

# the Pointer

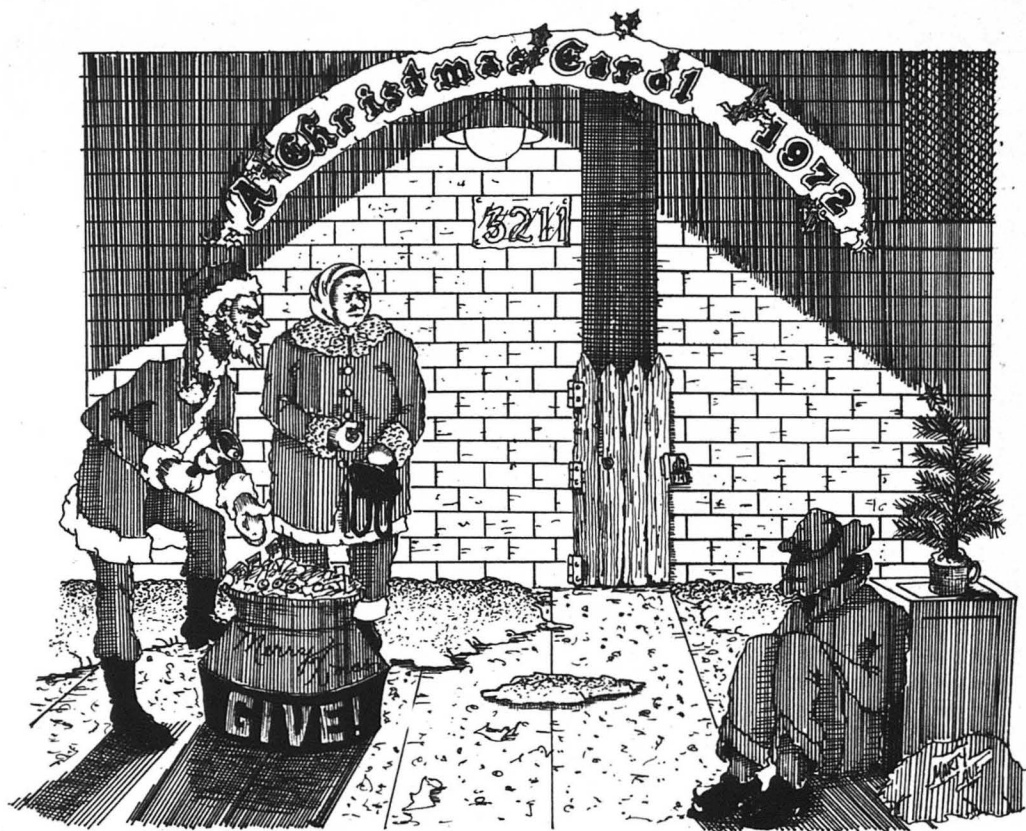
This is the last issue of the *Pointer*  
for this semester.

Have a nice vacation.

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NO. 13



Oh, don't worry about him, he's nobody.

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# The Electronic Battlefield

**Editor's Note:** The following article is reprinted by permission of CHEMISTRY, September, 1972.

By Eugenia Keller

Guerrilla warfare, an irregular type of combat carried on by independent bands, has played an important role in history. Its name, which in Spanish means little war, was coined during the Peninsular War (1808-14) when the Spanish partisans proved invincible even by the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte. Large-scale guerrilla activities accompanied the American Revolution and Civil War. Mao Tse-tung, perhaps the greatest theorist in these techniques, overthrew the Japanese in North China and the ruling Kuomintang. Because of guerrillas during World War II, the Germans failed to establish complete control over Yugoslavia, and their disastrous defeat by the Soviets on the Eastern Front can be traced largely to guerrillas.

As shown more recently in Indochina, guerrillas are difficult to defeat. Highly motivated by strong political beliefs and supported by the general population, they avoid combat except on their own terms, are not afraid to run rather than fight, and more often than not, they manage to be absent when the enemy strikes. They attach more importance to manpower than to holding territory, and strike by infiltration, terrorism, and cunning. They have to be physically tough, mentally agile, and must live simply.

In antiguerrilla warfare, a major difficulty is that control of an entire terrain is physically impossible, even though greater and greater resources are used. Therefore vast areas are available for guerrilla activities and, unless the regular forces are prepared to lay waste the entire country, an act which cannot be related to any rational political goal, the enemy will always have a place to hide, according to Vladimir Dedijer, historian and senior officer in Tito's guerrilla army during World War II. Also, use of advanced weapons in antiguerrilla warfare may be a liability rather than an asset. Despite sophisticated electronic systems for fire control, Dedijer says, the impression is that of clumsiness, wanton destruction, and of war waged against the civilian population. Guerrillas depend on captured weapons which they turn against the regular forces. To "flush" the enemy from his hiding place in the jungles and mountains of Indochina, the regular forces have used methods such as defoliation, deforestation, massive bombing, and gas. Thus, unlike World War II where the prime strategic targets were facilities such as factories, port cities, and railroads, prime targets in Indochina have been land and forests because they give cover to the enemy.

But in 1966, it became apparent that the program was a failure. The JASON Committee, presumably named for that brave man who sought the Golden Fleece, composed of top-ranking academic scientists, met at the Institute of Defense Analysis. After some deliberation, the committee suggested that an electronic fence be established across Vietnam to prevent infiltration of Viet Cong from the north. The fence was to involve large-scale use of mines and sensors to detect movement of enemy personnel.

Almost immediately, Secretary of Defense McNamara authorized establishment of the Defense Communications Planning Group (DCPG) to implement the concept. The fence became known as the McNamara line or wall. In 1967, the Pentagon said that part of the fence was operating, but that the other part was beset with technical

Thus, faced with an American public that wants peace, an army with damaged morale, and an enemy that won't lose, the military has resorted to use of machines instead of men, and thus gives the illusion of peace while continuing war.

A war by remote control reduces the horrors of war for the regular forces in Vietnam because they seldom see their victims. An encounter on the electronic battlefield was described in *The Washington Post* (June 29, 1972): Each night the Robinson and two other ships of the Seventh Fleet steam in toward the coast of North Vietnam. Men on the bridge peer into the darkness but there is little to see. Timing of the strikes, targets to be hit, and number of shells to be fired are all assigned by higher authorities in the fleet and the guns are aimed by computer.

Behind the bridge in a room known as Combat, arithmetic of the mission is worked out and

During hearings held in November 1970, Gen. John R. Deane, Jr., told the Electronic Battlefield Subcommittee, "The equipment in these systems has already undergone several generations of operational and technological improvements to meet new requirements..."; nevertheless, little information about the electronic battlefield is available to the American public.

Sen. William Proxmire charged that the sensors cannot distinguish between friend and foe, or between civilian and combatants. Soldiers who have used the sensors say they cannot distinguish between human beings and animals or footsteps from rainfall. Gen. Ellis Williamson told the subcommittee that rain caused false alarms to some extent and so did untrained operators. But in time, a man can tell the difference among a motorcycle, a jeep, and a large truck.

The electronic battlefield has a special vocabulary. For example, a nontargetable activation is a false alarm; COMMIKE is a commandable microphone (a device which can transmit voices and sounds); ACOUSID is an



Seal of Good Practice

difficulties. Then in 1969 the Pentagon said the fence was being phased out and Congress said, "fine." Later, Gen. A. W. Bets told the Senate Electronic Battlefield Subcommittee, "The enemy never permitted us to implement that line."

Also in 1969, Gen. William C. Westmoreland announced the electronic battlefield where war was waged by remote control. Apparently the fence had evolved into a new type of warfare for which, according to one estimate, some \$3.25 billion had been appropriated. It seems that the Pentagon either kept expenditures secret or scattered them throughout its budget.

Gen. Westmoreland said that the electronic battlefield was necessary for three reasons. First, the American people are questioning the role of the Army more than ever before; second, trust and confidence that have traditionally motivated the soldier are being questioned; and third, the enemy in Vietnam is elusive and cunning and has made the U.S. Army almost a giant without eyes.

fed to a computer. At the proper moment, turrets of the two five-inch guns pivot and soon the shooting begins. The guns are said to be accurate within 100 yards at 12 miles. It's all over in two minutes or less, and the ship turns and heads out to sea. The ship's commander admitted that ships and countless man hours were used to hit targets that two or three planes could bomb in an hour or so.

## Sensors

Sensors and computers are basic to the electronic battlefield. The sensors, sometimes placed by hand, but more often dropped from aircraft, relay signals to ground-based or airborne computers which in turn analyze the signals and direct aircraft to targets. Computers can even fly the aircraft, release bombs, and fire guns. Special munitions are involved as well as heat, odor, and metal detectors plus radar, lasers, television, and night observation devices.

acoustic seismic intrusion device; MINISID, a small seismic intrusion device. Another item of equipment is ADSID (air-delivered seismic intrusion detector). Dropped over a wide area, ADSID sensors bury themselves in the ground exposing only an antenna that resembles a tropical plant. The sensor transmits footstep vibrations to computers but cannot distinguish between steps of a squad of troops and those of farmers walking to their fields. Another sensor is disguised as animal droppings and if stepped on, signals a computer.

ACOUBOUY microphones, with tiny parachutes attached, land on trees where the parachutes disintegrate leaving only the camouflaged microphone. One Air Force officer said, "We wired the Ho Chi Minh trail like a drugstore pinball machine, and we plugged it in every night."

People sniffers were developed for the food industry as an outgrowth of attempts to monitor taste appeal of processed foods by machines. Carried by helicopter, people sniffers detect ammonia in human body odors but the Vietnamese drown signals by hanging buckets of urine in trees.

In another surveillance system, airborne radar scans the countryside, and transmits to a ground-based computer center where information about terrain is correlated with photographic reconnaissance data and previous intelligence to produce a printout of potential targets. Should a sensor be activated, a sketch of the area monitored by the sensor is flashed on a cathode ray tube. A computer then directs aircraft to the target and bombs are automatically released. Excellent results are said to have been obtained with this type of blind bombing.

# Sniffing Out Best Food Bargains

Over half of the student population lives off campus and many students feel one way they can save money is by eating cheaply. With this in mind the Pointer has briefly surveyed four major stores in Stevens Point to see where students can go to find the best food bargains.

Stores surveyed were Piggly-Wiggly, Ray's Red Owl, Bob's Food King, and IGA. At each store a number of commonly bought meat, produce and packaged items were looked at and compared. Then each store was rated in comparison to the others on the basis of the items checked. This comparison will hopefully serve as a guide to students looking for the least expensive food items.

Piggly-Wiggly and IGA were rated about even for the best bargains in town. IGA's packaged goods were a little lower than Piggly-Wiggly's but Piggly-Wiggly's meat prices were lower than IGA's. Red Owl was rated second because even though its packaged goods were comparably low, its meat prices were very high. Bob's Food King was rated last mainly because its packaged goods were more expensive than the other three stores even though their meat prices were fairly low.

Meat, of course, is an important staple food and what kind of meat prices a store has often determines where a person shops. Piggly-Wiggly had the least expensive meat prices of commonly bought items. Their Ground Beef, a popular item for budgeting students, was 73 cents a pound for one to three pounds; it was 69 cents a pound for three to five pounds and it was 68 cents a pound for five pounds or more. At Red Owl, ground beef was 69 cents a pound for any amount. Bob's Food King had 75 cents a pound for one to three pounds and 69 a pound for three or more pounds. IGA has the most expensive ground beef at one pound for 75 cents and two or more pounds at 73 cents a pound.

Pork prices are not very cheap at this time but a fairly economical cut of pork is the pork steak. Piggly-Wiggly had a very reasonable price on its pork steak, 68 cents a pound. The other stores sold this item for 89 cents a pound. If one had room in the freezer, an economical way to buy pork is the pork chop pack, one quarter of a loin of pork. IGA had the least expensive price on this item at 77 cents a pound. Piggly-Wiggly had 88 cents a pound. Bob's Food King did not have this item at the time the survey was taken.

Chicken seems to be the most economical buy of all meats. It is best to buy a whole chicken rather than a pre-cut-up one because the price is much lower. It is very easy to cut up a chicken and the money saved makes it worth the few extra minutes it takes to cut it up. Piggly-Wiggly and Bob's Food King had the cheapest price for their whole chickens, 29 cents a pound. IGA had 32 cents a pound and Red Owl had an expensive 41 cents a pound.

A beef chuck roast can make a nice meal for several students or several meals for one student. It is also one of the most economical cuts of beef on the market. It is best to buy the roast with the bone in it because boneless roasts are more expensive. The price of a roast at Piggly-Wiggly was 69 cents a pound. Bob's Food King had 79 cents a pound for its chuck roasts and both IGA and Red Owl had a price of 89 cents a pound for their roasts.

Liver makes an economical meal and Piggly-Wiggly again had the best prices for its liver. It charged 48 cents a pound for pork liver and 68 cents a pound for beef liver. IGA had 49 cents a pound for pork liver and 49 cents a pound for beef. Red Owl also had 49 cents a pound for pork liver but had 79 cents a pound for beef liver.

For many students, hot dogs are a staple food because they are so inexpensive. Piggly-Wiggly had the best buy on its own Food Club brand of hot dogs at 79 cents a pound. The IGA brand hot dogs were 87 cents a pound, Red Owl had Farmdale brand for 89 cents a pound, Bob's had Schweigert brand for 99 cents a pound.



For fish lovers, perch is about the most inexpensive fish item except for fish sticks, of course. Both Piggly-Wiggly and Red Owl had perch for 69 cents a pound and IGA had Gorton's perch for 91 cents a pound. One pound of fish sticks would cost 78 cents a pound at Piggly-Wiggly for its Food Club brand. Red Owl brand cost 79 cents a pound, Bob's had Gorton's brand for 89 cents a pound and IGA had the same brand, Gorton's for 99 cents a pound.

During the winter months the produce buys are not the best. For a student who has a tight budget, the best idea would be to buy the specials on produce at his or her favorite store. But there are certain items that many students buy often. Keep in mind though that most of these items will fluctuate in price throughout the winter.

Lettuce is very popular and both Piggly-Wiggly and Bob's had the best price on lettuce, at 39 cents a head. IGA had 39 cents and 43 cents a head depending on the size and Red Owl had 45 cents a head.

Carrots at Red Owl were a good buy at 19 cents for a one pound package. IGA and Bob's had carrots for two one-pound packages for 39 cents or one package for 20 cents. Piggly-Wiggly's price for carrots was two one-pound packages for 49 cents or 25 cents for one package.

Oranges are a good fruit buy in the winter and Piggly-Wiggly and Red Owl had California Eating oranges for 79 cents a dozen. Bob's had the same oranges for 15 for \$1.00 and IGA had them for 89 cents a dozen.

Delicious apples are another common fruit in winter and Red Owl had five pounds of these apples for \$1.00 or three pounds for 60 cents. IGA and Piggly-Wiggly had these apples priced at three pounds for 69 cents and IGA had five pounds for \$1.09. Bob's price on these apples was three pounds for 89 cents. Onions are always needed and the best buy was at IGA and Red Owl. Their three pound packages of small onions sold for 59 cents and their large onions were 19 cents a pound. Bob's three pound package of small onions was also 59 cents but its large onions sold for 25 cents a pound. Piggly-Wiggly had the most expensive onions; a three pound package was 69 cents and the large onions sold for 29 cents a pound.

Potatoes are of course, a major staple food and at the moment are still relatively inexpensive because Wisconsin potatoes are still on the market. IGA had the best buy on potatoes with Wisconsin potatoes selling for 69 cents for 10 pounds and Idaho potatoes selling for 99 cents for 10 pounds. Piggly-Wiggly and Bob's both had Wisconsin potatoes for 79 cents for 10 pounds and Idaho potatoes for \$1.09 for 10 pounds. Red Owl had Wisconsin potatoes for 99 cents for 10 pounds and Idaho potatoes for 79 cents for five pounds.

There are many packaged goods on the market and the best advice any one could give is to stay away from the name brands if one is on a tight budget because in most cases the name brand items are more expensive than the individual store brands. Also, most of the individual store brands are of equal quality to the name brands. In many cases the individual store brands are manufactured by a name brand company.

IGA had the best buys on canned and frozen vegetables with Piggly-Wiggly second. Red Owl had the third best prices and Bob's had the most expensive. The vegetables checked were corn, cut green beans and peas.

For a 14 ounce bottle of ketchup, Red Owl had the best buy with IGA second best for a 12 ounce bottle. Piggly-Wiggly had the third best price with Bob's fourth.

Many students buy macaroni and spaghetti for an inexpensive meal. IGA had the best buys on these items with Piggly-Wiggly the second best. Salad oil and shortening are both needed items and IGA again had the best buys on these items. Red Owl has the second best buys with Piggly-Wiggly and Bob's having the most expensive prices for oil and shortening.

Dairy items are a must for students and all the stores had identical prices for one half gallon of milk, 50 cents. IGA had the cheapest margarine with Piggly-Wiggly having the second cheapest. Bob's had the least expensive butter with Piggly-Wiggly and Red Owl having the second best prices for butter.

Sugar, flour and salt are needed items and the best place to go for sugar is Bob's or Piggly-Wiggly. Each of their brands of sugar sold for 71 cents for a five pound package. IGA had 72 cents and Red Owl had 73 cents for five pound packages. The cheapest flour is found at Red Owl with Piggly-Wiggly having the second best price. IGA and Bob's have the least expensive salt, 11 cents for a 26 ounce package. Piggly-Wiggly and Red Owl sell their salt for 12 cents for the same size package.

An item always needed is bread and most students buy the pre-packaged sliced bread. IGA has the best bread buy for 27 cents for Cops brand one and one half pound loaf. Piggly-Wiggly's Frances Hamilton brand sells for 4 loaves for \$1.00 or 29 cents a loaf. Red Owl sells its bread for three loaves for 93 cents or 31 cents a loaf and Bob's AG brand bread sells for just 31 cents a loaf.

Eggs are the cheapest at Red Owl where large eggs sell for 53 cents a dozen and medium for 47 cents a dozen. Bob's and IGA have the next cheapest eggs and Piggly-Wiggly has the most expensive eggs.

This listing by no means completes all the food items in the stores but it is an indication of where the best bargains are. It will depend on what the student buys as to how much he can save at any store, and if the student buys the special offers at any store he will save money.

Because most of the canned and packaged goods prices weren't mentioned in this article, they may be obtained by contacting Carol Cartwright in the Pointer Office. The prices are also broken down into how much an item costs per ounce.

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## The Story Of The Religion Of Jesus Christ

JESUS, by Charles Guignebert,  
University Books,  
550 pgs. \$6.00.

by Timothy O'Reilly

The key figure in Christianity is, of course, Jesus Christ. It is his teaching, as revealed in the Gospels, that provides the theoretical base for Christianity, and it is his act of dying on the cross and rising from the dead that has secured, for all those who believe, a place in heaven. In essence, Christianity is the religion of Jesus Christ. This important figure is seldom critically examined. Jesus has, more or less, been assumed to be truly portrayed in the New Testament. However, there is a question as to the historical validity of this portrayal of the life and teaching of Jesus. In *Jesus* Charles Guignebert looks at the evidence; he weighs the results of years of intensive scholarship on this question, and comes up with some very significant and disturbing conclusions as regards this man named Jesus. But there is a larger question that logically follow from the study of Jesus. Ultimately, Guignebert is concerned with reconstructing a consistent historical account of the origin and development of Christianity. It is Guignebert's firm conviction that Christianity, just as any other religion, has a history and the facts of its history are just like other facts. That is to say, Christianity is a world development just as other religions are world developments; we have no proof that Christianity is a religion specially ordained from heaven.

We must admit that we do not know much about the actual life and teaching of Jesus. The Gospels pile contradiction upon contradiction, inconsistency upon inconsistency, and are of little use in this task. As Guignebert pushes into this problem of trying to recover some traces of the life of a man named Jesus he finds that he is confronted with uncertainty and the most that can be hoped for are results that are merely probable. In sum, the historical evidence of the Gospels and the New Testament as a whole (which represent the only real sources for the life of Jesus, for he is mentioned only incidentally in pagan and Jewish sources) is very scanty and does not provide a basis from which we can construct a coherent historical account of the life of Jesus. But, then, the Gospel writers were not concerned with historical accuracy. They were concerned with establishing a religion. The Gospels, which were written several years after the death of Jesus, attempted to give a justification for the existence of the religion of Jesus Christ.

One need not look very closely

at the Gospels to see that they are not concerned with the historical figure of Jesus; rather, the Gospels are concerned primarily with proving Jesus was indeed the Messiah who suffered and died and rose again on the third day (and they do an unconvincing job at that, to say the least). The Gospels are not about Jesus; they are about the life and teaching of the Messiah, the Resurrected Lord. It is the belief in the Resurrection that lies at the base of the Gospels. The Gospels were written to give foundation to the belief in the Resurrection, for the belief in the Resurrection is the cornerstone of Christianity: as Paul says (1 Cor. xv. 14), "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith also vain."

For the most part, the Gospels are a distortion of history and are largely composed of hagiographic inventions written for the purpose of establishing the religion of Jesus Christ, the Son of God and Divine Savior, and which have absolutely no basis in fact. Underneath this mass of hagiography there is discernible a certain amount of historical accuracy concerning Jesus and the origin of Christianity. A close study of Biblical texts in conjunction with a thorough study of the history of this period can provide enough information such that a probable historical account of Jesus and the origin of Christianity can be developed.

If we eliminate all the tendentious additions and editings that the Gospels underwent before finally being fixed in the canon, we find that the essential teaching of Jesus was Jewish: that God was about to set up his Kingdom here on earth and therefore everyone should repent and be saved, that is, prepare themselves for the coming of the Kingdom. Thus, the trials and tribulations the Jewish people had suffered for hundreds of years would end. Jesus was no more than a prophet, a herald of the coming of the Kingdom. Jesus, however, died an ignoble death before he saw the realization of his preaching. His disciples (or we should say, his close friends) could not accept the fact of his death; their expectations of the coming of the Kingdom had been so heightened by Jesus' preaching that they refused to accept his death. Thus, there arose the belief in the Resurrection which has its basis in nothing more than the visions of some of Jesus' disciples.

This embryonic Christian movement, that had its basis in nothing more than this belief in the Resurrection, found its real nourishment for growth in the

Greco-Roman world where the figure of Jesus was expanded to encompass the salvation myths so prevalent in the pagan cults of this time. It was in this Hellenistic environment that Jesus became Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who died for the sins of man, who died that man might be saved. Jesus Christ came to represent the universal aspiration of man for a better life, an eternal life of bliss in heaven. Out of a declining Roman civilization, generally a very bleak and miserable world, there grew this hope in another life, a life after death, in heaven with Jesus Christ. Christianity feeds on this hope and grows strong in this Hellenistic environment.

In short, that is the story of the origin of Christianity, the religion of Jesus Christ. Unless one believes that Jesus was divinely inspired by God to establish Christianity (a belief which has no basis in fact and is no different than believing that leprechauns can fly) one cannot help but notice that Guignebert's scholarly approach to this question of the origin of Christianity has revealed one very important point that must always be kept in mind. There is no essential difference between Christianity and the various pagan cults that centered on the idea of salvation; indeed, Christianity owes its existence to the fact that this idea of salvation had been developed to such a great extent in these pagan cults which had been established in the Hellenic world prior to the embryonic Christian movement of the disciples. Both Christianity and these pagan cults issue from a cracking world order, and they both express the hope of man in a better life in some other-worldly heaven.

In this short exposition of the origin of Christianity we seem to have lost sight of that key figure, Jesus. Indeed, the man, Jesus, was never involved in the origin of Christianity. Christianity was a world development and was not founded by one man. It was the Jesus that was successively portrayed by his disciples, and then by the Hellenic world that is the cornerstone of Christianity. Jesus Christ, finally, is the mystical expression of this hope of man in a better life in heaven.

Most historians I am sure would be content to leave us at this point with the mere statement of the foundation of Christianity. However, it is trivial and meaningless to merely point out this fact without drawing out its meaning, its implications. The question we must now ask is: What is the relationship between the development of Christianity and the growth of human civilization? - or - Is

Christianity a positive or negative development in the life of man?

Guignebert's historical analysis of the origin and development of Christianity (as traced through *The Jewish World in the Time of Jesus; Jesus; The Christ, and Ancient, Medieval and Modern Christianity*) emphasizes the fact that Christianity grows out of a decaying world. Jesus Christ, in the Hellenic world, becomes the Savior God who died to save man from the suffering of this world. As Christianity develops in this pagan atmosphere it incorporates more and more mysticism and mystery. The essence of man comes to center in the soul, a mystical entity wholly divorced from the world; and the aim of life is to be realized in a mystical heaven which is also totally divorced from the world. Christianity, essentially, is the result of the failure of man to cope with the problems of life in this world. In Christianity man turns his back on the world and says the world is not important; what is important is salvation and eternal bliss in heaven. The good life is not to be achieved on earth but can only be achieved in heaven.

Christianity stands in the world as a reactionary force and a negative development in the life of man. Christianity tells us that this world is not important; what is fundamentally important is the achievement of heaven. As objectified in the institution of the Church, Christianity is a part of this world and yet it constantly denies the world in what it professes to believe. It professes to believe in the soul, in heaven, and in God, all of which have no basis in fact (i.e. in the world) but have their basis in mysticism (pagan mysticism at that). This contradiction has very sad consequences. We see good Christians go among the battlefields of war to save the souls of soldiers; they go into the ghettos to save the souls of starving children; they go into the jungles of Africa to save the souls of natives. And while all this "soul-saving" is going on men are dying, children are starving, and natives are being robbed of their lands by business interests. But, then, the world does not matter for Christianity.

Here, we can anticipate an objection arising from our critical analysis of Christianity. I am sure that many people will argue that a Christian must be good while he is here on earth in order to achieve heaven and therefore a better world is the object of his endeavors. However, insofar as the Christian makes a better world his goal he is not a Christian but a human being. Proper clothes,

a proper home, good food to eat, all these material things only have relevance to human beings; these material things are not necessary for the soul which, we must remember, is the essence of man for Christianity. Human beings work in the world and try to build a better life whereas Christianity emphasizes "love" and good will. But this "love" and good will are wholly mysterious and magical concepts since they can only apply to souls and not to human beings. Christianity is anti-human because it denies the world which is the basis of all life. To the extent that a Christian recognizes the fact that he is a human being and not merely a soul, to that extent the world is fundamentally important, and it is a good thing that most Christians at least unconsciously recognize the need to eat, and sustain life generally, otherwise we would see the extinction of the Christian species.

Life is essentially bound up with the maintenance of this world. The basic fact of human existence is action. As human beings we must act to sustain life, to sustain the world which is the ground of our very being. In order for that action to build a world that not only tends to sustain and promote life but a world that is beautiful also, that action must be intelligent. Intelligent action requires a thorough understanding and knowledge of the world. It is our obligation, as human beings, to know the world so that our action will not issue in objects that tend to destroy life. Obviously, each particular individual cannot acquire this knowledge by his own means, that is, books and ideas do not simply gush forth from the inner consciousness of each individual. There is an institution that is set up which sustains knowledge, which fosters intelligence, and this institution is the university. The university is an integral part of the organized life of man and, as such, it must stand against such corrupting and negative influences as Christianity. For a university to allow Christianity to preach its dogma within its confines signals the death of that institution as an institution of learning responsible for the development of intelligence which is so fundamental to building a world in which all people can achieve a decent life.

The story of the religion of Jesus Christ may be critically summed up as the story of the failure of man to seriously face the problem of life. Unless we, as human beings, start thinking seriously about the problems that face us today in this world instead of denying the world, life will become so miserable that even the Christian's Hell will seem a comforting relief to life in this world.





## The Best Of Kathy's Kitchen

### Holiday Cakes

#### Light Fruit Cake

This reliable recipe yields one fairly inexpensive, surprisingly tasty Christmas fruit cake. I'm giving this cake as Christmas gifts this year.

Grease 1 large bread pan with crisco, and line with 3 layers of wax paper. Grease again. Then blend with an electric mixer at low speed:

- 1 10 cent package of yellow cake mix (a 1-layer cake mix)
- one-third C applesauce
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t lemon extract

Mix and beat for 3 minutes.

Then combine in a large bowl:

- 1lb. mixed candied fruits (or 1 lb total of chopped dates and candied cherries and pineapple)

- $\frac{3}{4}$  C white raisins
- 1 C chopped nuts
- $\frac{1}{2}$  C flour

Stir the flour-coated fruits into the batter mixture, a bit at a time. Spread into the bread pan. Trim off extra wax paper. Bake for 2 hours in center of oven at 275 degrees — with a large pan of hot water on the bottom rack of the oven.

Cool cake in pan for 1 hour — then turn out onto a rack and cool further. Brush with brandy (optional) and wrap tightly in tinfoil.

#### Vasilopeta

#### (Greek New Year's Cake)

Once again this New Year's eve, the people of Greece must look forward to another year of despotic rule by a military dictatorship. The events in Greece have been outrageous: free institutions abolished, free men and women exiled or jailed.

The movie "Z" accurately portrays the activities and ideology of those Greek colonels who now control Greece. You are familiar with Melina Mercouri; she is no longer allowed to enter her beloved Greece because of her vocal opposition to this tyrannical military rule. And she is but one example.

Where is the United States in this crucial dispute? Are we aiding the fight to restore constitutional government and a measure of freedom to the Greek people? Of course not. I.F. Stone reports: "The Nixon administration programmed \$90 million in

military aid to the Greek dictatorship this fiscal year and \$118 million next fiscal year." In order to maintain U.S. corporate control of the Greek economy, and the location of U.S. military bases on Greek soil, the U.S. has become a principal supporter of the oppression of the Greek people. Know that as you share with them this year their traditional new year's cake.

#### Ingredients:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  pound butter
- 2 C sugar
- 3 C flour
- 6 eggs
- 2 t baking powder
- 1 C lukewarm milk (barely warm to your touch)
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t baking soda
- juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon (or 1 to 2 T bottled lemon juice)
- 2 to 4 T chopped nuts
- 2 to 4 T sugar

Begin heating oven to 350 degrees. Mix sugar and butter until light. Stir in flour until mixture is mealy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir baking powder into milk and stir milk into the egg mixture. Mix soda and lemon juice and stir in. Mix well. Pour and spread batter into a greased layer cake pan 10 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. Bake for 20 minutes. Sprinkle with nuts and sugar and continue baking for 20 to 30 minutes longer, or until cake tests done. Yield: 1 medium-size cake, with a weird texture and a subtle lemon taste.

## Public Library Offers Services



Did Howard Cosell ever live in Stevens Point? What restaurant originated the Caesar's salad? Both of these questions have been researched by the people at the Charles White Memorial Library in downtown Stevens Point.

The impressive structure was opened in January of 1969. It houses approximately 56,000 books for all ages on its three floors. The current director of the library is Marjorie Warner.

In a situation where the public library cannot possibly come close to the total resources available from the LRC, what is the role of the public library in the community? Ms. Warner stated, "We have to try to appeal to every age and educational level in the community. In doing this, we become more interested in getting the popular books that the public wants such as the best sellers.

She went on stating, "Our relationship with the Learning Resource Center is good but is not extensive. If we are in need of a short reference we may call upon them for help. On numerous occasions we refer people to the LRC for documents. We try to keep up with the more popular documents here, but it obviously isn't possible for us to have the quantity that the college library has." When we select items, it isn't really with the college student in mind."

Because of the limited amount of material held by the local library, particularly

reference material, an inter-library loan program called the Wisconsin Valley Library Service has been organized using both federal and county funds. The Service has its headquarters at the Wausau Public Library, and has a far more extensive reference section than do any of the individual libraries. When information is requested that the local library doesn't have, the Wausau headquarters can be called or written depending on the urgency of the request. Short reference answers of course can be given over the telephone. In the case of periodicals not owned by the local library, the Wausau service will photo-copy up to ten pages free of charge and mail it to the person requesting them. If the Wausau outlet is unable to provide the desired data, the facilities at Madison and Milwaukee can be used.

Ms. Warner suggested that the library services are open to all college students here, whether they are residents of Portage County or not. The library does request however, that when applying for a library card, that the individual bring his student ID card and list one reference, normally his advisor or a faculty member he knows. There is no charge for getting a library card.

Books are normally lent out for 28 days. Exceptions however are in the case of popular books which are lent out for only one week. The fine for an overdue book is 2 cents per day. There is a 5 cents charge to have a book put on

reserve. This charge is used to mail a postcard to your home, notifying you when the book will be available. Normally, reserve books are held four days, but if one is unable to pick them up, a phone call to the library will hold them longer.

One advantage of the public library is that periodicals may be taken out for one week at a time. The library subscribes to 221 different periodicals and 14 newspapers. Ms. Warner said, "We try to get the magazines listed in the Reader's Guide because these tend to be by far the most popular." She added, "The situation can get a bit rough at term paper time, but more people are tending to use the photocopying machine, and much work can be done here in the library. Nineteen of the most popular magazines we have are now purchased on microfilm in order to conserve space. We have many of these magazines on microfilm for issues back to 1962.

The library has a record section and although it isn't particularly large (1300 LPs) it is extremely popular. Included are jazz, popular, folk,

classical, country and western, and comedy recordings." This past year, the library added approximately 300 new records to its collection. The records circulate for one week, and a stereo and headphone set is available for use in the library.

Several summers ago, a program was set up so that books from the local library could be circulated to the outlining areas of Portage County. A station wagon loaded with books made weekly visits to Rosholt, Bancroft, Junction City, Amherst, and Almond. The program turned out to be a great success and is being continued now. The Stevens Point Public Library can supply the Rosholt, Bancroft, and Junction City stations with books. It can also supplement the collections at Amherst and Almond which have had village libraries for a long time.

Starting this January, a program will be initiated where paperback books can be mailed to the homes of people unable to get to the library because of lack of transportation, illness, etc. The individual will only have to pay return postage. In special cases it might be possible to mail hard cover books because of lower postage rates for library books.

Outside of holidays, the library's regular hours during the school year are 9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. on Saturdays. The building will close at noon on both Christmas and New Years Eve, and will be

open only until 5:30 each night during the week between Christmas and New Years.

The ground level floor contains the reference books, records, non-fiction, and the newer periodicals. The lower level is for the young people below the sixth grade, and the upper level has the fiction books.

Unfortunately the two questions noted at the beginning of this article were never completely solved by the staff. Ms. Warner noted that the library was able to find out that Cosell, the son of a shoemaker travelled through much of the South and Midwest with his father. Research couldn't find any indication that Cosell had ever lived in Stevens Point, although the gentleman desiring the information was given several addresses to contact Cosell.

The case of the Caesar's salad had many different answers, because there were several restaurants in San Francisco that lay claim to originating the lettuce topper.

Working for the library has its numerous aspects. Ms. Warner remembered an instance when a little boy came in requesting books on "Noah's Ark". Taking him to the children's section and showing him some books on the Bible, she noted the young man's uncertainty. "Why isn't there any music in here?" he asked. Realizing that boy wasn't really interested in the ark, she took him upstairs and found him a book on "Mozart".

# University Film Society: The Reel World

By Dan McGlynn

You may think you know what Groucho Marx, Dick Nixon and Dracula have in common, but chances are we can offer you a more dignified connection. If Antonioni, Godard and Truffaut aren't as familiar to you as names like Kubrick and Hitchcock, the same connection is in order. All of these personalities have lent their artistry, in varying degrees, to the 1972-73 offerings of the University Film Society.

The Film Society formed as a student-faculty organization during the second semester of the '71-72 school year, and was given life by a \$500 allotment from Chancellor Dreyfus. It subsequently received a Student Senate allotment for the current school year, and is now winding up this semester's offerings and looking ahead to next semester's schedule.

The Society currently hinges on the efforts of three faculty members and about six students, though the actual membership is larger than that.

The three faculty members, Toby Goldberg, Pete Kelley and Roger Bullis, are all from the Communication Department and serve mainly in advisory capacities. The students are active in all phases of the operation, from policy-making and film selection to bookkeeping and film projection. Bullis is the "official" advisor, and the Pointer asked him about the goals and directions of the Film Society.

"First of all to provide film offerings that are not being offered now on campus. That's not to say that the other films are not the right films; I think the UAB films serve a good purpose and should be there. But we're trying to show those films which would be considered to be classics; older films, films like Citizen Kane...the classics, the works of art, as well as some of the older Hollywood movies out of the 30's and 40's that are not typically shown either. That's really the function of any film society as such, to show the best, to show the art, to show a sampling of films other than those that are two years old and were popular box office successes. I don't think popular success should be the determining factor in deciding what we should be showing."

Bullis stressed the difficulties of film selection, noting that a number of factors have to be considered. Among these he mentioned the frequency with which a film has been shown, and whether or not it has appeared on television. "It's kind of a matter of determining what the market is, what the needs are, what the students will come to see, what the students should be seeing, and then trying to fulfill those needs." While final selection is made "mostly on the basis of artistic treatment and historical importance," budget limitations are a significant factor.

"We were granted by the Student Senate an allotment of \$1500 total, \$900 that they would give us, with an expected income of \$600. We had asked for \$3300. That originally was perceived as being a problem,

but we've had so much success the first semester that we have thus far taken in somewhere over \$1300 in income. Our total year income was only expected to be \$600. There's no way you can rent films of any kind of calibre for the allotment we were given. We were talking about putting on a film workshop in the summer or during the year, but if we haven't got the money we can't do it. We have also talked about putting out a magazine, or at least a flyer, dealing with film criticism and articles, mostly coming out of classes. I would like to ask for a huge budget increase so we could do more programs, bring in some speakers that are more representative of the mass media in general, but of film in particular. We could bring in experimental films different from the kinds that have been brought in, typically, on campus. There are all sorts of things we could be doing, but our budget is fairly bleak right now. Interestingly enough, I think we have had good success with a kind of minimal budget."

Though allotments for next year have not yet been Bullis expects that the Film Society will get an increase.

UAB is also in the film business, and \$9,693 of their total allotment for this year was earmarked for films. Bullis was asked about the differences between the two efforts, and the funding behind them.

"I think there's a need for what UAB is doing, I'm just jealous of their budget. Their budget is about 10 times greater than ours this year for films. They're showing more films; they're showing films six days a week, we're only showing films one day a week, so there's that factor involved. They are



trying to get a broad audience, as many as possible...we are too, but it's different kind of audience I think. The students have to decide, in terms of films that are shown on campus, which films are more important and which films they want to see."

Bullis expressed optimism about attendance at the films, all of which are shown in the Old Main Auditorium. "We're running, per evening, anywhere from 100 to 350 students, which isn't bad for one night." Admission is 75 cents per person at the door, but Bullis praises the season ticket as the "best deal" for students. (A semester ticket is \$3 for students and faculty, \$3.50 for all others). According to Bullis, "at least half, and probably more than half" of the students who attend are season ticket holders. He added that for 15 films the season ticket costs about 20 cents per film.

Bullis noted that in at least one instance the money reversed directions. "We have sponsored a film production contest-a student film contest where there were cash awards last year."

Some films have been controversial in recent years, and the Pointer asked Bullis what reactions the Society has had to its films. "That's interesting. UAB has had some of its greatest success in the last year

showing films like I Am Curious Yellow and the New York Erotic Film Festival, which is fine. That's healthy; people can object, but that shouldn't make any difference. Nobody has complained about anything (we've shown) on that basis. We have received some complaints about people not understanding what the film was about. If the films are making people think, that's important." He added that the Society has not received any guidelines or restrictions regarding its

programming.

Bullis is pleased with the work currently being done by student members of the Film Society, but would like to see more student involvement. "We are looking for all the student feedback, interest and help that we can get." He said that anyone interested in working with the Society would be notified of the next meeting if they leave their name, address and phone number at the box office before or after a film showing.



## Stevens Point

### Initiates Food Co-op

Stevens Point will soon have its own Food Co-op, with about 45 founders actively working on the project. The first order is expected to go in before Christmas.

A warehouse has been purchased, located on Patch and Welsby. Several contacts have been made with local businesses & farms. One co-op member emphasized that the group wants to start on a firm foundation and that the pre-Christmas order will be almost a "trial run."

If all goes well, Chicago will become the main supplier of fresh fruits and vegetables, with trucking through Madison.

The Stevens Point Co-op is modeled after the successful Madison Common Market which serves over 3,000 people and places a weekly food order of over \$10,000.

Point's Co-op will actually be a collective of neighborhood buying groups. Each group places their order from a weekly price list and picks up

their order at an assigned time.

Since it is a co-operative with no paid employees, no one gets food unless they work. It is estimated that the work requirement will be about four hours each month.

A \$2 membership fee is charged and food prices are based on cost plus a 10 per cent markup to cover overhead such as building, rental and trucking. Hopefully, with time this 10 per cent markup will make possible the purchase of the co-op's own truck and other equipment.

"Getting into organic foods is a possibility," according to one member but this will be based on cost and demand. Students comprise only one-third of the Co-op's membership.

Because of its co-operative nature, there are no formal leaders of the co-op. "It's really a group thing," one worker said.

Interested persons are requested to contact Gina Meyer, on the membership committee, at 341-3133.

## Fifth Annual WWSP

### Telethon To Be Held



Betty Eckardt, Chairman of WWSP Christmas Telethon

Campus radio station WWSP announced that their fifth annual Christmas Telethon will begin this Saturday at 12:00 p.m. in the University Center. The Telethon will run for 36 hours and will be broadcast on WWSP and cable TV channel 6.

The theme for this year's Telethon is "Reach Out and Touch Somebody's Hand," and this year's goal is \$6,500. All the

proceeds from the telethon will be given to Portage Counties' "Operation Bootstrap," and to the Portage County Association for Retarded Children.

Betty Eckardt, this year's telethon chairman, stated that Chancellor Dreyfus' infamous red vest will be awarded to the person or group that makes the largest contribution.

Like to meet new and interesting people?  
Willing to stick your neck out for a story?



## Be a POINTER reporter.

Reporter and other staff positions open 2nd semester. CALL NOW — POINTER office, 346-5270 or drop a line to the POINTER, University Center.

## How To Use The Library

A new skill can be acquired, involving only about 15 one-hour class sessions, at UW-SP. It's how to use a library.

On campuses in particular and in public facilities in general, library holdings are growing and becoming more diversified.

As a result, increasing numbers of people are entering libraries only to discover, with a sinking feeling, that they have no idea where to turn or what to do.

At UW-SP, an experimental course was initiated this fall in the wake of a four-day workshop held on campus last spring. The workshop was so successful that a one credit class in the use of the Albertson Learning Resource Center (LRC) was made available to interested students.

It is voluntarily taught by a team of 13 LRC faculty members.

Students learn the systems of card cataloging, how to use the indexes, where to find certain materials, such as the location of journal articles, and the use of microfilm machines. They become acquainted with reference sources in literature and humanities and receive practice in using abstracts.

According to Miss Linette Zimmer, of the faculty, the class is one of awareness. "We have all these facilities but very few students know how to use them."

"Many professors assume that their students know how to use the Learning Resource Center when they assign a term paper, but in actuality, most have never received any formal training in the use of the LRC," she added.

"It is amazing the number of persons who don't even know how to use the card catalog," explained Patricia Paul, coordinator of the project.

"Another thing that dismays the student is that we use the Library of Congress system of classification rather than the Dewey Decimal means of cataloging material. It seems that if students have been taught to use library facilities at all, it was in their early grade school days when the Dewey System was popular," Mrs. Paul said.

One of the greatest benefits of taking Learning Resources 101X is that a person learns how to use the microfilm machines.

"Many people think that if something is not on the shelf, we don't have it all. This is just not true," Miss Zimmer advised. "The recent periodical materials dating back three to four months are on the shelves but everything else is contained on microfilm."

"Hopefully our class will eliminate some of this frustration and benefit the student in his future college career."

"Much of the material presented in the 16 one-hour sessions can be put to use in other LRC's or libraries as well," said to Miss Zimmer.

Two sections of Learning Resources 101X are planned for second semester thus allowing 64 students to learn how to use the LRC. Both sections will be held in the evenings since the 13 instructors have full time day positions with the university.

Teaching the one credit class are faculty members from each of the following areas: Technical services, Mrs. Paul and Miss Alice Randlett; Instructional Media, Dr. Richard Boutelle and Clifford Cone; and Public Services, Miss Zimmer, John Gillesby and Miss Susan Schrup.

## Summer In England Offered

The UW-Whitewater English Department will sponsor a summer program in Canterbury, England during July, 1973. The program is being offered in cooperation with the British Studies Center.

The study, which will allow students from the UW system to attend the University of Kent, Darwin College, in England, will earn six credit hours.

Three English courses will be offered including Chaucer (37-400), July 2 - July 12; Renaissance Drama (37-303) and Modern Poetry (37-353), July 16 - July 26.

Reginald Foakes, Professor of English and American Literature, University of Kent, will be the general director of the program. He will be assisted by the English faculty from Darwin, and Mr. Robert Lewis, UW-Whitewater instructor.

The cost of the program will be \$431 plus transportation to and from London. It includes tuition for the six credit hours, room, and breakfast and lunch at Darwin College. Travel arrangements will be left to individual participants in the program, but helpful travel information will be sent to each applicant.

Interested students can contact Dr. Thomas McLeRoy, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Continuing Education, Roseman 240, or Robert Lewis, English Department, Heide 420, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190, as soon as possible.

## Atty. Gen. Robert Warren To Speak

Attorney General Robert Warren will be the guest speaker for the second annual College of Natural Resources Student Recognition Banquet February 16, 1973. Mr. Warren's talk will concern the role of his office in the enforcement of pollution legislation.

College of Natural Resources awards will be given on the basis of academic achievement as well as other contributions and other outstanding students will be recognized by various professional and environmental organizations.

The meal, primarily wild game, will be served at 6:30 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room of the Student Center on the UW-SP campus. There will be a reception following the awards ceremonies. Beer will be

served. Student tickets are \$2.75. Dormitory meal tickets can be applied to reduce the ticket cost. All other tickets are \$3.75. Tickets should be purchased in advance from the College of Natural Resources office in Nelson Hall.



## The Empire Room

SUNDAY 5 P.M. - 11 P.M.

**STEAK BONANZA!**

**FREE BEER!**

**\$2.95**

**FREE BEER!**

**U.S. Choice, Juicy  
Top Sirloin  
Potatoes  
Crisp, Garden-Fresh  
Tossed Salad  
Texas Toast**

**DIXIELAND MUSIC  
7 P.M. - 11 P.M.**



**Holiday Inn**

of Stevens Point

Dinner reservations - 341-1340

*Remember when you couldn't wait  
till it was Christmas?*



## ARE YOU LOOKING FOR GIFTS!

- ... that are really unusual
- ... that are limitless in variety
- ... that are within your budget for instance,

Swedish Angel chimes, coffee mugs, olde Tower Sealing Wax, teasetts, Russell Stover candies, Incense and burners, mobiles, wind chimes, Mother plates, fruit, vegetable and flower soaps, bubble baths, bath oils, colored glass, potholders, and on, and on, and on . . .

**Westenberger's**

DOWNTOWN MAIN AT STRONGS

Open Every Evening til 9

Sundays 1 to 5

**MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL**







## Santa Tells All

BY Bob Lattin

Perhaps one of the most beloved Christian saints of all time arrived in Stevens Point last week on a last minute Public Relations tour before the Christmas holidays. The familiar figure entered town riding a snowmobile, instead of his usual sleigh, and set up a temporary headquarters at the end of Main street. The Pointer, much to the dismay of a number of six year olds and a large dog, succeeded in getting a one hour interview with holly-old Santa Claus.

Santa was asked whether there was any truth to the rumor that he is having a tremendous credibility problem with people over six years old. The jolly old man denied that there was any such problem and stated that the rumor was being spread by the "...Easter Bunny and that pinko Tooth Fairy."

"This isn't the first time they've tried to screw up my operation," he added, "last year they fed my reindeer Ex-Lax on Christmas Eve and reported me to the health inspector for unsanitary working

conditions. Fortunately, he was on my payroll."

The Pointer asked Claus whether the rash of hijackings in recent years had anything to do with his replacement of his usual sleigh with the snowmobile. Claus assured us that he would use the more traditional sleigh and reindeer to make his rounds on Christmas Eve, but added that the hijacking threat and continual attacks by Strategic Air Command F-111 fighter planes had forced him to use the snowmobile whenever possible.

"I don't really like to use the snowmobile," he stated, "but after last year I just couldn't see any other way around it. First of all, some maniac tried to hijack the sleigh in Munsey, Indiana. I was on my rounds, and had just come out of a chimney after dropping off a load of gifts. The hijacker jumped out of the shadows, waving a gun, and threatened to shoot Rudolf unless I took him to Hanol. Fortunately, I had taken measures against the possibility of just such an attack, and had a crack team of sharpshooter elves concealed a large doll house armed with Fanner Fiftys. The would-be hijacker was subdued and dropped off at the nearest Police Station."

Then, he continued, "as if things weren't bad enough, I was attacked by a flight of F-111's over Jersey City, was forced to land and by the time I had explained the situation to the man in charge, I was over three hours behind schedule. I was very angry, and I'm afraid I let my anger get the better of me. I left the president a sack of coal instead of the Suzy Homemaker Magic Oven that he had ordered." Claus added that, as a result of this action, Nixon had "changed his mind" about making Claus Secretary of Health Education and Welfare.

Claus was asked to answer the charge by minority leaders that he discriminated against

cont. to p. 15

**Erzinger's**

**ENTERTAINMENT**  
**TONITE thru SUNDAY**  
**"SHARA"**  
**The Echo Nite Club**  
 6 1/2 miles N.W. of Stevens Point, left off Hwy. 10

## Classifieds

### For Sale

Decca monophonic record player, 4-speed, \$10. Wollensak stereo reel-to-reel tape recorder, attachments, 14 recording tapes, \$45.

Royal "Safari" typewriter. (Needs cleaning) \$10.

### Call Dave

At 341-0221

Wanted: Male and female models for second semester. \$3.00 hour. 12:45-3:35 Tues.-Thurs. Over 21.

No art students. Call Mr. Volk 346-5720 or 341-3231

### Rider Wanted

Will be driving to Wausau all second semester for practice teaching. If interested in sharing expenses,

call Paul  
**344-8567**

### FOR SALE

- Marantz receiver
- Dual 1209 turntable
- 2 Marantz Imperial V speakers
- 8 track tape player
- Scuba equipment (tank, regulator wet suit)
- 68 VW, excellent condition.

Call Rich at  
**344-0080**

Needed: One bedroom apartment for second semester, about \$100 per month. Call 341-4061 before noon.

Buying Christmas gifts? Litho prints (on display in LRC) and watercolors for sale.

Call Sally 341-1162.

For Sale: Trailer 12x50; 1968 Detroit carpeted, semi-furnished, air conditioned.

Call: 341-2564 evenings & weekends.

Room for men students in unsupervised housing in ideal location. Kitchen and lounge provided, all newly furnished.

Call 344-3606

### 3rd Annual Florida for Semester Break

10 days (Jan. 5-14)

Dayton Beach

**\$125.00 Complete**

Includes: Round trip transportation via charter bus.

Accommodations at New Frontier Beach Resort (pool, kitchen in every room) plus a trip to Disneyworld. \$25 deposit holds seat.

Contact —

Peter Burnham  
 1225 College Ave.  
 344-9930

Apartment for 3 girls.  
 2808 Jefferson St.  
 \$50 all utilities.  
 341-4703

House for rent.  
 7 guys or girls.  
 344-2056

For Sale: G.E. Portable stereo. 2-8" speakers, headphone unit, \$35. Also 40-lb. Indian bow, used 3 times, \$20.

Call Steve  
 344-0633

Vacancy for 1 girl in large room and kitchenette with private bath on Jefferson Street.

Only \$200/semester  
 Call 592-4136

(No toll)

For Sale: Apt. size stove, fender speaker cabinet, 2 15" JBL speakers, reasonable.

Call 344-0978

Beginner ski equipment for sale:

Skis: Krystal, wooden

no wax, continental metal skis.

Boots: Size 9 lace-up.

Poles & boot trees.

Call after 6:00  
 341-4733

For Sale: 1963 Triumph TR4 Dart. Very reasonable. Call Carl 344-6263

One or two girl to sublet apartment at The Village.

Call Brenda  
 341-1829

## Burroughs Introduces New Dorm Government

A departure is being made from the dormitory-hall council system to an executive council headed by co-chairmen. The idea started last spring in Burroughs Hall when their hall council, made up of representatives from each wing, was shown to be ineffective. Wing representatives often did not really want their position but took it because no one else would. The council got bogged down under trite issues.

Abandoning the hall council system, Burroughs' residents were asked to volunteer if they were sincerely interested in dormitory government. From the group of volunteers a

twelve-member executive council was formed in May to be lead jointly by two chairmen. The two chairmen share the workload, dividing it according to their interest areas. This also allows for two different perspectives in making decisions.

During the summer a letter was sent to incoming Freshmen explaining Burroughs' governmental system and asking for participation. The residents were personally greeted by executive council members when they moved into the hall in August. The council themselves had been discussing

their objectives, meeting two days before the fall semester. The new system has thus far proved to be effective. Some of the accomplishments have been sponsoring speakers every week, a tutoring system, occasional movies, and currently working on the formation of a test file. They intend to provide Burroughs' residents with coffee and doughnuts during finals and coffee on cold winter days.

The council's projects are funded in part from profits on foosball and pinball tables in the dormitory and they are allocated two dollars per resident from Housing.

## Aeronautics Course Offered

In the early 1940's Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point provided aeronautics training for young men who were interested in developing some skills in flying. Our main focus at that time was to train the young men who were planning to enter the service and who preferred the Air Force over the other branches of the armed services. Interest was high at that time and a large number of young men graduated from the course and developed into very capable performers in the aeronautics field.

Now, more than 25 years later, UW-SP is providing ground school training and flight instruction.

A preliminary program has been established for the spring of 1973. This will include a ground school course meeting one night a week for 2-1/2 hours for a total of 16 weeks. Flight training will not be provided at UW-SP but arrangements have been discussed with two private carriers for individual flight instruction when and if it is desired by individual members.

The ground school non-credit course will include the following:

1. Preflight facts
  - 1.1 Aircraft components
  - 1.2 The four forces
  - 1.3 Engine facts
  - 1.4 The three axes
  - 1.5 Trim systems
  - 1.6 Fuel systems
2. Meteorology
  - 2.1 Weather
  - 2.2 Air masses
  - 2.3 Weather advisory service

3. Flight computer
4. Navigation
5. Radio navigation
6. Federal aviation regulations

Tentative plans now indicate our first meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 15 in Room 120 of the Classroom Center. The course will extend for 16 weeks, meeting every Monday from 6:30 until 9:00 p.m.

Arrangements will be made at the completion of the course to have the FAA Ground School Final.

Examination administered. The cost for the course including books and materials will be a total of approximately \$55.00 (dependent on enrollment) payable at or before the time of registration. A certified ground school instructor will teach the course.

If you are interested in the Aeronautics Program, please contact The Office of Extended Services before the semester break.

### Student Government Elections

The Student Government is now accepting applications and persons interested in running for the position of Student Senator for the second semester. Contact Student Government office second floor University Center.

### Consumer Alert: Chain Letters

Attorney General Robert W. Warren today issued a warning to consumers against a chain letter "get rich quick" scheme currently being circulated in Wisconsin, as well as neighboring states.

Warren said the chain letter or investment plan, as it is dubbed by its originators, violates both federal and state laws.

The chain letter is billed as a \$10,000 money maker once your name hits the top of the list, Warren said. Warren summarized the operation of the scheme as follows:

A person buys the letter for \$10.00. He then receives a \$5.00 money order from the seller made out to the name on the top of the list which the buyer mails. The buyer then adds his name to the bottom of the list, buys two money orders for \$5.00 made out to the new top name, and sells the letter to two more people.

Because the letter has not been mailed, some people presume that the scheme is legal. Warren cautioned that this is not correct. The chain letter violates Wisconsin lottery laws and the mailing of the money order in connection with the chain is against federal law, he said.

Warren asked the cooperation of all consumers approached with this scheme by urging them to contact the Office of Consumer Protection, State Capitol, Madison, telephone 608-266-1852 or 414-933-1104.

## Stop in at the Happiest Place In Town GOSH'S BAR ON THE SQUARE

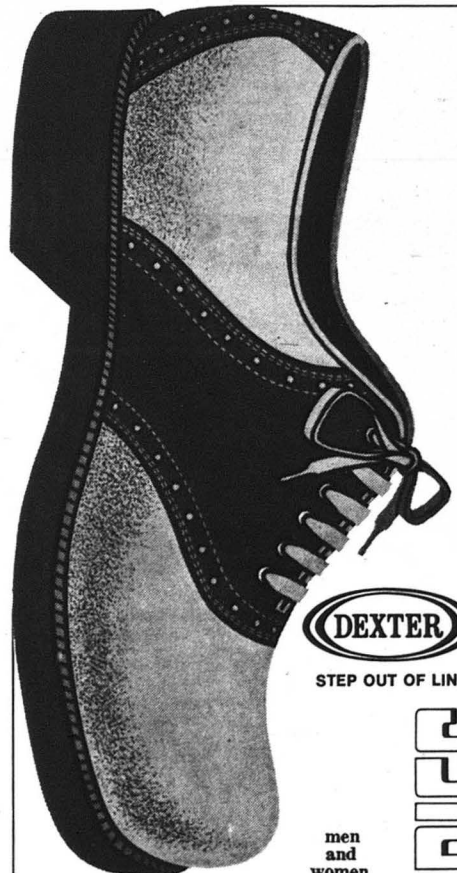
Live Music  
Every Sunday Nite  
8:30-1:30

Paul Bentzen and  
The Safety Last String Band  
(Blue Grass — Country)

Wednesday  
Nite  
Specials

Women's Drinks 8-12  
Men's Drinks 12-2  
1/2 PRICE

Poor Man's Nite Last Monday of Every Month  
5c-10c BEER



DEXTER

STEP OUT OF LINE

men  
and  
women  
for

SHIPPY SHOES  
MAIN at WATER

OLDIES BUT

## FREE AIRE ALLEY with EDISON'S MEMORY

Opening Thursday, December 7  
albums — tapes  
smoking accessories  
stereo components

12 noon to 9 p.m. daily

14 ft., 5 inches from Little Joe's Drinking Establishment

# Editorials

## A Christmas Carol 1972

Every year, just after Thanksgiving, the routine of Christmas begins. The decorations go up, the stores stay open, people bustle about for presents, and the little people sit on fake St. Nick's knee. With this year upon year of traditional magic please allow us to print our traditional Christmas editorial. For, it seems necessary to remind all of a few things during Christmas 1972.

All around us is the constant reminder that Christmas is a time of giving. Which, in our capitalistic society, means the giving of money: charity. Thousands of people volunteer to stand around on corners ringing bells and grown ups entice children to become miniature salesmen by ringing doorbells begging for monies for this, that and everything. And what does it all add up to? A hoax, and evil to pacify the wealthy as they give large sums of money to charity. But, just where did their money come from if not from the public through taxation and corrupt business means? And just where does this money go? It certainly does not go to the government to build parks, old age homes and hospitals because charitable money cannot be

taxed. Instead, it stays in private hands of people who build private facilities. And every time they build a new facility the wealthy increase their power and control over the public. The public that "donated" the money. Charity, then, is just another exemplification of the corruptness of business. It should be scorned upon all year 'round and especially at Christmas in favor of real good will.

It is hard to speak of anything in the United States as separate from business. And this is even more evident during the holiday season. For, there are the Christmas trees, presents, decorations and food to buy. This would not be bad if it were not for the corruptness of business. Whatever Christmas means in the past, it means one thing now: business. If not for business there would be no Christmas as we now know it. Their ploys and gimmicks create the Christmas spirit. If this is not true, try celebrating Christmas in September and see if the spirit is there. Stores decorate their windows and blast Christmas music throughout so that when the perspective buyer enters he will gather the spirit of Christmas around him and find his benevolency spilling over the cash register. And for those who argue that it is still the church which sustains the Christmas spirit we ask this: where did the decorations, the robes, the church itself come from, heaven? No, even the church relies on business for its Christmas spirit.

Christmas then, is a business ploy not solely for

profit, but on  
puppets of  
"Hallelujah"

## But It's

The rec... gh...  
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# Letters



### But What Is Art?

To Which Editor it May Concern:

Due to the fact that you lack the guts to sign your article, "A Word On Art" in the December 1, 1972 issue of the Pointer, I will address this letter "To which Editor it may Concern".

You pointed out several astonishing things, not about art, but about the lack of professionalism and informed editors on your staff. I do realize that the backwoods of Stevens Point is not the most advantageous location for an aspiring news hack, but it seems to me that if one should obtain the "loafy" rank of

editor on such a prestigious newspaper one would try to get out of his little backwoods environment and become more informed before he makes such generalized and bold statements. I guess on this campus it takes less effort to dabble in print than it does with "blobs of plastic or clay".

You make statements such as "we provide vague answers about self-expression and we cannot even answer the question, 'What is Art'." I do hope your use of "we" in these statements do not include myself or many of my students because frankly, I do not feel we can stoop down to your level to be included.

A final note in regard to the Pointer and it's amateurish staff. You stated in your article "Is wrapping garbage art?" I would have to answer no but I do find your paper is handy for such mundane things and that is about all.

Ronald Schrubbe  
Instructor—Dept. of Art

### Student Senate Gets A Boost

To the Editor:

As a candidate for the Student Senate this past fall, I encountered various opinions concerning the student government at Stevens Point. Many people felt that student

government was an unimportant, powerless organization, and felt they were rather alienated from it. During the last few months I have worked with the student government and found that it is a very important group on campus.

The students in general are represented by the Senate and individual groups are represented by the Assembly. There are approximately 46 organizations represented in the Assembly. One of the most important powers that the student government possesses is its representation on university committees. Presently there are approximately 16 committees that have students on them. For example, there are students on the following committees; health service, library, finance and allocations, faculty affairs, student affairs, parking appeals, chancellor's womens affairs, and campus environmental evaluation committees. There are presently 41 students on these committees.

The student government also provides an insurance plan for students which is considered to be one of the best among the state schools. Approximately 330,000 dollars is appropriated by the student government each year. These monies finance UAB and other campus organizations.

The student government Stevens Point is a member of the United Council, which is an organization that includes student governments at state schools. United Council working in the state legislature to give students a voice in new merger system. At the merger of the two universities has been significant details of policy are still worked out. The government, through Council, now has a voice.

The only student body voice on the faculty is the student government. The student government body also has a representative on the Board of Reg. Student government is involved with campus community relations.

As a student at Stevens and as a member of the Senate, I feel that the student government is doing a commendable job representing students in the university establishment. They give the students on campus a voice where otherwise would not have.

Sincerely,  
Gilbert Yeche

### Recycling Center Maintained?

To the Editor:

The fate of the hard work for recycling center was



## Tristram Coffin's Washington Watch

### The Unfinished Business

Washington, dazed and bleary from the campaign, comes back to work and a pile of critical problems and decisions. They are:

The Economy. (The Nixon program of "trickle down" - pouring Federal funds in at the top to encourage profits and jobs - has produced a \$100 billion accumulated Federal deficit for four years; inflation, a badly weakened dollar, growing poverty, concentrated wealth, and has not brought the jobless rate down to the hoped for four percent.)

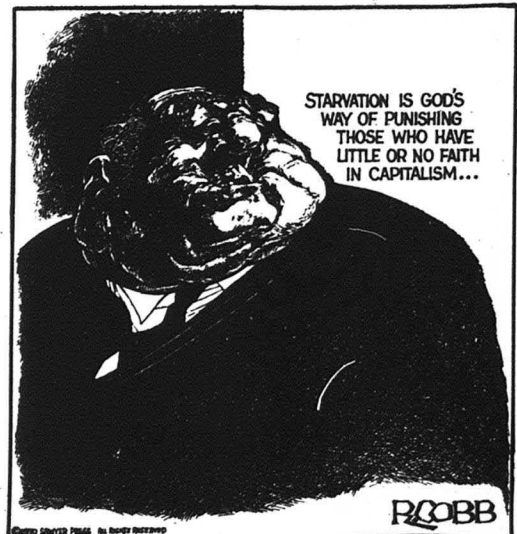
The Federal budget is so out of kilter with heavy military spending, the Christian Science Monitor asks, "Where is the money coming from?" In the same newspaper, former Deputy CIA Director Herbert Scoville Jr. States: "It is the large increases in the defense budget which are the major contributors to inflation... Why do we need to further enlarge our present strategic arsenal?"

The cost of living "dominates" letters to Congress, says Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) A woman writes, "How can I keep my house and buy food and clothes and pay heat for my home this winter? You see how it is for me and all us poor people."

(A growing number of Americans are barely hanging on. The Labor Department finds thirty-three million women working "because they have to. They need the money.") the Christian Science Monitor reports. The Census Bureau says 13.3 percent of Americans live below the poverty line: one-fourth the elderly are in serious need, as are a seventh of the children and one-third of the blacks. The New York Times notes, "Half the nation's poor are still going hungry, according to the findings of a leading citizens' organization on malnutrition (Citizens Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition)." Yet last year, the Agriculture Department turned back \$418 million in unspent food assistance, following White House orders to cut unneeded costs.

(The Labor Department reported in late October that wages rose only sixty percent as fast as prices in the first twelve months of controls.) Business Week advises that US companies "put together a truly dazzling profits performance in the second quarter of 1972," after tax earnings were fifteen percent above the same period last year. The Monitor reports that after tax profits for the third quarter are "substantial, estimated at an annual rate of up to \$54.7 billion. This is a forty-six percent resurgence in corporate profits" since November 1970, and seventeen percent since August 1971; this compares to gains in hourly earnings of eleven and six percent. "Those who have seen the imposition of Federal wage and price controls as favoring business over the wage earner and the consumer are supported by the results to date." Fortune points out that the 500 largest industrial companies "now account for sixty-percent of the sales of all US industrial companies, seventy-five percent of their total profits, and seventy-five percent of their employees."

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control over the public. We are  
dancing to three choruses of  
and that is the Christmas Carol 1972.

### Not Profitable

High-rise fires in New Orleans and  
even rise to much commentary  
safety of such buildings with respect  
ious picture emerges from the  
large majority of modern high-rise  
traps. While the outer shell of the  
proof-constructed of inflammable  
as steel, concrete, glass—the con-  
ing but. The materials used in  
ts, draperies, etc. are synthetic  
cs which burn at a relatively low  
give off toxic fumes. Once a fire  
comes difficult to cope with. Most  
have adequate sprinkling systems;  
at all. In Milwaukee, for example,  
tem is required beyond the seventh  
g home in Atlanta had none. The  
uch buildings makes rescue work  
almost impossible. How do you  
oor when your ladders don't even  
nth? When elevators become

inoperable and stairways and halls are filled with  
poisonous smoke? How do you deal with large,  
thick, heavy sheets of glass which are difficult to  
break and dangerous to those below when broken?  
One need only note the comments of the firemen who  
must fight such fires to realize the great difficulty, if  
not hopelessness, of trying to control them and  
rescue those trapped in them

The insanity of it all is that such buildings, if they  
must and should be built (which is another  
question), do not have to be firetraps. But business  
has made them so—it is more profitable to build a  
cheap building than a safe building. You merely  
trust to luck that a fire won't break out. If it does,  
you offer your sincere apologies to the victims, but  
after all, business is business. A complete and ef-  
fective sprinkler system would have added 1 per-  
cent to the total cost of the building. We had to be  
content with limiting it to the lower five floors. Fire  
drills? We certainly couldn't use part of the  
working day to practice fire drills. Think of all the  
money wasted. Inflammable furniture and carpets?  
We look for the lowest bidder, not the most fire-  
resistant furniture. We would really like to have  
safe buildings, but it just isn't profitable.

Yet the fact remains that we have the knowledge  
and the means to make the buildings we live and  
work in far safer than they are. That we do not do so  
is both criminal and immoral. But ours is a  
business society, principled by profit, and it just  
isn't profitable.

### Senate Supports O'Halloran

To the editor:

Resolution: Whereas: The  
athletic program of the  
University of Wisconsin-  
Stevens Point has been, is, and  
will continue to be an integral  
part of the university at-  
mosphere which we here at  
Stevens Point, enjoy and

Whereas: The athletic  
program is important as a fine  
mode of recruitment for the  
student athletes and for the  
recruitment of all students to  
our university, thereby in-  
creasing the growth and stature  
of our university and the  
benefits accruing to it  
by this nature of enrollment and

Whereas: The fine group of  
interested alumni, townspeople,  
and businessmen known as the  
Quarterback Club have en-  
hanced the stature and  
continuation of fine programs  
and relationships through their  
efforts and

Whereas: Patrick  
O'Halloran, through whose  
efforts the Quarterback Club  
was established, fostered, and  
matured has been a fine asset to  
the University of Wisconsin-  
Stevens Point therefore:

Be it Resolved: That the  
Student Senate and Student

Assembly hereby express and  
record, on behalf of the entire  
student body their thanks and  
appreciation to Coach Pat  
O'Halloran, the present  
coaching staff and all the  
supporters of UW-Stevens Point  
athletic teams especially the  
Quarterback Club for the fine  
work they have done on behalf  
of the progress and enhan-  
cement of our university.

Motion Passed: unanimously

This bill passed by the  
University of Wisconsin-  
Stevens Point Student Govern-  
ment is to express our ap-  
preciation for the fine help these  
interested parties have shown  
toward our university.

As the recognized student  
leadership organization on our  
campus, we feel it is our duty to  
make this public on behalf of all  
our students.

Sincerely,  
Joe LaFleur  
Student Body President

determined soon. The City  
Board of Public Works will be  
meeting on Tuesday, December  
12, 1972, City Hall, Main Con-  
ference Room. They will be  
making a decision about  
whether or not the recycling  
center will continue to function.  
Without some show of citizen  
support, it is the opinion that the  
vote will be against the con-  
tinuation of the Recycling  
Center.

If you are concerned about  
this, contact any of the  
following city councilmen—  
members of the Board of Public  
Works:

Alfred Lewandowski  
1608 4th Ave.  
Tel: 344-6806

Norbert Miller  
2009 Illinois Ave.  
Tel: 344-7509

Jerry DeNuccio  
600 Sommers St.  
Tel: 344-3208

Nick Jelich  
817 2nd St.  
Tel: 344-3200

Sincerely,  
Marilyn Bowen  
1316 College  
Stevens Point, Wis.

## Intramurals

by Jerry Long

We've reached a kind of interregnum in intramural sports this week. Touch football is over for the season, as are cross-country and punt, pass, and kick. As a result, things have gotten a little slow at the Intramurals office. There are a few sports in progress, however.

### Women's Intramural Volleyball

The regular season volleyball games have been completed and the girls now move on to the play-offs. Out of 73 teams,

comprising eleven leagues, the following teams are the champions of their respective leagues: I-Bloody Mary's Babes, II-the Doo-Dahs, III-Gracies Spacies, IV-the Village Vacancies, V-1st East Roach, VI-1st South Thomson, VII-2nd South Thomson, VIII-4th East-er Bunnies, IX-Netnorts, X-the Wild Bunch, XI-Freda's Follies.

After the first two rounds of play-offs, there are five teams with a shot at the championship. These teams are Freda's Follies who will face Bloody Mary's Babes, and either 1st

East Roach or the Village Vacancies will meet the 4th East-er Bunnies. These teams will play their semi-final games on December 11 at 6:30 p.m. with the Championship game to follow at 7:15.

Also on December 11, the Women's Intramurals Christmas Party and election of new staff members will be held. All women are invited to take a study break and join the fun at the field house.

### Bowling

Bowling has moved into the second round. There are fourteen leagues consisting of 43 teams. Due to space

limitations, we shall report the top seven teams only.

4 West Smith leads all teams and the Smith-Watson league with a pin total of 3188. 3 West Watson leads the 14th league with 2996 pins. 4 East Pray leads the Pray league with a total of 2976 pins. The Vets lead the Student Organizations league. Their total is 2962 pins. The leader in the Smith league is 2 West with 2923 pins to their credit. The Fraternity league is led by SPE. Their total is 2913 pins. The Hyer league is led by 2 East and their total of 2824 pins.

### Entry Dates

As we swing into the second semester, we find intramurals retreating indoors. This is due largely to the fact that the people at the Science Building haven't been able to find a way to prevent snow from falling on the various playing fields. Have no fears, Pointer fans! Tim Sullivan is working on the problem!

However, until Tim finds a solution, Badminton, Handball, and Basketball will have to be played inside. And, if you want to participate in these sports, you'll have to get your entry sheets in to the Intramurals office no later than January 17.

### A Note of Thanks

Throughout the first semester, I have been ably assisted by Lynn Gierach, who has kept tabs on women's field hockey and volleyball. Many thanks, Lynn.

### Sharp Shooters 1972

The Second Annual Sharp Shooters Contest will be held Thursday, December 7, in the Berg Gym. There were fifty men who made 20 or more free throws out of a possible 25 attempts. These Sharp Shooters are invited to attend the Sharp Shooters Contest. An award will be given to the sharpest shooter. The contest will begin at 7:00 p.m. Check with the Intramurals office to see if you are among these men.

## Voyaging To Vienna With Red-handed Riches?

The first question becomes, how to raise \$40,000 without going off the campus to solicit funds? This is the problem Dave Worth was faced with when the members of the University Choir put him in charge of raising money for their trip to Vienna.

You could then easily ask, what does the choir need so much money for? According to Worth, the University Choir was one of seven choirs selected out of 50 applicants to attend the Vienna Workshop (choral symposium) in August, 1973. The cost for each choir member would be about \$750 for the 2 week workshop and a one week tour in concert. They are hoping to raise at least half the money, so that each of the 50 choir members would only have to pay around \$400.

A recent attempt to raise money was through the well-publicized Action Club. At the time Worth was interviewed, publicity for the Action Club had been dropped. When asked about this, he said there was a question as to the legality of the club. If the club is found to be illegal, they were going to fold it.

Before starting the club, they had checked with the local district attorney. He wasn't sure of the legality, but said since it was a small fund raising drive not for personal gain, his office wouldn't prosecute.

However, since the Action Club began, the state attorney general has collapsed the Blue Line Club, a community club used to earn money for the youth hockey group in this area.

The Blue Line had been the example that the choir used in forming the Action Club. Worth said that even if the Action Club were to be found legal, they may drop it at the end of this month for monetary reasons. During the first month of operation, the club lost \$100.

Looking into the set up of the club, there is a possible amount of \$1,000 that could be collected each month. The 15 officers are paid a total of \$500, leaving a total of \$500 profit if all 2,000 membership cards are sold. However, even if less than half are sold, they must still pay out the money for the officers.

The club is actually a monthly raffle with monetary prizes instead of goods. It was thought to be legal because it is in the form of a club, and there is nowhere that it says how the club must pick its officers-by popular election or by a drawing.

When asked what else they were doing to raise money, Worth said they held a raffle

last spring that was fairly successful. Every Monday,

Wednesday, and Friday they sell coffee and doughnuts in the foyer of the Fine Arts Center. They also sent a letter to all the parents of freshmen, offering to bake them a birthday cake for \$3.50. These are all small projects and only bring in a couple hundred dollars.

Another plan they had was to send a letter to the governor asking for an endorsement to get funds elsewhere. Just prior to sending this letter, Chancellor Dreyfus sent a memo stating that no group was to go into the community for money for private fundings. Due to pressure from the community in the form of letters sent to him, Dreyfus changed his mind and said that if they would compose a letter, he'd send it to the governor for them. The choir received some outright donations from the community as a result of the Dreyfus memo. Worth said they were looking for organizations that

give money to groups like the choir. They prefer grants to raffles because the members put so much time into the choir already that there isn't much left over to bake cakes and sell tickets. The choir meets 5 hours a week for one credit.

Due to the fact that the University loaned them a registration fee of \$3750 for the Vienna Symposium, the choir started out their fund raising drive in debt. Presently, they are still \$2,000 in debt but Worth is optimistic that they will raise the money.

When asked what would happen if they didn't raise the money, he said "It'd be a shame if we didn't go. We'd miss a lifetime chance." The choir auditioned 2 years ago and was accepted for last August. They were forced to turn it down then because they couldn't raise the money. Doctor Kenyard Smith, director of the University Choir, sent in another audition and they were accepted for the 2nd year in a row. This is the last year of the symposium, and their last chance.



# Last Call

There are still a few seats  
left for the Hawaiian trip  
Sponsored by UAB  
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How many times have you asked yourself what it's all about?

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This course is about you, because it is for you. If you are wondering about a lot of things, but are tired of doubting everything, give this a try!

This is an extension course of the Division of Human Development, Saint Mary's College, Winona Minnesota, offered in Stevens Point under the auspices of The Institute for Human Development, William Jablonske, Director. Saint Mary's is a member of North Central.

Fees may be paid in advance or on the day of final registration.

Costs: Course and full credit \$50 (3 credits)  
Course but no credit \$20

Classes begin: January 15, 1973. Place to be arranged. (Call 341-4446)



## Protection And Security Report

Editor's note: The Pointer received the following information from the Office of Protection and Security regarding actions between the dates of Nov. 17 through Nov. 28.

**NOVEMBER 17**  
Larceny Private Property (Alleged), Four hub caps stolen from vehicle in Lot Q. Approximate value \$25.00.  
**NOVEMBER 20, 1972**  
Fandalism State Property. Estimated amount of damage unknown.

Larceny Private Property (Alleged), Bicycle, boy's type red Schwinn, 3 speed, odometer, horn, banana seat, chrome fenders. Unlocked at bike rack, Schmeeckle Hall. Approximate value \$65.00.

Larceny State Property (Alleged) Chemistry Dept., Science Bldg., Three triple beam balances, one timer, one battery eliminator. Approximate value \$320.00.

**NOVEMBER 21, 1972**  
Vandalism and Larceny Private Property (Alleged), Locked car vandalized in Lot P, vent window forced open, tape player smashed, 20 - 25 tapes taken. Estimated total \$170.00.

Vandalism Private Property. Locked car in Lot T, rear side window smashed, radio antenna broken off. Estimated damage \$45.00

Vandalism & Larceny Private Property (Alleged), Locked car in Lot P, left vent window broken, stereo tape player "J.C. Whitney" stolen. Estimated total \$95.00.

Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Twenty one dollar bills from unlocked room Smith Hall.

Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Five one dollar bills from locked dresser drawer, Smith Hall.

Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Wallet with ID and Credit cards, unlocked locker, men's locker room, Berg Gym, Phy. Ed. Bldg. Approximate value \$10.00.

**NOVEMBER 22, 1972**  
Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Bicycle, black Schwinn, 3 speed, no fenders, boy's type, 26", not secured from north side Old Main Bldg. Approximate value \$60.00.

**NOVEMBER 26, 1972**  
Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Four hub caps from vehicle in Lot P. Approximate value \$75.00.

**NOVEMBER 27, 1972**  
Vandalism State Property Estimated amount of damage unknown.

Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Brown attache case and contents, not secured COPS Bldg. Estimated value \$31.35.

**NOVEMBER 28, 1972**  
Larceny Private Property (Alleged) Currency from unlocked locker, men's locker room, Berg Gym, Phy. Ed. Bldg. Estimated amount \$16.00.

Larceny State Property (Alleged) Stereo, Watson Hall. Approximate value \$130.00.

## Soviet Tour Offered

John J. Oster, associate professor of political science at UW-SP, will lead the annual spring Soviet Seminar Tour offered by UW-SP.

About 23 local students will participate in the three week program from April 4 to the 23rd.

Oster, will be accepting reservations from interested students, provide orientation sessions and be in charge of a three-credit course to be offered in conjunction with the tour.

The trip complements a Russian and Eastern European Studies Program which is part of the UW-SP curriculum.

The Stevens Point group will be joined by contingents from other UW campuses in a cooperative travel venture.

For the past five years or so,

the university system has been coordinating a spring trip to the Soviet Union and a previous one had Oster and his wife in roles similar to those they have been recently re-appointed to.

The Osters also were faculty members for a Semester in Britain group several years ago.

This year's tour will include stops in Helsinki, Finland and Leningrad, Tallin, Kiev, Odessa, and Moscow, all in the Soviet Union. Cultural, agricultural, industrial and other centers will be visited in those places.

Cost of the trip is \$600 per person, including transportation, room, board and city tours. Persons may register by contacting Oster.



## Discount Week

Mon. Dec. 11th thru Friday Dec. 15th will be Discount Week at the University Store in the University Center. The Discount Schedule is as follows:

Mon.—Soft Goods Dept. 10 per cent off all merchandise

Tues.—Gifts & Novelties 10 per cent off all merchandise

Wed.—Books 10 per cent off all merchandise

Thurs.—Art Supplies 10 per cent off all merchandise

Fri.—School Supplies 10 per cent off all merchandise

Many Gift Items at Bargain Prices.

## Sweatshirts

\$3.25 each

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Drinking  
Establishment

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GUNS**

**Papa Joe's  
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## Joint Meeting Held

The UW-SP Environmental Council and the Steering Committee of the Wisconsin Coalition for Balanced Transportation will hold a joint meeting on Sunday, December 10, at 1:30 p.m. in the Garland Room of the University Center.

The Coalition is an association of citizens groups interested in the allocation and direction of state transportation efforts. The coalition has adopted the position that state efforts in behalf of public mass transit should be increased.

The meeting Sunday seeks to provide an opportunity for exchange of ideas between the Coalition and the University Environmental Council. In addition, the Coalition seeks to finalize a legislative program it will recommend to Wisconsin lawmakers.

## UC Governing Board Vacancies

The University Centers Governing Board has student

vacancies. Anyone interested in the university center and its program may pick up an application form at the information desk of the university center. Any student graduate or undergraduate is eligible.

## Come To A Carnival!

There will be free games ranging from golf to pie-throwing, prizes, and refreshments. Also as the special attraction, direct from the North Pole, Santa Claus, so bring your Christmas list.

Come over and enjoy yourself.

Everyone is invited to come to "Winter Carnival-Land" sponsored by the Social Recreation class, PE 343. It will be held Tuesday, December 12, 1972, from 1:30 p.m.-2:30 p.m. in Berg Gymnasium, Fieldhouse.



## STEVENS POINT AREA INDOOR

# ANTIQUE FLEA MARKET

A Market Where You Can Buy or Sell Antiques, Home-made Items, Art & Craft Work Collectables — Any and Every Thing!

## Sun. Dec. 10

9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

25¢ Adm. Under 12 Free

## Holiday Inn Stevens Point

Business Hwy. 51 N.

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For Table Rental Contact Bill Mitchell, 1640 Franklin St., Stevens, Point, Wis. (715) 341-1471.

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- Viscous Damped Cue
- Dual Range Anti-Skate Control
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## University Union Art Studio

In recent years there has been a growing theme of "going back to Nature". One way in which this can be accomplished is to make your own handicrafts. The Union Center Arts and Crafts Studio is designed to give students the opportunity to learn and participate in such crafts as leather work, macramé, beadwork, wood cuts

and linolium prints.

Every Monday through Thursday, 6:30 - 10:00 a.m. student instructors will be at the studio to help you with your projects. The use of all equipment is free to any University student. The studio is located on the second floor of the Union Center, just follow the signs.

Hand made gifts always carry a special attraction, and with Christmas only a month and a half away there is still time to make that pair of moccasins or belt for your brother or sister. If you wish to learn a craft, make your own gifts, or express yourself in a unique way.



### Santa Cont.

minority groups when hiring help for his annual operation. "That's absolutely ridiculous," Claus said, "anyone who makes such a charge obviously hasn't studied my operation very carefully. Take my reindeer, for example. It's common knowledge that Rudolf is Red Nosed, and I would like to say that he is a credit to his race. I am very glad that I hired Rudy, though I must admit that I took a

lot of criticism for my choice at first. In the beginning all the other reindeer used to laugh and call him names, and they wouldn't even let poor Rudolf join in all their reindeer games. Then one foggy Christmas Eve...ah, well the rest of the story is quite well known, and there is no need for me to repeat it. Since that time, not only has Rudy been permitted to join in the reindeer games, but has become a star. Red nosed reindeer are natural athletes, you know."

Claus added that he was part Cherokee, since his great grandfather married an Indian princess, and stated that the minority leaders "...had nothing to bitch about."

Finally, Claus was asked to name some of the most popular

gifts he delivered. "Oy Vey," he answered, "that's really a hard thing to pin down. As you know, I deliver millions of gifts year in, year out, and it's kind of hard to pick out just a few. I can generalize a bit and state that the most popular gifts for little boys usually range between .38 and .50 caliber and have an average effective range of about 200 yards, but other than that, I really couldn't tell you. I remember a few wierdies that have passed through my bag though, like that secret plan for peace that I delivered to Nixon's house in '68, and the box of charisma I dropped off at Agnew's house last year, but I understand that neither of them worked and were both traded for gifts between .38 and .50 caliber with an effective range of about 200 yards."

## Vacation Schedule For Centers

**DECEMBER 14 & 15—University Center**  
7:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.; Gridiron 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Bookstore normal; text rental normal; contract food suc normal; games room normal; Debot Center 7:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-midnight; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal; Allen Center 7:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-midnight; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal.

**DECEMBER 16—University Center**  
7:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m.; Gridiron 7:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Contract Food Suc normal; Game Room normal; Debot Center 8:30 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center Noon-10:00 p.m.; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal; Allen Center 8:30 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center Noon-10:00 p.m.; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal.

**DECEMBER 17—University Center**  
7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Gridiron 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Bookstore closed; Text Rental closed; Contract Food Suc normal; Game Room normal; Debot Center 8:30 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center Noon-Midnight;

Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal; Allen Center 8:30 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center Noon-Midnight; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract Food Suc normal.

**DECEMBER 18-19—University Center**  
7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Gridiron 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Bookstore normal; Text rental 8:00 a.m.-4:15 p.m. & 6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.; contract food suc normal; games room normal; Debot Center 7:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-Midnight; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract food suc normal; Allen Center 7:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-Midnight; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.; Contract food suc normal.

**DECEMBER 20—University Center**  
7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Gridiron 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental Game Room normal; Contract Food suc normal; Debot Center 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m.; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-Midnight; Contract food suc normal; Allen Center 7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; Material Center 9:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m.; Snack Bar 6:00 p.m.-Midnight; Contract Food Suc normal. cont. to p. 16

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## BIG DADDY'S SALOON

'Tis the season to be jolly,  
So, come down and drink, by gollys,  
Curve them curves which is only fair,  
While rumors of finals are in the air,  
Next year will bring on a new professor,  
And we'll all come back strong  
next semester.

—Hawk Frost-Bitten-off

— on the Square —

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**Friday, December 8th**  
**Monday, Decmber 11th**  
**Tuesday, December 12th**  
**HOLIDAY INN**  
Stevens Point

# Electronic Battlefield Cont.

Sometimes, when a sensor is activated, an armed helicopter equipped with an infrared screen for night vision is sent to the scene. Said Gen. Williamson, "We killed 103 North Vietnamese soldiers one month using this technique, at no personnel cost to us, not even an injury."

In another method of target finding, aircraft are equipped with night vision, lowlight television which can spot targets by starlight as well as in daylight. With this device the crew scan the ground and when a target is found, they shift the aircraft to automatic control. A computer flies the aircraft and fires the guns. This system has been improved to penetrate fog and operate during the darkest nights.

Since about 1970, the so-called smart bombs have been used. One type locks onto a target by way of a laser beam and makes flight correction during descent. However, these can be used only during fair weather, because of atmospheric scattering of the laser beam. Another smart bomb uses television. These smart bombs are said to be accurate within 6 feet at 4 miles.

To remove even more men from the battlefield, all three military services are turning to low-cost pilotless aircraft (drones) to deliver missiles, or serve as missiles themselves. Some are equipped with decoys to draw enemy fire. Drones capable of intercepting enemy planes or even engaging in combat are envisioned.

In another system, drones could relay live television images of terrain to a computer center where an analyst would see as though he were in the plane. The picture then would be relayed by satellite to the Pentagon for approval to bomb sensitive targets.

These developments bring to mind a picture of generals sitting before their living room television sets and engaging an enemy in battle. Then if the enemy is also equipped with an electronic battlefield, the machines could fight it out among themselves.

## Weapons

Weapons delivered in the electronic battlefield include high explosives with bombs weighing from 250 to 15,000 pounds (115 to 6800 kg); antipersonnel bombs designed for use against unprotected personnel; incendiary bombs for burning people and animals as well as inanimate objects; and area denial bombs which render wide areas uninhabitable.

In counter guerrilla warfare, psychological tactics are said to be most effective because the enemy is so elusive and depends on popular support. Therefore in Vietnam antipersonnel weapons of diabolic design are used. In fact, 50 per cent of weapons delivered are said to be antipersonnel.

Basic to this type of warfare is the cluster bomb (CBU) where a mother bomb contains a number of small bombs called live bomb units (BLUS). After release from aircraft the CBUS open at various altitudes from 800 to 1200 meters and disperse the BLUS widely.

The effectiveness of BLUS is based on fragmentation pellets or shrapnel which mutilate victims. They are intended to incapacitate and remove from production large numbers of people; immobilize doctors and nurses who must care for the victims; and damage morale. Bombs with delayed detonation create hazards for those trying to rescue the victims.

The first BLUS were called pineapples, each containing 250 to 300 steel pellets which, on impact, sprayed out horizontally. But the enemy hid in holes and so more efficient guava bombs were developed having pellets which can spray out diagonally. These can explode in the air, on impact, or after a time delay, depending on the fuse used. A single aircraft can deliver 400,000 to 500,000 pellets.

The flechette or nail bombs are another type of antipersonnel weapon. These contain up to 600 barbed nails about an inch long which sometimes knife straight through a victim but, if tumbling, can leave gaping wounds. These are most effective when used in the open or when the enemy is among trees because the nails can penetrate the jungle canopy all the way to the ground. Said one lieutenant: "The best thing about nails is that you don't have to know exactly where the enemy is."

Nails are also used in shotgun shells which are effective during ambush. The M-19 rifle can fire nails enclosed in a Teflon container which strips off at the barrel tip and disintegrates while the nails are hurled forward at supersonic speeds. Also, artillery rounds containing nails, called beehives, are fired. A former GI described the beehive thus: "It will take the meat off your arms and shred your skeleton, breaking bones."

Incendiary bombs are used as antipersonnel weapons. These include variations of napalm which are quite effective. They can spread sheets of flame for several hundred yards and turn men into nearly extinguishable living torches. The incendiary in napalm is gasoline thickened with aluminum soaps of naphthalene and oleic, palmitic, or coconut fatty acids.

But because this is not sufficiently adhesive, napalm B was developed which consists of 50 per cent polystyrene, 25 per cent benzene, and 25 per cent gasoline. In 1966, the Air Force awarded a contract for 100 million pounds (45 million kg) of napalm B (Chemistry, July 1966, page 3).

White phosphorus is also used. It ignites on contact with oxygen and it, too, is difficult to extinguish, leaving painful burns that heal slowly. Also, phosphorus is highly toxic and when it does not kill outright, it attacks the liver, kidneys, and nervous system. Sometimes victims are poisoned by carbon monoxide formed during combustion.

Also, various combinations of incendiaries have been tried—for example, NPT (napalm-phosphorus-thermite). Thermite is a mixture of ferric oxide and powdered aluminum usually enclosed in a metal cylinder. When ignited with a ribbon of magnesium, temperatures to about 4000 degrees F (2200 degrees C) are reached. This bomb furnishes its own oxygen for burning and therefore is difficult to extinguish.

Area denial mines are designed to render large areas uninhabitable. Among these are the Gravel and Dragontooth mines which have little penetrating power—children in Hanoi have worn straw vests as protection. Maj. Anderson said of both weapons before the Senate subcommittee, "If a person steps on it, it could blow his foot off. If a truck rolls over it, it won't blow a tire. The

british publication, New Scientist (March 30, 1972) reported that Gravel mines are wrapped in bright colored cloth and doll's dresses made of the cloth have been found; thus, the enemy must be able to disarm the bombs.

Then there is the wide area antipersonnel mine (WAAPM). An aircraft carries several dispensers containing 10 canisters, each of which in turn contains 18 WAAPMS. The dispensers remain on the aircraft and the canisters, when released, open to permit WAAPMS to disperse. When WAAPMS land, springs shoot out carrying fine wires (or light nylon threads according to New Scientist) for several feet in all directions, thus giving the nickname, spider bomb. If an animal or person walks through the area and disturbs a wire, the mine detonates shooting pellets for some 60 meters.

In some weapons, pellets of plastic are said to be used. Philip Harvey, a physician at Stephen's Hospital in London is reported as saying that he saw in Hanoi the body of one woman that had been riddled with plastic pellets. They enter the body at high velocities creating sufficient heat to vaporize flesh. They can't be located with X-rays but can be found with ultrasonic vibrations. The Vietnamese, however, cannot afford the expensive equipment needed which costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000 per unit, said Harvey. However, the Pentagon denies using plastic pellets.

A superbomb nicknamed Daisy Cutter or Cheeseburger is used primarily to clear forests but also has been used where troop concentrations are suspected. It contains 12,600 pounds (5700 kg) of an explosive which includes aluminum powder and an aqueous gel of ammonium nitrate. Surpassed in power only by nuclear bombs, it uproots trees and kills all life within a radius of 3200 (970 meters) or an area equal to 770 acres (3 sq. km).

**The Country** South Vietnam. In area, Indochina is only slightly larger than Texas. From 1965 through 1971, it was bombed with 26 billion pounds (18 billion kg) of munitions, about twice that used by this country during all of World War II. The energy expended is about equal to 450 nuclear bombs of the type exploded at Hiroshima.

Of the 26 billion pounds, about 21 billion (9.6 billion kg) were exploded in South Vietnam. This represents an average of 1215 pounds (550 kg) per person or 479 pounds (225 kg) per acre (0.004 sq km) and has resulted in an estimated 21 million bomb craters covering about 345,000 acres (1380 sq km), according to Arthur H. Westing and E. W. Pfeiffer who made a study on behalf of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information.

In Scientific American (May 1972, page 21), they describe some craters in a Mekong Delta rice paddy as being about 30 feet (9 meters) wide, five feet (1.5 meters) deep in the center, and filled with water. A crater area can be reclaimed, they said, only by filling with soil from elsewhere, but this is not practical. Also, millions of acres contain bomb fragments which cut hooves of farm animals; and unexploded bombs and shells lying in the soil are estimated in the hundreds of thousands. A number of farmers have been killed.

Westing and Pfeiffer described a hardwood forest near Saigon as containing a

crater about every 100 feet (30.5 meters), each 20 to 40 feet (6 to 12 meters) across, and 5 to 20 feet (1.5 to 6 meters) deep. Loggers in South Vietnam battle zones say that metal fragments embedded in trees damage both lumber and saws and that such damage has reduced prices received for lumber by about 30 per cent. Also, the wounds caused by fragments subject living trees to infection. One rubber plantation official said that he had lost 80 per cent of his trees.

In addition, large forest areas have been burned out with incendiaries or cleared with large bulldozers and tractors. In one operation, some 6700 acres (30 sq km) are said to have been cleared in 26 days.

"Never before has a land been so massively altered and mutilated that vast areas can never be used again or even inhabited by man or animal," said Sen. Gaylord Nelson. The damage caused by large-scale disorganization of the environment may be felt for centuries, said Westing and Pfeiffer. These scientists said also, "The cold...cruel irony of it all is that South Vietnam would have been better off losing to Hanoi than winning with us."

Inevitably, such alteration of the environment will affect life patterns of the people, too. In South Vietnam, 15 years ago, only 15 per cent of the people

lived in urban areas. Now the figure is more than 60 per cent. Saigon has become the most congested city in the world—140 persons per acre and as many as 830 per acre in ghettos. Tokyo has 63 per acre.

**North Vietnam.** A study made under the Johnson Administration indicated that bombing underdeveloped North Vietnam was ineffective. It merely stepped up aid from China and the Soviet Union. In 1968 President Johnson announced cessation of the bombing.

In 1969, similar conclusions were reported in a study conducted by the Nixon Administration. Secretary of Defense Laird's office noted, "In terms of total economic and military resources available to support the war, North Vietnam is better off today (1969) than it was in 1965." In October of the same year, Gen. Westmoreland announced the electronic battlefield and on December 26 of last year the bombing of North Vietnam was resumed by order of President Nixon.

On June 28, The New York Times said editorially, "...The only effect of bombing on the war (in North Vietnam) is that it imposes hardship on the people of North Vietnam. It might damage morale, but it never has in the past. It might influence North Vietnam's Politburo...to soften its negotiating position in Paris. But it never did so in the past."

## Vacation Schedule Cont.

**DECEMBER 21—University Center**  
7:00a.m.-7:00p.m.: Gridiron 7:00a.m.-7:00p.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental 8:00a.m.-4:15p.m. & 6:00p.m.-7:00p.m.; Contract Food Suc normal; Game Room 9:00a.m.-7:00p.m.; Debot Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract food suc closed; Allen Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract Food Suc closed.

**DECEMBER 22—University Center**  
8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Bookstore closed; Text Rental 8:00a.m.-4:15p.m. & 6:00-7:00p.m.; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room closed.

**DECEMBER 26-29—University Center**  
8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Bookstore 10:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Text Rental closed; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 9:00a.m.-3:00p.m.

**JANUARY 2-5—University Center**  
8:00a.m.-4:15 p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Bookstore 10:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Text Rental closed; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 9:00a.m.-3:00p.m.

**JANUARY 8&9—University Center**  
8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Bookstore 10:00a.m.-1:00p.m.; Text Rental closed; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 9:00a.m.-3:00p.m.

**JANUARY 10—University Center**  
8:00a.m.-4:30p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-3:00p.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental normal; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Debot Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract Food Suc Dinner only.

**JANUARY 11—University Center**  
7:30a.m.-4:30p.m.; Gridiron 7:30a.m.-4:30p.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental normal; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Debot Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract Food Suc normal.

**JANUARY 12—University Center**  
8:00p.m.-4:15p.m.; Gridiron 9:00a.m.-3:00p.m.; Bookstore normal; Text Rental normal; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room 8:00a.m.-4:15p.m.; Debot Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract Food Suc normal.

**JANUARY 13—University Center**  
closed; Gridiron closed; Bookstore closed; Text Rental closed; Contract Food Suc closed; Game Room closed; Debot Center closed; Material Center closed; Snack Bar closed; Contract Food Suc normal.

**JANUARY 14—University Center**  
noon-midnight; Gridiron noon-midnight; Bookstore 1:00p.m.-9:00p.m.; Text Rental 1:00p.m.-9:00p.m.; Contract Food Suc Dinner only; Game Room 4:00p.m.-9:00p.m.; Debot Center noon-1:00a.m.; Material Center closed; Snack Bar normal; Contract Food Suc normal; Allen Center noon-midnight; Material Center closed; Snack Bar normal; Contract Food Suc Dinner only.



**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8**

Newman University Parish: Holy Day—Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Masses will be Thursday at 4:45 p.m.; Friday, 11:45 a.m., 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. all in Newman Chapel.

Congregation Beth Israel: 1475 Water Street. Sabbath Services 7:00 p.m. Transportation: 341-4816.

University Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "Indians."

**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9**

WWSP Christmas Telethon: The telethon will be broadcast live on teletron cable TV Channel 6, and WWSP-FM 90, 12 Noon on Dec. 9 until midnight on Dec. 10 in the Stevens Point University Center.

UAB Film: 7 p.m., Wisconsin Room, University Center. "The Touch," directed by Ingmar Bergman, starring Elliot Gould in English.

University Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building.

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10**

Planetarium Series: 3 p.m., Science Building. "The Star of the Wise Men," directed by Mike Treuden.

University Concert Bands: 3 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building.

Gold Mass: 6 p.m., St. Stan's Upper Church. The Golden Mass is an early Catholic Liturgy celebrated with great ceremony and pagentry with choirs in which Gold vestments and gifts wrapped in gold foil and paper are offered by the participants. The gifts are brought for the poor. The basic thought, bring your "Golden Gifts" to offer the best you have to offer knowing that finally the best gift that you can give is the gift to the poor. This year's gift to the poor (of money and food) will be donated to "The Pantry," the self-help student food project of UCM for UW-SP students. Homilist for the Gold Mass will be Father Al Thomas, Director of Education, LaCrosse Diocese and former pastor of Newman Community. The UW-SP Choir will sing and James Benzmillier will be organist. Organ concert begins at 5:30 p.m.

UAB Film: 7 p.m., Wisconsin Room, University Center. "The Touch."

Student Clarinet Recital: 8 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building. Steven Peterson.

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 11**

Student Art Exhibition: Edna Carlsen Gallery, Fine Arts Building. Exhibit continues to Dec. 21.

UAB Film: 7 p.m., Wisconsin Room University Center. "The Touch."

Basketball Game: 8 p.m., Fieldhouse, Stevens Point vs. Eau Claire.

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12**

Winter Carnival-Land: 1:30-2:30 p.m., Berg Gym, Fieldhouse. Free games, prizes and refreshments for all! As special attraction, direct from North Pole, Santa Claus. Come and have fun.

UCM Student Committee: 3 p.m., Peace Center. Plans for media marathon for 2nd semester.

University Film Society: 7 and 9 p.m., Auditorium, Main Building. "Caligari" and the "Last Laugh."

Walden Quintet Recital: 8 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building.

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13**

Attention: Women Phy Ed Majors and Minors: 5 p.m., Room 119 Physical Education Center. Women physical education majors or minors who are student teaching in the spring semester are to meet with Miss Rinnac.

Caroling: 6 p.m., Peace Campus Center.

Anyone interested in caroling on December 13, meet at Peace Campus Center at 6 p.m.

Midweek Advent Service: 6:30 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Informal Eucharist in the Coffeehouse (downstairs) at Peace. Come and share with us during this Advent season yourself and the hope that is in you.

University Concert Choir: 8 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building. Presenting "The Sounds of Christmas" under the direction of Dr. Donald Ripplinger.

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14**

Society of Physics Student Meeting: 3 p.m., A-109 Science Building. Physics students now completing 499 projects will present reports of their work.

Lutheran Choir Practice: 7 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Practice for next week's celebration.

## Campus Newsletter

Newman University Community Penance Service: 7 p.m., Newman Chapel. There will be a Communal Penance Service before the Christmas vacation. There will also be opportunity for private confessions.

Opera Workshop Scenes: 8 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building. Directed by Dr. Ronald Combs.

**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15**

Madrigal Christmas Dinner: 6:30 p.m., Fine Arts Center.

Basketball Game: 8 p.m., Fieldhouse. Stevens Point vs. LaCrosse.

**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16**

Madrigal Christmas Dinner: 6:30 p.m., Fine Arts Center.

**UW-SP NEWS**

Closed Week: Although "Closed Week" is not printed on the University Activities Calendar, it is still in effect. Page 27 of the University Catalogue states: "The week preceding semester examinations and the period of semester examinations is considered as a closed period during which no activities, practices, or rehearsals are participated in or sponsored for public presentation by the university. Further, no organized meetings or social activities may

be sponsored by any university organizations during the above period, with the exception of interscholastic athletics." The dates of this semester's closed period are December 8th through December 21st. In the event of conflicts, contact Mary Mosier, Director of Student Activities, Ext. 4343.

Mini Courses: Three courses, Forestry 429, Special Studies 301, and Natural Resources 475-675 have formally been approved for the Interim Session between semesters. Two other courses, one in Physical Education and one in American Civilization, are also being considered and may be available if approved by the Academic Council. Registration will be done in the Office of Extended Services, Room 117 Old Main from December 6 through December 15.

Campus Tours: Campus tours originate from the Admissions Office, Monday through Friday, at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. We would be pleased to accommodate any persons who might be interested. If possible please call a day in advance (ext. 2441).

Openings for UAB Trip To Hawaii: Last call—Hawaii. When it's 30 below in Stevens Point you can be on the beach in Hawaii. Nine additional openings have just been obtained for the UAB sponsored trip, January 5-14. Includes Jet Fare, Holiday Inn-Waikiki, transfers for \$294 (tax included). For information call ext. 4343.

**Library Hours for Exam Week:**

Thursday, December 14, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-12:00 Midnight. After Hours Study — 12:00 Midnight-2:00 a.m.

Friday, December 15, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-12:00 Midnight. After Hours Study — 12:00 Midnight-2:00 a.m.

Saturday, December 16, 1972 — 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Sunday, December 17, 1972 — 10:00 a.m.-12:00 Midnight. After Hours Study — 12:00 Midnight-2:00 a.m.

Monday, December 18, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-12:00 Midnight. After Hours Study — 12:00 Midnight-2:00 a.m.

Tuesday, December 19, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-12:00 Midnight-2:00 a.m.

Wednesday, December 20, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-12:00 Midnight. After Hours Study — 10:30-1:00 a.m.

Thursday, December 21, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Library Hours Between Semester Break 1972-73:

Thursday, December 21, 1972 — 7:45 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Friday, December 22, 1972 — 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, December 23, 24, 25, 1972 — Closed

Tuesday-Friday, December 26-29, 1972 — 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, December 30-31, 1972, & January 1, 1973 — Closed

Tuesday-Friday, January 2-5, 1973 — 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday, January 6-7, 1973 — Closed

Monday-Friday, January 8-12, 1973 — 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday, January 13-14, 1973 — Closed

Monday, January 15, 1973 — Regular Schedule.

Student Book Returns: The Library would like to have all its holdings returned by Thursday, Dec. 14, so we can clear our records by Tuesday, Dec. 19.

## Is Christmas Nearer Than You Are?

(for that someone special)

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## "Roundy" Kluetz Breaks Five Year Scoring Slump

By Tim Sullivan

The 1973 basketball season is starting to move into full swing, and as usual, certain professional teams are having problems with their star players. The Phoenix Sun's star forward, Connie Hawkins, recently stormed off the court during an NBA game and left the building because he couldn't get along with his coach. Archie Clark of the Baltimore Bullets is holding out for more money. Julius Erving is still wondering which team he's really on, because three different clubs are claiming rights to him.

These basketball players all have one thing in common. They are willing to play basketball, but only if the price is right. The theory is simple. The more money they get, the more baskets they'll try to make. Gone are the days where a guy says, "I play basketball because I love the sport."

Major college basketball players sometime fall into the same mold. Their immediate goal isn't money but rather publicity, hopefully on a national basis. Pete Maravich gunned his way onto the Atlanta Hawks. Travis Grant shot enough times to make the Lakers aware of him. Rick Mount and Johnny Neumann had their clippings read by ABA teams.

All of these players had two goals: publicity first, and money second. They obviously are talented, but one wonders if they would play the game without inspiration in the form of reporters and dollar signs.

UW-SP can boast about one player who never thought for a second that he'd be known for his basketball ability. His name is Dave "Roundy" Kluetz, and he accomplished a basketball feat which borders on the incredible. It took Roundy almost five years to finally score a basket in UW-SP Intramural



"Roundy" Kluetz - Patience pays off.

competition.

Investigation shows that Roundy's claim to fame occurred last year, when he was playing for the Vets in the UW-SP Student Organization League. He made a layup, thus ending a five-year scoring drought.

Roundy Kluetz graduated from Wausau High School in 1963, where he had serious thoughts about playing football and basketball. He came to our local university in the mid-1960's, intent upon earning a degree in history.

He also had one more intention. Roundy wanted to score at least two points in collegiate basketball intramural action before he graduated.

It didn't look like Roundy would ever do it. His Vet Coach for the first three years, John Schmitz (Lac du Flambeau), commented, "Roundy was somewhat of a gunner back then. I know, because I played three years with him as a player-coach. He always tried a crazy half-court floating hook shot, and he never drew iron on any of them."

Nevertheless, Roundy finally saw his dream come true. Last year, he coached the Vets to a 6-

0 record, occasionally seeing spot-duty. Then came the big game, featuring the Vets against the tough Intervarsity Christian Fellowship team, led by Dean Kruger, a great Pointer football team linebacker.

The game was knotted up at 29 apiece. Neither team could muster a commanding lead. Suddenly, Roundy reported into the game.

The Vet's Bob Nieson, a forward from Kaukauna, grabbed a defensive rebound and fired it downcourt. The gymnasium fell silent, as Roundy raced for the ball and headed towards the basket. The other Intramural game was stopped, so everyone in Berg Gym could witness the historic occasion. It was Roundy and the ball versus the basket, with the defenders a half-court away.

Roundy caught the pass in stride, dribbled once, and tossed his shot up. The ball caught the edge of the backboard, bounced off the outer rim, spun around twice, and barely fell through. Roundy had just made his first basket in organized play!

The onlookers erupted with joy. Roundy's basket was the turning point of the game. The Vets, elated over Roundy's performance, roared on to win, 49-31.

Several of the Vets elaborated on Roundy's shot. Gene Procek, the center from Hurley, said, "If Roundy would've blew that

one, I knew we never would've won." Guard Jim Sanders (Minocqua) noted, "I've made a hundred of those shots, but Roundy's layup sure turned the game around."

Vet forward Bob Nieson mentioned, "I knew there was

one of our guys downcourt when I threw that pass, but I hoped it wasn't Roundy. I didn't think he could make it, because as you probably know, he never scored for five years. Actually, I thought he was Sanders."

A spokesman for the Christian Fellowship team sadly admitted, "I knew we were finished as soon as he made that shot. The Vets were so aroused after his basket that we knew we didn't have a chance."

When asked if the layup was his biggest thrill in sports, Roundy replied, "Definitely. It proved that I was able to score in an official league. It helped me to get rid of my playmaker image."

Roundy was asked if he ever came close to making a basket before. He said, "Yes. I hit the backboard twice in the same game. They were both on freethrows."

Roundy summed up his basketball ineptitude by saying, "For one thing, my coordination isn't so good for basketball any more, and I'm

far too short (5'6"). Also, I'm getting too old for the game - they don't make the baskets as big as they used to."

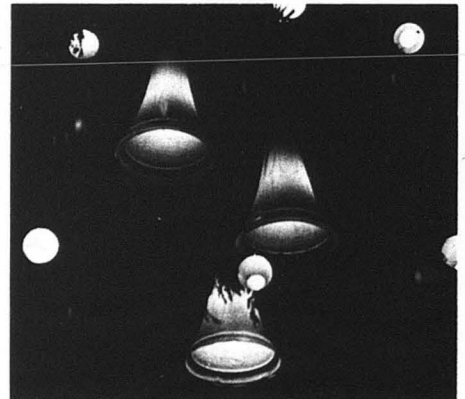
Roundy will be graduating in December, so he was asked if he plans upon playing basketball in

the future. He quickly answered, "No way. I've finally achieved my goal. I officially have my basket. My only regret is that we went undefeated until the playoffs. We played the next week and were slaughtered by the dorms."

I had a good chance to make another one of those layups but unfortunately threw the ball over the backboard. I would like to thank the rest of the Vet players for putting up with me."

Dave "Roundy" Kluetz will never make anyone's All-Pro,

All-Conference, All-State, or even All-Intramural team, but you have to admire his dedication. He was not out for money, publicity, or awards. He merely wanted to score a two-point basket in intramural play, and he finally did it, even if it took him longer than he expected.



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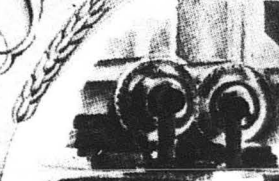
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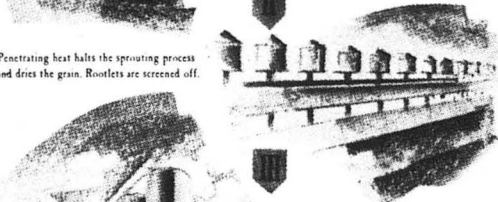
CONTEST ENDS DECEMBER 23. CERTIFICATE GOOD IN EITHER TOGETHER OR GOLDEN HANGER

# Budweiser Brewing Chart



Because malt is so important in brewing, we use the finest Western two-row barley available in addition to the Midwest six-row variety. The extra cost of this premium barley is worth it, since it makes for a milder, more pleasant beer. Here, our barley is first cleaned, graded, washed and steeped, then allowed to germinate for a minimum of five days under a gentle stream of humid air in slowly revolving drums.

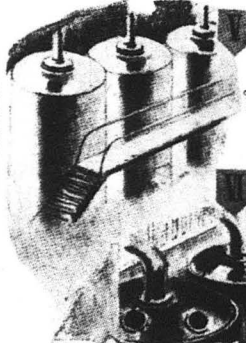
Penetrating heat halts the sprouting process and dries the grain. Rootlets are screened off.



The cleaned barley malt is stored until needed for grinding in the Brew House.



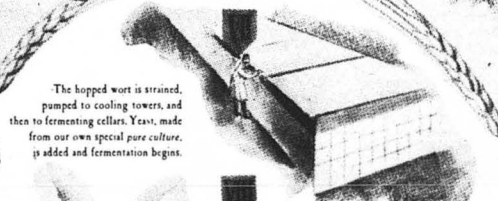
Meanwhile, specially selected rice is crushed in separate mills and weighed. Budweiser is brewed with rice (including actual table-grade rice) even though many brewers use corn syrup instead because it is much cheaper. But cheaper is not for Budweiser.



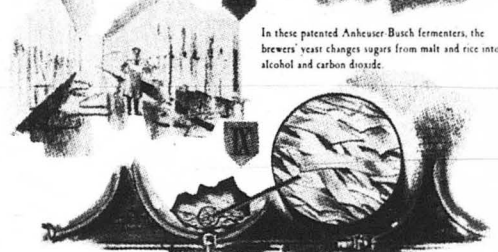
The ground rice and barley malt are wetted with clear, filtered water (absolutely ideal for quality brewing) and cooked. This mash is then strained in huge tanks, producing a clear amber liquid called wort.

Hops are the "seasoning" of fine beer. Only the choicest imported hops from the honored fields of Central Europe and the very best of domestic blossoms from the western United States are used in brewing Budweiser. (Absolutely no extract is used!) The result is Bud's rich, mild aroma and snappy, refreshing taste. Here, these choice hops are added to the wort, which is boiled in giant brew kettles until the wort has assumed just the right delicate hop flavor.

The hopped wort is strained, pumped to cooling towers, and then to fermenting cellars. Yeast, made from our own special pure culture, is added and fermentation begins.

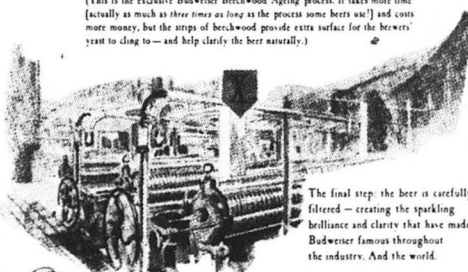


In these patented Anheuser-Busch fermenters, the brewers' yeast changes sugars from malt and rice into alcohol and carbon dioxide.



Many beers would be ready for artificial carbonation, filtering and bottling at this point, but not Budweiser. Instead, it goes to huge tanks in the lager cellars. Here, beechwood strips are spread across the bottom of each lager tank, beer is pumped in, freshly yeasted wort is added, and the beer is allowed to carbonate itself naturally as it ferments and ages, slowly and quietly a second time.

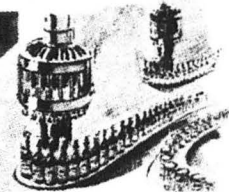
(This is the exclusive Budweiser Beechwood Aging process. It takes more time (actually as much as three times as long as the process some beers use!) and costs more money, but the strips of beechwood provide extra surface for the brewers' yeast to cling to—and help clarify the beer naturally.)



The final step, the beer is carefully filtered—creating the sparkling brilliance and clarity that have made Budweiser famous throughout the industry. And the world.



THE WORLD  
RENOWNED  
**Budweiser**  
KING OF BEERS.



All that is left to do now... kegging, bottling and canning operations and adding the familiar label that identifies the most popular brand of beer the world has ever known: Budweiser, King of Beers.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. - St. Louis

**Brewing beer right does make a difference!**



## Superpickers Rate Packer-Viking



### Game Toss-up



by Tim Sullivan and Mike Haberman

Last week was our best prediction week of the year, as we guessed a total of eleven professional games correctly. The only teams which failed to cooperate were the Giants and the Lions.

New York lost by a lousy three points. If Cincinnati hadn't knocked Giant quarterback Norm Snead out of the game, New York would've been the winner.

We slightly blew the Packer game. We surmised that Ron Jessie, Larry Walton, and Charlie Sanders would each catch touchdown passes for the Lions. Jessie did catch his, and Walton caught a 50-yard toss, but Sanders played the worst game of his career. If the Packers would've allowed Detroit to use the ball more on offense, the score would've been a lot more respectable.

Here now, is the way we see week 13 of the National Football League turning out.

#### TWO GAMES ON SATURDAY

**DALLAS OVER REDSKINS** - The Red skins already have a playoff spot locked up, but Dallas must keep winning to keep their Super Bowl hopes alive. If Washington's Billy Kilmer gets injured, Washington is in for trouble, because they don't have an established back-up. Dallas, on the other hand, has both Staubach and Morton ready to go, and their receivers are so good that Bob Hayes and Lance Alworth don't even start. Dallas, by 10.

**BENGALS OVER BROWNS** - Cleveland is useless against tough teams, and the Bengals have one of the best defenses in football. Essex Johnson will overshadow Leroy Kelly, and Bo Scott should do a lot of fumbling. Cincinnati by 13.

#### SUNDAY'S GAMES

**VIKINGS AGAINST GREEN BAY** - This is the showdown of the year, and it's being played in the warm friendly confines of Metropolitan Stadium in Bloomington, Minnesota. Sullivan thinks the Vikings will win. Unlike Detroit, Minnesota has a few people who can play defense, like Page, Eller, Winston, and Hilgenburg. Haberman is going with the Pack, mainly because of their momentum and Brockington.

**BEARS OVER EAGLES** - Two of the most explosive teams in pro football go at it in this one. Last week, the Eagles surprised a lot of people by actually scoring a touchdown against Washington. The Bears, on the other hand, actually have some scoring potential, if their backs could avoid fumbling and some of their ends would at least run out

for token passes, even though they know Douglass won't throw the ball anywhere near them. The Bears should win by 3.

**LIONS OVER BUFFALO** - O.J. Simpson should get a bunch of yards against Detroit's non-existing defensive front four. The Lions should never have dropped Alex Karras and allowed Carl Brettschneider to retire. Detroit however does have a great offense against weak teams. Looks like Detroit by 14.

**RAMS OVER CARDS** - St. Louis has had a very dismal year. The Cards have plenty of not so good quarterbacks, and an abundance of equally unimpressive running backs. The Rams shouldn't find much difficulty winning this one. Los Angeles by 14.

**DOLPHINS OVER GIANTS** - New York's badly mangled troops have just enough key injuries to wipe out any threat of a Giant upset over the unbeaten Dolphins. Miami squeaks by, 28-14.

**SAINTS OVER PATRIOTS** - Surprisingly, New Orleans has been a pretty good team lately. The Saints beat the Rams, and barely lost to the Jets with one second left. They should outclass the Patriots. Saints by 7.

**STEELERS OVER HOUSTON** - Pittsburgh has been destroying opponents lately, and the Steeler offense is awesome. Houston will be out of this game after the first quarter. Steelers by 21.

**CHARGERS OVER BRONCOS** - Both teams are also-rans who are capable of playing over their heads at times. We give the nod to San Diego, because the combination of Hadl to Garrison is more dangerous than the brilliant running of Floyd Little. Chargers by 3.

**OAKLAND OVER JETS** - This is the Monday Nighter, and the Raiders will be using this game as a tuneup for the upcoming playoffs. Oakland has most of the star players, but the Jets could pull off an upset if Namath gets time to hit Bell, Maynard, and Caster. Should be Oakland on Blanda's last-minute field goal.

**49ERS OVER FALCONS** - Should be another close one, but Brodie and Spurrier get better pass protection than Bob Berry of Atlanta. Also, Bruce Gossett is a better kicker than Bill Bell. 49ers by 10.

**KANSAS CITY OVER BALTIMORE** - Marty Domres might be hurt, and Johnny U. isn't fast enough to avoid the Chief's front four. The Chiefs don't give a damn about the season anymore, but Kansas City still has more talent than Baltimore. Chiefs by 7.

We could be wrong on at least six of these games, but we've been hot lately, so you might not be wise betting against us.

