THE GUT BOMBS OF DECEMBER

Off campus 15 cents

December 5, 1975
Worth looking into

Friday, Dec. 5

UAB Film: HAROLD & MAUDE, 7:30 pm (Program Banquet Room)

Opera Workshop Scenes: AMALI & THE NIGHT VISITORS, 8 pm (Michelson Hall)

Saturday, Dec. 6

WWSF Telethon

Wrestling, UW-Parkside, 12N (T)

Hockey, Harper Jr. College, 1:30 pm (H)

Basketball, UW-Oshkosh, 7:30 pm (Quandt Gym)

UAB Special Events: R.E.O. SPEEDWAGON & KANSAS, 8 pm (Quandt Gym)

Sunday, Dec. 7

WWSF Telethon continues thru 12N

(Coach, Muir-Schurz Rms., Gridiron & Coffeeshouse)

Hockey, UW-Eau Claire, 1:30 pm (H)

Annual Concert by Oratorio Chorus with Orchestra, 8 pm (Michelson Hall)

JEFF KANN & JEFF NADEN play Country Bluegrass and Blues, 5:30-12:30 (Elisas)

Monday, Dec. 8

REGISTRATION, 8 am-3 pm (Quandt Gym)

Cap & Gown Distribution, 8 am-4:15 pm (University Store)

UAB Coffeehouse: WENDY GROSSMAN, 8-11 pm (Coffeehouse-UC)

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Cap & Gown Distribution, 8 am-4:15 pm (University Store)

UAB Performing Arts: MADRIGAL SINGERS, 11:30 am-12N

Coffeehouse-Gridiron

Jazz Ensemble Concert, 9 pm (Michelson Hall)

Wednesday, Dec. 10

Student Recital, 4 pm (Michelson Hall)

Annual Winter Concert by the Concert Choir, 8 pm (Michelson Hall)

Thursday, Dec. 11

Cap & Gown Distribution, 8 am-4:12 pm (University Store)

Wrestling, UW-Eau Claire, 7:30 pm (T)

UAB Film: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JUDGE ROY BEAN, 7:30 pm (Program Banquet Room-UC)

Basketball, Superior, 8 pm (H)

Compiled by Campus and Community Affairs Editor Mary Platter.

getting to

Fallen arches?

To the Pointer,

This town needs another fast-burger joint like it needs the proverbial hole-in-the-head, yet the "Big M" is soon to be giving us the break we deserve here in Stevens Point.

If one confronted the Management with the copious amount of unnecessary solid waste associated with an establishment such as this, i.e. cups, plastic lids, styrofoam burger warmers, paper bags, etc. and the apparent lack of social responsibility, one might expect some free enterprise type to answer about "only people cause litter," and giving the customer what he wants. Still, according to the usual fare, would seem to be carbohydrate and fat such burgers and fries, and air, and carbohydrate rich "black shakes" (not milk shakes), and nutritionally nothing short of doughnut holes, which altogether are very low in some essential nutrients and very high in sodium and iodine - or didn't you know that? (See Consumers Report, May 1975).

With three fast-food joints and two restaurants already within one block of Division St., I think the case is made. Of course the "Big M" will, by coincidence, be the closest one to the new Sentry complex. (But then, could a ladder-climbing Sentry Jr. exec. afford to be seen at McDonalds with a Holiday Inn just across the road? I think not.)

For one, will not patronize this latest addition to the nutritional nightmare and I hope many others will do the same. How would you like to be the first in the country to close down a brand new McDonalds for lack of business? Perhaps we could call it a case of "fallen arches"?

Barry Johnson, 229 College of Nat. Res.

Shooting off

To the Pointer,

I wish to take issue with my esteemed colleague, Barry Callcott, concerning his view on hunting. Since when does one base a decision on whether or not to kill a harmless beautiful creature on mere matters of taste? It seems to me that the killing of any sentient creature is an act for which one damned well better have good reasons.

But what are the good reasons for shooting off? Meat? On any calculation, deer hunting is a horrendously expensive (and wholly unnecessary) way to furnish food for your table. Many hunters admit they don't even like venison. Population control? Hunting is a leasy, hap-hazard way of controlling population. If this is the reason for hunting then there are far better ways of doing it. It can be done the way we do it, through de-fertilization methods of birth control. To commune with nature? Nonsense! One can take a walk in the woods anytime, and with far less danger to life and limb -and with far more privacy-than during the deer season.

No, there are no good reasons. There are just feelings: the exhilaration of the kill, the joy of toying with lethal weapon, the egotistic and libidinous inflation of fantasizing the ultimate male chauvinist power trip (Me Tarzan, you Jane...Ugh!). Such feelings are hardly endearing. They spring from our most base emotions. They are the stuff of war and violence. It's bad enough that we have such feelings, worse yet that we act on them!

Stephen J. Noren
Department of Philosophy

Bullshot

To the Pointer,

In concern over The Student Norm cartoon of November 21: I was both bitter and glad. Bitter that a joke was made of deer hunters as animal people unrecognizable in "understanding the difference between a cow and a whitetail buck. Overexcited the hunter in red may be that opening Saturday morning, but not foolish enough to make a Guernsey for the sought Odocoileus virginianus. Anti-hunting, the pursuer of big game does not need, but a rude awakening he does.

I was glad that Taurus S. aimed the cheapshot at the hunter, a special breed, so that the few irrational and we don't take that fatal shot at a Jersey, Black Angus or even the human being.

I have written this because: four people have died of gunshot wounds this 1975 deer hunting season. Let me add a rule to readers that is printed on the back of my hunter safety certificate. Be absolutely certain of your target before shooting and know where the bullet will stop!

George S. Meier

Dear hunters,

To the Pointer,

Robert Borski's feelings about hunting are shared by many persons...even in this unlightened country such writers who think and act with his bravery...there will indeed be changes made.

In the book The Politics of Extinction, by Lewis Regenstein, (recommended reading for all interested in wildlife), there is a story taken from True magazine. It was written by an ex-hunting, Clare Conley. He and three friends were hunting when a female deer ran in front of them and was shot thru the neck and bounded away with arrows sticking out both sides. The hunters followed the trail of blood and found several pounds of blood with kneepants, where she had gone down to rest and bleed. At last they found her. She was dying. She was on her knees. Her ears, no longer the wonderful, alert warning system, detect any danger, were sagging. Her head was down. Her nose was in her blood. We could hear her breath bubbling in the warm blood. Altogether we lost four wounded deer on that trip, but the doe that I saw dying stayed with me. Her heartbroken dallying eyes haunted me. At odd moments I'd see her, with free and free, then dying in the sun, her heart breaking. I resolved never again to shoot any living creature with a bow.

The other day, my child came home from school and told about hearing from another child that his father had shot a deer with a bow and he operated it...this family is quite religious. Apparently the family that prays together...dies together.

Mary Ann Kraeger
2216 Wesley

No news is good news

To the Pointer,

In the last issue of the Pointer the column "Police News" carried the names and addresses of several students who were charged with shoplifting or the removal of a parking sign. I very strongly object to this publication, especially in a university newspaper, of names and other personal information of the students who committed those violations of the law.

After their punishment by the court the Pointer does not have the right, in my eyes, to point at the student who stole the 54 cents worth of books and the others through this, making others point at them. This public airing is against ideas of democracy and academic life. Any kind of punishment is not the common duty of a school.

It would be much more valuable if the Pointer put more emphasis on these "violations" taking place in the academic environment which are not directly against any law but may very well be causes for actions like shoplifting. In this sense I appreciate Bob Badzinski's last "Open Channel" contribution.

Bernhard Aulin

Worth looking into

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To the Pointer,

We'd like to commend our University on the incredible bulletin they hand out. We're referring to the check cashing policy at this esteemed center of learning. At 3:30 pm on Saturday we went to cash a check at the University Book Store. It was closed. We find it incredible that at a University this size our Book Store does not hold regular Saturday business hours. Then we went to the Information Desk and were informed of a cute yellow and black sign that they were all out of money. If that wasn't staggering enough, even the cashier's office is closed on Saturday. Where are we supposed to check cashes? We find it personally offensive to be forced to check cashes at a local bar or the ten cent rip-off store.

We think about this time that this check cashing run-gets straightened out. After all, isn't a University supposed to be responsive to all the student needs.

Pam Reiter
Lila Miller

Home sweet home

To the Pointer,

During the housing shortage in Stevens Point (at least for students), I was forced to take accommodations in a substandard house. The rent I pay exorbitant, ($280.00 a semester) for a house whose plumbing leaks, locks are nonoperable, windows are broken, and the list of violations of the housing code is almost endless.

I have contacted my landlord over five times during the semester, the city housing inspector, who has inspected the house twice and expressed disapproval both times, the university housing advisory board has been contacted concerning this matter, and still there has been no action taken to force my landlord to upgrade an obviously substandard house.

In talking with other students concerning this, I have found that my case is no isolated incident. There are many student renters in the same predicament.

If the Housing Advisory Board, the city housing inspector, and the landlord himself all refuse to be of any material assistance concerning this problem, I feel there is a definite need for a Tenient Union in Stevens Point.

Students in cities with universities have Tenent Unions (such as Madison and Eau Claire) and they are working with the problems and what they felt would be a more practical and economical approach to the library problems would be to use the money for more books, rather than for more hours.

From the data we compiled, we concluded that the most possible changes would be:
- Monday-Thursday, 7:45 AM-11:00 PM
- Friday-Saturday, 10:00 AM-12:00 Midnight
- Exam Week 24 hours

These are changes we feel would be both practical and satisfactory to all students, and yet realistically attainable.

Comm 101 Students

Story packed up

To the Pointer,

information on the approaching student government elections. You'll also find another installment of Jill Unverzagt's series on the student activity fee and word of a possible life-saving measure for Old Main.

On the cover

The great American gutbomb king has finally decided to grace Stevens Point's beautiful neon landscape with a McDonald's. The new addition to the row of gastrointestinal gaugers on Division St. opens its doors next Monday. The invasion of the campus area by yet another fast-but-cheap burger parlor is easily likened to dietary warfare as suggested by graphics editor Dennis Jensen's cover artwork.

Under the cover

To commemorate this historic event we present a full package of information on the coming of Ronald. Pete Litleraki presents a biographical sketch of the McDonald's operation. Poet-in-residence Karl Garson gives us an ode to Ronald (both in the center section). In the regulars section Bob Borski and Al Stanek each offer their views on the subject and a run-down of the fast food business in general is provided by the College Press Service.

Elsewhere: Environmental editor Michael Ress gives us a complete report on the whaling symposium he attended recently. Ade Anas talks with a comedian. Humor editor Marc Volrath gives detail on a new major that students will be able to sign up for a registration next week. And Jim Tenuta talks with some UWSP alumni who are doing what they can to avoid having someone tell them how to make a living.

There's news of the upcoming telethon along with specifics on the approaching student government elections. You'll also find another installment of Jill Unverzagt's series on the student activity fee and word of a possible life-saving measure for Old Main.

ALL OF THIS AND MORE.

Recycle me!

pass me on
or put me back

"Pointer" is a student supported publication for the Tufts University community.

Ad rates: $25 per inch. Send your copy by December 16th to the Pointer office, 104Main St., Medford, MA 02155.

Advertisements should be submitted in triplicate.

THE END
Emergency

To the Pointer,

The Emergency Room Group which comprises the emergency room for the hours of 6 p.m. until 8 a.m. and around the clock on the week-ends has recently appeared on the campus. They write an article explaining how the emergency room works pointing out these major points:

The emergency room should be used for true emergencies or if there is a doubt about the patient as to whether the warrant is emergency room care. It should not be used as a waiting room or to be used for routine illnesses that can be attended to in the Student Health Center. The cost of the service in the emergency room is excessive. For that reason we encourage the students to contact the doctor on call and his name and number can be obtained with the Protective Service by dialing Protective Service Room 344-4400 and let him help determine whether it is advisable to go to the Emergency Room or not. The minimum charge for being seen in the Emergency Room is $5. This is a necessary charge because of the high costs involved in staffing the emergency room and having a doctor in the emergency room at all hours. If you have any other questions, please feel free to contact me.

Bill Hellter

Evaluations needed

To the Pointer,

Lately the campus spotlight has reflected private opinions on such areas as the need for a visitation policy, improved student housing facilities, and the parking situation around campus. Among the problems/issues that students consider to be of equal importance is the issue of teacher evaluation. How can you sit through a course for the entire semester and not know whether or not you have gained anything from it? Have you ever dropped a course because the teacher was so poor that you did not understand the subject material at all? Was it completely lost? While a good teacher may enhance a person's interest in a certain field, an incompetent teacher may dissuade one's enthusiasm for it. Is it students and their teachers' responsibility to transfer his enthusiasm and interest in a subject to his or her students?

With the exception of a small percent of students, and many students believe that "a good teacher" means people are concerned about their standard of education and care for the quality of the teachers who instruct them. In a recent questionnaire, 72 percent of the students surveyed felt that they had been taught by instructors teaching at a substandard level as defined by USNE. A few people consider the teachers excellent, some consider them poor, but the majority of students feel they are only average. 97 percent feel that students should have a formal role in teacher evaluation which would be given each semester. Out of the 65 percent of them who felt the results of the evaluation should be published for referral by prospective students.

Would the majority of students believe that a teacher responsible enough to teach on his or her merits? 87 percent of those surveyed thought so. Although many felt they definitely had a role in teacher evaluation, the majority did feel that it was the teacher's responsibility to evaluate themselves.

Student evaluations received. A few students and teachers believe that the evaluation should be "objective and fair", but it is necessary to be aware of its existence. Students who have been taught by an excellent teacher may not like evaluations, as they feel that the teacher's grades are not high enough, and they would like to go to a better teacher. Students and teachers need to be aware of the proper amount of knowledge he has gained.

Consider briefly a few other aspects of marijuana legalization:

The drug industry would more than likely be a boost to our economy. It would allow for more jobs (and thus more circulat ed dollars), a new field of enterprise - a timely need. Like alcohol and cigarettes, the drugs which one uses pot or just marijuana to the individual. If normalization is not practiced, the consequences are suf fering.

Dr. Powellon, wouldn't paranoia be decreased with legalization?

Along with legalization would be an age restriction. I wonder whether marijuana should remain severely illegal for persons under 18 years of age. "Can you say 'true,' but 'they'll get it anyway.' True, some will, but certainly not all of those who already do. What I'm saying is that there is a great deal of pot - and other drugs - at the level of young adults, instead of embarrasing and harassing adults.

This is a rather sketchy outline of some major points concerning the legalization of marijuana. Most objections are easily dealt with and can be dismissed. The only current objection, or delay, involves the question of driver's license. How can one's driving competency be related to marijuana? It is impossible. If so, what limit should be set and how can it be measured? If you have any suggestions, proposals, or solutions to the questions concerning driving and marijuana please submit them to a Wisconsin chapter of the National Organization of the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

NORML
P.O. Box 1148
Milwaukee 21, Wisconsin

It seems that the pot and driving issue can be clarified with proper legal and ethical regulations. And then the road should be clear for marijuana legalization as it is the most sensible solution to an absurd situation.

Name withheld

Article a bust

To the Pointer,

I was surprised to see John Rondy's "In Turn" in the last issue of the Pointer. Although I do not entirely agree with him I'm glad to see the marijuana issue opened up as it is something we must all come to terms with now.

True, we're coming to marijuana legalization. We're a nation of conformists, and it's time we see people make such a big deal of it. But, personally, I'd like to see a big change come out of it all.

I'd like to see marijuana legalized. Part of the aura of marijuana must be its illegality - the risk. We'd be hypocritical to think that status doesn't enter in: to get good pot one has to have good connections and the better the connections, the cooler the dude or something. My gripe is with these "connections," the dealers. Basically they're profiteers, out to make a buck. Their tactics are often less than admirable. So, my major reason for the legalization of pot is to get it out from underground.

Rondy stated that "Pot usually does lead to harder drugs one way or another," a very vague statement. His following statement rings false. "Nine times out of ten a pot user will eventually experiment with an opiate, simply through associations and dealings (unintended) with drug users. He can't say no when he come [sic] around there." Statistics are but the point is an important one. A pot smoker is often introduced to other drugs by the dealer, willingly or unknowingly. The legalization of pot would eliminate the contact. Marijuana could be inspected, standardized, would be set, you pay for what you get. There would be no dealer peddling the customer a bad pot, weak or no drugs, pills at a discount, or whatever. If this were the case, I strongly believe that these statistics would reverse, and not lead to harder drugs in any way. It's not the marijuana that leads to hard drugs, it's the dealer, pressure, availability, risk or stupidity. The last word on 'duddy rubbers'

To the Pointer,

I'm following the Great Rubber Ad Controversy in your pages with great interest. We are all aware of the controversy that led up to the "Trojan War," but few people are aware of the history of the condom, the contraceptive device. A few historical notes are in order.

Birth control was first developed in the days of the caveman when an ice as one may infer from his husband's burning desire with a burning log cuddled to their fire. The first contraceptive method known as the "Light My Fire," or Jose Feliciano's method was widely used, until about 1760 when it was not long after popularized by the poster called "Condoms for Contraception." Masturbus discovered the technique acrobatics for the cure of sterility that was later given up science to pursue a career as an operatic singer.

In 1899 a Greek researcher named Imputos invented an improved technique. The method was later his design was stolen by a manufacturing company which misunderstood it or perhaps the device. The device was contrived to be invented by immigrant women. Masturbus discovered it, and the better job of the high school and college classrooms across the country where it is used to sharpen pencils. The last word on 'duddy rubbers'

To the Pointer,

Many students and campus professors legalized sex under the guise of visitation. Their proposed aim was the prevention of the use of persons as sex objects. This program failed. Now there is a request for more regulation under the guise of putting even more responsibility on the student. Reductio ad absurdum "clamoring down" things in the dorms after a period of adjustment, or even giving a "priggish" Chancellor's office a run for it.

Pointing out the many people who bring up a demand for more sex are ones who claim sex visitation can reduce sexual abuse. Many of these are those who promoted (and still promote) the idea of alcohol but shrewdly aborted when alcohol was abused. Others have proposed alternative as a substitute for alcohol abuse set more sex as a remedy to abuse. There appears to be no consistent unified productive type of treatment for either personal or social sickness. The approach has always been to see if it seems to be inseparable mixtures of patience, preachment and exaltation. With interesting results, suicide rates increasing among college students, there seems to be no doubt that we are doing something wrong. Sexual responsibility is perinatical and it might work. It has never been tested in the real world in recent years. It means taking responsibility for physical health, mental health, legal and other unique expenses and consequences. There are ways, and I believe we can fulfill our responsibilities. No individuals have voluntarily come forward.

Joseph B. Harris

Sex and visitation

To the Pointer,

During the last session the Great Rubber Ad Controversy in your pages with great interest. We are all aware of the controversy that led up to the "Trojan War," but few people are aware of the history of the condom, the contraceptive device. A few historical notes are in order.

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Telethon starts tomorrow

by J. Rondy

The campus radio station, WSJP 90-FM, is preparing for their Eighth Annual Christmas Telethon. The telethon will start at noon on December 6, and end 36 hours later—midnight Sunday, Dec. 7. During the telethon, local talent will be performing in the coffeehouse of the University Center. The telethon will be televised on Cable TV, channels 2 and 3, and broadcast on 90-FM.

This year's theme for the telethon is "Smile on Your Brother." It is said that man must have goals and so must telethons in order to be successful. WSJP's goal is $8000. The contributions will be given to Portage County Association for Retarded Citizens, Portage County Council for Aid and Rehabilitation, Operation Bootstrap, and the Child Learning and Care Center.

Directing the telethon this year is Jane Crawford, affectionately known as "Tree." There was some confusion when I initially addressed Tree by her full name. Later on, she admitted that she had thought bad news was on the way when she heard her estranged real name spoken. She signs her letters, and feels most comfortable with, "Tree Marie".

Tree says she's been working on the telethon since July. "It's just incredible, the little things I've discovered that I've missed. I had no idea it would be like this, but going out and meeting some of the people has made it seem really worth it," she said.

An annual custom of the telethon is the auctioning off of Chancellor Dreyfus's red vest. The vest is being donated by Parkinson's Clothes for Men. The vest will be permanently awarded to the organization with the highest bid.

Tom Chapman is the talent coordinator this year, and Jack Caldwell is in charge of the stage setting. Tree related that the set is going to cover the whole rear wall of the coffeehouse. "Without Jack I don't know what I would've done. He's really been a big help," "Tree explained. "The same goes for Tom Chapman," she added.

Looking briefly back on the telethon's history: the first year it was only on radio and made less than $200, the second year it was televised and made almost $2000. Last year's benefit made a record $6400.

This year's telethon promises to be the best ever, with special guests like Tom Chapin (of "Make a Wish" fame and brother of Harry Chapin) and Tony Kubek (former Yankee great & presently a national TV sportscaster) heading up the bill. Chapin is being flown in from New York, while Kubek merely has to drive from his home in Wausau.

It looks like a "can't miss" arrangement by Tree Marie, providing that people are willing to part with their pesos. Telethons as a rule are usually boring; however, this telethon just might be worth checking out.

Student senate and UCPB elections Monday

In addition to the last minute shuffling of computer cards into a coherent semester's schedule of future academic pursuit, students will be exercising their constitutionally guaranteed right to fair representation by voting for Senators and University Center Policy Board (UCPB) representatives on Monday Dec. 8 at registration.

According to President Bob Badzinski the purpose of student government is to "represent the student on various issues at the university". This may be a difficult goal to achieve during the 1976 academic year at UWSP because of the limited number of candidates running for office.

Twelve Senate candidates are running in 7 districts out of a total of 10 Senate districts. There are no candidates running in districts 1, 6, or 7 and 3 of the 12 candidates are running unopposed in districts 3, 4 and 10.

The recently created University Center Policy Board (created to formulate student policy in the University Centers) may be less than democratically representative in its first year liable to student voter scrutiny.

Three candidates are running for 10 positions, one being an active student government officer who resigned his Senate seat to run for the UCPB post.

What the candidate figures translate to is that 1 person from the entire dormitory population of 4,000 dormitory tenants has chosen to attempt to influence the workings of the University Centers, by running for UCPB, unopposed in district 3.

District 2, (Watson, Thompson, and Burroughs Hall) and District 5, (Baldwin Neale, and Pray-Sims Halls) will each have 2 candidates running for the Senate.

The greatest competition among candidates will come from districts 8 and 9, where the bulk of off-campus students live and will be able to choose between 3 candidates for senate in each geo-political division.

For those more hardy students living farther off campus, in districts 1, 6 and 7, you'll have to find your own candidate—no one is running for senate.

According to President Bob Badzinski, the low interest among students for the university government posts is not surprising, and is consistent with recent electoral record at UWSP and with the general trend in American academic and local elections.

Bill Murden, Chairman of the rules committee has explained that those seats that are not occupied by elected members would be appointed by his committee.

For those students who may have missed all the posters, flyers, banners, newspaper articles and letters, and who by some unknown twist of fate would now like to run for the Senate or UCPB, despair not, you still have recourse. All you have to do is mount a write-in campaign, and you may find yourself deciding how much money the football team is getting next year, or what movie to play during the planned spring carnival.

Residence hall districts:

1) Hyer, Roach, Smith, Delzell Halls (4th district) have seen fit to run for Student Senate. Only 1 student of our over 4,000 dormitory tenants has chosen to attempt to influence the workings of the University Centers, by running for UCPB, unopposed in district 3.

2) Watson, Thompson, Burroughs

3) Knutzen, Hansen, Schmeekle

4) Hyer, Roach, Smith, Delzell

5) Baldwin, Neale, Pray-Sims

December 3, 1975 Page 5 Pointer
The candidates
A look at the people running for Student Senate and UCPB seats

Reese (Tex) Simon-2nd district:
Tex is a junior from Nashotah, Wisc. He has a double major in Wildlife & Biology. "I figure that there's no use sitting back and complaining about things. You might as well get involved and do something about them."

Dave Odahowski-3rd district:
Dave is a sophomore from Fontana, Wisc. majoring in Pre-Law. He was not available for comment.

Bill Manthe-8th district:
Bill is from Portage, Wisc. He is a junior majoring in Resource Management. "A friend once said to me, 'If you want to get something done do it yourself.' I don't plan on taking every task by myself, but I intend to help in the decision making process."

Steve Keil-9th district:
Steve is from Manitowoc, and is a junior majoring in Business. "I feel that students are being misrepresented and I'd like to do something about changing university policies."

Tom Jollie-2nd district:
Tom is a sophomore from Green Bay majoring in Theatre Arts. He was not available for comment.

Laurie Sweek-8th district:
Laurie is a freshman majoring in Business. Her home town is West Allis, Wisc. She was not available for comment.

Etane Sakine-3rd district:
Etane (pronounced e-ton-ee) is a foreign exchange student from Camaroon, Africa. He'll be a sophomore next semester, and has a double major in Political Science and Social Science. "When I first came here I ran for Student Senate and narrowly missed being elected. I was encouraged by friends and people from Student Government to run again. I like getting with people, plus I think my past experiences (living in Africa) might help inject new blood into the student senate."

Don Weerden-8th district:
Don is a senior from New London majoring in History & Social Science. He was not available for comment.

Jim Eagon-9th district:
Jim is a sophomore majoring in Behaviour Disabilities. He has lived in Stevens Point most of his life, and is currently involved with UAB. "I'm concerned with student interests, and I feel with my past experience that I can serve the interests best through Student Government."

Laurie Swiek-8th district:
Laurie is a freshman majoring in Business. Her home town is West Allis, Wisc. She was not available for comment.

Roger Sage-8th district:
Roger is a senior from Wautoma majoring in Psychology. "I think that the ordinary student should feel more involved in what's going on. Apathy and plain lack of knowledge about Student Government is a serious problem. I've been on campus for eight semesters and have seen a void in student government in that they don't communicate with the campus population. I'm only taking 13 credits so that I can put some time into being a capable student senator.

Chuck Bornhoeft-10th district:
Chuck is majoring in Communications. He is WWSP news director. He is a sophomore from Des Plaines, Ill. "I've enjoyed working with the assembly, and would like to be sure that my district has a senator to fill the vacancy."
George Lesher-3rd district:
George is majoring in Resource Management. He is a junior from Elmhurst, Ill. "I feel like I'm in touch with a lot of the students' feelings and I feel confident that I can put their thoughts into positive action."

Bob Shaver-7th district:
Bob is a senior with a triple major in business, communications, and economics. His home town is Wisconsin Rapids. His platform is: "Every student on this campus spends 45 dollars on the University Center and it's operations and I think it's about time the students had some input into the way it is run."

Ross Rohde-8th district:
Ross is a senior from Juneau, Wisc. majoring in Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Science. "I've been involved a lot with student managers and I'm familiar with the University Center. Since I know many of the people who work in the various buildings under the jurisdiction of UCPB, I'd like to take part in deciding how they are operated."

Oteryi Bonk-9th district:
Oteryi has a double major in History & Economics. She comes from Manitowoc, Wisc. "I believe in student power. I want to see what student government is like on the inside and what it can do."

Dec. 8 at registration for Student Senate and UCPB candidates

"Philosophers change the World.
We solve it"

Check your district-some seats are still open-
there's still time to start a write-in campaign
January 5-9

MINI COURSES:
Forestry 420: Forest Products - Source, character and methods of manufacture of natural and derived forest products - 2 credits. Classes will meet from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm, on January 6,7,8 and January 13, 14 and 15 in Room 316 of the College of Natural Resources Building.

Home Ec Ed 290: Directed Study - individually planned observation and participation to assist the student gain a better understanding of the role of the home economies classroom teacher, learner characteristics and instructional materials - 1 credit - January 5-9 or January 12-16. Specific arrangements need to be made with Dr. Fern Horn.

Nat Res 393: Environmental Law Enforcement - Environmental law enforcement practices including such subject areas as search, seizure, ballistics, criminal codes, evidence collection and preservation. Classes will meet from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm in Rm. 125 CC. Phase I - January 12-17 - Basic Law - 1 credit
Phase II - March 15-20 -1 credit
Phase III - May 17-22 - 1 credit

INDEPENDENT STUDY COURSE
Phil 221: Elementary Logic - Fundamental principles of logical reasoning, the study of logic as a formal science, the uses and misuse of logic and language, and the relationships among thought, language, and the world - 3 credits. (Satisfies Humanities Requirement)

REGISTRATION: Registration will be done in the Office of Extended Services, Room 117 Old Main FFROM December 1-16.

FEES: The course cost for resident students will be $24.00 per credit payable on or before December 16, 1975.

A class with insufficient enrollment by December 16 may be cancelled.

Teacher Certification Information for December Graduates Students who are requesting teacher certification after graduation should complete their applications in the near future. Application forms can be picked up in Room 112 and should be returned to that office. The application fee is $25.

Wisconsin law now requires that a teacher have a valid certificate before they can be employed. Therefore, students hoping to secure a teaching position for the second semester will need a valid certificate.

Processing in Madison takes about 2 weeks. Therefore, students are urged to complete their applications as soon as possible. Applications filed after January 3, 1975, will probably not be processed in time for second semester teaching positions, according to Dean Frithsle.

Dreyfus told the Journal that if the engineers agree with the "internal" study the building could be preserved. A recommendation may be made in 60 days, according to Dreyfus. If an unfavorable conclusion is drawn by the Madison study Dreyfus says the laundry building may be razed in the fall of 1975 or the spring of 1976.

A group of people in favor of preserving Old Main has been actively pushing for the retention of the building since early this year. UWEnglish professor Patsy Nelson has filed an application to place the building in the National Register. National registration could provide federal money for its upkeep.

New Religion Courses
The UWSP Philosophy Department is offering new courses on contemporary religious thought and Native American religions next semester.

"Native American Religions" will examine the religious ideas and practices of selected tribes representing both hunting and farming cultures. "Contemporary Religious Cults II. The Power of God" will focus on current discussions about the reality of god which range from god to new concepts concerning god.
The student activity fee

The largest division of the Activity and Entertainment Program area of the Student Activity Fee is University Activities Board (UAB).

Of the Student Activity Fee money $4.38 goes to UAB, which is a student-run organization working for students, says Jim Eagon, Public Relations chairman.

The UAB board consists of four paid-officers (pres., vice-pres., sec., treas.) and 14 volunteer committee chairmen. UAB was allotted $30,000, has an expected income of $57,550, bringing their budget to $87,550.

UAB is not to be confused with Student Activities. UAB is an organization that produces the entertainment and educational events for students, according to Jim Eagon. The Student Activities Office registers and recognizes campus events, meetings, organizations, is an information center, puts out the Activities Calendar, and serves as a coordinator, according to the University Handbook.

Both UAB and Student Activities are located in close proximity to each other, on second floor of the University Center. Jim says there has been some confusion in the past about which is which.

Mike Kuzma, treasurer of UAB, said that income is a little behind schedule due to unexpected problems. He breaks down the budget for each of the 14 committees. He also mentioned that four of the committees are self-sustaining.

Mike Torzewski, (Outdoor Recreations Chairman) and Jim Eagon described each committee:

1. Audio Visual-$1000-No Income (NI) eg-Big screen football in the Grid
2. Coffeehouse-$7500-NI eg-Paul Matty
3. Creative Arts-$1300-Income (I)-$100 eg-Florist, Art shows
4. Executive-$4500-NI eg-Mini-courses
5. Films-Self-sustaining-I-$10,850 eg-popular films
6. Homecoming-$2000-I-$150 eg-promotion and supplies
7. Outdoor Recreation-Self-sustaining, $400 for equipment eg-Tripps, downhill skiing, scuba
8. Performing Arts-$5000-I-$1000 eg-Randi, Hickory Wind
9. Properties-$1200-NI eg-office supplies
10. Publicity-$3000-I-$3000 eg-putting UAB in a better light
11. Special Events-Self-sustaining-I-
42,300 eg-Ozark Mountain Daredevils
12. Travel-Self-sustaining, $100
13. Winter Carnival-$3000-I-$150 eg-promotion and supplies
14. Reserve-$1000-NI eg-to cover for committees

Jim also mentioned that anyone can work for any UAB committee and UAB welcomes help. He says UAB is always open to student ideas and suggestions, "It's your money, tell us how to spend it."

December 5, 1975 Page 9 Pointer
A look at Stevens Point's drug program

by Paul Scott

Stevens Point, like any other town, has a drug abuse problem. In an effort to combat the drug problem, the Stevens Point Police Department employed a full-time narcotics officer recently. Now the drug problems are handled part-time by three detectives.

According to Detective Engbretson the drug problem is "getting worse...Not only are more people using drugs but they are becoming increasingly available and drug abuse starts at a younger age now." When asked if the lowering of the age of the majority has contributed to the drug abuse problem Detective Engbretson stated, "The two are not related. The reason we have alcohol and other drug problems is that we live in an alcoholic society. After years of watching their parents drink for various reasons, it's no wonder the youth are using drugs." He stresses that alcohol is by far the most seriously abused drug, both in the nation and in Stevens Point, but not the only drug being abused.

Lt. Perlak, when asked if the presence of the University has contributed to the drug problem in the general community commented, "The University is not the cause, but may add to the problem. I don't care where the community is, you're still going to have a drug problem." "The abuse of drugs is basically the same at SPASH as at the University," added Detective Engbretson. "You name the drug and if you know the right people you can get it, both at SPASH and the University." When asked if he included heroin in his statement he said yes.

Contrary to popular belief, the City Police can enter the campus with or without a warrant, and without being asked to do so by the University; but usually as a matter of courtesy they do contact the University officials.

Presently if one is apprehended for the possession of small quantities of pot in Stevens Point the usual punishment for a first offense is probation for one year and no fine. The sentence is withheld providing the individual does not become involved with drugs while on probation and seeks help from the Portage County Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. Lt. Perlak emphasized that they have a lot of discretion, especially with youth, in handling drug abuse and usually try to direct the individual towards a rehabilitation program.

In the rehabilitation program alcohol and other drugs are treated basically the same. The first step is to dry out the drug abuser. Then an attempt is made to identify the reason(s) why the individual is abusing drugs; this is followed by helping the person to face the problem and hopefully concluded by solving the problems which the individual was trying to escape.

When asked about the success of the rehabilitation program, Det. Engbretson said "How do you judge success?" The rehabilitation of some people has been "phenomenal." "Granted, we do not cure a large percentage, but many times we help the individual face the problem and although they may not be able to solve the problem they do refrain from compounding the problem by drug abuse.

Presently there is a movement in the State Legislature to discriminate the possession of small quantities of marijuana. When asked about his position upon this highly controversial subject, Lt. Perlak commented that alcohol (and alcoholism) is the number one drug problem in the country. Why accept a new abuse of drugs just because some people feel it's no worse than one which already exists?

Paul Newman

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Are you interested in a Tenants Union in Stevens Point?

Please answer the questionnaire on Dec. 8th, registration day.
High energy at pot shop

by Jim Tenuta

Stoneware Studio was built on a dream by ten UW-Stevens Point alumni. The dream started out with three potters working in a basement of a house and has grown to include seven other craftsmen working in its well-equipped studio on First Street. Their product, once finished, is now sold at a sales outlet on Water Street.

Tony Menzer acting as spokesman for the ten artists which include Tim Marcotte, John Wren, Rich Haggar, Jim Giter, Rick Foris, Dan Bennet, Jeff Ebel, Dave Schmeckle and Sandy Dewitt, told the story behind the studio.

"We all share this one big studio so that it can be done really elaborately," said Menzer. And elaborate it is. The studio has three work areas: the pot shop (where pottery is made), a work area for stained glass, and a woodworking shop. Working from 3 kilns of their own design and construction, six potters make everything from wind chimes to wine sets. The stained glass workers do custom jobs making Tiffany style lamps and stained glass windows. The woodworkers also do custom work creating such items as bowls, tables, and stereo cabinets.

Menzer said the main reason the ten former Art department lab assistants got together was to "do up a pot shop as best we could." He said their work day runs about 12 hours and described the motivation behind all this work as "love of craft."

But the life of a craftsman is not only doing work you love. Menzer explained that there is "an aspect of business that is needed but is really a drag though you have to do it to keep your craft going." He said, "We’re doing a lot of things that people like, planters, coffee mugs, things that we wouldn’t be doing out of love of craft. But there’s certain things you have to do where you more or less prostitute yourself but it’s necessary if you’re going to do the other things."

One of the other things these craftsmen would like to get into is glass blowing. "There’s a common interest over there tat the First Street studio, between everybody to get into glass. It’s a dying art and it’s just one of the most exciting things," said Menzer. He added, "There’s quite a few things brewing in the future that look real good for us as far as other media we will be getting into."

The ten artists, while constantly thinking ahead, are also trying to maintain their high standards in the three medias they’re working in now. They do this by sharing ideas and techniques. "Most craftsmen are just so open and sharing with their information that they paid a lot of dues to get," said Menzer.

One of the other craftsmen may pay off for some townpeople and students at the university next summer. Tim Marcotte, one of the original founders of the Stoneware Studios, said they would like to conduct some workshops on different aspects of ceramics next summer. Marcotte said these are still in the planning stages and more information would be available later.

According to Menzer, "The crafts are just beginning to start happening again." But for these craftsmen they’ve been happening at the Stoneware Studios for three years. Once a dream that started in a basement, the Stoneware Studio has now grown to its present proportions through their combined effort.

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"A UAB FILM"
Greeks and studying boring force. " said Crabgrass. Students in able to get right into the work outs, the students in CE don't take a traditional curriculum. that major are expected to put in a Crabgrass. living alter they graduate," said like making pizzas at Shakey's for a "mmm, mum aren't laughing anymore, Crabgrass, CE & ML department chairmen said that the major. "No one took us seriously," said Professor Rodney Crabgrass, CE & ML department chairman.

Crabgrass, who also teaches Lawn and Garden Care 302, stated that, "Some of the intellectual students used to laugh at us and call us dummies. The same creeps who used to hide my trowels a few years ago aren't laughing anymore, though.

Crabgrass attributes the popularity of the CE & ML major to poor job market showing by the more traditional majors. "I guess History and Sociology majors don't like making pizzas at Shakeys for a living, after they graduate," said Crabgrass.

Crabgrass said that since so few of our graduates work outdoors, digging post holes and the like in what CNR calls a natural environment, it only stands to reason that CE & ML should be in the College of Natural Resources." said Crabgrass.

To date, Crabgrass said that the College of Letters and Science has presented the best argument for incorporating CE & ML into it.

"Letters and Science claims that many of our graduates will be painting signs," Crabgrass noted. He added that, because of that fact, "The College of Letters and Science is willing to change its name to College of Letters and Science."

So far, a final decision as to what college the Custodial Engineering and Manual Labor major will be admitted to is uncertain. What is known, however, is that CE & ML major graduates are getting jobs - and they don't have to look far for them, either. Presently, one graduate works as a "night man" at Tempo, while four others work just a block away at Darby's Car Wash.

Professor Cashmir Putchinski, a CE & ML department faculty member who works part-time as a "bag man" at Hal's Red Owl, summed up the benefits of the CE & ML degree best.

"Doctors and lawyers only think they're smart," said Putchinski.

"I'll bet that they can't fix a bus, though," he added while stuffing a loaf of bread into a shopping bag.

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In an apparent protest against the restaurant's products the RYL marched into the place during a noon tour 'rush hour' and vanished on mass, using mustard powder to induce the riot.

As of yet no one has heard any solid plans for mass re-organizations but as can be seen in one of this week's letters to the editor no one is waiting for Ronald McDonald and his pals with open arms.

McDonald's Corporation has been growing rapidly over the years in many different directions. Some stores, in sales, in size, and more and more in detractors. Many people concerned with nutrition see McDonald's as a threat to our national health; in its investigation in Consumer's Report (May '79) shows that although the fast food burger and fries meal is sufficient in terms of proteins content it is still a nutritional terror; due to the lack of nutrition such as vitamins A & C, fiber and other vital food elements such as protein, and are adverse to health.

The article concludes that heavy consumption of these burger meals could lead to serious heart defects although occasional meals could easily be compensated for at regular meals.

Short Hair

McDonald's, near Ray Kroc and his top management of the burger chain have also proved to be a good deal of the back private, behind the scenes and run the restaurant. The desire to maintain McDonald's American image backed by the franchisees has become a rather wise point of view.

Whether the rigid Ray Kroc policies on dressing remains to be seen as some observers have noted the rebels in college match to look over some of the more stringent rules.

Another hot spot in this area is the matter of congestion. McDonald's profit margin depends on cheap productive labor, as the wages are meager at best for the part time 'kids.' Ray Kroc raised quite a bit after the 1976 elections since he favors very strongly another new minimum wage law to benefit the hundreds of unhappy teenagers and students who remain low pay affecting his mass labor costs as low as legally possible. The amended law that Nixon proposed was quick to acquire the 'McDonald Law' as a nickname.

What really complicated this matter was Kroc's previous campaign contributions to Nixon's re-election campaign earlier that year.

Different people have taken varied stances on what the experience of being a McDonald's line worker can do for a person. Ray Kroc, Harvard Business Review, Lee Conrad, Lasky, R. Neumann, has described it as a 'machine that produces for the hungry with big unskilled machine tenders, a highly polished product. Everything is built right into the machine itself and the technology of the system. The only choice available to the attendant is to operate it exactly as the designer intended.'

The McDonald's employees seem to be offered just one alternative, conformity. Perhaps the most effective employee complaint on working at McDonald's is the high turnover rate of part-time employees.

A model for the army?

Another, notable complaint on working at McDonald's way is by General Charles Abrams, its 'odd' go for a young man named Ronald McDonald's. It makes you into an efficient person. If you make the wrong sized hamburger you get fired. It is a smooth killing machine that the Army should emulate.

Another group that has identified many accusations at McDonald's in the environmental section of our society. The Center for Science in the Public Interest reports that McDonald uses three times the energy that an average consumer would be preparing an equivalent meal at home. Another source reports that McDonald's also used meat in a location. Three other sources report that McDonald's uses more than the average of other restaurants.

On an average, McDonald's consumes 24 ounces of meat away material. To get this amount of material it is necessary to kill at least 300,000 cows each year. The new McDonald's has also been found to be an already further investment of the urban and suburban population, while McDonald's have even more stores just as a few people are warned from the general public.

According to one McDonald's location, the prime target is a family with a father of 26 and another one of 24, another McDonald's of a man living in the suburb of a major city, of 200 McDonald's has changed recently. A traditional McDonald's of 20 years ago has become a McDonald's of 20 years ago. The current McDonald's are more a fast food and more a fast food.

A McDonald's in Cambridge, Mass., an ordinaire has been passed that virtually any building can be used from building the city limits. At the compound of such a building is a McDonald's, a McDonald's to protect its location and one person has said, 'We deserve a break today, don't we?'

Joeb-hi

Soon after opening in Ann Arbor one McDonald's was visited by the Radicals Vegetarian League (RVL)
by Michael Ress

Up until last month, my only knowledge of whales had come from the legendary book Moby Dick. But from November 8-11 I had the opportunity to learn a great deal more about them at the National Whale Symposium which was held at Indiana University in Bloomington (about as far as you can get from a whale). It drew people from all over the world in a first-ever attempt to learn about the great whales and what, if anything, can be done to save them from extinction. What follows here is a small part of what I was able to commit about our giant relatives in the sea.

Early Whaling

General Whale, an organization working for preservation and better understanding of whales, has defined whaling as "the process by which the elephant becomes the largest animal on earth." Ominous as it may sound, it is nonetheless very true.

As well as can be documented—whaling was begun by native tribes more than 3000 years ago. The Makah, Nootka, Quinault and Kakteute tribes of the Northwest coast, as well as people of northern Alaska, were among the first whalers and in varying degrees, still engage in whaling in a traditional manner. Unlike modern day whalers, these people killed only what they needed to survive, used the entire whale, and most importantly, they considered whales as fellow creatures of the earth—not floating banks.

Commercial whaling began back in the twelfth century with the Basques of the French and Spanish coasts. They used small, oar-driven boats and hand harpoons to kill the North Atlantic right whale which, like all other whales at that time, was very plentiful. In spite of rudimentary methods their success was phenomenal because the right whale was a slow swimmer and it floated when dead. Thus they could tow it to shore for butchering. It was these characteristics which gave this whale its name as it was the 'right' whale to kill. The demand for right whales was strong because of the high quality lard produced from them. As a result, the Basques hunted them relentlessly and within a hundred years these whales had disappeared from local waters. An ominous precedent had been set.

A demand for whale products had now been created in Europe and local industries quickly sprang up all over the North Atlantic. As European whalers turned to distant shores because of depleted local stocks, they built larger boats with special ovens to convert blubber into oil. In due time, they could operate for long periods without going ashore.

In the early 1600's the British and Dutch began whaling the Bowhead off the coast of Spitzberg (northern Scandinavia). Bowheads have the longest baleen of all whales and were greatly desired for the manufacture of ladies corsets. So intense was the whaling for Bowhead stocks that by 1720 the Spitzberg whale fishery was finished.

The U.S. began establishing whaling fleets in the late eighteenth century, but colonists had been whaling on a small scale since the 1600's. They first hunted right and humpback whales, and later sperm and gray whales as the former became scarce. Whaling by the 1800's, had become a major industry with plenty of money for those willing to face its dangers. The hunt was never-ending and as one species was depleted, whalers aimed their harpoons at another. Yet they had been frustrated for centuries because of their inability to kill some of the largest of all whale species: the sei, fin and blue. These marine animals were incredibly fast swimmers which no sailboat or oar-driven whaleboat could overtake. Also, they sank when dead and thus couldn't be driven to shore for processing. The development in the 1860's of fast steam-driven vessels equipped with explosive head harpoons put whalers at an advantage over these giant whales for the first time.

Sperm whales received a temporary reprieve with the discovery of petroleum in 1859 and the incandescent light bulb twenty years later. This lowered the demand for sperm whale oil and spermaceti which is a liquid found in large quantities in the whale's nose and used for smokeless candles and other products. The belief that this wax was sperm gave the species its name.

Other whales did not benefit from these discoveries and their numbers continued to plummet. With their disappearance, whaling industries in the northern hemisphere began to collapse. Ambitious whalers sought out new, untouched whaling grounds and at the turn of the century their efforts were well rewarded. What they found was the greatest whale grounds on earth—the circum-polar seas surrounding Antarctica. Many thousands of whales of all species, inhabited this area in spring and summer for feeding. It was a whaler's paradise! With this Antarctic discovery began a new and more horrible slaughter of whales that surpassed anything man had previously done.

Modern Whaling

Shore stations sprang up on many islands in the area, particularly South Georgia Island, but the greatest damage was done by floating whale factories—the pelagic fleet. Ushered in by the development of the stern slipway in 1924, these fleets could follow the whales wherever they went, without having to worry about the laws of any nation. Smaller and faster catcher boats would first kill the whales which would then be hauled in by the factory ships via the stern slipway. Once on board, the whales could be converted into a mass of oil, meat, and entrails in only half an hour. Combined with the land-based whalers, the pelagic fleet was able to destroy more whales in four decades than in all the previous centuries of whaling.

Hope

Something had to be done but since so few people knew what was going on, whale protection was difficult. It was the Norwegians who had led the development of modern whaling, and it was they who led the struggle to limit it. They were soon joined by other nations, British, French, Canadians, Americans, as well as conservationists the world over. Still the whales died. This was due primarily to Russia becoming a whaling nation for the first time, while Japan tripled its efforts in an economic recovery move.

After the war, the Allies in 1946 established the now famous International Whaling Commission (IWC) to which all pelagic whaling nations currently belong. The Commission has fifteen members: Argentina, Canada, France, Mexico, Britain, Panama, USA, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway, South Africa and the Soviet Union. Of these, only the last eight are still engaged in whaling, with the Soviet Union and Japan accounting for nearly 85 percent of the total annual whale catch. Unfortunately, these two are also the dominant members of the IWC.

The Commission's charter reads, "The history of whaling has seen overfishing of one area after another and of one species of whale after another to such a degree that it is essential to protect all species of whales from further overfishing." At the same time, the IWC's stated purpose is to regulate the orderly development of the whaling industry while taking into consideration the interests of the whaling industry and consumers of whale products. How could the Commission protect the interests of Continued next page
Whales-Continued

whales and whaling at the same time? If there is an answer, the IWC in its twenty-seven years of operation has been unable to find one.

Since its inception, the IWC has been little more than a whaling club up to the last several years. This is because of several provisions which were set up in the Commission's charter. First, the passage of a whaling moratorium requires a three-quarters affirmative vote from the commission members. As this is difficult enough to achieve, any member nation has the right to submit an objection to the Commission and not be subject to an amendment if they do so within ninety days of its passage. The right to lodge an objection is the greatest weakness of the IWC, but if it did not exist, member nations might give up the Commission entirely and be no worse off.

Japan and Russia, by exercising their veto power, have been able to effectively block efforts to conserve whale stocks over the years. Evidence of this is the case of the blue whale, which has been considered in extreme danger of extinction since the 1960's. In spite of this evaluation, the IWC refused to enact a moratorium on the killing of blue whales until 1965. As a result, current estimates indicate a worldwide blue whale population of less than one hundred. Their chances for survival are nil.

The IWC's ineptitude towards the blue whale was just one of a series of threats and vetoes by Japan and other whaling nations.

Japan insists that it needs whales to help supply the protein of its people. If this is true, why do they export over eighty percent of the fish they catch? Also, Japanese whalers kill sperm whales whose meat is not eaten by the Japanese, but rather by their pets. On the other hand, Russia uses its whales primarily to feed captives for breeding. The Soviet Union and Japan does, Russia usually follows suit. Thus, Japan's position needs to continue killing whales.

Moratorium

Pressure has mounted on these nations to stop whaling and because of this, the IWC has been able to institute moratoriums on the killing of blue, humpback, right and gray whales and reduced quotas on the killing of the remaining species. Unfortunately, this may be a case of too little, too late. We must go on the assumption that it is not.

The US has spearheaded efforts for a ten-year moratorium on the killing of all whales, and in 1971 outlawed national whaling and the importation of all whale products as a result of the 1969 Endangered Species Act which identifies the great whales as endangered species.

Six years ago the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm unanimously passed Resolution 53-4 calling for the moratorium. The IWC has met four times since Stockholm and the chances for a blanket moratorium are no more likely now than they were in 1972.

Public awareness and concern for whales is beginning to give the Japanese and Russian governments migraine headaches. Dissatisfaction with the slow progress of IWC, and particularly with the arrogant behavior of the Soviet Union and Japan, has led some private conservation organizations to enter into an economic boycott of these two countries in an attempt to awaken them to their responsibilities and to world opinion.

Roger Payne of the New York Zoological Society explaining his
Southern Right Whale.

and the answers to some of the most urgent questions facing the world today. Some 24 strong, these organizations are gaining support every day. And the boycott is working! I was skeptical of the effect of such an action until the Whale Symposium was held and I heard Robert White, US representative to the IWC. He said that because of the boycott, non-whaling nations have been able to force lower whale killing quotas on the whaling nations that otherwise would have been impossible to institute. Realistically, the boycott has little effect on Russia, but Japanese companies have been significantly affected and as I mentioned earlier, if Japan stops killing whales, Russia probably will, too.

Some people in this country are using the boycott as a way to get back at the Japanese for World War II. The boycott is aimed at the Japanese whalers and Japanese government, not the Japanese people. Those who use it as such should be publicly denounced. Many people in Japan today actively working to force their government to put a halt to whaling activities.

Even though whaling is a private enterprise in Japan, the government has allowed their whalers to fly under flags of convenience. Under this program, the Japanese whaling companies in non-IWC member countries and are thus outside the IWC's jurisdiction and can kill whales in any amount. The Russians don't bother with such tactics as they release no information on their whaling activities. Because of this, no one knows for sure if they are following IWC laws or whether they are killing more whales than allowed by the quota system for annual whale harvest has been a dismal failure up to now and there's no reason to believe it will work in the future.

Japanese and Russian whalers are ingenious in the ways they devise to avoid IWC laws. Their motivation is an incredibly strong one-money. To pay for large capital investments in whaling fleets that only by whaling for many more years can they hope to come out ahead.

If whaling is allowed to continue, whales will certainly not come out ahead. History has taught us that in the game of profits and losses of economics vs. nature, the latter has come out a steady loser. A moratorium on whaling may or may not work, but to not even try would be little more than a death sentence for these gentle giants of the sea.

The California gray whale and blue whale are under protection of a moratorium. The gray has made a significant comeback but the blue has not. Can it survive modern technology to change it from a free inhabitant of the earth into a can of pet food, shoe polish, lipstick or oil? Can any whale species?

The National Whale Symposium taught me that they can, but only if all whaling is stopped immediately! Whaling is bound to stop of its own accord within the next few decades if it isn't stopped by international legislation. The question is whether it will be a result of economics, concern, or extinction...

Editor's Note: For more information concerning whales, the boycott and organizations for contact, give me a call at the Pointer Office 346-2240.

What's Whale?

Officially (according to Websters), the term 'whale' includes eighty species of completely aquatic mammals which belong to the order Cetacea, but it is used primarily to identify the largest whales which are also the largest creatures on earth. Since they are mammals, whales, like man, are warm blooded. They live and breathe; they have a backbone; they have teeth; they possess hair during some part of their life cycle, and they breathe air.

One of the most fascinating aspects of whale evolution is that of the land mammals which occurred fifty to one hundred million years ago. The ancestors of the Cetaceans have since developed from these ancestors: Archaeoceti, Ophthalmoceti, and Odontoceti. The first of these, Archaeoceti, has been extinct for millions of years and is known only through fossils. The Odontoceti, or toothed whales, include such species as the porpoises and dolphins. They are only large whale the sperm whale. Spomen whales catch large prey such as cuttlefish and squid with their teeth and swallow them whole. They are the only pugnacious species of whale and are found in all deep ocean areas.

The other suborder, Mysticeti, or baleen whales, includes the following species in approximate order of increasing size: Minke, Gray, Bryde's, Humpback, Sei, Right, Bowhead, Fin, and Blue. These whales have lost their ancestral teeth and instead have developed baleen which are long, horny plates that hang down from the roof of the mouth. These plates, which number from 300 to 900 depending on the species, have hairy fringes. Inner edge that act as a strainer. With a mouthful of krill concentrations of small fish and invertebrates, a whale will close its jaws and raise its large tongue which forces the seawater out through the baleen. Krill is trapped in the mat of overlapping plates, dislodged in some species, and drained for food.

Baleen whales (except Bryde's) also differ from sperm whales in that they have annual migrations between summer feeding grounds in cold polar waters and winter calving grounds near the equator.

Cetaceans lack vocal cords, but they are nonetheless capable of an incredible range of sounds which emanate from their blowhole-astralia. Echolocation is a particular sound phenomenon exhibited by some whales and is used for long range perception, especially in finding food. A very similar system, is used by bats and involves emitting a sound which bounces off any objects in the surrounding water. The returning sound, or echo, is deciphered by the whale so that from the nature of the echo, the size, shape, quality and duration of an object can be determined.

These sound mechanisms, along with the social order exhibited by whales, leads many people to believe they have a level of intelligence. No one really knows, but then what is intelligence anyway? As in the methods they use to know are we an intelligence by our treatment of whales, we'd fit in somewhere between a monkey and a jacksass.

December 5, 1975 Page 11 Pointer
Point gets first student AWRA chapter

by Karroll Bohnak

The first student chapter of the American Water Resources Association (AWRA) received its charter on November 19. According to it's charter, the organization is set up as a "gathering place" for students and faculty as well as AWRA members across the country. The charter also encourages members to initiate projects and activities in water related areas. The charter was presented by Ken Bowden, a past president of AWRA who is currently a geography professor at Northern Illinois University.

Jeff Dembiec, the president of the UWSP chapter of AWRA, said the idea for a chapter at this university related areas.

AWRA members across the country currently run the organization is presented by Ken Bowden, a past CNR professor Earl Spangenberg. Spangenberg was instrumental in setting up the correspondence with AWRA officials, Dembiec said. Dembiec explained that the club will be extremely beneficial to the Water Department and all those interested in the discipline.

"Before it was very difficult to get outside speakers", said Dembiec. "But with a club it will be easier to get things together," he added.

Dembiec said he also thinks the club will greatly broaden the perspective of the water student. He explained that the classroom nurtures a basically academic perspective.

"With a club," he said, "we can get speakers that will speak from different perspectives."

As an example, he said that someone from a large paper company could come and speak on economic aspects of the industry versus the pollution control question.

In a short address following the presentation of the charter to Dembiec, Bowden stated that AWRA was also set up to broaden the perspectives of its members. He explained that the organization was first formed in 1964 to "provide a common meeting ground for the interdisciplines."

He said, "It's hard to talk across the boundaries of the traditional disciplines."

He said he believes AWRA facilitates that communication across the boundaries. He said this communication is necessary for the younger people just coming into the field because they cannot be concerned with just chemistry or geology. They must be concerned with economics and politics as well. "I pin a lot of hope in the younger generation," he added.

Dean Trainer of the College of Natural Resources was also present at the meeting and he again emphasized communication. He said that the university is organized to serve the student. He went on to explain that this service comes in the form of classes, summer camp and so on, but he stressed that the main objective of these services is to bring about interchange between students and faculty. "This club is a good way to achieve this interchange," he said.

As for the students, it appears that their initial response to the new club has been good. At an earlier meeting fifty-one students attended. At the meeting on November 19, there were also about fifty students present. Their reasons for joining AWRA were varied. One student said that he was already a member of the national chapter. A forestry student said that he joined "to broaden his mind." A third student spoke frankly in saying "it looks good on my resume."

Anyone can join AWRA. Dues have been lowered to $5 annually plus an additional $1 for AWRA's magazine, Water Resources Bulletin.

Further information can be obtained by contacting Fred Minnich at 341-6523, or Earl Spangenberg in room 208 of the Resources Building.
Man-made climate changes are currently taking place in the world, according to testimony given before a House Science and Technology Subcommittee on the environment and the atmosphere.

Helmut Landsberg of the University of Maryland told the subcommittee that the change from natural vegetation to concrete, stone, and asphalt has raised the temperature in and around cities and created "urban heat islands". These scattered heat islands cause more frequent and more intense rainfalls around cities, and also affect the windfields which in turn affect and generally intensify air pollution in these areas.

Large-scale global climatic changes are also taking place, according to Edward Epstein, associate administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Michael MacCracken of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California. Increased amounts of carbon dioxide given off by the burning of fossil fuels may eventually raise global temperatures to the point of melting the polar ice caps, and air pollution has already raised the acidity of rain water to the point that it has been blamed for fish kills in mountain lakes.

Taxes and Sunshine

Rep. Lewis Mittness, D-Janesville, has introduced a bill to a state legislative subcommittee that would give Wisconsin industries a tax break for installing solar energy furnaces or boilers. The bill would give industries a one-year tax exemption for all expenses involved with the construction of solar energy facilities that would provide at least 30 percent of their heating or lighting needs.

Similar proposals in two other bills offered by Mittness would provide a tax break to homeowners who install solar heating and lighting devices, and would encourage research in solar energy devices.

Eco-briefs

Point Special Beer

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Get your entries in to the Pointer by Monday, Dec. 8.

(All entries become the property of Point Special to be used for promotional purposes)
Pointers win, lose & fight

by Terry Testolin

The UWSP hockey team coming off a disappointing weekend of hockey in Chicago, dropping their 3rd and 4th straight hockey games to Chicago State hosted the Iowa State Hawkeyes Thanksgiving weekend, in Friday and Saturday evening matches at the ice dome, dropping the opener 7-1, but coming back to win the 2nd game by the score of 9-7.

Looking like they might have eaten too much turkey the Pointers started out slow Friday, missing golden opportunities on open nets and letting their own goal be broken in by 7 of 26 tries. Point outshot Iowa 37-28 Friday night but couldn't get the puck into the Hawkeyes net.

Coach Sator explained when he said "we were hitting the post, we had breakaways, but we just didn't bear down enough".

Joe Baldoraita had a hard time in the nets for Point, so Sator decided to go to his other goalie Bob Gutner for the Saturday evening game.

Whether it was the 5'11", 155 lb. freshman form Evanston Illinois in the nets, or something else the Pointer squad ate Friday night after their 5th loss in a row. Saturday night they were not to be denied their 1st victory of the year. Playing well disciplined hockey inspite of a rowdy Iowa attack that included high sticks, flailing elbows and over an hours worth of team penalty time, the Pointers ravaged Iowa's surprised goalie with a barrage of shots that hit their mark 9 times.

The Saturday evening game was very physical, and ended up in a 3rd period donnybrook in which a 10 minute major misconduct penalty was assessed against an Iowa State player, and a number of other fighting penalties put alet of Pointers and Hawkeyes into the "bad-boy"boxes, which were not as full as university parking lots most of the night.

The fight began when two Iowa defensemen pushed a Pointer into the net on a fast break, and their goal reacted by using his stick for purposes not intended by factory design.

Coach Sator explained that "tension had been building, the game was really over by looking at the scoring, but things just exploded!"

Although the altercation lasted for upward of 15 minutes, neither bench emptied on to the ice, a credit to the coaching abilities of both coaches. The refs didn't fare quite as well. They looked a little beat up, and ready to get the last few minutes of the game over, take a cold shower and sit back to a cold Blue Bullet.

There were a lot of complaints coming from the Iowa bench area, and a particular remark by Iowa Coach Al Murdoch at the skating rinks ("blow that thing (I must suck it") caught the ire of many fans.

Playing better, the wings were coming back and the guys played as a team".

Coach Sator thought the teams conditioning program may be at the bottom of their upset Saturday night. "Iowa has a similiar program to Ohio State, with a big budget, good recruitment, and scholarships", said Sator. "We're not coming and never let up".

This weekend the UWSP puckers will entertain Harper Jr. College of Chicago and the Eau Claire Bluejays in Saturday and Sunday 1:30 PM matinee matches.

Sator scouted Harper Jr. College as an up and coming team, but added, "we should be pretty hungry for them".

As for Eau Claire ... "It's going to be devastating for them. We'll be throwing everything we have at them" said Coach Sator.

Basketball: The women's basketball team opened it season with an 84-44 victory over UW-Eau Claire. Sue Brogaard led Pointer scoring with 17 points, followed by Claudia . Sue Brogaard led Pointer charges will compete in the gymnastic meet of the season.

The newly formed UWSP gymnastic club will hold its first gymnastic meet in Berg Gym. Admission is FREE, and all are encouraged to attend.

Wrestling: Coach Munson's charges will compete in the Parkside Tournament in Kenosha, December 6.

Hockey: The Pointers face off against Harper Jr. College, December 6, at 1:30 pm.

Gymnastic Meet

 UW-SP VS UW-OSHKOSH
Saturday, December 6 (T)

 UW-SP VS UW-SUPERIOR
Thursday, December 11

"Exclusively on"
BY Tim Sullivan, Randy Wievel, and Mike Haberman

Even though the Pointer took off for a brief Thanksgiving vacation last week, the National Football League insisted upon playing out its turkey portion of the schedule. Since the NFL was nice enough to allow us to play those games, the Superpickers decided to pick them anyway.

We pulled in with a non-impressive 8-4 record, with our losses coming to Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington. The only decent thing to be said about the week was that we finally hit the century mark for games picked correctly. Following Week Eleven, our overall prediction tally is 100 right, 32 wrong, and no ties. Wievel and Sullivan each are 7-4 in tossups, while Haberman is hopelessly settled at his 5-6.

Here are our choices for the NFL’s Week Twelve:

**PITTSBURGH OVER GIANTS** - Those unbelievable Colts must average about 33 points a game. That’s about how many the Giants give up each week, so this one would be easy to figure out. Pittsburgh by 31.

**PACKERS OVER VIKINGS** - Minnesota should be playing conservatively now. They don’t want any of their people getting racked up with the playoffs just around the corner. We imagine Willard Harrell will throw about four touchdown passes to Steve Odom. Pack by 7.

**PATRIOTS OVER JETS** - We have complete faith in the New York Jets. There aren’t many teams left that we can fully trust, but the Jets always seem to be around for a loss when we need one. They never let us down. New England by 13.

**STEELERS OVER BROWNS** - Both teams are on winning streaks. Cleveland won two in a row, while Pittsburgh won its last nine. Consider Cleveland’s string snapped right now. Pitt by 14.

**RAMS OVER SAINTS** - Just another example of the tough schedule Los Angeles has had to put up with this year. We figure the Rams will win by 14 even if they stay home and call in their score.

**MIAMI AGAINST BUFFALO** - The Weekly Tossup. Haberman and Wievel think O.J. should be good for about two touchdowns. Their only worry is Buffalo’s shaky defense. Sullivan thinks the Dolphins have more than enough talent to splash around in that Buffalo secondary all afternoon, even if Marrall has to guide the ship.

**ST. LOUIS OVER DALLAS** - We got a dartboard that we use for picking this one every time it comes up. We missed the Cowboy square every time we threw at the thing, and we’re hoping Staubach has the same luck when he tries to hit Drew Pearson and Golden Richards. Cards win by 3.

**OAKLAND OVER DENVER** - The Monday Nighter. The Raiders need this win about as much as George Custer needed directions to the Little Big Horn. Come to think of it, Custer’s crew was probably more dangerous than the Broncos are right now. Raiders by 14.

**LIONS OVER BEARS** - Around the league, most teams rely upon a rushing attack, while a few depend on the pass. In Chicago, the only thing the Bears’ offensive unit does well is punt. Chicago’s idea of an offensive drive is a fumbled fair-catch. Lions by 17.

**REDSKINS OVER FALCONS** - This one will probably go into sudden-death overtime, but George Allen has been in so many of them he’ll probably go with rookies most of the way and bring in Charley Taylor to win it in the last second. Washington by 6.

**BENGALS OVER EAGLES** - Philadelphia’s season ended somewhere around October. Cincinnati should enjoy this scrimmage while tuning up for the playoffs. Bengals by 13.

**CHIEFS OVER CHARGERS** - San Diego hasn’t won a game all year. No reason for those guys to start now. Kansas City by 10.

**HOUSTON OVER SAN FRANCISCO** - Watching the 49er’s rushing attack is about as exciting as watching Evel Knievel jump over a three-foot wheelbarrow. The only difference is that Evel usually gets to where he’s heading for. Oilers by 13.

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December 5, 1975 Page 21 Pointer
...Intro please

by Ade Anast

Creativity seeps through his pores as he talks to you. When you walk away from him, you feel as if some of it is sticking on your body. This creative person on campus is Dan Meunier.

Not only is Dan one of the most creative people on campus, he is also one of the funniest.

This Friday at 4 pm, students can delight in the wit and talent of some of it is sticking on your body. He will be holding a comedy concert in the Michelson Auditorium.

In talking to Dan, one felt as if they had entered a new dimension, something like the twilight zone. He is flamboyant and aggressive. As he talks to you, he pauses only long enough to assure himself that you understand him; as soon as he is sure, he races on.

Dan attributes some of his creativity to the way he was brought up. “I had a crazy, brilliant mother.” Talking to him though, one feels that he would have turned creativity in the way he was enough to assure himself that you understand him; as soon as he is sure, he races on.

He has no philosophy concerning comedy. For him it “happens”, and the results are astounding. Dan uses only his own material, and it all has to do with life. “Life is funny, it’s also very serious, but you have to stand back and laugh at it.”

Dan uses his own material for a basic reason...it fits him. He feels that the difference between an actor and an entertainer is that the actor makes himself someone else, while the entertainer focuses on himself. This is what Dan attempts to do on stage, be funny, while being himself.

Dan’s on-stage technique is much different from that of many comedians. He has no set routine. He does not memorize a bit, it is all improvisational. He has ideas, but no routine. This makes his act much more fresh and innovative than the crap we have been raised on in terms of comedy. Dan does no sex jokes. Not because he’s modest, but because he feels as jokes that they are sub-standard. Anyone can tell a dirty or sexual joke and get a laugh according to Dan, but it takes a certain kind of person who can make a very funny joke while requiring the listener to think.

When asked how he viewed the stage, Dan replied “It’s a toy, a great big unbreakable toy!” Appropriately, he views himself (sometimes) as a little kid, playing on the great and versatile toy the stage provides.

Dan feels he has really made a contribution, when he brings out some creativity hidden in other people, whether through his stage performances, or in his personal contacts with people. A terribly creative person himself, he has some definite feelings on the creativity in others.

Dan feels that there is a little bit of creativity in every person, he also feels that people don’t exercise it enough. He wishes that creative people on campus would surface more often.

The message of Dan’s comedy centers around his feelings on creativity. Most simply his message is “don’t hate–create”. He exemplifies this in a sketch he does on Beethoven as a young boy who creates rather than takes out his frustrations in a hateful way. Funny, and good...very good.

Dan has done a lot of things on campus, all creative and very funny. His upcoming appearance at the Michelson Auditorium promises to surpass all his other attempts to raise the level of laughter and awareness on this campus.

Strong rumor has it that Dan was killed in a tragic auto accident, and he failed to deny the statement today. However I knew he was kidding, and really didn’t die in a car accident. I wonder if he was kidding about the cake decorating course he failed here as part of a requirement for his non-existent major?

If the pre-final blues are beginning to catch up to you, it might be a good idea to go and see the Dan Meunier experience, a little bit of laughter never hurt anybody.

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NOTICES
Students dedicated to the democratic principles of self-determination & representation, willing to join the good fight against "class, caste, power and privilege." 346-3721.

Charlotte Budd - please send me the phone bill money you owe me since Jan. to Box 34 Nelsonville.

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All other equipment will be rented for the 2-week rental rate.

Imagine an order of 22,000 priests and brothers in 73 countries around the world. (That's a pretty big family.) But that's what the Salesians of St. John Bosco are all about - a large family of community-minded men dedicated to the service of youth. (And no one gets lost.)

In the 1860's a chance meeting between a poor priest and a street urchin served to create a movement of such success that it is still growing today. Don Bosco became the priest who brought youth back from the streets - and back to God.

He reasoned that a program of play, learn and pray would make useful citizens of the world. He crowded out evil with reason, religion and kindness in a (what was then unheard of) atmosphere of family spirit.

The ideals of St. John Bosco are still with us today. His work goes on in boys clubs, technical and academic schools, guidance centers, summer camps and missions. And his very human approach is very evident in the family spirit of the Salesians. This is the way he wanted it. This is the way it is. The Salesians existence isn't learned - it's lived.
by Robert Borski

If and when they ever decide to legalize prostitution in this country, I’m going to write a letter to Ronald McDonald and suggest he apply for a license to set up a world-wide bordello franchise. That may sound a bit outrageous to people like Chancellor Dreyfus and other guardians of our morality, who would surely have their druthers about the establishment of such an operation; but once the initial opposition was over —

Tanner succeeds as a commercial venture.

out goes.

sex than food. Indeed, it has everything to do with sex.

dishes to wash. You deserve a break today, your order. for example, and after you’re done

french fries. They built a veritable empire, merely by applying assembly-line tactics to the preparation of their scrumptuous goodies, and thereby economizing. Or maybe “empire” isn’t quite the right word; accepting the premise that the strip of Division Street adjacent to the dormitories could be Anywhere, USA, perhaps “cancerous growth” would be more appropriate. A brothel here and there, I warrant.

That the strip of Division Street adjacent to the dormitories once the government decided to legalize the world’s oldest profession, all they would have to do is apply the same techniques to prostitution. They’d make millions.

Moreover, eating at McDonald’s is cheap, as far as dining out goes. It’s also advantageous in several other respects. You don’t usually have to wait more than a few minutes to get your order, for example, and after you’re done there are no dishes to wash. You deserve a break today, remember? Or, to paraphrase P.T. Barnum slightly, no one ever went broke underestimating the value of convenience to the Average Middle American.

So at last we come to prostitution; to another kind of hunger. Only this time the visceral need has more to do with sex than food. Indeed, it has everything to do with sex. McDonald’s could make it cheaper, both emotionally and economically, with change back on your dollar as well as your sense of commitment. Accessibility is another plus. A McDonald’s line of brothels would be a great boon to those of us who find it very difficult to get laid more than once every three years. They’d have the usual sanitary facilities, the people who worked there would all look bored, tears, and there’d be a line for special orders. Just like now. in fact. I maintain, if Jerry Ford legalized prostitution tonight, the conversion of an average McDonald’s hut to a house of ill repute would probably take about ten minutes.

But since selling one’s sexual favors is still illegal, you’ll have to use Ronald McDonald’s regular line of products; his employees have come to town and open for business, I believe, this Monday, the 8th of December. You certainly won’t be short on selection for Big Mac and his friends borders on love only in the sense that having sex with a prostitute is love.

I guess, like the old-fashioned pre-Women’s Lib dictum claims, the way to a man’s heart is through his stomach, after all.

by Maria Alvarez

It seems like every year at election time, most students, because of the wide publicity, become involved in Student Government. They become aware of the fact that Student Government needs people, and that if you want to become involved, here’s the place.

This year is much the same, although I would like to point out several different aspects concerning student involvement.

Right now, seven out of the thirteen seats open in the Senate are from the on-campus districts. Three districts presently are not being represented at all. The problem we have here is that information that a senator or no information, so why do we need one?” The answer to this lies in the realization that in order for students to ever have the power to stand together, whether it be against the Ph. Ed. requirement, or for 24 hour visitation this representation is a prerequisite of democracy.

Time and time again it has become evident that the only ones who will stand up for students are students themselves, if we want something accomplished for students, no one is going to do it for us. We, as an organized group of 8000, are responsible for making the needed changes and accomplishing the goals set by students. The fact is that the power lies within the organization of students. Student Government works toward this organization but the support behind its organization must be there.

In discussing the issue of representation of students, the issue of apathy versus involvement has also brought up time and time again. Once and for all, let’s set the idea of involvement in a clear perspective and put an end to the fallacy of what often has been called the apathetic student. To begin, I do not want you to believe that each and every one of you must become involved or that each and every one of you must run for a seat in Student Government. As stated by a Student Senator, “A brock that is not involved in Student Government is not for everyone.” Just as one student majors in Psychology and another in Natural Resources, we are all here as students, with separate goals to receive from Student Government.

Student Government is one option among many for a student at UWSP. He may choose to participate or not to participate—but the fact is, the option is here. Although Student Government involvement is not for everyone, what Student Government does is in representation of all students.

With this in mind, to those students who do want to represent other students on issues that directly effect you— the option is now available. Petitions for the 13 Senate seats and 10 UCPB seats can now be picked up at the Student Government office, in the University Center. The procedure for running is simply to pick up the petition, receive 50 signatures for Senate or 25 for UCPB, and return it before December 3, 5:00 pm.

by Al Stanek

What’s all this hoopla about McDonald’s? They’re just another group of enterprising Americans trying to remain sensitive to the needs and wants of the people. Why do normally sedate college professors write letters calling for the “falling of the arches”? Why do segments of America’s youth down mustard seed to provoke revulsion on masse at these harmless hamburger joints? Why does this paper devote almost four pages to the subject of a new hamburger joint?

I’d like to say that the answer is simple—but it isn’t.

The outcry against a new McDonald’s as I see it is essentially based on moral grounds. Members of the anti-McDonald league are concerned with an illicit act now widely known as californication.

Californication never used to be of concern to the average American. It was always kept under control. The relatively obscure perversion started on the west coast were all weird things originate. It probably would have stayed there if it hadn’t been for the enterprising Americans who did what we now have. The people. They saw a way to contribute to the gross national product by conveniently packaging the perversion and making it into an American way of life. The McDonald’s chain is the perfect example.
McDonald's makes over-consumption fun. The fat clown epitomizes the American model that professional californicators aim at. The happy little goofy baks in the convenience radiated by Joan green golden rays. He may be overfed, undernourished and unmotivated but he sure knows how to spend.

The addition of a new McDonald's in Stevens Point is a belated road sign blaring CALIFORNICATION ACCEPTED HERE. The irony in the situation is that this perversion has been encouraged by local leaders who are widely renounced for their strong moral fiber.

Men like our own inamorato prudent chancellor are on record as favoring the commercialization of Division Street. Apparently paragons of virtue are getting overworked in these troubled times.

Like it or not, we morally bankrupt radical factions are going to have to swallow another perversion. The bad part is that McDonald's is just the tip of a perilous trend. Our over-taxed morals will no doubt be assaulted by a barrage of cheap imitation californicators.

What is this world coming to?

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**Con - Pro**

**Consumer protection news from the college press service**

Recipe: take one part human necessity (food). Add one part modern impatience (fast). Let mixture stand on college campuses. Prepare consumers from age one. Pop captive audience into the oven and bake until well browned. Scrape off profits.

It's always nice to be part of a movement, in this case the movement of food down the throats of student consumers. Previously, cafeterias had it all their own way. Students could bite the feeding hand with the futile knowledge that it was the only hand around. But after years of benign neglect and bland food, school cafeterias are starting to get a real run for their money. Across the country, fast food chains have made a strong bid to take over student feeding operations.

It all began in 1971 at Arkansas State College when a Minute Man Scramble Snacks outlet replaced a financially faltering business for them where before there was only red ink. Last began in 1971 at Arkansas State College when a Minute Man Scramble Snacks outlet replaced a financially faltering business for them where before there was only red ink. And at Ohio State, which opened the world's largest McDonald's outlet last year, union officials expect the Big Mac crew to do better than $600,000 a year in business for them where before there was only red ink.

"McDonald's may yet be the financial salvation of private high education," announced one food service trade magazine. Perhaps someone should inform the Office of Education. College unions usually get between 7-20 percent of the profits from on-campus fast food chains, which often make the deal irresistible by paying all remodeling costs.

According to the University of Cincinnati college union, at least 60 other schools have expressed interest in their fast food set-up. Having suffered through the rigors of cafeteria food myself, I'm hardly one to scoff at any innovations at the institutional table. Yet the actions and statements of the fast food chains lead me to think they may be taking college consumers for a one-way ride to the hamburger ovens.

An indication of what's going on surfaced late last year when the Food and Drug Administration proposed exempting fast food chains from its new nutritional labeling rules. The request for the exemption came from none other than McDonald's, which claimed that the label would probably be spoiled by hamburger juice and catsup and, anyway, was "unlikely to be read."

What was McDonald's hiding? Only the wholesome image they've projected for years. No one really thinks fast food meals are the best, but one in a while, why not differ? Typical of this attitude was a study released last spring by Consumer Reports, which said that a fast food meal usually contains enough protein, although too many calories and too few essential nutrients. This, however, was "not a matter of great concern," said the magazine.

As usually happens when it ventures outside the realm of electric drills and toasters and into products you swallow, Consumer Reports missed the boat. The major health problems in America are, in fact, due to too many calories, not too little protein.

Sugar, which makes up most of the calories in fast foods, is the big culprit. It's contained not only in malts and soft drinks but also hides in broccoli, catsup, relishes and mayonnaise.

Sugar has slipped into so many places in our food that it now makes up about 20 percent of our diet. The result, according to the Center for Science in the Public Interest, has been an increase in heart disease, diabetes, vitamin deficiencies and tooth decay. Excess sugar also causes obesity, a recognized life-shortener which now affects 40 million Americans in some form.

Fast food meals also contain little or no fiber (or non-digestible carbohydrate). Like the built of many dinner table jokes, roughage has been found by both American and British scientists to prevent most digestive illnesses. Care to guess what America's second leading cancer is? Cancer of the intestine and rectum, killing 50,000 a year.

In addition, the adequate protein that Consumer Reports found comes in its worst possible form: red meat. In a recent report, the American Heart Association urged that Americans cut their red meat consumption by half, because the excess animal fats contribute to high cholesterol, deterioration of the arteries and heart disease.

Overall, a McDonald's small hamburger rates a score of 18 in Dr. Michael Jacobson's Nutrition Scoreboard. That's about as much nutritional value as eight saltine crackers. By contrast, one-fourth a can of Alpo dog food rates 1.0.

Cancer of the rectum and colon? The fat culprit. It's in the big culprit. It's in the big culprit. It's in the big.

For instance, prices immediately jumped 10 percent and students found themselves paying more than $3 a pound for not very prime hamburger meat.

Again, when fast food proved a success at the Ohio State union, the school contracted for a Burger King operation at its outlying west campus. But the chain would only take over if all other food service competition were eliminated. Even the vending machines had to be ripped out.

An editorial in Fast service magazine, the voice of the fast food chains, says it all:

"Where is the growth for 1975?" asks the magazine. "Get to the college market. In this issue you will find our prediction—and facts backing it up—that this is the hottest new trend for fast food in years. They (the chains) are on campus. With a 'captive' audience and they're making money. That's where it's at for 1975."

The fast-food invasion brings to mind the early Chaplin flick Modern Times, in which Charlie works all day on an assembly line turning screws at an incredibly fast rate. One day the bosses decide that the workers shouldn't waste time for lunch and test out a machine that will feed them as they work. Charlie is the guinea pig, and with the expected ludicrous results, the machine runs so fast it almost feeds him to death.

Mr. Chaplin, have it your way. The only difference is that in our modern times and educational factories, students are on the other end of the wrench.

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**Student Norm**

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**by Taurus S**

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Poetry

by Barbara Scott

Personal Poems, Chant Poems, Naked Inside Poems. Diane Wakoski came to the Communications Room or the University Center to read her poetry.

Diane has the unraveled ability to respond poetically to any life experience. Her sensitivity, her vulnerability, and her imagination could be felt in the poems she read. The language of Ms. Wakoski's poetry is simple. Her style of reading is direct—straight. No frills attached.

Many of her poems deal with relationships between men and women. Always in a struggle to maintain the right attitude toward breakaways and holdings, she reacts with a candor that is hard to resist. She reveals more sensitivity than most are accustomed to feeling.

In one of the poems she read: "My Hell's Angel," her encounter with a motorcycle man becomes a clasp of friendship. Unlike the fear and loathing reaction most people have to these swaggering, tattooed men, she reacts with curiosity, with an open willingness to touch this man's life. They share conversation and thoughts. One suspects that all her encounters are as this one. An exchange. It's life. Her life. She is her poetry. Diane Wakoski was invited to appear by the University Writers. A native of southern California, she has authored such works as The Motorcycle Betrayal Poems and Trilogy.

The theatre

Reviewed by David J. Kassera

Where do you begin when you must tell somebody bad news? With the best point you can, right? Well, thank God for Robert Heitzinger's voice and James Moore's choreography in the "Most Happy Fella." Without them, the production would have been a very disappointing evening.

Even the great voice of Bob "Most Happy Fella" Newhart was not enough to carry across this show. Granted, in order to enjoy this play, one must be willing to accept its romantic premise and sappy storyline. But the "willing suspension of disbelief" does not include allowance for poor quality of production.

To try and itemize every detail of production which was not up to standards of quality at UWSP would be almost impossible. From actors wandering around on stage without any organization to mishandling of a mediocre set and equipment failures during performance, this was one of the sloppiest productions yet staged at the Jenkins Theatre. Musically, no one can say a bad word to Bob Heitzinger. And it was unfortunate that his leading lady was suffering from a cold the night I saw the show, for Virginia Nepper usually has an outstanding voice. Also, David Lamoureux, the trio and the quartet all did nice work, but from there on it was all downhill. And at the bottom of the musical pile was the orchestra. For a group of music students to sound like that was most discouraging.

The costumes were the high point of the technical aspects of production, even though it looked like David Reilly was at times wearing a shirt of his own. The lights were only functional and equipment failure during performance brought undue attention to this fact. Fortunately many people in the audience, for whatever reason, were able to enjoy this production. And plays are presented for the audience, not the critic.

Live music

by Kent A. Petzold

Ferrante and Teicher, Nelson and Neale, move on. The Parastres have arrived. Anthony and Joseph Paratore, duo-pianists, performed in Michelsen Concert Hall as part of the Arts and Lectures Fine Arts Series last Monday evening, November 31.

These two young gentlemen played a truly remarkable concert. Their selections consisted of works by Mozart (a duo-pianish himself), Schubert, Copland, Gershwin, Brahms, and St. Saens. The Mozart seemed to be the weakest of an otherwise perfect program, and in saying so, I'm being picky. The tempo seemed to rush every now and again but they did so together, and the Andante seemed to lack imagination.

The Schubert Fantasie and Copland Happympophu wagger superbly well-executed and exhilarating. Of course, the overbearing crowd-pleaser was Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," a good end to a great performance. Two additional program pieces included a spiffy Brahms' Dance and the finale from St. Saen's "Carnival of the Animals." This last selection received a roaring standing ovation from most of the audience.

Afterwards, I asked them how often they fight over different matters. "I'm afraid," they both replied, that they couldn't afford to fight, obviously repressing their irritation inwardly. They do discuss the matter of who pedals and how much "a show should be used during a performance.

The Parastres are an excellent team, and play as only brothers (or sisters) can play together—with a magical sixth sense, so needed for duo performance. They are great showmen at the keyboard, and are definitely in the first rank of the world's young pianists.
I think that is the significance of this album and a few others produced recently. A new category is being established. This traditional form of music is beginning to set a new direction by the willingness to be inventive and creative.

A group to come from the original fusion of country and rock music was the Flying Burrito Brothers. The Burritos were recognized leaders of the country-rock trend and made some extremely good music with Gram Parsons, Chris Hillman, and Rick Roberts leading the way.

The past couple of months has seen the emergence of a new Burritos band. This is not to be confused with the true Burritos. Granted, Pete Kleinow and Chris Ethridge were original Burritos but Kleinow was the only one to stick it out for some years. Ethridge quit the group after the first album. As I see it, there is any number of people with more claim to revive the name than these two with Joel Scott Hill, Gene Parsons, and Gib Guilbeau. It’s not that I think it’s a bad album. “Flying Again” is an average album by a group of good, studio musicians who happened to steal the name of a now defunct, at one time excellent group.

People seeing the Burrito name are hereby forewarned that the music in no way compares or equals the true Burritos even at their worst. This is a different kind of country rock music. Were it not for the name I would probably have said that this is a good first effort from a new group called Whatever. But since these guys had the audacity to call themselves Burritos it has been reviewed as Burritos.

Gram Parsons must be turning over in his grave.

Reviewed by CW Petrick
The credits alone are worth the price of an admission to “Monty Python and the Holy Grail.”

If you haven’t heard yet, Monty Python is the British answer to the American Revolution. They finally get their revenge by making the Americans laugh themselves into submission.

About the credits—you have to see ’em to believe. Just ask somebody who saw the movie to tell you about the mice. Laughs abound therein.

Beyond the credits. What lies within the heart of Monty Python? It’s unexplainable—rather like the colonial Firesign Theatre. But I’ll try.

The jist of the movie is that King Arthur, one of the Pythons, has a holy vision charging him with the mammoth task of finding the holy grail of the title. The machinations of Arthur and his knights of the round table are preposterous. They run into a three headed creature, animated monsters, deep crevices, man eating rabbits, mad Frenchmen who cattapault them with live cows, chickens and geese, and an ugly old man. The making of a classic movie.

But “Monty Python and the Holy Grail” is not a classic. Not even a minor one. As a friend said as we were leaving the movie “it’s fun jack.”

It’s not that Monty Python’s Flying Circus is not funny—they are—it’s that they don’t know when to stop. King Arthur riding along the countryside without a horse is funny only one or two times, not throughout the entire movie. Ditto the serif with the cocoanuts making the horses hoof sounds as the king goes along.

At times, “Monty Python and the Holy Grail” ascends to new lows such as when they do battle with the animated monster. There is no escape so the Pythons insert a flash announcement that the animator died of a heart attack, at which point the monster disappears. Cheap thrills, but still funny.

“Monty Python and the Holy Grail” is a mad pastiche of many different styles and influences.

The movie pays tribute to every Bay Harryhausen Sinbad the Sailor movie, every Douglas Fairbanks swashbuckler and to all the bad 30’s and 40’s “Captain Video” serials. Its style varies from scene to scene. Some of the sections are done in 36’s adventure movie (“Robin Hood” with Errol Flynn) vein while others are shot in a hand held 60’s documentary style. The mish-mash of filmic style is fun but gets in the way of the overall effect of the movie. It adds to the general clutter which marks the Python brand of humor-esque. There is lots of fat among the Python sketches which go on in the way of the flow of the picture.

The ending of the movie left me speechless. Believe me, when something so unfunny could end such a funny movie. There aren’t even any end credits in view of the proceedings. Still, the overall effect of the movie was one of laughter and the making of “Young Frankenstein” as Rolling Stone insists. It’s a good movie, but not a great one.
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