produce what is commonly known as an aesthetic experience.

As our view of the ordinary world changes, also our view of the other world - the aesthetic world image - changes. Our ordinary world view is founded on what we know we see everyday and upon what our visual paradigms have taught us to see (or expect to see when

seeing).

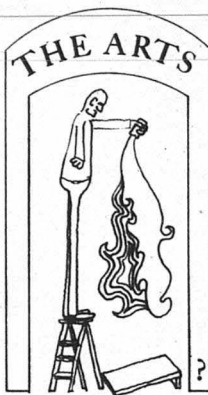
We all, through visual paradigms, see more than we can actually say we see. We have learned to incorporate our interpretations of sensations to the point that we think we actually see what is interpreted. A good example is perspective: we see perspective every day, we see that something's off in the distance are smaller and something's close by are larger, but these two statements are not co-equal. Until the Italian Masters, through the use of vanishing points and straight lines, developed the concept: perspective, then actually only saw smaller and larger things setting upon the ground. It was a visual paradigm which came into being, which we are all aware of now and "see through" every day.

Let us now look at the artist who seems to toy with what we see. It seems that he is playing with our visual-conceptions, our paradigms. Many an artist is continually trying to alter how we see and what he sees, and for this reason an appreciator is always playing catch-up to the artist; he is always trying to see what the artist saw. The artist is actively engaged in making structural changes from one visual conception to another. Picasso might be said to be the greatest and most prolific master of jumping from one visual paradigm to another.

Appreciation then becomes a matter of examining the dif-

ference between one conception and another, and understanding what makes a particular manifestation of a paradigm so explicit.

Of course this is not what all art is made of, now what each artist is involved in, which is the point to which I intended to



arrive. Aesthetics can only be used as an aid to appreciation, it can only be used as a primer for a sluggish imagination. The purpose of aesthetics is not to close out non-art, but to shed some light into the activity of artists, and creative people.

It is because paradigms play

such an important role in what we see that we must realize that paradigms are essentially contextual to some system. They are conceptions growing out of a particular issue of reference which must be (although they seldom are) open ended and subject to alteration. Art is not linked to aesthetics in terms of what it is we should see or what is real, but only in that it is visual-conceptualization in methodology and not valid as leading to some truth in some other system (ethics, metaphysics). You will find that a good many aestheticians are merely filling in the aesthetic arm of a larger system to which they are disciples or originators. As long as one knows that this aesthetic is part of a larger system and not viable out of that context one should have little trouble. But we are seldom given that much information.

And freedom when examining what is said about art experiences by aestheticians. It is for this reason that as our visual-conceptual paradigms change - old aesthetic systems collapse. It is for this reason that aesthetics always sounds uncomfortable to appreciators, because most aestheticians are not attune to the fact that there is a difference between Picassos' cubistic period and his line lithographs (this difference is conceptual and the same paradigm cannot assimilate

both). Wolfin's theory does not incorporate all of what art has and is doing; nor any one else's theory, for that matter.

No theory is ever totally wrong, it is usually let go of because it is incomplete. When we talk of aesthetic referents we must not expect it to be relevant to all artistic activity (even the activity that the system describes). All one can do is use various theories to help understand the games the artist plays and the difference between one game and another.

The appreciator must find the concept which best fits his sensations and brings significance to them. He must be prepared for stress in the tension between visual-conceptualization and visual sensation, and make changes flowingly.

As our ordinary world paradigms make changes in our general way of looking at the world, the aesthetic paradigms change and often the artist has nothing to do with this change in seeing; be that as it may, one can not always have a clear understanding of what he should see in the real world of which we have sensations or of the world created by the artist.

Over this Christmas vacation many will seek out movies, galleries, and bars with live music. Stop and think about the way the artist plays with what you expect and see if this paradigm change which I have suggested holds true.

Nixon And Television

by Kathy McElroy

Part II

The Selling of the President 1968. Joe McGinniss. New York: Pocket Books. 1970

What can we say of this book? First, its thesis should not have been a surprise. Many felt that Nixon lost the 1960 election because he looked bad in the televised debates. If television can cause you to lose, it should also be able to make you win. Also, why should elections be dealt with any differently in this consumer society than any other issue in consumer persuasion? Indeed, Harry Treleven was picked to help in the advertising campaign "...because of his experience with the great institutional products of America. This was just the kind of man we wanted....Twenty years of experience with J. Walter Thompson, the biggest agency in the country. He handled Pan Am, Ford, RCA—as I said, the established American institutions." (p. 41)

The implied issue in the book is that this is corruption of an essentially sound electoral process, and that electoral reform is necessary to insure that the voter has opportunity to know the man, rather than just a contrived image of him. We thus have proposed legislation such as that recently voted by the Congress, which would have

limited campaign expenditures by the parties - and thus insure equal access (or lack of access) to the media. (You will recall, I hope, that Nixon vetoed the bill, saying it didn't go far enough. Why didn't he sign it and ask for additional legislation? Fact 1:

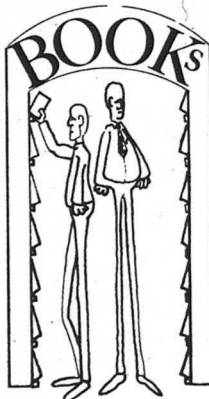
In 1968 and 1970 the Republicans considerably outspent the Democrats in the election campaigns. Fact 2: The selling of the President, 1968.) We also have the Frank Reynolds proposal - that candidates be allowed on television only in debate or interview situation, and that the manipulative advertising messages and contrived television specials be abolished. And we even have the remedy suggested by Herbert Teison in *Newseek*: that voter education be undertaken, to teach voters to make decisions on the basis of fact rather than emotion.

But does this book really raise an important question when it implies the need for such electoral reform? I think not. And, in fact, by defining the issue in this way McGinniss retards the development of a crucial political consciousness in this country - the consciousness that whether most citizens vote for a man or his electronically created image, it is unlikely that he will represent their true interests.

Concentrating on the superficial issue of how candidates campaign obscures the fact that the basic electoral

process is itself corrupt. That political candidates in this country have invariably served the interests of the wealthy and of the white.

In the last 40 years we have had many campaigns in which



the parties and candidates claimed to have quite conflicting concerns, and to represent quite different constituencies. But as an economist, I must look at the

data. And with the exception of the period of World War II, there has been virtually no change in the distribution of income in this country. 20 percent of the population still only gets 5 percent of the income; 5 percent of the population gets 20 percent of the income. And the great middle class gains in income only at the expense of those with similar or lower incomes. While it is true that a greater percent of the American people now own shares of stock (as our neo-capitalists are quick to point out), a great percent of that stock is now in fewer hands than in the 1920's.

And so I must view the result of the electoral process in this country as the continuation of the status quo. Are elections really meaningful when they continually result in no change in income distribution - when the rich remain rich, the poor remain very poor, and the economic gains for most citizens are made at the expense of their equally impoverished neighbors? Is it not instructive that in these 40 years we have had an FDR and a Richard Nixon as President, and yet virtually no real economic change? I must conclude that the issue of electoral reform is indeed itself a bit of political cosmetics. We may know the man better for whom we vote - but that will make no difference in our lives.

I have always been fascinated by the thought that a people's language determines

how it will conceptualize, and think. How people view their political system, indeed how we view our political system and the changes which are necessary in that system, depends on what we are taught about what constitutes significant political change. To identify mere electoral reform as such a significant change limits the development of a more sophisticated, and I think more relevant, political consciousness. And thus I would conclude that McGinniss' book is indeed insidious - not because it documents the supposedly "insidious art" of campaign manipulation, but because it wrongly defines what is wrong with electoral politics and the political system in America - that the political system continually acts, and therefore apparently exists, to maintain the economic privileges and position of the wealthy, while granting only very minor economic gains to the rest of the people.

A final note - The book has been extensively reviewed. And the reviews, with one minor exception, fall over each other to express outrage at such campaign tactics, and concern that the appropriate remedy, election reform, be implemented. And in so doing, the reviewers reinforce our disastrously limited view what kinds of changes are needed in the political processes in this country.



Performer at WSUS Telethon.



**LEONA'S
MAIN ST. CAFE**
1016 Main
Hours: Daily 5:30 AM-7:00
PM; 'Til 10 Fri., Closed Sun.
All Students Welcome

Wanted: Ride to
Indiana (Lafayette
vicinity) over Christmas
break. Contact Al in
the Pointer office.

Roommate wanted to
live on farm — freeks
only. Male or female;
preferably non-student.
Write Rte. 1
Box 175

Wanted: Information
about farm for rent in
the Stevens Point area.
Leave message at
Pointer office.

FOR RENT
3 Bedroom Apt.
Call: 344-8641

TELETHON PASSES \$3000 MARK

Editor's Note: As we went to
press last night the Telethon
was still in progress. It is our
understanding that over \$3000
was contributed.



Telethon Workers and Per-
former.



Lynn Davis, Station Manager at
WSUS—FM90, with Santa Claus.

Tape Giftables

AMPEX TAPES

FREE TAPES

STOP IN OR CALL
FOR MORE DETAILS

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OPEN: MONDAY - FRIDAY 9 TO 9
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The Crimes Of Charity

In recent weeks, much has been made of a few attempts by students to raise money in an effort to aid the poor. The Third Annual Telethon and the Going to Jackson project are the two examples at hand.

It would of course be senseless to criticize the motives behind either event, for both were established with the best possible of intentions. It is the idea of charity, its ends and rationale, that we find objectionable.

Charity is false. Its worst feature is that it transfers to the hands of individuals what should be the special function of a public institution. The idea that we should have decent living conditions in Central Wisconsin or Kentucky only when it happens to appeal to the whim of a few individuals is criminal. The very fact that our charity lighted the paths to the north campus puke palaces before it recognized and directed itself toward out nation's starving people attests to its insanity.

Charity also tends to institutionalize and solidify the caprice of the rich and well-meaning but ignorant people. It places the control of public functions in the hands of the least desirable type of people, and its frequency often depends on their competence to amass wealth. It also provides tax shelters for those with the means to find them, helps maintain the division of wealth, and thus tends to perpetuate the very conditions it claims to remove.

The argument for charity that claims that we must put up with it until some better method is discovered gives itself away. There are now many communities in the world where charity is unknown, but where culture is at a very high level.

Charity at best only testifies to an unfortunate and tragic condition, but it contributes absolutely nothing to the solution of problems or the removal of bad conditions.

Christmas \$1,000,000 Thud

Every year (with the turkey hardly digested) the Christmas season lands on America with a multi-million dollar thud. One wonders if the sudden emergence of metal trees and tinsel with the Thanksgiving bird serves to place the consumer community in a state of psychic shock. Probably not, since the yearly thud has become a traditional obsession. The perennial question is: "What is the true meaning of Christmas?" When one seeks an answer to this query within the context of American business and commercial propaganda, it is found that Christmas has no esthetic or spiritual value.

It is increasingly easy to become mesmerized by Madison Avenue psychedelia and, therefore, be submerged in buying and selling rather than attempting to live by the values ascribed to Christ in traditional Christian mythology.

It seems altogether appropriate that at some point in history, for matters of expediency, the name of Christ was eliminated from Christmas. The result: Xmas. American values have x-ed out Christ and replaced him with advertising mania and profit motive. To the minds of Americans, this is apparently a satisfying substitute.

Pointer Appreciates Student Non-Participation

A resolution concerning student participation in departmental decisions was introduced and defeated at the faculty meeting. After this session the chairman of the faculty expressed concern at the Pointers reaction to the discussion on the proposal.

Students demand a voice in the decision-making process yet faculty complain that very few students are interested in being on committees. Faculty point out that student senate could not select four students who would be willing to serve on a committee to deal with the question of student participation.

The Pointer sees the whole matter as relatively insignificant and can appreciate the fact that few members of the student body desire such participation. Little is accomplished through faculty committees since the faculty, though few will admit it, is rather powerless.

The faculty for numerous reasons fear student participation on decision-making committees. Do they fear they won't be reappointed? Do they fear some of their privilege will be usurped? Do they feel so far above students that it would be a degrading act? Whatever the reasons may be, it is apparent that most faculty members do not want to give students a fair voice on policy decisions.

So when students cry for representation the faculty responds with token gestures. What student would want to serve on a committee which maintains a ratio of 5 to 1 faculty to students? Furthermore, who would be selected to serve on such committees? Probably the student who has learned his 'place.' The departments dominated with right-wing professors are not going to select students with radical ideas to make policy. Whereas the few departments with a sizeable amount of open-minded people who would conceivably choose students with radical ideas do not need student participation.

It appears to be a more complex problem than allowing a student or two to vote in committees. As long as the university tolerates mediocre professors, students could participate day and night and they would still receive a mediocre education...

Letters

Less Rhetoric

Dear Sirs:

Someone once said, "The longer it takes you to do (or say) something, the less affect it has." Now, I can't remember if that someone was a famous poet, or one of my English teachers, or maybe it was one of my instructors at the commando school I attended. (Get in, do it, and get out.) But that's not relevant. What may be relevant to a student who is unhappy with the campus newspaper he knows good money is being wasted on, is any criticism that takes more than a few sentences to deliver is losing its punch. The end result is an author using a gripe, or praise to demonstrate "ar-

ticulation" (According to my trusty Webster's, to be articulate is to "give clear and effective utterance."). How useless it is to spew forth great quantities of rhetoric (in a world enveloped in it), when all you want to do is make a point. I'm nobody's conscience, I'm merely an observer, and I don't care to "demonstrate" my articulation through the use of rhetoric. I realize that this comment is taking more than a couple of sentences, but this is not a comment on your "journalism," but a comment directed to your request for rhetoric from your letter writers.

Stu Nelson

Editor's Note: We hope you can continue to "get it in, do it, and get it out."

Winter Carnival All In Fun

Dear Editor:

In the month of February Winter Carnival will again be here on this campus. As in the past year and again this year there has been a great amount of disagreement about the use of the ice and the eating of pancakes. As chairman for this year I found all these problems to be a challenge and tried my very best with my committee to solve them.

The idea for snow sculpture was raised and the vote was to keep the ice sculpture. Why? The cost for ice is very cheap and each organization gets the first three blocks free. These three blocks are about the size of one ton. The rest of the ice if needed is paid for by the organization itself. If snow would have been used and at the time of Winter Carnival there was no snow, it would cost somewhere in the amount of \$2,000 just to truck the snow from up north. The next problem would be where do you stick the sculptures? The maintenance department refuses to let us use the front lawn of old main because it kills the grass. The same reason was given to us for the use of the grass in front of the dorms. The sculptures are going to be put in front of the Union this year because they figure the grass is almost dead anyhow.

The next problem heard was the use of food in the pancake eating contest. There were a number of people that came in front of the Winter Carnival Board and wanted to do away with this event. It reminded them of the days of when the people were tossed to the lions and the crowd sat and watched for the kill. How many people are forced to eat the pancakes? This event is entered by organizations who have a vast number of people to select from.

There is no one person who is forced with a knife in his back to eat pancakes, yet they flock to the tables and the spectators follow as well. Last year there were 1400 people at this event. Do you realize that that is more than we got at two or three football games this fall?

Winter Carnival does not pretend to put on shows but to provide something for the student body to participate in. Is football bad because people get hurt? Is boxing bad because some people get beat to a pulp? There are more ideas to winter carnival than just those few reasons. A waste of money on ice or is it a time for the student body to get together and work on something constructive. Does it hurt other people to see people having fun in this world? I hope not.

Winter Carnival Chairman
Daniel Teplesky

Agreement About Biol Dept Rape

To the Editor:

I read with interest the rebuttals which Mr. Waisanen and Dr. Freckmann wrote concerning the article attacking the museum. Mr. Waisanen and Dr. Freckmann both seem to contend that the Biology Department's present collecting techniques and policy are justifiable. I would like to take the liberty of disagreeing with them.

Mr. Waisanen contends that, quote, "one does not eliminate a species by killing its members, but instead by destroying its habitat." It seems that he has made an unwarranted and unsupported generalization either through gross ignorance of man's past successes at extermination or by deliberately overlooking the facts. The Great Auk's habitat was not destroyed. DDT did not disturb its calcium metabolism and consequently affect the thickness of its eggshells—a situation now facing the osprey, bald eagle, and brown pelican. Oil slicks did not coat its feathers and so cause it to drown like so many sea birds today. Man destroyed it adult by adult, chick by chick, and egg by egg. Man's greed destroyed this bird and the symbol of its passing was the dollar sign.

The snowy egret, sea otter and fur seal were almost exterminated because they had the misfortune to possess beautiful plumage and fur, respectively. I would like to point out that all of the above tragedies occurred by 1900. Because of some commercial value, these species were harvested without regard to their survival.

Such diverse species as the blue whale, monk seal, trumpeter swan, manatee, Hawaiian hawk, green turtle, Asiatic lion, Amazon River turtle, and numerous others are endangered because of the thoughtless persecution of their species. I suggest that Mr. Waisanen had better do a little research and reading on extinct

and endangered species to rectify his obvious lack in this area.

Mr. Freckmann contends that collecting has little effect on populations compared to pollution, habitat destruction, etc. But what of endangered species such as the Golden Frog of Panama, Death Valley pupfish, and Santa Cruz long-toed salamander? An attempt for an extensive series of these animals by a few overzealous collectors could easily result in their extermination. The European olm had to be protected for this very reason. Our own museum has specimens of the golden frog and the pupfish. These species are facing extinction and we are only compounding the problem.

I agree with Dr. Freckmann that a museum can be an extremely valuable source of information and teaching material. I agree that a representative series is necessary if the collection is to be complete. But what constitutes a complete and representative series? When does collection to complete a series stop and superfluous and redundant collecting begin?

Our museum possesses far too many specimens of many species. Why doesn't the museum stop collecting and start using the specimens we have? Very few of the specimens we possess are ever shown to most students and only an elite few have access to even a part of the museum or herbarium whenever they wish. Let us stop concerning ourselves with the dead and preserved and start worrying about the living. We must get out of the 19th century and start thinking in the 20th. Our fauna is threatened enough by environmental deterioration without a contribution from this university. If we neglect saving these species, the only specimens future generations may see will be in our museums.

Bud Pearson

Pointer Staff Are Trolls

To the Editor:

Your Excellency: we, having only with the greatest reluctance relinquished our 'Giant Dingbat Funtime' comic book, took the time to examine, and found most interesting, the response of the Pointer to the criticism which has been received (or dare we say deserved) as of late. Was this Edict issued under the auspices of the editor alone, or did all those cute little Pointer trolls have a hand in constructing this 'monumentum aere perennius'? (Which monument, by the way, is to be dedicated to the divinity who inspires many of those writing letters to his Excellency the Editor-the God of Illogic). However that may be, your Excellency and company, you have inflicted a vile but subtle logical error on your readers. You lament:

"...The only new material we have received has been a number of those useless book reviews from those damn intellectuals." Will they never give up?

Let us examine this problem syllogistically.

1). To write a fairly effective, decent paper requires some intelligence: a). If, as you rather strongly maintain, you write an effective paper, then you are intelligent. b). If you

write ineffectively, then one could suppose you to be unintelligent—at least in that field, in which certain paper writers ought to be intelligent.

2). If you are intelligent, one could—without committing a logical rape—call you intellectuals.

3). If, Pointer trolls, you are intellectuals, then by your own admission you have damned yourselves (i.e., "...those damned intellectuals.") Anyone ridiculous enough to be so unaware that he (or they) has publicly insulted himself before an eminent student body and faculty ought hardly be endeavoring to run so complex an organization as a student newspaper. So, Excellency, might I humbly suggest that you turn in your goose feather, while you and your cohorts contact a certain Mr. Schwager who in his magnanimity might deign to lend you a few of his Superman comic books....

Indignantly yours,
S. Tolles, Pres.
Damn Intellectuals Club
Addendum: If by now Pointer readers do not realize 1) that this is a put-on, 2), and that the Pointer staff does a pretty good job, they should contact Mr. Schwager.

Associate Editor's Note:
Amazing.

Jackson Project A Fraud

To the Editor:

The "Going to Jackson" campaign should be seen for the fraud that it is. The people there, as we are told, are without jobs, money, food and even fuel for this winter already here. These are things that indeed need to be corrected and collecting these goods here—this gigantic effort—will answer some of these needs for some of those people in Jackson for a short time. But what of all the others? It is too bad that so much effort cannot be directed to the cause of the problem instead of at the results of the problem.

The people who will receive these goods will be able to have a tolerable existence, but for how long? Then within a few months at the most, they will be again suffering the consequences of the same social injustices that prompted this collection effort. And the people in Jackson can hope that next month or next year some people in Wisconsin will launch another drive for some of the necessities of life that the system has deprived them of. How long is the nicker-in-the-blindman's-cup going to be the extent of effort put forth to end this cruel system.

The source of their problem—and its not limited to the people of Jackson, Kentucky—is not hunger, it's the system that causes them to suffer from hunger. If we were to come across a man on the street that we being whipped by some degenerate, who would be so short-sighted as to stand by and apply iodine to the cuts made by the whip—who? Would anyone stand by and wait with his iodine for the next stroke of the whip? Of course the victim needs to have his wounds cared for and no doubt he will be grateful, but how much more grateful would he be, how much more important it is to attack the degenerate that is inflicting the whip lashes on the victim.

The people in Jackson are suffering and it is of some good that food and fuel and money are being gathered here for them; but how much more important it is that we attack the degenerate system that is inflicting this suffering upon them. To send them food is the same as to apply iodine to the cuts of the man being whipped. Remove the cause of the man's whip cuts, remove the cause of the hunger and the cuts of the whip and the hunger will be sopped permanently. These people are not the victims of hunger, they are the victims of a system that has caused them to be without food.

These people are not the victims of hunger, they are the victims of a system—a system called capitalism; a system that ought to be called legalized greed, legalized exploitation, legalized indifference, legalized suffering, legalized hunger, legalized inhumanity; and it is this system that has caused these people in Kentucky to be without food and the people in Georgia, and in Mississippi, in Colorado, in New York, in Illinois and in all the other fifty states.

John Hart

Abortion Council Formed

To the Editor:

The Council on Abortion Research and Education, Inc. has been formed to provide information and assistance

regarding legal abortions, it was announced by Richard Roman, Executive Director of the Council.

According to Mr. Roman, the Council is the first organization of its kind (a non-profit corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New York) to be formed since the recent (July 1970) liberalization of New York State's abortion law.

The Council emerged as the result of the tremendous demand by women, especially those outside New York, for information about procedures employed, availability, cost, and other matters related to legal abortions performed without delay in hospitals and out-patient facilities in compliance with medical standards and practices. Unlike other organizations, the Council provides such information without any charge or fee whatsoever, Mr. Roman pointed out.

Since its formation in November, the Council has provided information and assistance, primarily through telephone inquiries, to hundreds of women. The Council is now undertaking to expand its efforts and is appealing for women, especially those outside New York, to work with the Council. Anyone interested in doing so on a part or full-time basis, should contact the Council by calling (212) 682-6856, or writing to the Council on Abortion Research & Education at 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Mr. Roman noted that no special background or training is required.

The Council is preparing pertinent informational literature and also plans to publish a periodical newsletter about legal abortions.

Council on Abortion,
Research and Education
New York, New York 10017

Students Give To 'King Polluter'

To the Editor:

To freshman John Roa who has a lot to learn;

I'm glad you're against pollution. Everyone is—President Nixon, GM, Gulf Oil, and the paper mills. I'm also glad you did something useful to stop pollution. Amerika needs young people like you to solve her problems. That bottle of water will go a long way in cleaning our dirty river.

But what sort of absurd nonsense do you call giving a donation to a paper mill to clean its own mess?? At first I laughed my ass off—what sheer naivete: an idiotic act, but then the worse came into focus - you had 300 followers; 300 mindless subjects marching to offer their pittance to King Polluter. Where are your heads?? Can't you see?? I can't even describe how tragically sad your little scenario is. Congratulations, you've been ripped off again! This time you volunteered for it. They've ripped us off ever since their initial operations: air, water and land pollution, and worker exploitation among the more obvious. And you give them \$75 to continue. "Well, since you raped me already, I might as well pay you for it."

Bob Pfeiffer

Scorched Earth Revisited

To the Editor:

Former students in my embryology classes almost invariably report that the most memorable moments in the course were those involving experimentation with living frogs. Since the course is offered during the non-breeding season, the females are induced to produce mature eggs by injecting them with four pituitary glands. These glands are taken from females (one gland per female) sacrificed for this purpose. Thus it takes five females to get a batch of fertile eggs from only one. To fertilize these eggs it takes the testes from one or two males. The males are sacrificed, the testes removed and opened to release the sperm over the egg mass. With luck my students then had a starting batch of frog embryos. These would then have to be caught just at the right stage of development so as to perform certain basic embryological experiments.

Every time I offered the course we used from 200 to 300 adult frogs. The experiments performed were those which had been done thousands of times before in laboratories all over the world. There was no new piece of useful information coming from this kind of beginning research. Nothing here would promote a better and longer life for the embryology students or their fellow man. On the other hand the frog came out on the short end, the victim of questionable research.

Of my hundreds of embryology students perhaps less than six moved into advanced research. For these the frogs sacrificed in the laboratory may not have died in vain. But the many thousands of frogs which died simply to provide "memorable moments" could better have finished out their days in their home marshes.

Today we have an excellent embryology laboratory with preserved materials and slides of embryos which we use semester after semester. I have given up the useless sacrifice of live animals.

I support the concept of preserved study materials in museums and classrooms because these materials are, if properly handled, long-lasting. I support the regional repository such as we have here in the Museum of Natural History - WSU Stevens Point. The carefully curated mammals, birds, herps, fishes, insects and plants help us to train our specialists and they provide us hopefully with clues to better manage our remaining living resources.

I am inclined to agree that too many biologists practice a kind of scorched earth policy. Too many animals fall victim to gun and snare in the pursuit of that one specimen. Too many animals are slaughtered in the name of Science without contributing one iota to knowledge. Moreover there is frequently a very callous approach to injecting and operating on these living animals - without a true appreciation of the uniqueness of the life being destroyed.

As a biologist who by definition is engaged in the study of life, I feel constrained to place a halo of wonder about all life. If it wants to hurt me or eat me, I will want to contain it; if it can be useful to me, perhaps I am entitled to the surplus. If, however, I am guilty of contributing to its senseless destruction and disappearance, then better that this biologist had never been born!

George Becker
Biology Department

EDITORIALS



The Crimes Of Charity

In recent weeks, much has been made of a few attempts by students to raise money in an effort to aid the poor. The Third Annual Telethon and the Going to Jackson project are the two examples at hand.

It would of course be senseless to criticize the motives behind either event, for both were established with the best possible of intentions. It is the idea of charity, its ends and rationale, that we find objectionable.

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Non-Participation

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Stu Nelson

Editor's Note: We hope you can continue to "get it in, do it, and get it out."

Winter Carnival All In Fun

Dear Editor:

In the month of February Winter Carnival will again be here on this campus. As in the past year and again this year there has been a great amount of disagreement about the use of the ice and the eating of pancakes. As chairman for this year I found all these problems to be a challenge and tried my very best with my committee to solve them.

The idea for snow sculpture was raised and the vote was to keep the ice sculpture. Why? The cost for ice is very cheap and each organization gets the first three blocks free. These three blocks are about the size of one ton. The rest of the ice if needed is paid for by the organization itself. If snow would have been used and at the time of Winter Carnival there was no snow, it would cost somewhere in the amount of \$2,000 just to truck the snow from up north. The next problem would be where do you stick the sculptures? The maintenance department refuses to let us use the front lawn of old main because it kills the grass. The same reason was given to us for the use of the grass in front of the dorms. The sculptures are going to be put in front of the Union this year because they figure the grass is almost dead anyhow.

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Winter Carnival does not pretend to put on shows but to provide something for the student body to participate in. Is football bad because people get hurt? Is boxing bad because some people get beat to a pulp? There are more ideas to winter carnival than just those few reasons. A waste of money on ice or is it a time for the student body to get together and work on something constructive. Does it hurt other people to see people having fun in this world? I hope not.

Winter Carnival Chairman
Daniel Tepleksy

Mastering The Draft

Questions And Answers

...by John Striker &
Andrew Shapiro

Q. My lottery number is 122. Throughout 1970 I have held a II-S student deferment. When I graduate in January and get reclassified I-A, will I immediately fall in with those special people whose draft liability was recently extended through March 1971?

A. No. You are referring to the so-called 1971 Extended Priority Selection Group. Members of this Group will be drafted before anyone else (except volunteers) to fill inductions scheduled prior to April 1, 1971. Thereafter - or earlier if the supply of Extended Priority men runs out - the draft board will start all over again at lottery number 1, calling men from the regular lottery pool.

You will be in this regular pool (the 1971 First Priority Selection Pool), because you will not have satisfied all three requirements for inclusion in the Extended Priority Group. The three requirements are: (1) A registrant must belong to the 1970 First Priority Selection Group as of December 31, 1970. (2) His lottery number must have been reached by the draft

board during 1970. (In other words, the board must have issued an induction order to some other registrant holding the same lottery number or a higher one.) (3) The registrant, himself, must not have been issued an induction order.

At a minimum, you will not satisfy the first requirement. Your deferment will disqualify you. The First Priority Group contains only men classified I-A or I-A-O (noncombatant C.O.). If a man is not in this Group on December 31, his liability cannot be extended for three more months. Since you will still be II-S, rather than I-A or I-A-O, on December 31, your liability will not be extended - regardless of whether you fulfill the other two requirements.

So you will join the 1971 First Priority Selection Group when you are reclassified I-A in January. They key question is when will your particular draft board begin calling men from your group. The answer depends upon whether your board has men with extended liability and if so how many. A substantial supply of extended priority men would delay the point at which your board first

dips into the First Priority Group. Once the plunge is taken, however - and in no case will it occur much later than the end of March - you will be drafted whenever your lottery



number (122) is reached (assuming, of course, that you are still I-A).

Q. Friends of mine have been sending their local boards bibles, magazines, comic books,

etc. They claim all this material must be placed in their selective service files. Are they right?

A. No. The regulations do provide that everything "pertaining" to a registrant must be placed in his file. However, the regulations also give the Draft Director authority to direct local boards to dispose of certain information it receives. Until recently, the Draft Director had not exercised this authority. The problem, however, has apparently reached a crisis. Draft Director Curtis Tarr noted in a recent interview with this reporter: "People try to load the board with letters in Chinese and Russian. There's quite a bit of this in some boards where students bend over backwards to write all kinds of letters that are not intelligible or they're too long, not to the point. These things require a tremendous amount of time."

As a result, on September 30 the Draft Director exercised his authority and issued Local Board Memorandum No. 115. It provides, in part: "Local boards are hereby authorized to discard all matter received from a registrant which plainly has no bearing on his iden-

tification or classification." As a result, the books and magazines sent in by your friends may now be thrown away by the local board clerk.

One danger created by LBM No. 115 is that clerks will now be forced to decide what information is irrelevant to a registrant's identification or classification. Conceivably, a book, a letter written in Russian or other such information could be legitimately important to a registrant's case. This will be especially true for registrants seeking the conscientious objector classification. Conscientious objectors often send in literature they have written or books which have contributed towards their opposition to war.

Since overzealous clerks may dispose of anything unconventional, a registrant is well-advised to send everything to his local board by registered mail, return receipt requested. A periodic check of the file is also advisable to make sure that all information sent in was actually placed in the file.

We welcome your questions. Please send them to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Selective Service Release

Registrants wishing to drop deferments and be reclassified into Class I-A status to take advantage of a year-end policy announced last month by the Selective Service System, have been given until midnight, December 31, 1970 to file for the reclassification. Such requests must be received by local boards by that date or carry a postmark dated December 31, 1970 or earlier.

The announcement is contained in instructions issued to local board personnel by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, National Director of Selective Service. These instructions alter previous policy which stated that the application had to be in the hands of local board personnel prior to a December meeting of the local board.

In particular, the instruction to local boards will be of interest to men who hold high numbers in the 1970 draft lottery. Should a young man hold a number higher than that reached by his local board - and No. 195 has been set as the highest number which any local board can reach - it is to his advantage to voluntarily give up his deferment for a I-A classification. In these cases, he will move to a lower draft priority group on January 1, 1971 with other members of the 1970 first priority group with unreached numbers.

While recognizing that young men holding lottery numbers over their local board "high" could effectively limit their vulnerability to the draft by being classified into I-A by the year's end, Dr. Tarr stated that "the law allows young men to elect whether they will apply for a deferment and those young men granted deferments should be able to drop them if they desire."

Dr. Tarr said the new policy was issued because various boards throughout the country were scheduling their last meetings of the year at different times. By defining a specific cutoff date, the new policy allows all registrants an equal amount of time to take advantage of the reclassification offer.

Previous to changing this policy on dropping of deferments, registrants holding deferments were generally unable to voluntarily relinquish them as long as they continued to meet the criteria for deferment, except at the end of the deferment period when they could cancel them simply by not submitting the necessary documents for an extension.

The types of deferments affected by the memorandum are high school and college deferments, occupational deferments, agricultural deferments, paternity and hardship deferments. The I-Y classification, unacceptable for military service except in national emergency, is not affected by this new policy. Men classified I-Y are not able to voluntarily drop this classification.

Dr. Tarr pointed out that all deferments are issued for limited periods of time, generally for one year, and that it is the responsibility of the registrant to submit documentation for an extension of his deferment. In the absence of documentation, the new Local Board Memorandum instructs local boards to promptly reclassify registrants into I-A. This means that registrants wishing to continue their deferments should submit the supporting documentation to their local boards.

Needed:

3 girls to share
large house.
Call: 341-4778

I F Stone

How Crazy Can You Get?

Last night at a rally in Hammond, Indiana, Mr. Agnew said Senator Hartke was photographed with "well-known radicals, giving the clenched-fist salute" and added, "I think it's safe to say he carries favor with the revolutionary left." The photograph was taken at a rally for Negro candidates at the Northside Church in Indianapolis. Besides Mrs. (Coretta) King, the others in the picture included the Rev. Wm. Birdsong who runs Operation Breadbasket to provide meals for inner city children. The group in the background was the Operation Breadbasket Choir composed of Negro teenagers. The theme of her (Mrs. King's) speech was the need for Negroes to avoid violence. There is some disagreement as to whether Senator Hartke was giving a clenched fist salute because the picture is blurred. Hartke says he was merely waving.

-The Baltimore Sun November 1 (abridged).

Sacrilegious Utterances Dept

The FBI reportedly has ordered 11 of its clerical employees to drop out of a course at American University because a lecturer allegedly made derogatory remarks about J. Edgar Hoover. Hugh Nugent, director of the university's Center for the Administration of Justice in which the employees are enrolled said he was told by an FBI representative the Bureau is making it mandatory that they drop the course. Nugent said the incident stems from remarks allegedly made by Thomas Rose, a part time instructor, during a discussion October 6 about a guest lecturer. Nugent said Rose later had difficulty recalling details of the incident as nothing was made of it when it occurred. Last week the FBI ordered 15 agents to drop out of John Jay College in New York following criticism of the FBI and Hoover by a professor there.

-Washington Evening Star, October 30 (abridged).

....From I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly
November 16, 1970

Wanted to buy:
One small donkey!

Our bartenders
will do anything
to get a little ass!

Little Joe's
Drinking
Establishment

Moon Fun Shop

- Blacklights
- Posters
- Incense
- Burners

Downtown Stevens Point

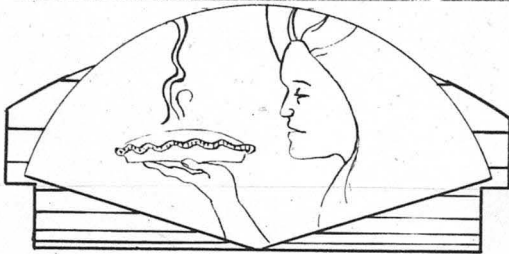
The Big Rip-Off

The students of Watson and Hyer Halls threw a party at the Pour Haus to collect money so they in turn could throw a party for 50 underprivileged children from the Stevens Point area. Tickets for the party were \$1.50 for guys and \$1 for girls, and \$1.50 for anyone at the door. There were approximately 600 kids at the Pour Haus, which means about \$800 was taken in. The charitable people at the Pour Haus charged the kids \$23 a half barrel. Now, we all know that you can get a half barrel of beer from a distributor for about \$13. In fact, the Pour Haus has a deal going with the Midstate Distributors in that if Pour Haus buys two half barrels at \$15 they will give the Pour Haus three free, which means that the Pour Haus is only paying \$6 a half barrel of Schlitz. From all the money that came into the Pour Haus that night the kids didn't receive a penny of it. The Pour Haus kept all the proceeds and left the kids with a familiar saying "Charity begins at home and stays at home."

So if you ever plan on going to the Pour Haus some night, remember you're supporting an establishment who lives by the dollar and will die by the dollar. Anybody or anything that gets in their way better watch out, because the buck will win.

G I Toll: 43,991

The following U.S. casualty figures are based on U.S. Government statistics. The figures cover the war from January 1, 1961, to November 14, 1970. Figures in parentheses cover the war for the week November 7 to November 14. Killed: 43,991 (32); "Non-combat" deaths: 8,826 (28); Wounded: 292,033 (273); Missing, captured: 1,551.



Kathy's Kitchen

Vegetables

Down With Del Monte.....

This is a column about vegetables. I believe there is a definite relation between how foods taste and how good they are for you. Canned vegetables are some of the worst tasting things in the world, and as a result they must have little nutritional value. And even if they are good for you, why suffer when eating? Get your nutrition a more pleasurable way!

If you must eat those wretched canned things pretending to be vegetables, here is how they should be cooked: Drain the liquid from the can into a small pan (noting that after the water is poured off there often are few vegetables in these lovely tall cans), and boil the liquid until half remains. Then add the vegetable, reduce heat to low, cover, and simmer until vegetables are hot — no longer.

Frozen vegetables are best cooked without water. Put a couple T of oil or butter in a heavy pan with tight-fitting lid. Add the frozen vegetables, cover, and cook over low heat until done.

But it is fresh vegetables that taste the best and have the greatest food value. Eat them raw, with lunches and in salads. If cooking them, cut into uniform pieces, and put in a pan with just a bit of boiling water and couple T of oil or butter. Cover tightly and cook over low heat until done. Don't pick up the lid and stir them around. Apparently, air carries away the vitamins. Drain to serve, and use the liquid in gravy, soups or casseroles.

More elaborate ways of preparing fresh vegetables follow.

Quick-Fried Vegetables.....

Slice 2½ to 3 cups of fresh vegetables in any combination, separating them according to the length of cooking time required. Heat 4 T soy oil (or 3 to 4 T cooking oil) over medium heat in a large skillet. Add those vegetables that need longer cooking time, e.g. carrots, kohlrabi. When half done, add 1 t ground cumin, 1 t mustard seed, ¼ t cayenne pepper, and the rest of the sliced vegetables - e.g. green pepper, onion, zucchini, tomato. Cook, stirring occasionally, until vegetables are still crisp but done. Yields 2 huge or 3 moderately-sized servings. Serve with soup, fruit, and cornbread.

Vegetables With Cheese.....

Heat 1 T oil and 1 T butter or margarine in a heavy skillet. Add:

- 1 small green pepper, thinly sliced
- 1 small onion, thinly sliced
- 1 garlic clove, chopped very fine, or crushed (optional)

Cook and stir over low heat 4 or 5 minutes. Then add:

- 1 6 to 8 oz. zucchini, thinly sliced
- 1 large or 2 small tomatoes, diced
- (or use 1½ cups other chopped vegetables in place of the two mentioned above)

2 t parsley flakes
½ t salt ¼ t black pepper
½ t other spice - e.g. oregano, basil, marjoram,
thyme, sesame seed (optional)
Cover and simmer 5 to 10 minutes, or until vegetables are tender.

Add one third can whole kernel corn and heat over low heat just until boiling. Stir in 2 oz. grated or finely chopped sharp cheddar cheese (add more if you really like cheese), and serve at once. Otherwise the cheese will begin to harden on the skillet and the vegetables will get mushy. Serves 2, with soup and fruit.

Italian Broccoli.....

This is a fantastic wine-cooked vegetable. Slice very thin one head of fresh broccoli, e.g. into ¼ inch slices. Spread on the bottom of a very large, heavy pan:

- 2½ T olive oil
- ¼ t dried marjoram
- 1 clove garlic, split in half
- 1 small onion, sliced paper thin
- 6 or 8 spirals cut off black olives
- ½ t anchovy paste diluted with a bit of lemon juice

Spread ½ of the sliced broccoli in the pan, and top with salt and pepper to taste, ½ T olive oil, 2 oz. grated Gruyere (or Swiss) cheese. Repeat layer: broccoli, salt and pepper, olive oil, and cheese. Then add ¾ C dry red wine (I used burgundy).

Cook over low heat until broccoli is tender, 30 minutes or so. Remove broccoli from sauce, sprinkle with slivered almonds toasted in butter and with additional slivers of olive. Serve with sauce in a separate bowl. Serves 4 to 6.

Spanish Cauliflower.....

Trim ½ head of a large cauliflower, and separate into individual florets. Cook briskly in salted boiling water to cover, until almost cooked (8-10 minutes), and drain on paper towels.

Heat 3 to 4 inches of cooking oil in a deep pan to 350 degrees. Salt and pepper florets. Then: dip into ½ C flour, shake, dip into 2 lightly beaten eggs, and dip into ¾ C soft bread crumbs. Deep fry florets 3-4 minutes, until lightly browned, and drain on paper towels.

Heat 3 T olive oil over low heat in small skillet. When hot, add 1 clove garlic, crushed, and stir a couple minutes. Remove garlic, and add:

- 1½ t paprika
- 1 T vinegar (white)
- 1½ T boiling water

Cook and stir about a minute.

Pour sauce over cauliflower, and turn florets so that they are evenly coated. Serve immediately or they will get soggy. 2 large servings.

Shirley's Tomato Bouillon.....

Combine 1 quart tomato juice, 1 C water, 6 cloves, 1 t onion powder or 1 small onion sliced, 1 bay leaf, and 1 piece lemon rind. Cover, bring to boil (watch carefully so that it doesn't boil over), simmer 10 minutes. Strain. Add 1 t Worcestershire sauce and cayenne pepper or tabasco sauce to taste. Serve with a slice of lemon. This spicy soup would be a good beginning to any of the above vegetable meals.

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Communication 190:790,
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munication with Dr. Moe for 3
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149:790, Communication and
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Lowell for 3 credits.

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Geology with P. Bjork for 5
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History 198, Section 1, The
U.S. in World War II with C.
Marion and Section 2, European
Social and Cultural History -
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for 2 credits.

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Work In Outside Activities with
A. Jones for 2-3 credits.

Mathematics 198, Theory of
Integration with G. Miller for 3
credits.

Computer Science 26, Finite
Mathematics with O. Mitter for
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Programming, K. Nelson for 3
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Design of Digital Computers
with J. Johnson for 3 credits.

Philosophy 125, Educational
Philosophy of Experimentation
with J. Schuler for 3 credits.

Philosophy 130, Existen-
tialism

Philosophy 135, Basic Texts
of Hinduism and Buddhism with
A. Herman for 3 credits.

Physics-Electronics 101,
Circuitry and Logic in Computers
with M. Mertz for 4 credits.

Political Science 168 Section
371, Government Politics of
China with N. Snider for 3
credits and Section 372,
Government politics of S.E.
Asia, N. Snider for 3 credits.

Two Openings For Students

The Stevens Point
Recreation Department has
openings for four work study
men to work as ice rink
supervisors at the various ice
rinks and the Iverson Winter
Sports area in the city. Hours of
work would be: Saturday and
Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
and Monday through Friday
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. One day a
week will be scheduled off. To
apply, stop in at the Financial
Aids Office at the University
and determine work study
status. Then apply, in person, at
the City Recreation Depart-
ment.

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ECOLOGY



Pollution March Works In The System

Several hundred students and faculty members engaged in a protest march last Wednesday, December 2, 1970.

The march, which began in front of the Classroom Center, was specifically directed toward the local papermills contribution to the degradation of the Wisconsin River.

The march was organized and led by John Rao and Rick Koenigs.

Money was collected before hand and also at the march which was to be given to the local paper mills for the purpose of purchasing pollution abatement equipment.

Students began the march at 7 p.m. and proceeded through the streets of Stevens Point down to the Wisconsin River. The people chanted "Clean water Now!" as they attempted to stir up interest with other students and townspeople.

Upon reaching the river bank a comparison was made between the river water and a container full of clean water. The clean water was then symbolically dumped into the river. Although no apparent change was evident due to the dilution factor, the marchers let out a cheer.

Chanting continued as the protestors returned to the campus.

The following day a formal presentation of the money was made to representatives of the local mills. Rick Koenigs addressed the group to explain the march: "I hope what is occurring today, and for that matter, last night is just the beginning of activism in this country in the fight to save our environment." Koenigs later stated: "People say we should work within the system to bring about change. Well, that's what we have done and we will find out if working within the system brings about some results."

With regards to the donation of money to the mills Koenigs stated: "The money I'm about to present to you shows people are willing to help pay for the cleanup of our environment, if

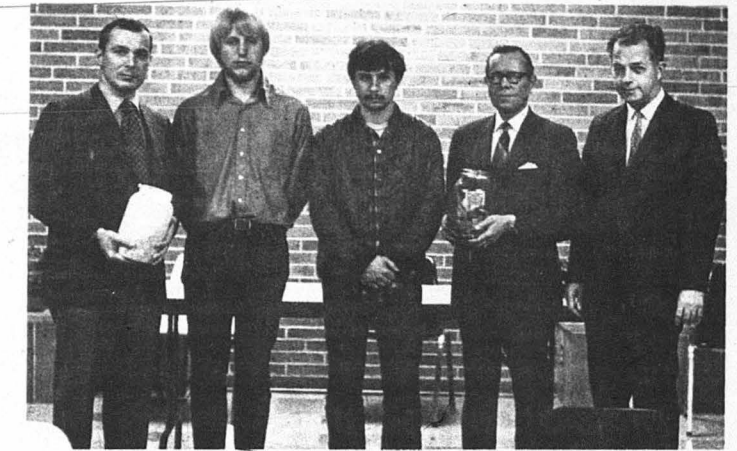
they know their money will be used efficiently, which has not occurred too often in the past."

Dan Sachs, production manager of Consolidated Papers, Inc. (Stevens Point Division) was among the recipients of the token money. Sachs replied: "Your interest and concern for water pollution abatement on the Wisconsin River is commendable. We hope it serves as a spring board for greater understanding by all students at the University of what a big problem it is and it's far-reaching economic and social implications." Mr. Sachs did not deny the mill's contribution to water pollution. He stated: "Your invitation to be here would indicate you believe we contribute to the degradation of the Wisconsin River. We do - and with mills built here in good faith under a different set of ground rules. At the same time, we have contributed to it's improvement over a long period of time with expenditures totalling millions of dollars."

With acceptance of the token money Sachs remarked: "In the costly battle for cleaner rivers and streams, Consolidated accepts this gift as a symbol of sincere, dedicated men and women striving for a cleaner environment." "We know it is only a minute fraction of what our costs will be, but we accept it in good faith."

Sachs revealed future plans: "We shall use it (the money) toward the purchase of a new sample-monitoring system at our Wisconsin River Division at Whiting. Here a \$600,000 treatment system to capture clay and fiber is planned. We hope to get the Department of Natural Resources' approval of this program later this month and begin construction early next year. The sampler will monitor water quality of the system after wastes have been removed."

In conclusion Sachs stated: We thank you for your interest today and sincerely encourage your thorough study of all facets of the problem so that by



Money given to the paper mill.

working together, we can maintain a healthy industry and one day have a river flowing through this community in which we can all take pride.

Analysis....

It was a start and a damned good one. The organizers should be rightfully commended. The march had a specific goal and the entire event was conducted quite successfully without any incidence of violence or destruction.

In order to clean up this "Flowing sink" known as the

Wisconsin River it is necessary to create "pressure" and this can only be accomplished by involvement and activism.

What did the march accomplish? The march itself was a symbolic representation. The group was composed of a lot of concerned people. It was not a radical movement in any way.

As far as the collection of money was concerned, it seems like a new approach in pollution solving trials. Pollution abatement is something that the people will have to pay for directly or indirectly, if man is to survive.

The purpose of the token money did not suggest that a few hundred dollars would clean up the river, however, it might make the paper mill people have some "ill feelings" about helping destroy the once beautiful Wisconsin River.

It was a start and hopefully more and more interest and concern will develop in the near future. It is evident that the government will not clean up our rivers and lakes with their "Band aid" approach. If the river is to be cleaned up, the people will have to clean it up. It's your earth!

Peace Corps May Take Up Ecology

The Peace Corps and the Smithsonian Institution have announced plans for an international environmental program that will extend the work of the Peace Corps into such areas as water pollution, forest management and park development.

In announcing the program Peace Corps Director Joseph Blatchford said both agencies have received requests for the services of trained specialists in many environmental areas.

Plans already are underway for 16 volunteers with skills ranging from ecology to watershed management to help Costa Rica develop national parks and manage forest resources; for 12 volunteers

resource skills to help Colombia establish a national conservation program; and three volunteers to work on saving endangered species in the Philippines.

Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley says most of the volunteers are expected to come from post-graduate schools in biological sciences and natural resource management.

Volunteers will be recruited with scientific and natural

by the Smithsonian and selected by both agencies in conjunction with the host country. They will live as do other Peace Corps volunteers in the communities they serve, in the same style, learning the local language and customs.

Applications for the joint Peace Corps-Smithsonian program are available from the Office of Ecology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Point Receives Fishery Unit

WSU-Stevens Point has become the twenty-fourth U.S. university to be assigned a Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Co-op Research Unit.

In a campus meeting on Friday, December 4, Dr. Willis King, head of the BSF&W Co-operative Fisheries Research program, officially designated the College of Natural Resources as a participant.

The purpose of the Fisheries Research Units is to train graduate students as fisheries scientists. The program will add two new members, a Unit Leader and Assistant Unit Leader, to the Natural Resources faculty. Among their duties will be supervision of graduate research, assistance in the formulation of undergraduate fisheries programs, and teaching in a

variety of graduate courses.

Dr. King stated that the Research Unit will direct its studies toward the general ecology of aquatic environments, with emphasis on the effects of pesticides and other water quality factors on fisheries and other commercial and recreational uses of lakes and streams.

The program will get under way in the fall of 1971, and should be able to accommodate 8-10 graduate students. A significant step forward for the College of Natural Resources fisheries graduate program, the Co-op Research Unit is also a rarity along small colleges and universities. Only two other similar schools, South Dakota State and Humboldt State in California, have Research Units.

Must Have Sales Slip For Trees

In the past several years there have been many complaints and several arrests of University Students who have had in their possession stolen Christmas Trees. If you cut or buy a tree in a rural area you must have proof of ownership when transporting this tree or trees. There are no unowned trees in Wisconsin.

William H. Peterson
Forest Ranger
Whiting Ranger Station



We aim to please. You aim too, please.

Obituary Given For Ecology

by David Sanford
Dispatch News Service

If the ecology movement of 1970 follows the course of other popular crusades of the past decade - for civil rights and against war - it will end without fully achieving its objectives. Attention spans are short; the obstacles are formidable, and the real zealots are without real power to effect basic change.

The movement to "conserve what we have" and to "repair the damage already done" (President Nixon's phrases) requires radical changes that neither the President, Congress, nor the principal polluters in industry will stand for. It has little to do with using returnable glass bottles and anti-litter campaigns, and nothing to do with the standard political rhetoric of ecology.

James Ridgeway's book, *The Politics of Ecology*, published this past month by E.P. Dutton & Co., refers to the movement that blossomed on Earth Day in the past tense: Once the hysteria of the movement had passed, the politics of ecology seemed altogether dull, complicated and in the end paralyzing, bestowing on the participants a special sense of futility and alienation. It was an issue which told us only that we are all victims and that nothing changes. While Ridgeway's obituary may be more of a prediction than it is history, there's a lot of evidence to bear it out.

The basic technology to treat sewage and clean up water was developed in the 19th century but has never been used on a wide scale. The sewage treatment plants that now exist and those which will be built (in insufficient number and with insufficient money) work well enough for human waste but don't work well for increasing tonnage of chemical industrial waste. Much of the money spent on these systems, when money is available, goes not into facilities but into the pocket of construction companies and consulting engineers who ask and receive excessive profits for their work.

Interior Secretary Walter Hikel gave Edgar Speer, the president of U.S. Steel, a special clean-water award recognizing his company's "initiative in pollution abatement" at two of its facilities. Later the government sued U.S. Steel as one of the biggest polluters in the country. Speer is known to feel that "ideal" pollution abatement programs are too expensive. "Unless the money for pollution control is intelligently spent - not by the dictates of emotion - the citizen is paying for something he didn't get," says Speer.

The chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana, John Swearingen, took the argument further. "The central question," he said, "is not whether we should have cleaner water, but how clean, at what cost.... Public enthusiasm for pollution control is matched by reluctance to pay even a modest share of the cost. This attitude will have to change."

Who's attitude will have to change? Effective pollution control legislation - the kind we don't have - would tell Mr.

Swearingen that if he makes a mess he'll have to clean it up, at his own expense.

Making corporations liable for their own acts is exceedingly difficult. After the Santa Barbara oil spill, the House and Senate passed liability amendments to the pollution laws, stiff ones it is said. But while the law now requires polluters to clean up oil spills it does not make them responsible to communities, businesses or individuals injured by the spills.

Ridgeway's book has the valuable advantage of recommending solutions. The author would have the government take on injunctive powers to force pollution abatement or close down polluting companies.

He'd regulate prices so businesses could not pass costs onto consumers, and he'd pay for the clean up with industrial profits.

Ridgeway, of course, would be the last person to think that Nixon, Congress and the clean-water prize winners in industry would take him up on visionary solutions. That's the past-tense ecology.

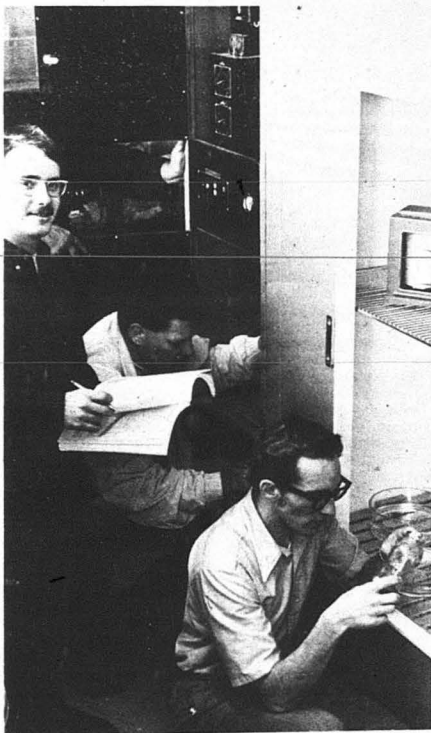
Standard setting for air and water pollution is more often than not done in secret meetings closed to the public on the grounds that discussions involve "trade secrets" of the offending corporations. Compliance with standards set in accordance with industry wishes often is voluntary; that is, there's no compliance. Companies with subsidiaries producing devices to control pollution are themselves among the principal polluters.

As Sen. Eugene McCarthy said the other day, anti-pollution is like motherhood; no one is against it. But the control and ultimate elimination of pollution must, it's universally believed, take place simultaneously with the prospering of industry. Only if there is money to be made from pollution abatement, or if the public can be made to pay the costs, will corporations buy stock in the crusade.

Nearly all the haggling that goes on in writing and enforcing anti-pollution legislation deals with the economics of ecology. Therefore, intelligent evaluation of measures proposed to limit pollution requires the constant reiteration of the question: Will it work; who will pay for it; and is the bill sent to the right address.

The Politics of Ecology examines scores of cases in which the answers are: It won't work; the public pays; and the polluter gets off the hook.

About 85 percent of U.S. communities charge a fee for use of sewers. Half of these charges additionally for handling industrial wastes. But in the Northeast, where industry proliferates, industrial user charges are rare. In Boston industry and individual residents pay the same rates based on water use. Many industrial waste chemicals bolx up sewage systems with industrial indigestion. Corporations' output of filth is four times that of individuals. And the general public pays a disproportionate share of the bill.



Controlled Lab.

New WSU Lab Taxpayer Extra

Wisconsin taxpayers will get fringe benefits for investing \$9,500 in a controlled environmental chamber laboratory at Stevens Point State University.

The equipment will be used for general class experiments in the biology department. But, there'll also be studies coming out of the chamber directly related to water quality in central Wisconsin rivers, streams and ponds.

Dr. Virgil Thiesfeld, department chairman, said a member of his faculty, Dr. George Becker, has begun monitoring the Wisconsin River to determine pollution effects on organic matter and oxygen content. The experiment probably will be expanded later to include other bodies of water. John Gersmehl, a senior from Sheboygan, is heading student involvement in the testing as part of a course under Dr. Becker.

Biology faculty members said monitoring will be done as a cooperative venture with state health officials and professors at the University of Wisconsin - Marathon County Campus in Wausau.

The three laboratories appear as giant refrigerators. Each unit is six by nine feet with equipment to control temperature, light and humidity conditions. There is also a unit for studying biological oxidation demand and for recording environmental conditions within the giant machines.

Other tests now underway are being conducted on various plants, fruit flies and parasitic organisms.

Dr. Thiesfeld said students in general zoology, parasitology and plant physiology will use the machines, which will be moved in several years to the new Environmental Science Building. The building now is in planning stages.

Biol Majors In Bowl

Lights were flashing and busy brains were tested as the Stevens Point Biology Majors Club (BMC) competed in the fourth annual "Biology Bowl" held December 5 at La Crosse University.

The "Biology Bowls" program is similar to TV's "College Bowl" show, with interesting questions dealing with biology, zoology, bacteriology, genetics, botany, and even a little bit of chemistry.

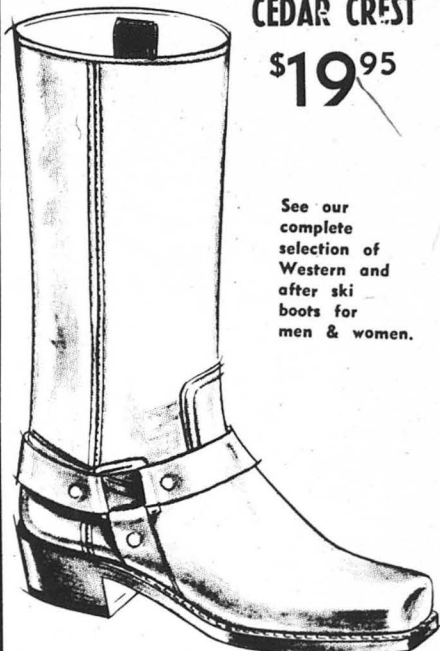
This was the first year that Point went to the bowl and the BMC panel composed of Dave Damitz, Harlan Hackbarth, Mark Jurovic, Lee Patzer and advisor Dr. Harris finished in a respectable fifth place out of seven teams. First place went to Eau Claire, and River Falls grabbed second.

On December 3, the BMC was host to a great program called "Careers in Environmental Health." The program was very informative with five speakers and an excellent movie on our environment. More of these programs are being planned for the future. If you are interested in becoming a member of the growing BMC, contact Dr. Harris or Dr. Post.

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To Your Health

From one thing to another, in medicine we try to insure the purity and standardized potency of drugs which individuals may need. In the interest of informing people as to the actual content of illegal drugs, which are often somewhat less than pure, we will from time to time make reports on analysis of drugs purchased on the illicit market which have been checked in the state crime lab showing what they were reported to be and what they actually contained. The following are the most recent results from the state crime lab for the months of March, April, May and June of 1970. It is interesting to note that we are experiencing the same thing in this area that has been previously reported on the east and west coast, namely that almost none of the mescaline which was submitted as such turned out to be mescaline. In these studies all of the mescaline submitted turned out to be LSD. This is very typical across the country and the unfortunate thing here is that the individual who feels marijuana no longer holds any great thrills but yet is leery of taking LSD because of possible chromosome troubles or flashbacks and who then takes mescaline as sort of a happy medium has almost no chance of actually getting mescaline and is actually taking the more potent drug. Anyone who would care to submit specimens of drugs to us to be sent into the state crime lab for analysis may do so in complete confidence.

The State Crime Laboratory's Summary reports of drug analysis for March, April and May including all submissions from whatever source, found the following:

12 samples submitted as amphetamines were actually 1 LSD and 1 tranquilizer.

4 samples submitted as speed were actually 2 LSD, 1 STP and 1 no dangerous drug.

17 samples submitted as narcotics were actually 1 codein and 8 no dangerous drug.

116 samples submitted as Marijuana turned out to be 9 no dangerous drug and 3 hashish.

18 samples of Hashish were actually 2 marijuana and 1 no dangerous drug.

Of 400 samples submitted as unspecified "dangerous drugs," over one-third (138) were not. Of total submissions to the laboratory for three months, nearly one-third did not contain what they were thought to contain.

From the Crime Laboratory's report for June 1970 —

130 samples of Marijuana were actually 11 no dangerous drug.

37 samples of LSD were actually 3 no dangerous drug and 1 Chlordiazepoxide.

9 samples of Amphetamine were actually 1 LSD.

4 samples of heroin were actually 1 no dangerous drug.

6 samples of Mescaline were actually 6 LSD.

The State Crime Laboratory, a division of the State Department of Justice, receives drugs only from law enforcement officials. However, anyone may submit unknown drugs to police for analysis.

In another section of this paper is an article regarding the drug Darvon, noting studies which question its beneficial value over aspirin. This would rightfully then bring up the question, why expend large sums of money for a drug which does no more than one which can be purchased at far less expense. An explanation of physicians rationale in choosing drugs might be in order here.

Generally when a new drug comes on the market the producer of the drug, through a "detail man," informs the physicians in practice about the drug, its chemistry, its uses, its side effects, its abuse potential if known, its dosage, and answers any possible questions he might have. Generally the "detail man" will show the physician studies which purportedly demonstrate the efficacy of the drug and show that it is safe in recommended doses. This is what was done when Darvon was introduced on the market. It was claimed that it relieved pain as well as the narcotics but without the latter's addicting tendencies. It was subsequently shown that individuals could become dependent on Darvon and the claims which stated to the contrary were dropped. Other studies have questioned whether it is any stronger pain reliever than aspirin and if this is true then there would be no reason to use Darvon over aspirin because it certainly is more expensive. However the amount of Darvon used since its introduction probably reflects more than simply the manufacturers' statements about it. Generally when drugs come out and are deemed to be safe and effective a physician will start using them, then continue only using them if he feels they indeed are as good as the manufacturer claims. It is my personal feeling that most physicians feel Darvon is a stronger pain killer than aspirin and this is certainly my own feeling. In general, when individuals come to the Health Service requesting pain medication it is because they have tried aspirin and find it is not helpful. We note that individuals who take Darvon because aspirin has not been effective frequently state they indeed are relieved by the Darvon. Whether this is psychological or real relief is difficult to prove. However, it is my personal feeling that Darvon is a more effective drug in relieving pain than an equivalent dose of aspirin. I do not feel it is as strong as the narcotics including codein, and we have probably decreased our own usage of it because it does not meet the high claims which the manufacturer attributed to it. In view of the current adverse publicity regarding Darvon, its value will undoubtedly drop even further as we all know the expectation which one attaches to a treatment or drug frequently determines much of its effectiveness. It is my personal practice to rely almost entirely on the statements of the Medical Letter, which is quoted in the E. Knoll Dispatch, as being the only unbiased source of information regarding current drugs. As a matter of fact when "detail men" call on us with new drugs we usually state if it has not been commented on in the Medical Letter we will not consider it.

from Industrial Worker
by Fred Thompson

Nicholas Johnson, FCC commissioner, says that the current big campaign against drugs is phony and that the Government and corporations "are actually encouraging the drug life and profiting from it". Norm Mark, TV columnist for the Chicago Daily News, interviewed Johnson for Panorama October 4 and got him to elaborate on this statement, which Agnew had denounced as "puddle-minded philosophy of the radical liberal run rampant."

Johnson explained how TV gives people phony values, then sells them "means to achieve them that won't work." He said playwrights have quit working for TV because on it they must leave the audience confirmed in the faith that if there is anything wrong one should buy a product to fix it, whether it is your sink, your love life, or your disposition; they must not, for example, tell the TV audience that the way to become more popular is to try to be more interesting or more interested in others, or advise any non-product solution for any problem in their lives. Says Johnson:

"As long as television is commercial, it will preach the gospel according to Wall Street. It will preach that products are the salvation and ever-increasing consumption is the way to do it...." (Pills, et cetera are products.) "The current anti-drug campaign has a very powerful effect in terms of getting Administration support for the broadcasting industry, winning FCC support. It also gains support of the Establishment from confused, outraged, and bewildered parents. As a

public relations gesture, it is magnificent."

This fetishism - looking to grass or dope or alcohol or gadgets to do for us what we can only do for ourselves - is a very diligently cultivated aspect of the commodity culture. Great drug companies like Lilly and Merck have been found peddling the gelatin capsules for the dope trade and the quinine for adulterating heroin. As long as there is a law against the stuff

(any stuff), the price stays up and provides an extra profit to induce some to run the risks of processing and peddling the stuff, and promoting its use, and becoming part of current power structures. Norman Mark wonders if the campaign against drugs may not lead the uninitiated to try some. Years ago it was said that the red-light districts always prospered best when visiting evangelists most eloquently pictured and denounced the "purple palaces of sin."

The word is said to have passed down to some school principals that if they get rid of the traffic too completely they are likely to become bothered by more militant dissidence. Is the Establishment seriously against grass and dope when this traffic has put so many dissidents behind bars with never a chance to invoke the First Amendment, and when it distracts so many others from the serious job of changing the world while we still have time?

Our job is to get our fellow workers to face reality squarely and to induce them to do something about it. Much of reality is beautiful and enjoyable. And the rest, even when it is unpleasant, at least has the merit and interest and importance of being so. Why try to escape it and propagandize pie in the sky and another opiate for the masses?

During strikes in the early Twenties, the IWW closed down bootleg joints because we knew that strikes stood no chance of being won by drunken pickets. To the tune of the Red Flag, we sang this little ditty:

The Wino's nose is deepest red
The one bright spot on his empty head.

O Wino why don't you get wise
And fight the boss and organize?

This wasn't to help out prohibition. Almost all Wobs held that a man should decide what he drank and not have the Government decide that for him. But we were losing too many active members and job delegates to John Barleycorn, some because they drank the stuff, and some because they got involved in the racket.

Today we should be no more gentle with Mary Jane than with John Barleycorn, for she too can claim to have put rebels behind bars and persuaded devotees to neglect serious union business for misty meditations. We don't need to meditate; we need to collate facts, analyze them, and act. The facts may be a major social statistic or the quitting time at the factory where you were to pass out leaflets; you can handle either better with your faculties unimpaired.

Freedom? Freedom involves making a choice, and committing oneself with one's full faculties to the choice one has made. It is not freedom to be blown about like a leaf by the winds of our times. We are in a race to organize our fellow workers to run industry for the good of mankind before war, pollution, and dictatorship hopelessly end that good hope. It is a race requiring all we can give it, unhindered by booze, dope, grass or entrapment in the silly laws against them.

BEER TALK

by Ed McMahon

In which the candid connoisseur answers questions about Beer, and the drinking of same.

DEAR ED: I'm burned up because after a weekend romp in the woods, I forgot to put a leftover 6-pack of Budweiser in the refrigerator. Everybody says you can't chill beer twice, so what should I do?

FUMING

DEAR FUMING: First, cool off, pal. Then cool off that Buds to your heart's content (or about 40°).

There's no problem, because a really good beer like Budweiser is just as good when you ice it twice.

But I can't resist mentioning that there is an easy way to avoid the situation altogether.

Just make sure there's no Bud left over!



Budweiser.

KING OF BEERS.

Suicidal Students May Get Help

One of the serious problems in college and university life today is the lack of attention to the personality needs of the students. Suicide is the second most common cause of death on the campus, topped only by automobile accidents; but those who have studied the subject believe that half of the latter are "Concealed suicides"; thus suicide actually leads the list. Dr. Howard A. Rusk of the New York University Medical Center collected estimates that 90,000 students each year will threaten suicide, one in ten will make the attempt, and that there will be 1,000 actual deaths resulting. Beyond this, he calculates that among six million students, "some 600,000 have emotional problems for which they need professional assistance." The National Institute of Mental Health finds that "the factor of human isolation and withdrawal" appears to be critical; and the colleges recognize the serious problem created by these "loners" and are trying to provide help but admit (in hundreds of letters to us from deans) that they do not have adequate solutions.

This waste of some of the nation's finest young people is

intolerable. Since for every actual death, nearly a hundred have felt so desperate as to threaten it, much light could be thrown on the subject by learning what factors enabled the fortunate ones to work out of their difficulties and keep going.

With the help of a friend who is vitally interested in this subject, the American Institute of Family Relations is carrying out a nationwide study of what is being done and what could and should be done. We need to hear from as many students and former students as possible who have faced such a crisis. What pulled them out of it? Was it aid furnished by the college or university? or other community organizations? or by a friend? or religion? or reading? Just how did they save themselves?

We will not publish the names of any individuals or schools; the information will be handled statistically and anonymously. If you can call the attention of your readers to this study and ask for volunteers who will write their experiences to me ("personal") at the above address, it may contribute toward saving valuable lives.

We shall certainly be most grateful for any help you can give.

Cordially yours,
Paul Popenoe, Sc.D.
American Institute of Family Relations
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, Cal. 90027

Univ Teams Reviewed

Eau Claire is an overwhelming favorite to repeat as Wisconsin State University Conference basketball champion.

The Bluegolds won their first conference championship in 14 years last season with a 15-1 record. They also compiled the school's best overall regular season mark of 21-1 and then won three games, in NIAA tournament competition before bowing to Kentucky State, eventual national champion, at Kansas City.

Coach Ken Anderson's Eau Claire cagers already have won two non-conference games this season and they tipped off the WSUC campaign Wednesday night. Stout winner of its first non-conference game, travelled to Superior the same night.

Anderson has the same five starters back this season, along with the strongest bench in the conference. Regulars include three all-conference performers — center Mike Ratliff and guards James Lindsey and Frank Schade.

Rounding out the starting five are Tom Jackson and Steve Johnson. The strong corps of reserves features Pat Canfield, Gary Manchester, Dave Hines, Tom Peck and Bill Gipp.

As a team the Bluegolds averaged 88.2 points offensively, 69.7 defensively, and set a record averaging 58.8 rebounds a game.

Stout finished two lengths behind Eau Claire last season with a 13-3 record and the Bluedevils figure to be a top challenger again.

All-conference Cal Glover along with Bob Dickinson and Dale Magedanz are leading returnees. Glover averaged 17.1 points a game last season and 12.6 rebounds, second best in the conference.

Ken Ver Gowe, a 15.3 scorer last season, leads Oshkosh. Joining him in the Titan front line are Tyree Vance and Greg Seibold, the team's strongest rebounder. Guards are 6-2 veteran Jeff Stang and Dale

Smith. Stevens Point has three 1969-70 starters returning — Tom Ritzenhaller, all-conference and third best scorer with a 20.6 average; guard Quinn Vanden Heuvel, 10th in scoring with 15.9; and guard Bob Henning.

Other lettermen are Jim Olsen, Russ Golomski, and Terry Amonson while Dennis Harrigan and Dennis Peters, both freshmen, could help as the season progresses.

Jim Lawinger, all-

Greeks Have Christmas Projects

Last Saturday the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity held a party for 35 retarded children at their fraternity house. The children were treated to movies and cartoons, a big Christmas meal provided by Saga, and Santa made his appearance with a present for each of the children. The parents and

actives contributed the money for the presents. The left over money was voted to be contributed to bowling and swimming programs, which most of the actives participate in with the kids. The fraternity would like to thank Saga foods, and everyone else who made the party a memorable experience for both the kids and the actives.

I know the kids in turn would like to thank the actives for their generosity and kindness.

On Tuesday December 15, Sigma Pi is holding a film fest in the upper Allen Center for the purpose of collecting food for needy families in and around Stevens Point and Portage County. The movies consist of the old slapstick variety, with such greats as W.C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, etc. Admission to the film fest is through a donation of a can or box of non-perishable food. All proceeds from the fest will go to poor families. The Sigma Pi's are working in conjunction with the American Red Cross who will distribute the food to these families. Why not come out and

support this worthy cause? If you can't make it, send a can of food with someone who can.

The Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity, who throughout the year act as big brothers to children of an organization called Parents without Partners, plan a Christmas party for these children with only one parent. The party will be held on December 15th at the Saint Pauls Lutheran Church in Stevens Point. There will be cartoons, games, candy, popcorn balls, and of course Santa will be there with his bag of toys for the children. Supper for the party will be provided by the parents themselves, each bringing a dish from home to enhance the meal.

Also, the TKE's are having a Christmas tree sale at their fraternity house located at 1513 Division Street. The sale will be going on now till the semester break. 25 percent of the profits from the sale of the trees will go to the Muscular Dystrophy fund to help combat this dreaded disease. So, if you're looking for a tree plus want to help a good cause, go see the TKE's.

Give the cold shoulder to winter in a Woolrich Norfolk Jacket.

In ribbed or uncut corduroy with wool tartan lining. Gets you the custom treatment in detachable carriage belt, patch pockets. Get into it and light someone's fire. Sizes: 36 to 46. Regulars and longs. About \$40. Prep's 12 to 20. About \$35.



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- 4th — Fred Seefelt (\$15.00 Certificate)
2100 McCulloch
- 5th — Mike Kryshak (\$10.00 Certificate)
1500 Ellis St.
- 6th — Stephen Serbin (Allsop Boot Carrier)
2400 Patch St.
- 7th — Jerry Eiserman (\$5.00 Certificate)
530 2nd St.
- 8th — Joe Wanserski (Marguard Kit)
2108 Dixon St.
- 9th — Terry Hannon (Ski Lock)
105 Sims Hall - W.S.U.
- 10th — Matt Walczak (Ski Goggles)
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Pointers In Christmas Tournament

Stevens Point State will meet Georgia State in the opening round of the Jaguar Christmas Classic in Augusta, Georgia, during the week between Christmas and New Years.

The Pointers will face Georgia State, an independent school from Atlanta in the second game of the eight-team tournament at 3:30 p.m. on December 28.

Other first round pairings have Paine College of Augusta meeting Spring Hill of Alabama at 1:30. At night Ogelthorpe College of Atlanta meets Wolford College of Spartanburg, South Carolina and Augusta College, the host school, meets Lock Haven College of Pennsylvania in the final game of the first day.

If the Pointers should get past Georgia State in the first game, they would meet the winner of the Augusta College-Lock Haven contest at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, December 29. If Stevens Point should lose on Monday, they would play the loser of the Augusta-Lock Haven contest at 1:30 on Tuesday.

If the Pointers win on Monday, but lose on Tuesday, they would play at 7 o'clock on Wednesday for third place. The championship game will be played at 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

The tournament is set up where all teams will play a minimum of two games. If a team loses on the first day they will play on Tuesday but then are through competition. A team that wins on Monday and then loses on Tuesday would

play a third game on Wednesday, the final day of the tourney.

Georgia State has an enrollment of 15,000 and will be the largest school the Pointers have played in several years. The Panthers have two lettermen back from a team which compiled a record of 8-14 last year.

A Look At The Swimming Team

Stevens Point State will enter the Wisconsin State University Conference Relay Championships at Platteville Saturday and contrary to other years the Pointers of Head Coach Lynn (Red) Blair will not be one of the contenders for the title which they won last year.

The reason for the Pointers' role of something less than a favorite is because they will not be able to field an entry in three of the 10 events.

Graduation, unexpected draft calls and transfers and scholastic ineligibility have depleted Blair's strong team of 1969-70.

"In looking over the records for the meet," commented Blair, "we hold four freestyle records and this year I don't even have enough freestylers for the 800-yard and 200-yard free events." The Pointers will also not enter a team in 300-yard butterfly.

Blair will take with him his entire squad... eight swimmers and divers Joe Pentek and Mark Kausalik.

The swimmers will be Bob Schwengel, backstroke; Tom Rozga, butterfly; Wayne Anderson, distance freestyle; Bob Maass, butterfly and individual medley; Jeff Busse, individual medley and butterfly; Bill Mehlbeck, freestyle; Bruce Norgaard, breaststroke; Steve Wehrelly, breaststroke; and Ken Zwickey, freestyle.

In the 400-yard medley relay the Pointers will enter Schwengel, Wehrelly, Maass and Mehlbeck. In the 300-yard individual medley will be entered Busse, Maass and Rozga.

Schwengel, Maass and Wehrelly will make the trio for the 300-yard butterfly event. In the 1,500-yard freestyle the Pointers will enter Anderson, Rozga and Mehlbeck. It is in the 1,500 and in diving where Blair feels the Pointers have their best chance for a win.

Wehrelly, Norgaard and Busse will make up the 300-yard breaststroke team and the 400-yard freestyle relay quartet will consist of Mehlbeck, Busse, Maass and Zwickey.

Blair has been particularly pleased with the performances of Busse and Anderson. Busse is a freshman from Stevens Point P.J. Jacobs and Anderson hails from West Allis.

Blair looks for LaCrosse to continue its winning ways of a year ago when the Indians captured the WSUC Championships in March. Superior seems to be the chief threat to LaCrosse.

The next action for the Pointers is participation in the Tulane Invitational in New Orleans, La. as part of

Oshkosh 79-73 Victim

OSHKOSH—Over the years it has become apparent, two things are necessary to be considered a genuine threat for the basketball championship of the Wisconsin State University Conference... the ability to win on the road and adequate bench strength to give periodically or when they are in foul trouble.

While Stevens Point still has a long way to go to be considered in the championship class along with powerful Eau Claire, the Pointers are making their presence felt throughout the WSUC.

A bench was something the Pointers lacked last season. The reserves are not only going to be a big help this season but the experience gained will undoubtedly help next season.

Dickie's Pickies

In a fine defensive effort,
Rams 4, Lions 2
Don 54, Howard 0

Special Editor's Note: Due to an oversight on the part of the printers, my Cassius Clay prediction was not installed in the last issue of the Pointer. The Pickie, as sent to the printer was:

Clay the winner by a TKO in the 15th.

Christmas trip which will take them to the College Swim Forum in Fort Lauderdale between Christmas and New Years.

when the Pointers will lose Ritzenthaler, Henning, Amonson and Quinn Vanden Heuvel by graduation.

Russ Golomski, a junior from Wausau Newman, has not seen much action in his one season and three games of duty on the varsity and Tuesday he got a chance for his most extended action. He responded with four key baskets and a good floor game as he came in for Henning, who besides being in early foul trouble is still hobbled by a thigh injury and can't go at full throttle for extended periods of time.

Norm Knauf, a transfer from Madison Technical College, had only appeared in one previous game and that momentarily, failing to get off any shots from the floor. Tuesday he saw better than 10 minutes of action in short periods and responded with a field goal and a rebound and played good defense on the Titans' Ken Ver Gowe.

Russ Kurth was the third reserve to come off the bench and lend a big helping hand. He scored four points on two of three field goal attempts. He came in for both Ritzenthaler and Jim Olsen on a couple of occasions.

Ritzenthaler had scoring help from both Hennin and Vanden Heuvel, a combination which gives the Pointers one of the top guard duos in the league in the backcourt and this includes Eau Claire's Frank Schade and Jim Lindsey.

Vanden Heuvel, again showing the form he exhibited as a sophomore two seasons ago, chipped in with 18 to rank second behind Ritzenthaler in Pointer scoring.

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La Crosse Stubborn Before Falling, 85-81

It is difficult for a sports team to get mentally ready for a lesser opponent on one night when it has a date with the "King of the Hill" the following evening.

Stevens Point State went through the motions for just about 39 of its 40-minute basketball game with La Crosse at the Quandt Gymnasium Friday night, before the Pointers finally realized that if they didn't quickly put it together Saturday's date with Eau Claire would probably mean little more than another game on a schedule.

Scoring four straight points in the final minute and 25 seconds of action the Pointers broke an 81-81 deadlock to defeat a stubborn La Crosse team, 85-81.

It was the third straight Wisconsin State University Conference win for the Pointers and pushes the overall record to 5-0. La Crosse is now 0-2 in league play and 2-3 overall.

Pointer Coach Bob Krueger was asked after the narrow win whether he felt his squad had taken La Crosse lightly. "It is difficult to find a reason why we shouldn't have been ready for La Crosse, but we sure did a lot of standing around tonight," he replied.

While most of the Pointers could have been found standing around on both offense and defense that certainly was not the case with flashy senior guard Bob Henning.

It was Henning's fine play that kept the Pointers in contention in the early going and gave them a lead midway through the first half which they were to hold most of the way. It was also his play which insured a win when the outcome was in doubt.

He had a hand in the first five Pointer points and finished the first half with 14 of his 22 points. It was his play that aided the Pointers to a 48-39 lead at halftime, their biggest lead at that point.

For the night Ritzenthaler hit on just 11 of 24 field goal attempts to go with a pair of free throws for 24 points. He had been averaging 29 and hitting at a 50 per cent clip from the field. He had his troubles in the early going and went over eight minutes in the second half without a point.

After Ritzenthaler's tap-in for the two-point lead, John Selbo missed one of the few shots he took in the second half and Amonson fought hard for the important rebound. This came with 50 seconds to play.

The Pointers attempted to play their control game and were content to run out the clock and this they were doing quite successfully when with 10 seconds to play Russ Kurth found Henning all alone under the basket for the easy bunny shot and a four-point advantage.

Then to cap an almost perfect evening, Henning went back on defense and stole the ball to run out the clock.

Cross Country Finals

Stevens Point State University's cross country team finished its season with a 9-4-1 record in dual meets and fifth place in the Wisconsin State University Conference.

Coach Larry Cointon felt, "We had a better team than last year, but with the influx of an outstanding group of freshmen in the conference, as evidenced by seven of the top ten finishers in the conference, meet were freshmen, we finished lower." The Pointers finished fourth in the conference last year.

Player Of The Week

Tom Ritzenthaler, the sharpshooter senior forward from Baraboo, is Stevens Point State nominee for Wisconsin State Player of the Week.

The 6-4 Ritzenthaler, the last of four brothers to don a Pointer basketball uniform, led the Pointers to three straight victories. He scored 28 in a 90-81 win over Carthage in the opener, he bagged a career high of 34 in a 89-74 win against St. Mary's in Winona, Minnesota and Saturday he capped a productive week with 28, at Platteville as the Pointers opened WSUC play with a 70-62 win.

Ritzenthaler has now moved up to fourth on the all-time Pointer career scoring list with a total of 1,076 points. He has moved up two notches on the ladder since the start of the season.



Tom Ritzenthaler.


Against Carthage he went over the 1,000 mark and became only the sixth scorer in the school history to accomplish this feat. Before the season is half over, he will become the all-time leader as he need just 185 to overtake LaVern Luebster who scored 1,260 from 1955-59.

While he is scoring at a more prolific pace than any other player in school history, he is also putting together everything. He has bagged 25 rebounds in the first three games and was the leader in the department against Platteville and he has also become a hardnosed defensive player.

Clinton also felt lack of depth and injuries also hurt the Pointers during the season, as well as the fact that Stevens Point has no hills to practice on. The WSUC meet was run on a hilly course at Platteville.


"This year's 9-4-1 record is a considerable improvement over last year's 8-4 record, stated Clinton, because we had a tougher schedule and hope to continue upgrading the program next year."

Clinton named seven letter winners for the season: Paul Haus, Junior; Don Hetzel, Junior; Ken Hynek, Freshman; Doug Riske, Sophomore; John Schmidt, Sophomore; Don Trzebiatowski, Freshman and Charles Uptagrove, Senior.



The Golden Hanger

wishes you the very best
of the
Holiday Season!



**Even Santa
gets his Levi's
at the
Hanger**



Christ Climbed Down

Editor's Note:

Christ Climbed Down, From
A Coney Island of the Mind
by Laurence Ferlinghetti.
New Directions (1958).

Christ climbed down
from His Bare Tree
this year
and ran away to where
there were no rustled Christmas trees
hung with candycanes and brownie stars

Christ climbed down
from His bare Tree
this year
and ran away to where
there were no gilded Christmas trees
and no tinsel Christmas trees
and no tinfoil Christmas trees
and no pink plastic Christmas trees
and no gold Christmas trees
and no black Christmas trees

and no powderblue Christmas trees
hung with electric candles
and encircled by tin electric trains
and clever cornball relatives

Christ climbed down
from His bare Tree
this year—
and ran away to where
no intrepid Bible salesmen
covered the territory
in two-tone cadillacs
and where no Sears Roebuck creches
complete with plastic babe in manger
arrived by parcel post
the babe by special delivery
and where no televised Wise Men
praised the Lord Calvert Whiskey

Christ climbed down
from His bare Tree
this year
and ran away to where
no fat handshaking stranger
in a red flannel suit
and a fake white beard
went around passing himself off
as some sort of North Pole saint
crossing the desert to Bethlehem
Pennsylvania
in a Volkswagon sled

drawn by rollicking Adirondack reindeer
with German names
and bearing sacks of Humble Gifts
from Saks Fifth Avenue
for everybody's imagined Christ child

Christ climbed down
from His bare Tree
this year
and ran away to where
no Bing Crosby carollers
groaned of a tight Christmas
and where no Radio City angels
levitated wingless
thru a winter wonderland
into a jinglebell newton
daily at 8:30
with Midnight Mass mystiques

Christ climbed down
from His bare Tree
this year
and softly stole away into
some anonymous soul
He awaits again
an unimaginable
and impossibly
Immaculate Reconception
the very craziest
of Second Comings