

pointer magazine

Volume 26, No. 29
April 21, 1983



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Vol. 26, No. 29 April 21, 1983

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pointer magazine



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viewpoints



In the case of trees and forests, as well as other living systems, improving on nature does not mean ignoring or distorting natural laws, but helping nature to explore potentialities that enrich human life and increase ecological diversity, but that would have remained unexpressed in the state of wilderness.

Rene Dubos



The environmental dilemma

Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of pursuing a system of ideas is that one does not know where one will be taken. This unknown seems to frighten the bejesus out of some people, and atrophies all neuromuscular follow-through which would otherwise lead to philosophical consistency.

Such is the dilemma that the environmental movement faces today as we celebrate Earth Week '83. The system of ideas which serves as the foundation for action on behalf of the environment is an obviously sound set of ideas. It has produced much environmental progress since the first Earth Day in 1970. However, environmentalists tend to lose their footing when issues which seem to lie outside the purview of "environmentalism" can easily be connected by a logical extension of the ideas which serve as their base.

The beauty of Dr. Barry Commoner's Earth Week address earlier this week was his ability to extend his ecological philosophy to an overriding social philosophy which he called economic democracy. A verbal artist, Dr. Commoner's environmental system of ideas have led him to consider nuclear war as the most threatening environmental problem we face today, and has also taken him into the realm of economics, participatory decision making, and social history.

This journey by Dr. Commoner was made out of logical necessity. The environmental philosophy Dr. Commoner holds could not prevent him from bridging issues of the economy or foreign policy. From Dr. Commoner's base, since he was looking for answers without inhibition, his ideas could not help but arrive at the destination they did.

It is just this consistency which

makes the ideas of Dr. Commoner so compelling.

The ideas are sound. However, these ideas are not perfect, and are certainly not easy to work with in today's world. And there's the rub. This is the dilemma, the daring dilemma of the environment. Just where does the environment end? Is there a point at which one stops thinking as an environmentalist and starts thinking differently?

The idea of the environment is an unlimited concept by definition. To think, therefore, as an environmentalist means that one must be unlimited or unconstrained. You must be willing to pursue the hypothesis as far as the data will take you.

The idea of the environment is also an interrelated concept by definition. The elements and entities of the world connect, are related to one another by nature. Thus, to think as an environmentalist means that you must follow the connectedness of the world that is by nature in the world.

In a world controlled by the concept of divide and conquer, these ideas are challenging. The environmental movement must not accept the challenge of this external set of ideas. The dilemma the environmental movement faces is acceptance of the ideas which constitute its own base. In other words, an environmentalist must understand what the environment is, and to understand what the environment means is to know that you must follow the necessary relations which make up the world.

During Earth Week, let us reflect on this dilemma. Look it square in the face, and evaluate. After all, in celebration of the Earth, it deserves nothing less.

Todd Hotchkiss

**"Extinction is not something to contemplate;
it is something to rebel against."**

**Jonathan Schell
The Fate of the Earth**



MAIN STREET

Week in Review

Established 1981

This Week's Weather

Windy rhetoric out of the South-Watt will fan flames of environmental decay.

Skin-deep problems handled by workshop

Racism, the negative attitudes and prejudices that we have toward people who are racially different from us, will be the focus of two very important events that will take place on the UWSP campus, Thursday, April 21.

At 3:00 p.m. the movie, "Resurgence: The Movement for Equality Versus the Ku Klux Klan," will be shown in the Nicolet/Marquette Room of the University Center. Mr.

Chuck Ruehle, co-director of The Lutheran Human Relations Association will be present to lead a discussion following the showing of the film. Admission is free and open to the public.

At 7:00 p.m., a workshop titled, "Racism: Resurgence and Recommitment," will be held in the Communications Room of the University Center on the UWSP campus. Participants will examine their own attitudes and va-

lues that contribute to the racism that is a part of all of us, and will also look at how racist practices are built into institutions and systems within our society. Enrollment for the workshop is limited to 40 people, so pre-registration is required. Sign up to participate in the workshop by calling 346-4448.

Ruehle, besides his work in helping to direct the Lutheran Human Relations

Association in Milwaukee, has also helped many workshops on racism and on sexism. He is an active member of the American Lutheran Church, a graduate of Wartburg Theological Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, and has long been involved in the struggle for justice and for better human relations.

The movie and workshop are both sponsored by the UWSP Interfaith Council, an

ecumenical organization composed of representatives from the religious student organizations in the UWSP community. The Interfaith Council exists to raise important issues like racism on the campus, and to encourage dialogue about those issues, with the hope that through that dialogue we can close some of the gaps that exist between groups and individuals in our society.

Summer session registration begins April 28

For many students summer is a time for sun, surf, and yes, even studies. UW-Stevens Point will offer a potpourri of summer courses over the 11-week vacation period. Summer courses vary in length from one to eight weeks.

The summer session includes a three-week interim

from May 23 to June 10 in which students can pick up credits in the following courses: Biology 498/698, Communication 101 (two sections), Communication 336/536, Music 102, Psychology 110, Psychology 315, Religious Studies 104, and Sociology 308/508.

Many of the above courses

are needed to complete general degree requirements. Those just shy of graduation, but lacking a required course, could find them especially helpful.

Registration for interim classes and other summer courses will begin Thursday, April 28, from 1-5 p.m. and 8 p.m. in the Wisconsin

Room of the University Center. From May 2 thru June 6 students may register in person on any Monday and Wednesday (except May 11 and 30) afternoons from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. in the Registration and Records Office, Room 101 Student Services.

Students may also register by mail on a first-come,

first-serve basis beginning Monday, May 2. Requests to register by mail will not be accepted after May 20.

Checkpoint times are listed in the Summer Session timetable available from the Registration and Records Office and the Continuing Education Office, 103A Old Main.



Pickers support the Reagan administration's latest austerity proposal. The president claimed removing Tuesday from the week would save the U.S. 52 days worth of budget expenditures thereby reducing the budget deficit.

Salvadoran rebel to speak

An official spokesperson for the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) of El Salvador will be speaking on the UWSP campus this month. Victor Rubio, a Salvadoran-engineer now living in the United States, will be discussing present conditions in El Salvador and the role of the U.S. government in that conflict under the title, "El Salvador Today: Don't Play It Again, Sam".

The Democratic Revolutionary Front is the political arm of the popular forces who are opposing the U.S.-supported Salvadoran regime. Included among its member organizations are the major opposition political parties, trade union federations, professional and small business associations, peasant and student organizations, religious organizations, and the country's two principal universities.

Mr. Rubio will be speaking on Monday, April 25 at 7:30 p.m. in the Program Banquet Room of the University Center, Stevens Point. A press conference with Mr. Rubio will be held on that day at 11 a.m. in the Nicolet-Marquette Room of the Center. His visit is sponsored by the committee on Latin America, a UWSP group supporting the self-determination of the Latin American people.

Poland focus of essay contest

An essay contest with \$225 in prize money will be held this month under sponsorship of Annual Lectures on Poland.

It will be held in conjunction with a public program Sunday afternoon April 24, entitled "The Polish Phoenix."

The show is a 75-minute presentation which utilizes nine projectors and three screens synchronized with musical themes drawn from Polish folk music, liturgical, classical and contemporary works. There is accompanying historical narrative.

It will begin at 2 p.m. at Sentry Theater.

Members of the audience will be invited to prepare essays on one of three topics:

• How has the Polish Phoenix presentation changed my perception of Poland?

• The events and issues in Poland's history that have impressed me the most.

• How has the Polish Phoenix presentation changed my view of Poland's place in European history and world civilization?

The essays may range from 500 to 1,500 words.

Deadline for entries will be May 24 in Room 416 of the College of Professional Stu-

dies Building at UWSP. Professor Wacław W. Soroka is in charge of the competition.

The first prize will be \$100; second prize, \$75; and third prize, \$50.

The Polish Phoenix program will feature life through the ages in all parts of Poland, showing photographs of places, people, treasures, manuscripts and art works.

Tickets have been placed on sale for the Polish Phoenix at the UWSP Ticket Box Office in the College of Fine Arts Building — phone 346-4100.

Benefit ball to support UWSP

A dinner will be served this year prior to the 15th Annual Benefit Ball on April 30 at UWSP.

A meal was added to the event last year and was sold out a week in advance. This year, accommodations will be made to serve 280 people with tickets available through April 22 in the Office of Alumni and Development.

There will be no limit on the number of ball tickets sold. Planners said they are hoping to clear about \$4,000 for student scholarships.

The evening will include a cocktail party at 6 p.m. in the lounge of the University Center followed by the regent of beef dinner at 7 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room and the dance at 8:30 p.m. in the Program Banquet Room.

People who purchase tickets to the dinner and dance only are invited to the cocktail party. A cash bar will be in operation during the dance.

Since 1969, the Benefit Balls have raised about \$42,000 for the university.

Dr. James D. Horn

Dentist

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Complaint line

To Pointer Magazine, I am writing in regard to the feature article "For Five Hundred Trivia Points." I feel that the student organizations, 90FM and Student Experimental Television (S.E.T.) deserved more than a simple feature article in your magazine. Doesn't the participation of more than 2000 people in the world's largest trivia contest warrant a news article? I enjoyed Ms. Harwood's feature but feel that further coverage was necessary.

Trivia 1983 was broadcast live for 54 consecutive hours on 90FM and S.E.T., cable channel 3. The amount of time contributed to Trivia by the staffs of both organizations is inconceivable.

In Ms. Harwood's article, the only reference to S.E.T.'s efforts is "S.E.T. provided a few laughs, especially when they ran the list of teams." In reality, S.E.T. provided fine programming including student productions, movies, and Star Trek adventures. One of the biggest contributions to Trivia '83 was the production of Trivia Focus. Throughout the weekend the staff of S.E.T. visited the homes of nine Trivia teams and featured in depth coverage of their trivial secrets and opinions.

Hopefully, next year S.E.T. and 90FM will receive the 500 Trivia points they deserve.

Tim Counihan
Production Manager,
S.E.T.

VICTOR RUBIO

**DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT
OF EL SALVADOR**



**EL SALVADOR TODAY:
Don't Play It Again, Sam**

Monday, April 25

7:30 pm

Program Banquet Rm

University Center

Sponsor: Committee on Latin America, UW-SP

Next week:

Censorship

"Augsburger-ranked at the top of the list of all beers brewed in America today."

James D. McArthur, Ph.D.
The Great American Beer Book



news

Campaign irregularities

Was UC prez guilty of foul play?

By Joe Stinson
and Michael Daehn

Was the recent UC presidential election campaign on the up and up? Did the candidate who many felt was best qualified really get a chance to run?

A series of interoffice UC memos, released yesterday to Pointer Magazine, reveal the answers to these questions as negative.

The documents revolve around Legislative Affairs

Bentley claims Hein violated this rule by writing an alleged endorsement letter, which was included in Pointer Magazine Editor Michael Daehn's campaign position papers. In a subsequent memo to Hein, the president asserted that Hein's actions were grounds for "immediate dismissal," but offered to accept a formal letter of apology to the Executive Board and a firm promise that the grievant

against the president. In the grievance, Hein asserts Bentley was guilty of unjustifiable discrimination, harassment, procedural impropriety, and violating the grievant's right to choose and declare. As an acceptable remedy, the academic affairs director demanded that Bentley withdraw from the race.

The grievance was heard on Friday, March 18, by the UC President's Committee. The committee, made up of all UC campus student government presidents (including UWSP's Scott West) heard testimony and deliberated on the grievance until 5:30 a.m. Saturday morning. The committee reconvened Saturday to clarify their recommended

remedy. UW Stevens Point President Scott West felt the grievance was handled in a fair manner. He added that he didn't "like the way Scott (Bentley) handled Curt Pawlisch's decision to run"

but that Mike Hein's approach was "too extreme." West also said that in his opinion, no one was in violation of Section 4, but that the committee did "have problems interpreting the Constitution."

Contrary to West's perceptions of the hearing, the Pointer Mag's source for the controversial memos (who was also involved in the closed session proceedings) suggested Hein, not Bentley, was really the one put on trial.

To many delegates, the committee's final recommendation completely bypassed the conflict at issue. Rather than forcing Bentley to withdraw from the race, the presidents arrived at a far less provocative solution:

"As a committee, we can find no flagrant violation of Mr. Hein's rights....However we believe Hein's professional character has been damaged....so we recommend the following

remedies:"

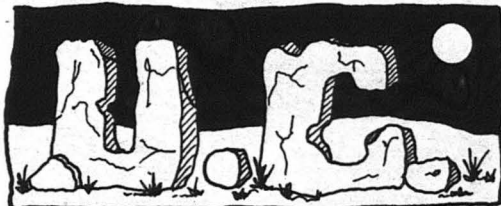
1) Section 4 should be rewritten to obtain its specific intent regarding professional UC staff and officers.

2) Until such a rewrite takes place, no further use of the UC name, including names of office and professional staff should be used.

This suggested remedy was presented to all voting delegates, without an opportunity for general discussion on Saturday morning, just prior to the presidential election. In the contest, Bentley was handily re-elected, a fact which some delegates contend owed a large debt to the "nature, timing and content" of the announced remedy.

So was Scott Bentley's campaign on the up and up? Did Curt Pawlisch get a fair chance to demonstrate his presidential potential?

The recent evidence seems to indicate not.



Director Curt Pawlisch's short-lived bid for the presidency, and were the focus of a formal grievance filed by Michael Hein, former academic affairs director. Hein was fired by UC President Scott Bentley on Tuesday, April 12.

The intrigue began on March 7 when Pawlisch announced he was running for the organization's highest post. The following morning (March 8) Pawlisch issued a memo to Bentley informing him of his decision to run.

In the memo, retrieved from a wastebasket by Hein, Pawlisch said, "I believe that UC cannot afford another year of your leadership—or, should I say, the lack of it."

Bentley's memo in response to Pawlisch, also dated March 8, requested that he "take an immediate leave of absence without pay or resign his position."

In Hein's grievance notice, which was sent out to all UC delegations on March 9, he claims Bentley and Pawlisch met later that day at approximately 2:30 to discuss Curt's candidacy. In a memo written shortly after the meeting, also retrieved from a wastebasket, Bentley made the following promise:

"As per our agreement, I will keep you on staff until the end of my administration. Along with the rest of our agreement, there will be a position awaiting you upon your return from the British Islands."

According to the grievant notice, Hein was called into Bentley's office at approximately 3:30 the same day. At this time, Bentley accused the academic affairs director of violating Section 4 of the UC constitution.

Section 4 prohibits the United Council and its staff from lending the organization's name to any political candidate.

would refrain from any further activity or involvement of this nature in the future.

Hein counters in his grievance statement (he could not be reached for personal comment) that first, he did not endorse Daehn in his letter. He points to the closing line of his text to substantiate his claim, "I urge all delegates to give him (Daehn) fair consideration in the UC election."

Second, Hein contends that Section 4 refers to lending the UC name to a candidate in a state or national political campaign. In his estimation, this clause was only written to protect United Council's tax and charter status.

Thirdly, he went on to say that if he had, in fact, chosen to make an endorsement, that would have been his prerogative, and in no way, have constituted a violation of Section 4.

Finally, Hein asserted that if indeed a violation did occur, both Bentley and Pawlisch were more explicit in their disregard for the rule in question. Hein cites the following to justify this claim:

Sometime in the late afternoon or early evening of March 8, Pawlisch sent a letter on UC stationery, to all UC delegations, withdrawing from the presidential race. In the latter, he closes with an emphatic (underlined) endorsement of Bentley. "And so I urge you to vote for Scott Bentley."

Bentley was also in violation of Section 4, according to Hein, by including his title as UC president at the conclusion of a cover letter which began his campaign position papers.

So instead of complying with Bentley's conditions for continued employment, Hein filed a formal grievance

AMERICAN NEWS CAPSULE THE NEWS THAT WAS

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

NATIONAL

Washington, D.C.—Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) arranged a compromise to delay the withholding tax on interest and dividends until July 1987. The law would then be abolished if there is no proof that less than 95 percent of interest and dividend income was reported in 1985.

The 10 percent tax withholding was scheduled to take effect July 1.

It is believed that much of the income earned from interest and dividends is not reported and therefore not subject to tax. The Kasten compromise calls for stiffer penalties for those who fail to report interest and dividend earnings.

The compromise must be confirmed by the Senate before it goes to President Reagan. Reagan has threatened to veto any measure delaying the withholding measure.

Washington, D.C.—The Senate voted to confirm Kenneth Adelman as director of Arms Control and Disarmament. The vote was

57-42.

Adelman's confirmation was in doubt, but President Reagan did some last minute lobbying to secure votes. Opponents of Adelman had charged he was too inexperienced and lacked commitment to arms control.

STATE

Madison—Gov. Earl signed into law a bill that he hopes will rescue Wisconsin's unemployment compensation fund. The bill doubles taxes on employers and restricts eligibility for recipients.

Milwaukee — A report on the Jan. 31 disturbance at the Waupun Correctional Institution says the prison needs more minority guards, more jobs for inmates, the transfer out of mentally ill prisoners and better medical and social services for inmates.

Furthermore, the report concluded that Rafael Martinez-Frometa, who was found hanged in his cell two days before inmates held 15 hostages for over seven hours, committed suicide and was not murdered, as some Waupun inmates charged.

Madison—The Assembly voted to validate the state's \$1.2 million purchase of Milwaukee's Trostel Tannery for conversion into a minimum security prison. The vote was 88-8.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which is expected to act on it in May. If it is approved in the Senate, Gov. Earl will sign it into law.

Madison—State Sen. Mordecai Lee (D-Milwaukee) and Rep. David Travis (D-Madison) have proposed a bill to combat the Posse Comitatus.

According to Lee and Travis, the bill would give district attorneys the authority to prosecute instructors of paramilitary techniques if it can be proved the training leads to civil disorder. It would prohibit the use or manufacture of firearms, missiles and explosives. Violators of the law would face a maximum penalty of \$10,000, five years in prison or both.

Janesville—General Motors Corporation announced it was recalling about 1,800 workers for a second shift at its GM Assembly Division plant here. The shift will begin June 6.

Commoner's message kicks off Earth Week

By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

Most American radicals and liberals never come out of the closet. Just search behind the cloaks of neutrality and the conventional caps and you'll find them. But, you will not find Barry Commoner.

Monday evening Commoner opened Earth Week festivities with a blunt address tracing our environmental problems beyond the current scandal at the Environmental Protection Agency. He attacked fundamental economic practices in the US as the basis of many of our environmental concerns.

"The source of environmental change...lies in the decisions of what is produced and how it is produced," Commoner told a large crowd at Berg gymnasium.

According to Commoner, current problems at the EPA originated not in Anne Burford's mismanagement but in the "underhanded" approach to the environment taken by President Reagan. Not only did the president choose an administrator with a proven anti-environment record, but systematic bud-

et-cutting and nonenforcement of current laws have taken their toll as well.

"We're forced with a real crisis in our economic concerns," he concluded.

Overregulation in government agencies was a misperception, said Commoner, because the good intentions behind environmental laws do not erase the fact that the laws are "not directed at the causes of environmental pollution."

The 1980 Citizens' Party presidential candidate examined the origins of smog and aldicarb pollution to prove his point. Aldicarb, for example, was developed during the technological explosion following World War II in which the emphasis was placed on increased productivity. However, the creators of many pesticides like aldicarb failed to note basic biology.

"It is very likely that anything that kills one organism is likely to have some rather noticeable biological effects on another one," he said.

In addition, synthetic substances throw a wrench in the biological chain because they violate the general rule "every substance synthe-

sized by a living thing must be broken down by living things."

Commoner concluded improvements in the condition of our environment would result in simultaneous gains in the productive capacity of the US economy, which has remained stagnant in recent years. For example, changes in our "defensive" environmental laws should reflect the natural concept of cycles in which all natural wastes are food for other organisms.

Commoner said a five-year comparison of conventional farming (using pesticides) and organic farming revealed no difference in farm income and a very small advantage in crop yields for the conventional farm.

The reason many farmers suffer economic problems is traceable back to a turn of the century battle in which gasoline defeated alcohol as the primary fuel for autos. Grain alcohol would have provided the diversity of income farmers needed, according to Commoner. Since grain alcohol is produced by solar energy and is renewable, it remains far more efficient than gasoline derived from non-renewable fossil fuels.

In addition, since carbohydrates alone are in grain alcohol, the remaining protein residue is an excellent livestock feed. Hence, it doubles the economic productivity of the land.

"If we adopt an ecological approach, we can not only get rid of the pollution problem but we can improve economic productivity," said Commoner.

Commoner offered his theory of economic democracy as a solution to our environmental and economic ills.

"What I've been telling you is somebody other than the Detroit corporations ought to decide what kind of cars they should build."

Executive decisions by the major automakers crippled the industry, said Commoner, because they were based on a single criteria: maximizing profit. General Motors found they could make a killing on bigger cars by parlaying a \$300 production cost difference between Chevrolets and Cadillacs into a \$3000 difference in sticker prices.

Commoner admitted the radical nature of his idea, but noted Pope John Paul II had proposed precisely the same thing in his encyclical "On Human Labor."

"In the view of the Church it is immoral if workers don't have a lot to say about what happens in the factory, how the capital is invested, and what is produced. It is immoral because the work-



(Photo by Rick McNitt)

ers produce the capital."

Neither the pope's nor Commoner's views have been brought into the public forum by American politicians, noted Commoner.

Commoner said nuclear war was our most serious environmental problem, far outdistancing aldicarb and dioxin pollution.

"(We) have enough nuclear weapons to wipe out both countries and do irreparable damage to the ecosystems of the globe."

Commoner noted defense spending around the globe had increased thirty-fold since 1900 and stood at \$450 billion in 1980. He believed

freeing up that money with a global nuclear freeze could eliminate most of the world's problems, including widespread hunger and unemployment.

"Peace and disarmament is not simply a question of relieving ourselves of the anguish of a nuclear holocaust. If we can solve that problem we can rebuild the world."

Commoner offered a world scenario many would deem as utopian or unrealistic. However, he asked his audience to consider what lay at the end of our current path. He said it's not a pretty sight.

Non-trad advising slated

By Luci Gervais

Pointer Features Writer
Non-traditional student advising will be provided in Room 106 Park Student Service Center starting April 25, the first day fall packets are available. A recent survey indicated a need for special advising, as non-traditional student's problems differ from those of the traditional student who starts college right out of high school.

Advising will be provided by Bill Harford, Jean Gerhard, Kathy Celichowski, Pat Ploetz, and Luci Gervais, all non-traditional students. Helen Nelson, receptionist in the non-traditional student lounge, 318 COPS, will provide additional advising at the lounge and will be aided by a non-traditional student advisor daily from 4

to 6:30 p.m.

Advisors received training from John Timcak, non-traditional student faculty advisor. Training outlined the formal process available through the University system, concerning CLEP, I P M (Individual Planned Major), Experiential Learning, the grade process appeal, financial aid, transfer credit, questions concerning the catalog, finding a tutor, and extension courses.

Advisors will act as a general resource person for non-traditional students. So bring your questions, grips, and concerns to Room 106 Student Service Center during the day (watch the Pointer Daily for exact times) and to 318 COPS from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

For more information, call Helen at 346-2045.

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Beating suspects are sentenced

By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

Three area men were found guilty and sentenced Tuesday in connection with two separate attacks on Nigerian students in Stevens Point.

Robert J. Horvath, 349 Second St., was found guilty of battery in striking Olufunsho Adeshina in the face at the Outer Limits on last July 3. Judge Fred Fleishauer withheld sentencing and gave Horvath 18 months probation along with an order to pay Adeshino's initial medical expenses. He must also serve 120 days in the Portage County Jail and perform 120 hours of community service work.

Two other area men, Paul Wojtalewicz and Michael Stremkowski, have already gone to trial. Stremkowski pleaded no contest to charges of being party to a battery and Wojtalewicz was found guilty of being party to the aggravated battery of Anthony Isua and being party to the battery of Adeshina.

Stremkowski was placed on one year conditional probation while Wojtalewicz is awaiting sentencing.

Horvath was the last person being charged with the July 3 incident, said

District Attorney John Osinga. He believed other people were involved in the batteries but admitted he did not have enough evidence to pursue them further.

In a separate incident involving an attack on Nigerian students outside The Flame tavern, two area men were found guilty of being party to disorderly conduct on March 8.

James Wojcik, a town of Hull resident living at 1979 N. Reserve Dr., pleaded guilty and Thomas Pavelski, 1255 Wilshire Dr., pleaded no contest to the charges.

Judge Fleishauer withheld sentencing for both men and placed them on conditional probation. The conditions stipulate they must share the damage caused to Adebola Adeogun's car, complete 96 hours of community work, and serve 30 days in the county jail.

Wojcik and Pavelski made racial slurs to Adeogun and his two Nigerian friends as they entered The Flame, according to a complaint. The Nigerians left the bar but were followed outside and retreated to Adeogun's car after Wojcik and Pavelski had already damaged the door by pulling on it.

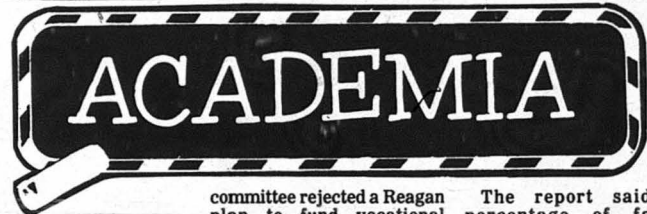
One of the students was

kicked in the thigh four or five times while a third student suffered a small cut to his thumb.

The district attorney criticized media coverage of the second incident saying it

was "inflammatory and inaccurate" because it was described as a beating. Osinga said the two incidents "warrant different responses" although they were both regrettable.

Like the July 3 incident, the events at The Flame may have involved other people, but there was not enough evidence to charge them, according to Osinga.



Reagan rebuffed

The Senate Budget Committee, in a rebuff to President Reagan, authorized a \$500 million increase for education and training programs in 1984.

A plan devised by Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-New Mexico) to spend \$27 billion for education in 1984 was approved by a 12-8 vote. The \$27 billion figure is \$1.7 billion more than Reagan proposed for 1984.

In acting against the president's wishes, the

committee rejected a Reagan plan to fund vocational education at lower levels and to cut guaranteed student loans, bilingual education impact aid and work incentive programs.

However, Domenici said these areas may still be subject to cuts.

Moonlighting profs

According to a report in the Wisconsin State Journal, about one out of 10 UW faculty members has a significant job on the outside. The WSJ said professors who take outside work often moonlight for private industry.

The report said the percentage of faculty moonlighting in the College of Engineering was as high as 25 to 30. About 20 to 25 percent of the faculty members in the School of Business had significant outside work. The UW Law School reported 20 to 24 percent. One in ten Medical School professors reported outside income. The School of Education reported fewer than 30 out of 180 faculty members had outside work and the College of Letters and Science said two or three dozen of its 900 faculty members reported outside work.

The WSJ polled deans from the above UW colleges to get the information.

Twelfth Night

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features

—Arts & Lectures

Jazz on tap at Sentry

By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

Bathed in cool, blue light, the stage appeared encased in ice. Warmth came from the South. Within minutes the stage blossomed from cold lifelessness to vibrant life. And all it took was a tap of the toe.

On a spring-like evening last week dance lovers filled the Sentry Theatre to experience the power of The Jazz Tap Ensemble (JTE). The Los Angeles-based dance and music troupe left the audience humbled with their simple message: Our best music comes from within the bright, creative energy of our souls.

The Ensemble was born in 1979 and achieved wide praise and recognition on its first three nationwide tours. Notable stops included three sold-out performances at the Smithsonian Institution, the Los Angeles International Dance Festival, and the award-winning film "Tapdancin'."

Lynn Dally, Camden Richman and Fred Stickler, principle dancers with the JTE, choreographed all dances themselves. They were backed up by musicians, and able dancers, Paul Arslanian, Tom Dannenburg, and Keith Terry

who performed their own music and that of Duke Ellington and Duke Jordan.

The entire troupe performed the opening number which drew the audience onstage. The rhythmic movement of the group, accompanied by hand clapping and slapping, loosened up many members of the audience who were likely prepared for Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly.

The dancers proved themselves very capable of classic renditions of their art, but impressed us with their becoming innovations. Their feet weren't the only things that did the talking. Syncopated beats originated from sticks, cowbells, hands, and alliteration of other musical tones.

"Spoon River," performed by the Front Porch Swing Band, was a simple bluesy number danced by Dally and Strickler. The piece gave the impression of an impromptu jam session rather than some overproduced, slick performance. It put the mind and body at ease, releasing sensory bonds and allowing us to have some fun.

Musicians Paul Arslanian and Keith Terry joined Strickler for "Tune for K.B." Although Strickler's dancing was exciting, the interplay between Arslanian and Terry

stole the piece. Using sticks, which they pounded on the floor and clapped together, we saw the uninhibited joy so often noted in children.

The second set opened with "Blues Suite," a steamy number lead by Strickler, who was dressed a la Bogart. His slick, slithering movements were offset by Dally and Richman's lively duet. It became a story of two sly sirens competing for the attention of a suave, mysterious stranger.

Solo performances by the dancers were all spectacular, but Camden Richman's stood out. Accompanied only by bassist Dannenburg, she pranced to the jerky strains of the old blues classic "Not Fade Away." Dannenburg's rough but punchy vocals added heat to the fiery solo number.

The Jazz Tap Ensemble received a well-deserved, enthusiastic ovation after finishing their final piece, "Jam With Honi," dedicated to their renowned mentor Charles "Honi" Coles.

Rather than performing for us, they had performed with us. The power came from two sources—performers and audience—and that is what thawed out suppressed emotions and made it so special.



A.I.R.O. Pow Wow

Members of eleven Wisconsin Indian tribes and bands took part in A.I.R.O.'s annual spring pow wow, which featured numerous Indian dances and an authentic Indian meal of wild rice, Indian corn soup, beef and venison. The event was held in the Berg Gym. (Photo by Mike Grorich)

Message by mime

Earth Week's actions speak louder than words for FMT

Kim Jacobson
Pointer Features Writer

The people of Stevens Point are in for a real treat tonight. Friends Mime Theater (FMT), an improvisational, professional mime group from Milwaukee, will be performing at the Sentry Theater at 8:00 p.m. tonight, in conjunction with the celebration of Earth Week. Their performance, entitled "Earthworks," has as its central theme the environment and different points of view about the earth.

FMT is a group of actors and actresses who combine poetry with movement that is based on a martial art form. Although this may seem like a contradiction, poetry mixed with a violent activity like martial arts, FMT sees a lot of people's ignorances about the earth as a form of violence.

The first part, "That Which Has Been...The Past," focuses on an ancient concept of the land and people's relationship to it. According to Barbara Leigh, creator,

performer, and artistic director of FMT, the performance is very ritualized. Leigh described the dance movements as being very stylized and evocative. "People have told me that our skits really moved them and brought them to certain feelings about the earth. That's a good feeling."

The second part, "That Which Is...The Present," talks about the meaning of property and our "convenience culture." The group gives accounts of their fears of the earth being destroyed.

The finale, "That Which Could Be...The Future," is presented satirically by FMT, but the message is serious. Lyrical possibilities and hopes for the future of the earth are entertained in the end.

Leigh said the message of Earthworks is simple. "We would be happy if it got people to think more about their relationship to the earth." FMT attempts to engage people in a more

intimate relationship with the earth by caring about the things we do to it. For example, how often do we think about pollution, litter, and, in general, other ways in which we abuse or damage the global ecosystem.

Leigh explained that most of the company's work was inspired by E.F. Schumacher, a revolutionary

in economic circles who coined the phrase, "bigger isn't necessarily better."

This inspiration is most evident in their final number, entitled "Plant A Tree."

The festivities will take place at the Sentry Theater at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$3.00 for non-students, \$2.00 for

students and senior citizens, and \$1.50 for children under 14, and can be obtained at UWSP Fine Arts Box Office, Earth Week booth in the Concourse the week of Earth Week. Immediately after the show, there will be a reception complete with an open bar. Everyone, young and old, is encouraged to attend!

New prep for future grad students

By Fred Posler
Pointer Features Writer
Preparing for grad school? UWSP will be holding a preparation-review workshop for students who are considering entrance exams.

In a conversation with Barbara Inch, UWSP Assistant Director of Continuing Education, she explained the purpose and origin of the preparation-review workshop to be held at UWSP. The graduate seminar will run from May 23 through June 23 and carry a student fee of \$100, Inch said.

The seminar, according to Inch, stemmed from UWSP student Jim Ramsay's interest in having the program. Ramsay, currently president of the UWSP pre-med society, organized the event by approaching professors and encouraging them to donate their services to prospective grad school students.

The instructors for the seminar reviews, Inch said, will be Dakshina Chitharanjan, Ph.D. (Chemistry), John Betinis, M.D. (Physiology), Douglas

Post, Ph.D. (Genetics-Evolution) and Ronald Lokken, Ph.D. (Physics).

The purpose of the seminar, Inch said, is to serve students wishing to receive a review on most of the sciences taken as an undergraduate. Inch sees the preparation-review workshop as a valuable experience for students to sharpen their reading and logic skills. The program is therefore geared as a condensed, attention-focused commitment for those serious about graduate school.

earth

America: Love it or lease it

By Jay H. Cravens

The Reagan administration's "Asset Management" means the sale of as much as 35 million acres of public land. The program was announced in the president's fiscal year 1983 budget to Congress. It is a "program to improve federal asset management and to dispose of unneeded federal property and lands that are inefficient to manage." The federal government now owns 744 million acres, one-third of the U.S. land base.

Sale of surplus federal property and public land is nothing new. It has been going on for 200 years. President Reagan has directed there be new emphasis to this disposal effort. The announced intent is to benefit Americans by:

- 1) Gaining a higher and better use for some surplus land and real property by selling those assets surplus to the government's needs;
- 2) Cutting the cost of government by eliminating unnecessary management of land and real properties excess to federal needs; and
- 3) Paying of part of the national debt using sale revenues.

At this time the administration has announced that certain categories of federal areas previously designated by Congress for special management purposes will not be considered for sale. Examples of areas designated for retention are the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Wilderness Preservation and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Special interests have been working towards privatization of federal lands for a long time. This is nothing new. History records the opposition of setting aside federal land for Yellowstone back in the late 19th century since it was so remote that no one would visit it. Remember "Seward's Folly," a title earned by a secretary of state when he negotiated in 1867 for the purchase of all that ice, snow and rocks in Alaska from Russia for a few pennies an acre?

In Alaska no areas have been identified for disposal. Federal lands in that state are excluded from consideration in the Asset Management program "until such time as state and native claim selections are resolved." Translated, this means authority presently exists for millions of acres of federal lands to pass to state and native corporations. And then "we'll take a look at the situation and possibly make some land available for

private ownership."

In the West, Secretary James Watt has identified for disposal millions of acres of the Public Domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Only in 1976 was the BLM given legislative authority to manage these lands for multiple purposes. During the previous 40 years these important wildlife and watershed lands were dominated by the livestock interests. And that 1976 act clearly stated that it is national policy that these lands shall be held in public ownership.

National policy in Wisconsin

Closer to home, some six million acres of National Forest System land, almost 600,000 in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan, have been identified by the Forest Service as meeting the criteria for further study and possible disposal. Looking at the statistics it seems logical to ask, "Why is a higher percentage of land in the East identified for further study than in the West?" The answer the Forest Service gives is that "federal ownership in the eastern

National Forests is generally much less well consolidated than in the western forests. Application of the criteria identified areas in poorly consolidated areas." Translation: Neglected in the Forest Service's response is the reality that they have been purchasing available lands in the East for over half a century to build a National Forest System for multiple public benefits—wood, water, recreation, wildlife and wilderness. The job is yet to be finished. Now we may be on the brink of making an unwise 180-degree turn and disposing of important public lands in the East where over two-thirds of the nation's population lives and hungers for the benefits to be found in the National Forests.

What should the policy be?

National, regional, state and local concerns are now being expressed on "Asset Management." Most media coverage appears to be cool on the proposal. Mail and other input to some of the federal offices is running better than 9:1 in opposition. The debate promises to heat up as unwise and unnecessary legislation now



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being drafted reaches Congress. Prior to passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 the Eastern National Forests were created by the stroke of the president's pen. Likewise before passage a president could eliminate them by a signature. Fortunately, through the foresight of the Congress and a previous president the law must be changed to permit any but limited disposal.

Total opposition to the Asset Management program is equally unwise. The feds

own one-third of the nation's land base—a network acquired by conquest, purchase and disposal. The system of public lands has helped our nation grow. Public lands have served the past and present and, hopefully will be available for future generations. Authority presently exists for conveyance to expanding communities, lands that are difficult to manage. Other lands can now be exchanged to bring about more efficient management. Land sales at

Continued on p. 25

Daffy irrigation project endangers ducks

By Jack Wohlstadter

Will They Replace What They Have Already Taken?

Since 1965, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (U.S.B.R.) and the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District have had Congressional authorization to build a 250,000 acre irrigation project called the Garrison Diversion Unit (GDU) in the heart of North Dakota.

This project area has one of the highest density ratios of wetlands/acre in the state. If the GDU is completed, there will be a loss of almost 87,000 equivalent acres of wetlands. Compare this figure to 26,950 acres of wetlands that would be lost according to the 1974 Environmental Impact Statement written by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

This authorized plan for mitigation of wetlands, though based on proven, false information, is currently being funded by the taxpayers. The U.S.B.R. is now asking for \$2.3 million by 1984 to continue construction of this project.

Besides losing almost 89,000 acres of wetlands, an estimated 124,000 ducks will

be lost each year. To put this in more realistic terms, it would take 49 areas the size of the Mead Wildlife Area to make up this difference. The duck total, unfortunately, doesn't include non-game species such as sandhill cranes, swans and avocets.

Wetlands: compromises keep them wet and wild

By Lynn McIntosh

Wisconsin lawmakers have been requested to consider wetland legislation since prior to the early 1970s. A comprehensive regulatory bill has not yet been passed. Special interest groups become involved each time such a bill is proposed. Heated debates have resulted in most bills being argued out of existence. However, there have been some significant breakthroughs in this impasse.

In 1966, under the authority of the Shoreland Zoning Act, N.R.115 was created to establish a shoreland management program for Wisconsin. N.R.115 required that all counties adopt zoning

A new proposal for mitigation was endorsed by the Secretary of Interior James Watt in December, 1982. This proposal places emphasis on replacing the numbers of game birds, not non-game birds, thru intensive management of a small number

of acres rather than replacing the actual acres of habitat lost and managing these areas for all waterfowl.

In other words, a duck hatchery that could produce 124,000 ducks every year would be acceptable for this proposal. This will not, however, replace the crucial habitat needed by the migratory game and non-game birds for feeding and resting areas during their long flights north and south.

What effects will the G.D.U. have on Wisconsin? The G.D.U. will directly affect Wisconsin in at least three ways:

1) The estimated loss of ducks may create an economic loss to Wisconsin from lost revenues of duck hunters.

2) The loss of tax revenues that may be spent on other, worthwhile projects or budget proposals for further restoration of wetlands here in Wisconsin.

3) Maybe the most important will be the loss of the ducks themselves and the aesthetic values that they bring to Wisconsin.

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Continued on p. 28

air

Pending bill would provide smoke-free areas

By Stella Ciccolini and Ann Hutchinson

The battle between smokers and non-smokers has been gaining speed lately. The issue is very old, but not until recently have non-smokers done anything about it. What was previously thought of as only an annoyance is now considered harmful. A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature that would provide the public with smoke free areas. This bill is known as the Clean Indoor Air bill, (SB 80).

If this bill is passed, it will mean all public areas would be considered non-smoking unless specifically designated as a smoking area. Exempt from this bill would be taverns, restaurants that seat under fifty, private functions in public places, and offices

occupied exclusively by smokers.

Although the purpose behind the introduction of the bill is a sound one, that is, to restrict smoking in public areas, the bill has one major drawback. It doesn't penalize people for smoking in a designated non-smoking area. It is for this reason that restaurant owners oppose the bill. They feel that they would bear the brunt of enforcement, and they would also be fined for not posting proper signs. It is also the restaurants who are responsible for creating barriers between the areas.

The Tobacco Institute also opposes the bill because they consider it "capricious and arbitrary." It feels a law regulating smoking would be similar to a law regulating sex between consenting adults. The issue, the

Institute claims, is a matter of personal courtesy and therefore should not be a matter of the government.

The Wisconsin Lung Association disagrees. It feels that smoking is a health hazard and for this reason non-smokers should be protected. A study in San Diego concluded that non-smokers who were chronically exposed to smoke had a similar air holding capacity to that of light smokers, less than 11 cigarettes per day.

Secondhand smoke also affects the health of children and infants. One study showed that parents who smoke make children more susceptible to pneumonia and bronchitis. Side-smoke can affect the health of those who are asthmatic and allergic. Others may develop sneezing, coughing, and

headaches. Contact-lens wearers may especially suffer eye irritation.

Dr. Harold Rusch of the American Cancer Society pointed out that this bill is supported by the American Cancer Society because it provides the public with a choice. That choice being whether to breathe clean air indoors or to breathe smoky air.

Some people with respiratory problems cannot be in the presence of smoke without incurring severe discomfort or damage. Presently, these people are being discriminated against. They should be able to go into a public area without having to fear facing a smoky room. The Clean Indoor Air bill would provide protection for these people.

The office has been an area of great controversy over this

issue. A landmark case against New Jersey Bell in 1976 upheld the argument that employees who do not want to be irritated by smoke should be provided with clean air working conditions.

Minnesota has been the nation's leader in strict smoking rules since 1975. Now 90 percent of Minnesotans approve of the law.

Under present law non-smokers are often put in the position of being passive smokers. If the Clean Indoor Air bill is passed the rights of non-smokers and smokers will be protected. Smokers can smoke, and non-smokers will be able to enjoy public areas that are smoke free.

There will be a letter writing session on the Clean Indoor Air bill at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, April 28, in the Red Room of the University Center. Envelopes, stamps, and information will be provided.

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fire

LAND of the giant-killers: David wins again

By Bill Laste

Pointer Copy Editor

Some years ago, a group of "Davids" in Rudolph, Wis., banded together to do the incredible — defeat a "Goliath." These "Davids," including Naomi Jacobson, Beverly Fisher, and George and Gertrude Dixon, became the core of the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND) which celebrates its 10th birthday next month.

The story begins in May 1973 when "Goliath" (Eastern Wisconsin Utilities) announced their intentions of putting four 1000-megawatt nuclear power plants in Rudolph, 10 miles west of Stevens Point. Area citizens, however, were skeptical, according to Gertrude Dixon, co-director and one of the

founding members of LAND. Thus, they organized and put up a united front against the utilities.

The utilities and LAND spent the summer months of 1973 politicking against each other, with LAND trying to educate the area populace about the dangers and unknowns of nuclear power. The utility companies, on the other hand, tried to win support on the premise that acceptance of the plant would bring six million dollars in tax revenue to Rudolph annually. But on August 29 of that year, voters of Rudolph rejected the plant 308-189.

So "David" had won. LAND proved that private citizens, be they minute in comparison to a mega-mo-

nopoly, had a voice which rang loud and clear in the ears of the utility companies.

But was LAND's work completed? Nope. They had won only the first round.

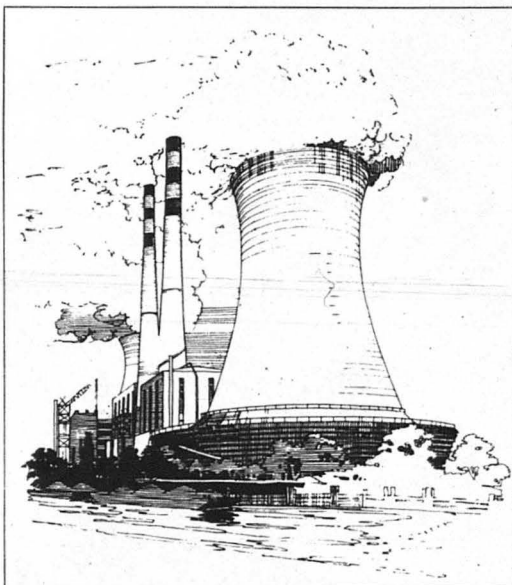
After their defeat in Rudolph, the utilities moved on to Lake Koshkonong in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. According to Mrs. Dixon, LAND helped organize and educate the citizens of that area and in 1976, the nuclear plants were rejected there too.

The utilities, however, refused to give in. They applied for plant licensing in Tyrone, Wisconsin, but the Wisconsin Public Service Commission rejected their application in March of 1979. Finally, the utilities cancelled their licensing intentions for Haven, Wisconsin, in 1980.

The end result was this: eight nuclear power plants were proposed, none were built. But was LAND solely responsible for this remarkable accomplishment?

"I feel that the citizen opposition had a great deal to do with the initial decision by the utilities not to pursue the Rudolph site," said Mrs. Dixon. "The final decision to cancel all plants was made by the Public Service Commission on the basis that the plants weren't needed and that the rad-waste problem had not been solved."

At this point in LAND's history, it seemed that with the war being over, LAND activists could put their feet up for a while. Accordingly, Mrs. Dixon said, "We thought we'd take a breather for a while. But then we did a study in which we found that people of Northern Wisconsin had been exposed to much higher than average accumulations of radiation from bomb testing and nuclear facilities. We published that study.



"Then we were going to take a breather again when the Department of Energy plans for a high-level waste site appeared, and practically all of the world's leading uranium companies started explorations in Wisconsin. So we stayed involved," said Mrs. Dixon.

Will LAND ever take a breather? Possibly not, according to Mrs. Dixon. "We found that some knowledge kind of traps you. You can't escape after a while."

So LAND continues as a force to be reckoned with. In fact, Mrs. Dixon said she planned to go to Madison this week to represent LAND at hearings for a Midwest compact on burying low-level nuclear wastes. "We are testifying against the compact because we are afraid it takes away the power of Wisconsin legislators to make any decisions as to how the waste will be taken

care of.

"We do think there are safer alternatives than land burial (of waste) in areas where there is any amount of precipitation. We think it would be disastrous to go that route and we are urging the legislature not to ratify the Midwest compact."

Will LAND see another 10 years? At this rate it seems likely. Mrs. Dixon said she is not sure of the exact membership count, but "I know we publish between 1500 and 2000 newsletters. We have members all over the world now."

LAND has certainly evolved into a powerful organization from its birth 10 years ago. It's hardly fair to call the group a "David" anymore. But as long as there are "Goliaths" out there in the world of nuclear dangers it's good to know that LAND is still here to throw stones.

LAND respected by local politicians

By Bill Laste

Pointer Copy Editor

What do local politicians have to say about LAND?

State Assemblyman David Helbach (D-Stevens Point) offered these views.

"If you take a look at LAND's history, I would give LAND almost total credit for the fact that a nuclear power plant was not put in Rudolph back in the '70s. I think LAND was one of the few groups in the whole state that was questioning not only the safety and environmental problems of nuclear power, but the economic problem as well. At that time they were very, very effective.

"The issues now have changed a little bit but LAND still serves a useful purpose. LAND is one of those environmental groups which does a tremendous amount of research. A lot of it, granted, is done by novices and non-professionals, but their research raises a lot of

questions which, as a policymaker, I'm forced to address."

Lon Newman, Portage County Democratic Party chairman, said that while LAND wasn't actually affiliated with the party, they were doing a good job.

"I have asked Naomi Jacobson (co-director of LAND) for information in the past and they've always delivered it promptly and well. Their written material and publications are very good.

"I also know that many of their members were active in the nuclear freeze referendum and in that context I would say they were extremely helpful.

"But LAND is a non-partisan group. So while there may be a strong link in terms of their members being active in Democratic Party issues, they are not really too closely linked to the party itself."

Northern Wisconsin groups

Active opposition continues in mining process

By Roscoe Churchill

Probably one of the most important mining-related developments at this time in Northern Wisconsin is the effort coming out of Mark Patronsky's office to discredit the Rusk County Citizens' Action Group. Mark Patronsky is the staff attorney for the Wisconsin Legislative Council. The RCCAG was formed in the mid-1970s when it became known that Kennecott Copper Corporation had plans to develop an open pit copper mine in Ladysmith along the

Chippewa River.

There is no question that the attorneys involved in the consensus decision-making process which led to the mining rules are behind this. I heard the statement of Kevin Lyons, one of the consensus lawyers, that the recent pamphlet criticizing Wisconsin's recently passed mining laws is not correct. In fact, an article by Richard Kienitz in the April 14 Milwaukee Journal points out inaccuracies. Lyons was hired by the town of Grant in 1976 and the town of Nashville

in 1977 to represent them in negotiations with the mining companies. Lyons was fired by the town of Grant in 1982.

Those of us who have studied the mining laws find more inaccuracies in Patronsky's discussion. I'm certain this action is another way of convincing the public that the mining laws provide more protection for Wisconsin's citizens than is true. This would soften the opposition to the Exxon mine near Crandon.

This is a serious enough program that it demands

some kind of action be taken to get the real picture to the public. Possibly some legal action might be taken so the truth about the mining laws will have to come out.

Local action in the North

On a local level, several changes have taken place in the town of Grant in 1982 and 1983. The town of Grant has a moratorium on all mining and a resolution that all mining matters must be settled by a referendum vote of the qualified voters. But most important, the town has

a new town board except for one member, and new town officials who are very concerned about the quality of Wisconsin's mining laws and want important changes brought about in the laws.

Also, the Rusk County Board will be adopting a tough new zoning code for mining. This code is being drafted at this time and could be ready for adoption yet this year.

In the Crandon area, the town of Nashville tried to pass a moratorium on mining

Continued on p. 15

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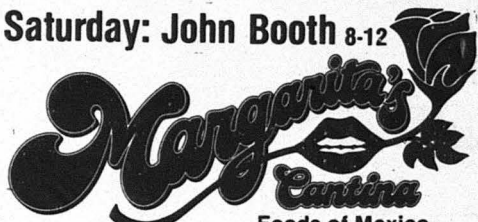
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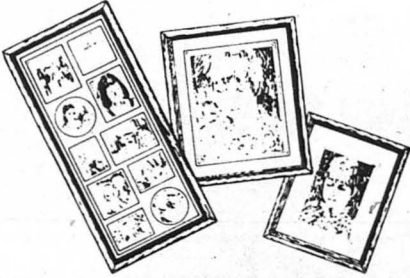
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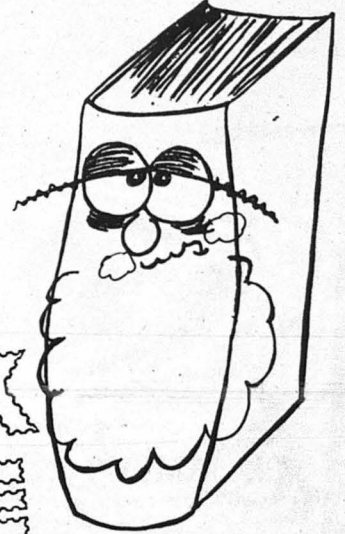


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Researcher explains n-waste-disposal problems

By Naomi Jacobson

High-level nuclear waste (HLW) applies to highly radioactive wastes derived from reprocessing spent reactor fuel, and to certain long-lived radionuclides of elements heavier than uranium (Transuranic-TRU), or the spent fuel rods themselves. TRU wastes are HLW, if they contain 100 nanocuries or more of alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes with half-lives greater than 20 years per gram of waste. A half-life is the time during which ½ of the radioactivity of a radioactive material decays. Between 10 to 20 half-lives must occur before a material is considered not to be dangerous.

Reprocessing reactor fuel used for national defense activities has produced about 500 million curies of radionuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years. These wastes are stored in various liquid and solid forms on three federal reservations in Idaho, Washington and South Carolina. Within two years after the Dept. of Energy (DOE) selects a site for the first permanent geologic repository, the president would decide whether to store defense nuclear wastes there.

Spent fuel from commercial reactors contains about 800 million curies of radionuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years. About 10 million curies are due to radionuclides such as plutonium-239 with a half-life of 24,400 years. Over the

next few years, this inventory is expected to grow at a rate of about 200 million curies per year from reactors currently licensed to operate. The Atomic Industrial Forum on January 24, 1983 reports 83 reactors with operating licenses, 59 reactors with construction permits and 5 reactors on order. Commercial spent fuel is stored in the fuel pools at the reactor sites, except for spent fuel at the West Valley, New York, and Morris, Illinois, fuel reprocessing plants. The West Valley plant has been closed with a huge problem of cleanup pending, and the General Electric Morris plant never operated.

HLW contains many different radionuclides as over 200 are produced in the fissioning process.

EPA's proposed rules plan for a model repository containing 100,000 metric tons of heavy metals of spent reactor fuel, about as much as would be generated during the operating lifetimes of 100 reactors of current design. The initial amounts of some of the principal radionuclides in this model repository would be: 8 billion curies, Cesium-137, 30-year half-life; 6 billion curies, Strontium-90, 28-year half-life; 200 million curies, Americium-241, 460-year half-life; 30 million curies, Plutonium-239, 24,400-year half-life; 1 million curies, Technetium-99, 210,000-year half-life.

One way to express the pollution potential of a

radioactive substance is in the amount of water required to dilute one curie to drinking water purity—the amount of water required for one curie of strontium 90: about 10 billion gallons of water.

Water is the most likely route of transport of radionuclides from a waste site. EPA is proposing a ten kilometer distance in any direction from the waste as a buffer zone, and the "accessible environment" where EPA would consider pollution to have occurred is if radionuclides polluted ground water beyond that buffer zone. EPA feels it could take 1,000 years for groundwater to travel a mile at a well-selected site, and most radionuclides would

waste would be emplaced on racks.

The temperature in the storage area in granite some 70 years after emplacement of wastes will range from 399 degrees F to 415 degrees F. The temperature of a single fuel rod containing spent reactor fuel is both literally and figuratively "hot," up to 500 degrees Celsius, dropping roughly ten degrees a year in storage.

The costs of construction and estimating each repository range from \$1.6 to \$5.5 billion, not including research and development, transportation and support facilities.

After initial construction between 870 and 1,100 people will operate the repository. There is talk of a 30-year life for a repository. There is talk of a 50-year retrieval period, perhaps to see if problems develop or perhaps because of the possibility of reprocessing spent reactor fuel to retrieve plutonium for use in nuclear weapons.

The federal government becomes owner of the nuclear waste as soon as the spent fuel leaves the power plant gates. A fee of 1 mill per kilowatt hour of nuclear-generated electricity, to go into effect 90 days after enactment of the legislation which occurred in January 1983, will probably be passed on to ratepayers to pay the costs. There will also be a back charge to nuclear utilities for all nuclear electricity they have generated up to the time the fee goes into place.

The Radioactive Waste Review Board deals with DOE for the State of Wisconsin. The official position of this Board was established on January 19, 1983: "The Radioactive Waste Review Board is opposed to the siting of a national high level radioactive waste disposal facility in the State of Wisconsin based on publicly expressed opposition and also the lack of a proven technology for safely disposing of high-level radioactive waste."

About 182 local

communities in the U.S. have passed ordinances regulating transportation of nuclear waste within their boundaries. In February 1982, a federal district court in New York ruled that Dept. of Transportation rules HM-164, which attempt to preempt the rights of state and local communities, were permanently restrained from taking effect, at least as it related to spent fuel shipments through "densely populated areas." The court ruled that an EIS for spent fuel shipments is necessary and that questions about the validity of accident statistics must be addressed. DOT has appealed this ruling.

Problems plague the current system for transporting waste. A new 300-page study, *The Next Nuclear Gamble: The Transportation and Storage of Nuclear Waste* is now available from The Council of Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011. It tells that in 1979, the NRC discovered that 7 out of the 15 waste casks then in use were faulty. The NRC doesn't inspect the casks while they are under construction. In licensing the casks, the NRC merely completes a review of engineering drawings supplied by the designer. The actual casks are not tested. If waste shipments are carried by train, there is the danger that spent fuel casks may wait a week or more in marshaling yards before being unloaded. Railroad yards would become short-term AFRs (Away-From-Reactor) storage.

The Office of Nuclear Waste Isolation's No. 267 Technical Report, December 1982, *Citizen Participation in Nuclear Waste Repository Siting*, says, "Although this may seem obvious, government agency and industry representatives should avoid, if possible, selecting potential repository sites where a community displays open and widespread hostility toward nuclear energy-related continued on p. 17



take much longer.

The HLW site is envisioned as occupying 2,000 acres underground. Four or five shafts will go down to the mine. The environmental impact statement indicated 2,290 emplacement rooms would be mined out by conventional drill and blast techniques (18x25x560 rooms). There would be 409,000 canisters of waste. Stainless steel or titanium canisters are expected to cost \$30,000 to \$50,000 each. They would be emplaced in trenches in the floor of these rooms or in drilled holes in the floor. Another configuration showed 600 to 700' long holes drilled horizontally off rooms in which 12 to 17 canisters of

and so is its influence. It has a tremendous task ahead of it to stop Exxon minerals, which has 161,470 acres under lease in Northern Wisconsin, from calling all the shots as far as mining and ground water are concerned.

Opposition to the public intervenor

The various activist groups such as Friends of the Earth, Doyle Township Impact Committee, Northern Alliance, North Woods Alliance, LAND-LEAF and others are all alarmed at the possibility that the new Wisconsin public intervenor might be chosen from those who served the consensus committee. Peter Peshek, one of two Wisconsin public intervenors and who abandoned the duty to protect Wisconsin's ground water by supporting the mining rules, recently resigned. One of his rumored replacements is Kathy Falk, an attorney for Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, who also supported the mining rules. These groups sent letters to Attorney General Bronson LaFollette protesting such a choice.

The push is on by Exxon. If any who protest the takeover by the mining multinationals can be discredited or worn out, that's what will happen. Sometimes the fight seems just too much to cope with, but I guess we just can't quit.

Mining, cont.

which would be a real blow for Exxon should this happen. The moratorium failed by some ten votes the first time under pretty adverse circumstances. There is a possibility of its passage this year as there are plenty of aroused people in the town of Nashville.

Exxon's Environmental Impact Report

Exxon's E.I.R. is a subject of controversy. There are only 15 copies available in the state, only 10 copies for all of Wisconsin north of Stevens Point, and these cannot be checked out of the libraries or DNR offices. It's very difficult to study the document as it is long (15 volumes) and complicated, which is the way it was planned. I can't see the DNR being much help in enlightening the public. That's too much of the blind leading the blind.

Wisconsin Resource Protection Council

The newly organized Wisconsin Resource Protection Council has taken on the major job of educating the state regarding the probable impacts of mining on the people of Wisconsin. The council was formed late last year by people and groups working on the issues of nuclear waste, Project ELF and metallic mining. Its membership is growing

Statewide nuke-free zone conference here Saturday

A state-wide Nuclear Free Wisconsin meeting is coming to Stevens Point this Saturday, April 23. The gathering, sponsored by Students Against Nuclear Extinction (SANE) and Nukewatch, a Madison based nuclear watchdog organization, will be held at the Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge of the University Center. Registration is from 9:00 to 10:00. Following are some of the items on the agenda:

— An update on the free zone movement in Wisconsin

since September when the citizens voted overwhelmingly in favor of a freeze.

— Local success of the Students Against Nuclear Extinction in their efforts to have UWSP declared nuclear free will be presented along with community representatives and church members who have been active elsewhere in the state.

— A talk by Sam Day, a writer, lecturer, and political activist, on how Wisconsin's peace movement fits into the world movement, and a look at the strengths and weak-

nesses of the Free Zone movement.

— Reports on the legislation that has been presented before the Wisconsin Senate which seeks to have the state declared a nuclear free zone.

— Workshops on community and campus organizing.

— Strategy sessions and an opportunity to brainstorm and learn from the experience of others.

The event is free and all are welcomed to attend. The meeting is to conclude by 4 p.m.

water

Acid precipitation already falls here

By Jeff Schimpff

On the cover of the May, 1981 EPA Journal, the first published by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Reagan administration, is a beautiful but ironic photograph. In it, a solo canoeist glides gracefully across a placid lake in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. Pictured is Twitchell Lake, once rippling with thriving populations of fish, water-loving mammals and birds, amphibians and aquatic insects. Twitchell Lake, like hundreds of other lakes, is teetering on the precipice of complete biological death, a needless and defenseless victim of acid rain.

Many of Wisconsin's wonderful lakes appear to be threatened from the silent death of acid rain. What is the nature of the problem, how severe is it, and do we have the solutions, time, and determination to solve it?

Research has already revealed much about acid rain, more technically called "acid deposition," because it falls to earth as snow, fog, and dust particles, as well. Acid rain forms when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides oxidize and then combine with the moisture in clouds or on the earth's surface.

Sulphur oxides contribute most to this problem, as the U.S. and Canada spew over 35 million tons of them into the air each year, mainly by burning coal to produce electricity and to fuel industries. Automobile and truck use, as well as industry, produces most nitrogen oxides.

Scientists measure the acidity of acid rain in terms of a pH scale that ranges from zero to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral, lower numbers indicate acidity and a pH greater than 7 means a substance is basic. Because a pH scale is logarithmic, a pH of 4 is ten times as acidic as a pH of 5, and 100 times as acidic as a pH of 6.

Normal, uncontaminated rainfall has a pH of about 5.6. Thomas Sheffy, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Acid Deposition Coordinator, writes that rainfall in northern Wisconsin now averages pH 4.5, ten times more acidic than normal. How does this affect the biology of Wisconsin, and of Wisconsinites?

Acid rain in Wisconsin

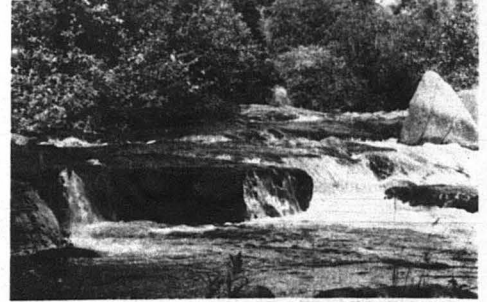
Acid rain devastates lakes more easily in regions where granite or basalt bedrock is close to the surface, because

the thin soil cannot neutralize acid very well. The northern 40 percent of Wisconsin, our prime recreation and tourism area, fits this category. So far, we have been spared the disaster of lifeless lakes that is now plaguing much of eastern Canada, New England, and Scandinavian countries.

The DNR and Wisconsin utilities are cooperating in a year-long study of acid rain's effects upon our aquatic and land systems. This research also seeks to identify the precise sources of this acid deposition, and the rate at which our water resources are being damaged.

Though the slight acidity of unpolluted rain is beneficial to plants and animals, the highly acidic (pH 4.6 and lower) precipitation now common in much of the U.S. is harmful. Acids can dissolve minerals from soils with low buffering properties much faster than plants can make beneficial use of them. This disrupts the nutrient cycle, resulting in declining soil quality, and forces potentially harmful amounts of minerals like lead and cadmium into our lakes, streams and ground water. Forest, fish and food crop productivity suffer.

Acid rain damages human



Acid rain, rain go away.
(Photo by Rick McNitt)

health in at least two ways. Acidified drinking water strips potentially harmful amounts of metals, especially lead, from water supply pipes between the well and the tap. Second, sulfur and nitrogen oxides can form acids with the moisture in our lungs and destroy tissues. This destruction irritates our respiratory system at best, and can seriously impair the breathing ability of people with other types of lung problems.

Being such an insidious and destructive problem, can acid rain be controlled? The resourceful people of Japan have proven that it can. In the late 1960s Japanese industry was creating a

severe sulfur pollution problem. Now the Japanese are using smokestack emissions scrubbers and have reduced their acid rain problem by more than half.

With the knowledge that now exists about the causes, effects and control of acid rain, state and national governments are equipped to enact strong and effective measures to eliminate this problem, if they choose to do so.

Efforts to halt the rain

Many millions of dollars are being spent on research similar to that being done in Wisconsin by other states, the U.S. government, Canada, and European
Continued on p. 17

Has aldicarb ever been proven safe?

By John Bruce

Ground water is a marvelous resource. It is simply rainfall that has collected in large quantities below the land's surface and is flowing to streams and rivers where it flows back to the oceans—rain has to go somewhere too, you know. Ground water has been pure and suitable for drinking because soil effectively filters out naturally occurring pollutants. But the soil has not been afforded the evolutionary advantage of being able to properly remove, in all cases, the toxic substances we create and put on the land surface.

Among these toxic substances are insecticides which are a specific class of pesticide used for many purposes, including the control of insects and other invertebrates that feed on agricultural crops. Insecticides kill insects by attacking the neural enzyme cholinesterase and thereby breaking down their nervous systems. Cholinesterase is also important in our nervous

systems and, therefore, ingestion of insecticides creates a health hazard, the extent of which depends on the amount ingested.

Aldicarb is a systemic, carbamate insecticide which is used to control many invertebrates including the Colorado potato beetle and nematodes which feed on potato crops. Aldicarb is very water soluble and, dissolving in rainfall and irrigation water, has entered ground water beneath potato fields in Central Wisconsin and Long Island, New York, beneath citrus groves in Florida, beneath crops in Maine and Virginia, and has entered the ground water supplies that many people in these areas use for drinking water. It has been removed from the market in Long Island and possibly Florida because of ground water contamination.

Aldicarb in our diet: what does it mean?

Aldicarb is the most toxic pesticide registered by the Environmental Protection Agency. However, it has been considered safe for us to

consume in water, oranges, potatoes and other foods in concentrations below 10, 300 and 1,000 parts per billion, respectively, by its manufacturer, Union Carbide. It appears that there is potential, because of its nature as an insecticide, for aldicarb to pose a health threat to anyone consuming it along with water or food, even at relatively low concentrations.

Aldicarb consumed in large amounts will disrupt many physiological processes, resulting in visible insecticide poisoning symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, blurred vision, abdominal cramps, loss of muscular control, and even death. It is highly unlikely, though, that we would ever consume enough aldicarb to experience these symptoms. Nevertheless, we should be concerned about the possible effects of consuming small amounts of aldicarb for extended periods of time.

It is quite evident that certain people can consume a

glass of water with less than 10 ppb aldicarb and experience no visible damage from it. But, there is no evidence to suggest that people—young, old, babies, pregnant women and developing children, and all other people with our immensely complicated and numerous bodily functions—can consume low concentrations of aldicarb in a glass of water or two every day, and in food, and in combination with other chemicals, for weeks, months, 3 years, or 40 years. We may be able to accomplish this, however undesirable it might seem, with no observable side-effects. However, what if symptoms and effects of poisoning do occur that are not apparent and not readily traceable to aldicarb—symptoms like headaches, dizziness, depression, or loss of cognitive capacity?

Also, though aldicarb is not suspected of causing cancer, it is conceivable that it could promote cancer formation.

All these symptoms and effects can be caused by other things making proof of an exact cause-effect relationship of aldicarb poisoning difficult if not impossible to determine. And, lack of symptoms leads us to believe that everything is O.K. This uncertainty is part of the reason why aldicarb is allowed to enter drinking water supplies and why it is difficult to demand that this not occur, and, perhaps, a very good reason why aldicarb shouldn't be consumed.

Aldicarb and agriculture

At a recent meeting on pesticides and ground water held here at UWSP it was stated by an agricultural expert that if we discontinued use of pesticides in agriculture there would be a 15 percent reduction in crop productivity. In light of the unknown health effects of pesticides and the bad publicity growers are getting this might be an acceptable price to pay. Also, there was a surplus of potatoes and
Continued on p. 17

Aldicarb contamination, cont.

other vegetables in 1982 when aldicarb use was restricted making the levels of production in 1982 and pesticide use seem unnecessary. Finally, many growers are using integrated pest management and organic farming and have gotten good results.

All this may lead us to ask questions to growers like, why so much pesticide use? Are pesticides absolutely necessary? Or are they just a means to maximize income? Will you go out of business if you can't use them? Do you know of non-pesticide growing methods available? Are food surpluses necessary? Are you willing to reduce production somewhat to help eliminate

environmental pollution? What role do pesticide and food processing companies have in your decision to use pesticides?

Some growers and other agricultural experts, and promoters of pesticide use contend that consumers are fussy and demand "high quality" food. Well, they do and should demand this. But, given that high quality food can be produced without the use of aldicarb or other pesticides, and upon learning of all the external costs that go into the production of these products consumers may feel differently about pesticide use. And it is doubtful that the majority of

consumers are aware of non-pesticide agriculture methods or the external food costs. Do we realize the potatoes and other foods we eat may contain, and the ground water that many people drink does contain, aldicarb and other pesticides? Can we have any idea about the health effects of this? What happens when a family with aldicarb in their drinking water supply tries to sell their house? What about future decisions by people or businesses to remain living in or to move into areas where aldicarb is or has been used, where ground water is or, in the future, may be contaminated? But, then we as consumers are not expected to consider more than the retail cost of a product.

But, growers have to compete effectively with other growers or they will suffer economically. And consumers do what seems right and is convenient. There are other parties involved with ground water pollution. It is known that pesticide companies led growers who don't want to pollute the ground water to believe that aldicarb would not reach the ground water. Now they hope it will degrade quickly in the ground water but evidence casts doubt on this. Food processing companies are known to withhold, refuse, or revoke growing contracts unless certain pesticides are used. The EPA and the Department of Agriculture allow certain amounts of pesticides in our environment

and food, respectively. The Wisconsin Legislature, Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture, and lawyers for potato growers are currently proposing that up to 10 ppb aldicarb be allowed in drinking water, but the Wisconsin public intervenor has been consistently against this. Union Carbide is proposing 30 ppb.

In our quest for advancement it seems that an ultimate goal should now be to prevent pesticides from entering our food and water. Perhaps all we need is patience to await the day when our agricultural methods further advance and we will live in productive harmony with our environment and more fully experience life on earth.

Acid rain, cont.

governments. While most scientists feel this research will be valuable, many also believe we can and must immediately initiate a program of effective control. This view is supported by a report of the National Academy of Sciences.

To stop the threat of acid rain national and international agreements must be enacted. Most of Wisconsin's acid precipitation travels here with weather systems that carry it, especially from the industrial belt from Chicago to West Virginia. Air

pollution from Canada is acidifying lakes in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. The Clean Air Act, in its present form, is only intended to control air pollution near its source, not hundreds of miles away.

Despite the introduction of several congressional bills addressing acid rain control, the Reagan administration has addressed the problem only with meaningless rhetoric. U.S. and Canadian negotiators have accomplished almost nothing in nearly four years, due mainly to President Reagan's lethargic, pro-industry posture.

Concerned citizens are increasing and intensifying their demands for action to control the silent, airborne killer that is acid rain. In February, 1983, the people of New Hampshire overwhelmingly voted at town meetings throughout the state to pass a resolution demanding that the federal government take action to stop the destruction of their lakes and forests by acid rain.

This action will be costly: at least 4 billion dollars nationally. This cost is tiny when compared to the economic damage of acid

rain, estimated at 7 billion dollars each year. We must also consider the costs that bear no dollar figure, such as the anguish of ill health, and the loss of all the joys and benefits experiencing our wonderful lakes provides.

By making the effort and shouldering the costs necessary to eliminate acid rain, the lakes of Wisconsin can be prevented from becoming as silent and lifeless as many to the east of us now are.

Nuke waste, cont.

projects or has consistently restricted energy-related industries from siting within their jurisdiction. Traditionally, such considerations as geological suitability and economic feasibility have taken top priority in the selection of a nuclear waste repository site.

But the nuclear controversy has reached such a peak that social and political considerations must be given equal priority to geological and economic considerations in siting. To neglect or purposely disregard hostile public opinion in the proposed siting area will invite litigation, with few chances for siting success."

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES: 1983

COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS (Four Available Seats)

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Tim Blotz
Deborah Landon
Lawrence Lukasavage
Patricia O'Meara
Steven Senski

COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES (Six Available Seats)

Kim Craft
Cheryl Eggleston
Loretta Fontanini
Colleen Markee
Becky Otto

COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (Six Available Seats)

Joseph Ajeneye
William Campbell
Alan Kesner
Mike Osterdal
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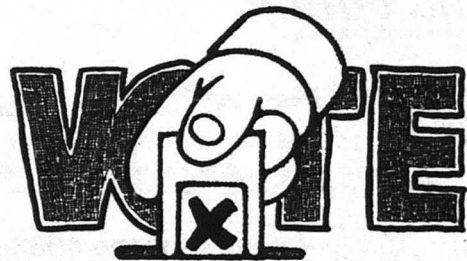
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCES (Fourteen Available Seats)

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Robert Bayer	Ron Piela
Cheri Doine	Jean Prasher
Robert Fichter	Michael Sackmann
Patricia Fricker	Walt Scheunemann
Greg "Gilly" Gillen	Robert Shannon
Steven Gustaffon	Joan Spink
Susan Higgins	Cal Tamanji
San-San Hong	Joseph Van De Bogert

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Scorecard reveals eco-votes by area state legislators

	Stop Dump Watt	Project ELF	Toxic Substances Access	Solar Rebates	Phosphate Ban	
BABLITCH	100	100	100	95	NA	NA
CHILSEN	0	0	100	15	NA	NA
HASENOHRL	100	100	50	62	100	100
HELBACH	100	0	94	92	100	50
ROBINSON	100	100	81	100	100	81
SCHNEIDER	50	0	100	100	100	100

Stop Project ELF: (AR26 and SR14)—Puts Wisconsin on record opposing Project ELF in Northern Wisconsin. High priority, and failed to pass.

chemicals they handle. Passed, signed with partial veto.

Dump Watt: (AJR70) Calls on U.S. Congress to remove Interior Secretary James Watt from office. Passed. **Elected Public Service Commission (PSC):** (SB787)—Provides for popular election rather than **Clean Water:** (SB3 of Special Session)—Delays enforcement of water quality standards until 1985. Passed and signed.



Solar Access: (AB62)—Allows communities to zone to protect solar energy users' continued access to sunlight. Passed and signed.

Toxic Substances: (AB615)—Allows employees in some industries to obtain information about the appointment of public service commissioners. Failed to



Ground Water Protection: (Senate Amendment 1 to AB800)—Removes ground water protection provisions from proposed mining laws. Amendment failed to pass.

Study this score card carefully to find out how well our local senators and assemblypersons performed in respect to the environment of Wisconsin during the 1981 to '82 Legislature. This condensed version of the Eco Bulletin, published by Environmental Decade, is a

valuable tool used by concerned environmentalists and politically active citizens to judge their representatives' commitment to preserving our environment.

Accompanying this score card is a brief

explanation of the legislative issues constituting the scorecard. To get a full text of the fact sheet and complete legislative score card write: Environmental Decade, 114 N. Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin, 53703. Or stop by the Pointer office at 113 Communication Arts Center.

The chickens are booming! The chickens are booming!

By Ellen Barth

Each spring people from all over the U.S., but mostly from the Midwest and Wisconsin, come to Stevens Point for a very special occasion—the prairie chickens are booming!

The greater prairie chicken, one of the four native species of grouse in Wisconsin, was once common

throughout the grasslands of the Midwest. As America grew, prairies were turned into farms, and the prairie chicken's habitat began to disappear. Today prairie chickens are found in isolated areas of Central Wisconsin.

The Buena Vista Marsh, approximately 20 miles south of Stevens Point, is home to the largest population of



prairie chickens in the state and the densest population in North America. Over 12,000 acres are managed by the

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for prairie chickens and other wildlife species. The birds can also be found in Carson, Sherry, and Arpin townships west of Stevens Point, Dewey Marsh north of campus, and at the Mead Wildlife Area, northwest of Stevens Point.

During the spring, male prairie chickens, known as

cocks, congregate at "booming grounds" to perform their courtship ritual, commonly called booming. Individual males establish their territories early in the spring and defend their area against neighboring males throughout the mating season. When cocks boom they inflate a pair of orange air sacs, raise their pinnae (long neck feathers) and stomp their feet. Booming can be heard more than a mile away on clear, calm mornings. The purpose of booming is to attract the female prairie chicken, or hen, to the booming ground. When hens come to the booming ground, the cocks boom vigorously to attract the hen to their territory for mating. The sound produced by booming males is unique, and somewhat haunting, especially when you have a dozen or so cocks booming on one ground.

Dr. Raymond Anderson, a professor of wildlife at UWSP, has been conducting a census of the prairie chickens in the area for 18 years. With the help of students in wildlife, booming grounds are found each spring. Blinds are put on booming grounds to enable observers to watch the prairie chickens. Often times the observers are so close to the booming ground that binoculars are not needed to watch the display. Observers take notes as they watch the activity, including how many cocks and hens are on the grounds, and if any hawks attempt to capture the birds on the booming ground. Along with the prairie

Continued on p. 28

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Monday April 25	Tuesday April 26	Wednesday April 27	Thursday April 28	Friday April 29
10:00 Introduction Fred Lammiman 10:00-11:00 AM	10:00 Wine & Alcohol Burt Lammiman Marie Lammiman 10:00-11:00 AM	10:00 National Presentation of Alcoholics Anonymous 10:00-11:00 AM		10:00 Video relay of John Williams (April 29) 10:00-11:00 AM
11:00 11:00-11:30 AM 11:30-12:00 PM 12:00-12:30 PM	11:00 Fatal Alcohol Consequences Alice Swales 10:00-11:00 AM	11:00 Common Alcoholics Facts 10:00-11:00 AM	11:00 Narcotics 11:00-11:30 AM 11:30-12:00 PM 12:00-12:30 PM	11:00 Video relay of John Williams (April 29) 11:00-11:30 AM
11:30 11:30-12:00 PM 12:00-12:30 PM	11:30 BPM GAMES - AUB 11:30-12:00 PM	11:30 DIAL BEHIND 11:30-12:00 PM	11:30 ERP 11:30-12:00 PM	
1:00 1:00-1:30 PM 1:30-2:00 PM	1:00 Chalk Talk 1:00-1:30 PM	1:00 Physical Effects of Alcohol 1:00-1:30 PM	1:00 Family Issues 1:00-1:30 PM 1:30-2:00 PM 2:00-2:30 PM	1:00 Video relay of John Williams (April 29) 1:00-1:30 PM
2:00 2:00-2:30 PM 2:30-3:00 PM	2:00 10 Top Love Me 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM	2:00 10 Questions 10:00-11:00 AM	2:00 100 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM	
3:00 3:00-3:30 PM 3:30-4:00 PM	3:00 10 Top Love Me 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM	3:00 Narcotics 10:00-11:00 AM		
4:00 4:00-4:30 PM 4:30-5:00 PM	4:00 Alcoholics & Related Alcohol Problems 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM			
5:00 5:00-5:30 PM 5:30-6:00 PM	5:00 10 Top Love Me 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM		5:00 10 Top Love Me 10:00-11:00 AM 11:00-12:00 PM	

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Knutzen Hall	Bike-A-Thon
Neale Hall	Backgammon Tournament
Roach Hall	Aerobic-A-Thon
South Hall	100 Lap Relay
Steiner Hall	Mad To The Point Run
Watson Hall	Male Beauty Contest
Jeremiah's	Gift Certificate
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Watch
Basketball—Pointer Alumni
Thursday 7:00 Berg Gym

By Karen Mytas

The spring sunshine drifts over me, pushing away the winter's chill. It reaches through widening cracks in my walls, and wakes the mice snuggled in the straw.

My memory returns me to another spring many years past. The air then was filled with sounds of sawing and hammering, shouts and laughter. It was a day of celebration, both for the farmer who owned me, and for the neighbors and friends who pitched in to build me. Back then, it seemed people cooperated more often than they competed.

Those early years were pleasant ones. My walls were a snug shelter for several cattle and the team of horses that worked the fields. Children played in the hayloft, giggling as they buried one another in the straw. The pungent scent of fresh hay drifted from the loft to mingle with the warm smell of the animals. Even a pair of barn owls nested in my rafter and, along with the cats, kept the prolific mice from overrunning the farm.

Years passed. The horses and cattle were replaced by a clattering, smoke-belching tractor. The farmer spent many long hours keeping that tractor repaired; unlike the horses, it needed more than food and a warm shelter to stay in working condition. As I recall, it never whinnied a greeting to him on chilly November mornings, nor trotted around the yard with three or four squealing children clinging to its back. Without the animals' warmth, the winter chill seemed to bite a little more sharply and hold on more tightly than in winters past.

The farmer and I were growing old, weathering, turning gray, creaking a little when the winds blew. But, unlike him, I wasn't yet ready to retire. When a neighbor bought the farm, I housed a new generation of equipment. The old tractor had served many different tasks; this machinery was more specialized, designed only to bale hay or pick corn. I overheard more talk now of market prices and subsidies, of loan payments, steel buildings, and grain silos. The neighbors all seemed in a hurry, rushing to build up the biggest operation they could, as quickly as they could. I sometimes wished they would slow down and be happy with what they had.

A barn's memoirs

Springtime Reminiscence

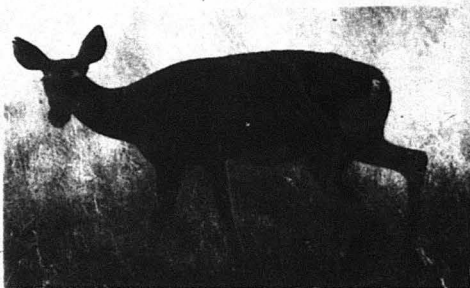
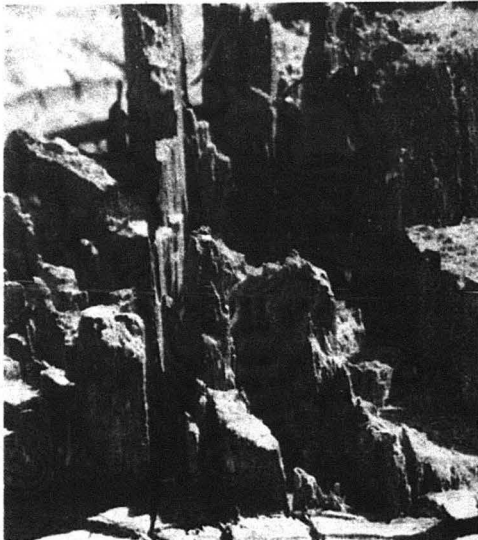
There came a time when even the baler and cornpicker were removed to a new, bigger steel shed, and I was left idle. It was suddenly very quiet, and the silence was a new sensation for me. No laughter from the children's straw fights, no maternal mooing, and no mumbled curses as the farmer tried once more to fix his aging tractor. Most of the sounds I heard came from the fields outside, where huge tractors with 500 horsepower engines and air-conditioned cabs worked larger and larger fields of corn and potatoes.

This past winter seemed longer and colder than most. Snow found new spaces to sift down through my roof and sweep through my walls. The wind was worse than ever before. Perhaps it was because a nearby line of trees, which used to break its force, was cut last fall to make more space for corn. The mice and I agree that corn makes a much poorer windbreak than oaks do.

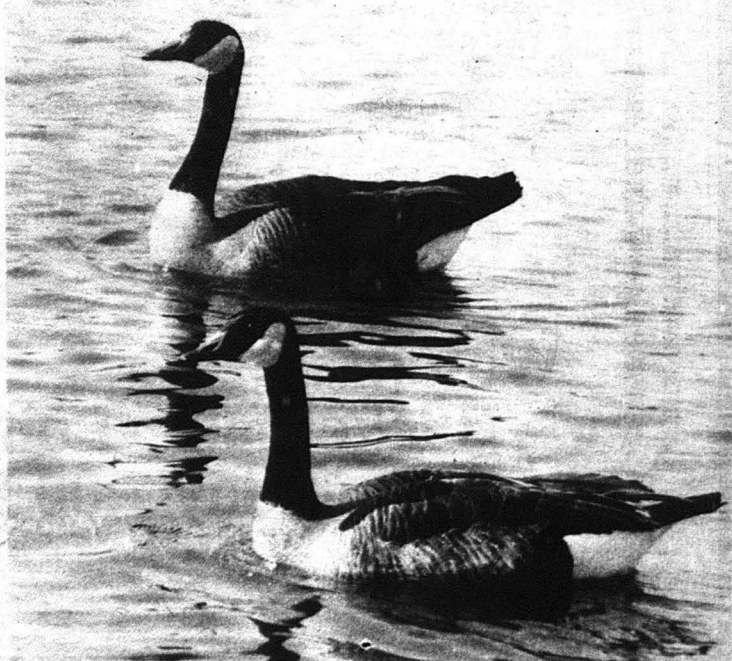
This spring, like all those in my past, marks the start of a new cycle of planting, growth, and harvest. But this summer I will stand idle again, no longer playing a part in the farm's cycle. The young couple from the city, living now in the big farmhouse, think nothing of old country barns with sagging rafters. My past, and that of the farm we rest upon, is of little interest to them. They probably see me as more of an eyesore than a landmark.

The spring sunlight is warming my drooping roof and tickles the blades of grass peeking up along my foundations. The mice scamper for seeds, no longer fearful because the barn owls are gone. Someday soon, maybe even this summer, I'll be gone, too.

That's all right. I'll still be playing a part in that cycle of growing and dying and growing again. And there are still a few people who remember the past as fondly as I do. Perhaps they will feel the loss of a sagging, unused barn with nothing left but old straw and mice.



(Photos taken by Rick McNitt)



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A GREAT WAY TO SERVE

ETF fulfills important environmental research

By Sheldon M. Cohen
Environmental Writer

In recent years, a number of issues have arisen relative to toxic chemicals in the environment. Incidents such as New York's Love Canal, PCBs in Lake Michigan, discovery of pesticide contamination in groundwater, and landfill leaching have caused widespread concern relative to human health.

The College of Natural Resources (CNR) has been working on many of these issues for a number of years, and trains many students who end up addressing these issues upon graduation. The environmental chemistry area within the CNR has grown rapidly in recent years due to an increased public awareness and demands through legislative action for increased re-

search and monitoring of environmental contaminants. Most of this work is now being coordinated by the Environmental Task Force Program.

The Environmental Task Force was created in 1973 following a "surprise" appropriation by the state legislature and provides training, experience and lab support for 25-30 students per

year in the environmental monitoring and research area. This program has acquired over \$200,000 worth of equipment during the past several years through outside funding. Outside funding is necessary to supplement insufficient state funding, which at present only supports one full time position, that of director of the lab program occupied by Dick Stevens.

The majority of the approximately \$200,000 funding comes from grants and contracts with private citizens, (mostly rural residents), several years through outside funding. Outside funding is necessary to supplement insufficient state funding, which at present only supports one full time position, that of director of the lab program occupied by Dick Stevens. "It is very difficult to obtain funding for the types of services we should be doing due to the expensive analyses involved. However, several projects are conducted by the Task Force without outside funding including a monthly water quality study on 25 lakes in Portage County. This information is used by a variety of local agencies in decisions involving lakeshore use and development and also provides a reliable long term data base for future study.

The pH levels of rainwater is another factor being regularly monitored. One monitoring station in Amherst Junction 12 miles west of Stevens Point recorded a pH of 3.7 in March from a storm with circulating winds originating from the heavier industrial areas such as Chicago and Gary, Indiana. This extremely low pH value is typical of "acid rain" values frequently recorded in the northeastern part of the country.

Research monitoring and training activities of the Environmental Task Force have resulted in several significant advances in the state of knowledge relative to environmental contaminants, some of which are listed below:

1. Work to identify pesticides in groundwater with considerable work currently being conducted on aldicarb, carbofuran, atrozene and other pesticides.
2. Work to document aerial drift of pesticides to non-target areas, providing the basis for better control of pesticide application.
3. Early work on acid rain occurrence in Wisconsin.
4. PCB research on raccoons and fish in and near the Wisconsin River.

In 1980, the pesticide aldicarb was identified in several
Continued on p. 28



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Fallout exists because of secrecy

Secret Fallout, Low-Level Radiation from Hiroshima to Three Mile Island.

By Dr. Ernest Sternglass
Reviewed by John Savagian

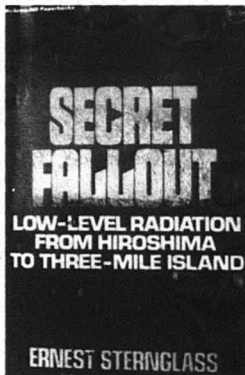
The United States' nuclear establishment, born out of scientific wedlock and bastard son of the military industrial complex, is a killer. It is more subtle than most forms of killing, since it spreads the seeds of death in the lungs of people and in the thyroids of the unborn. Its pristine statistics which proclaim no one to have died from radiation by nuclear plants and fallout is based on the inability to document death by radiation which can take years to manifest itself. It is deceptive, but it kills nonetheless.

In order to indict the U.S. government to what amounts to premeditated mass murder for the benefit of the arms race, one needs a number of credentials: conclusive data, corroborating witnesses, a strong desire to see justice served, a concern for fellow beings equal to that of your own, and the courage to fight a dangerous and well-armed giant. On scientific questions, one cannot rely on laypersons to provide us with the necessary information to formulate such a strong case against our own government. On the issue of radiation poisoning, the list of concerned scientists willing to speak out is growing. They include Linus Pauling, *No More War* (1958), Sheldon Novich, *The Careless Atom* (1969), Hogan and Curtis, *Perils of the Peaceful Atom* (1969), John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin, *Population Control Through Nuclear Pollution* (1970), and *Poisoned Power-The Case Against Nuclear Power Plants* (1971).

Add to this list Ernest Sternglass and his book, *Secret Fallout, Low-Level Radiation from Hiroshima to Three Mile Island* (1981). Dr. Sternglass has been one of the most persistent and critical researchers of the United States weapons testing program and nuclear plant construction. His story speaks of a crucial struggle for the right to know, the right to debate, and the right to inform the public about the damaging effects fallout from above-ground testing and radiation from nuclear plants have on the public.

Dr. Sternglass begins his tragic tale with the chance discovery by a radiochemistry class in Troy, New York, of concentrated fallout in and around their campus. Their finding of radiation following a recent rain storm confirmed fears that the nuclear bomb testing in Nevada was creating fallout

rain showers as far away as New York. The concentrations were found to be in the range of the published levels at 200 to 500 miles from the test site. The effects of radiation were not well known at this time, even though there had been two Japanese cities leveled by atomic blasts at the end of World



War II. The studies done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not made public by the government. The Atomic Energy Commission called the Troy findings insignificant and not a hazard to public health. Even after an enterprising scientist named Ralph Lapp was able to

show that childhood cancer rates had nearly doubled following the incident, the AEC labeled his findings inconclusive.

More fallout incidents such as the one at Troy began to appear. Radiation in the form of cesium-137 and strontium-90 were found in cows and mothers milk. More studies were published which pointed to the inherent dangers. The results were the beginning to come in, and they weren't encouraging. "Man, especially during the stage of early embryonic life, was hundreds or thousands of times more sensitive to radiation than anyone had ever suspected," noted Dr. Sternglass.

Radiation was found to affect children more acutely than adults, and the preborn were found in special peril because the inhalation and ingestion of radioactive isotopes by the pregnant woman was passed through the placenta and into the fetus in concentrated form. This was where Dr. Sternglass focused his attention. His results created a sensation; the number of infant deaths due to fallout was calculated to be in the hundreds of thousands, with thousands of maternal deaths, and fetal deaths numbered in the millions.

Dr. Sternglass took his findings to the major scientific publications and found his information either ignored or criticized with the same arguments that emanated from the AEC. *Science Magazine* repeatedly refused to publish his studies. The *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* questioned his methods. To an extent, there was justification in this. Dr. Sternglass was working with statistics which defied controls and were full of variables. He had a thesis he wanted proven, and did not hesitate to throw out those studies which did not correlate to that thesis. But the sheer number of cases that did mesh suggested a disturbing trend; the infant mortality rates in this country rose and fell in accordance with U.S. above-ground nuclear testing. His findings led him to make this conjecture: "It seemed that if there had been about twenty times as many bombs detonated during the 1961-62 test series, there would probably not have been many children born live in 1965." Fortunately for the unborn and new born throughout the world, the Superpowers signed an above-ground test ban treaty, due to a great extent on research such as Dr. Sternglass's.

During the 1970s Dr. Sternglass began to compile evidence which showed that radiation emissions from nuclear power plants was causing genetic defects, mental retardation, infant death, and lung disease throughout the population. Again his studies were criticized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and other scientists who held to the belief that radiation of such low level did not cause serious damage.



Secret Fallout confirms our worst fears. It shows complicity between the supposed regulatory body and the industry it was to regulate, but whose main task has been to soothe the public concern, squash, when it can, scientific evidence to the contrary of its desired ends, and has helped to continue this nation's slide down its nuclear pipe dream. Secret Fallout ties the knot between the military and commercial nuclear industry as cohorts in the deaths of unknown number of world citizens through radiation poisoning, and for every child that died at birth, three or four were born with genetic defects, respiratory failure, or mental retardation.

Low-tech recycling survives in Point

By Kevin Hein

April 3-10 was officially declared "Recycling Week" in Stevens Point. Mayor Haberman made the declaration in an effort to drum up support for a local recycling program that is now beginning its third year of operation.

The program features low technology source separation. This means that residents separate their trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items. The recyclable items are placed on the curb once a month to be picked up. The curbside pick-up is conducted by one of over twenty non-profit organizations that are members of Intra-State Recycling Corporation. Members include Environmental Council, The Wildlife Society, AWRA, and Izaak Walton League.

The Recycling Corporation then markets the recyclables and funnels the revenue back to the organizations. Dan Dietrich, president of the corporation, says so far it has been successful. In two years, the Corporation has recycled over 1,000 tons of aluminum, glass, steel, oil, and newspaper. The revenue raised by the sale of these items exceeds \$20,000.


The Recycling Corporation is based on the belief that recycling is a key ingredient to the solution of our solid waste disposal problems. Their goal is to extend the life of the Portage County landfill. The landfill, located in the Town of Stockton, has a life expectancy of 15 years. A one year extension would save the county over \$400,000. The county, in order to encourage recycling efforts, has placed a surcharge of 25 cents on every ton of garbage dumped in the landfill. The revenue from the surcharge, approximately \$6,000 per year, goes to the Recycling Corporation to help with maintenance costs.

The problems of solid waste disposal are not only economic but also environmental. Governor Tony Earl recently declared solid waste disposal Wisconsin's number one environmental problem. In the next 10 years, well over 60 percent of Wisconsin's 420 landfills will have to be shut down for environmental reasons. New landfill sites are limited because of political and environmental reasons. In other words, no one wants a landfill in their own back yard.

In the future, high technology recycling may solve solid waste disposal problems. This kind of recycling requires systems that process, grind, and then burn trash in order to produce heat energy. In recent years, The Wisconsin Solid Waste Authority has spent millions of dollars trying to develop such systems but their efforts have ended in failure. The latest example is their failure to reach an agreement with Ore-Ida Foods to build such a system in Plover. Dan Die-

trich, commenting on the failure, said he is "sorry but not surprised," adding that "high technology recycling is not yet profitable." If the Ore-Ida plant would have been built, the Recycling Corporation would have complemented it by removing unburnable materials from the trash flow. These materials clog up boilers in high-tech burning systems.

Whether high technology recycling becomes a reality, Continued on p. 25


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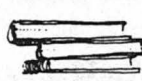
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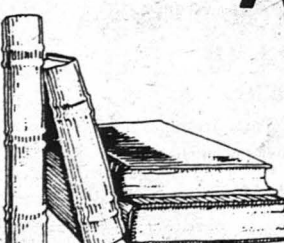
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DNR hearings let citizens voice concerns

Wisconsin's annual spring fish and game hearings conducted by the DNR and the Conservation Congress will be held simultaneously in all counties of the state beginning at 7:30 p.m., Monday, April 25, 1983.

These spring hearings offer all adult residents of Wisconsin an opportunity to vote their feelings on proposed rule changes affecting fishing, hunting, trapping and associated environment issues of the state. The Wisconsin Conservation Congress is a citizen group of statutory definition designed to advise the DNR's governing Natural Resources

Board.

For the 10-county North Central District, the location of each county hearing and DNR conservation warden in charge of each session includes:

Portage County — UW-Stevens Point, College of Natural Resources, Room 112, Don Gruber;

Wood County — Pittsville High School Gym at Pittsville, Dan Maxinoski.

In summary, the proposed questions to be brought before outdoor enthusiasts and environmentalists include 15 fish questions and 10 wildlife related topics. The Conser-

vation Congress will be addressing 32 other advisory questions covering a wide range of topics.

Along with voting individual opinions on each of the questions, attendees of the spring hearings will elect one regular delegate to each county Conservation Congress delegation, along with the election of one alternate delegate. Each county delegation has five members with three regular delegates serving three-year staggered terms and two alternates serving two-year alternating terms.

Some of the fish questions to be voted on include a

change in the opening of the muskellunge season to the Saturday nearest Memorial Day for lakes north of State Highway 10; a sturgeon registration allowing anglers to register a lake sturgeon by 6 p.m. the day after it was caught; prohibition of motor trolling on all Vilas County waters; establishment of a 12-inch size limit and bag limit of five for trout, large and smallmouth bass from Little Bass Lake in Oneida County and trout and largemouth bass in Wildwood Lake in Vilas County, along with restriction of baits to artificial lures only; and allow DNR District Direc-

tors to open fishing seasons on waters managed under the urban fishing program.

Some of the game questions to be voted on include establishment of a uniform upland game season opening mid-October for pheasant; setting of a turkey hunting season in Zone 4 (parts of Grant, Iowa and Dane Counties); delay of the bear season opener by one week for both bow and gun hunters; change in the placement of carcass tags for deer from the gambrel to the ear or antler; and a change in the ruffed grouse season length and daily bag and possession limits.

Wetlands, cont.

to wetlands located within shoreland areas in cities and villages. This is the broadest distinction between A.B.231 and N.R.115.

Currently the DNR is preparing wetland inventory maps for all Wisconsin counties. These maps will designate the wetlands to be protected under A.B. 231. County zoning agencies will review the maps, hold public hearings, and then make corrections. The DNR then reviews the maps and reproduces them with comments

noted. Under A.B. 231 counties would then file for an ordinance to protect these wetlands six months after the final wetland maps are received.

A.B.231 does provide another piece of protection for wetlands but it is not comprehensive. A bill which was introduced into the Legislature prior to the introduction of A.B.231 provided for that base. The bill, A.B.839, was shelved early last spring.

A.B.839 would have provided protection for wetlands of five acres or more in size within incorporated and

unincorporated areas of the state. The Department of Agriculture, of the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the DNR developed the bill jointly. This joint venture represents a major breakthrough in itself. Historically, these two agencies have been in opposition to each other on most issues and proposed programs. It was hoped that the combination of the two agencies would produce a compromise bill, aimed at satisfying the agricultural and environmental interests. A.B.839 fell

into a pot of unexpected controversy which eventually resulted in the bill becoming shelved. The rationale of why disputes occurred are significant points which need to be addressed as future wetland bills are developed.

As discussed, A.B.839 would mandate protection to wetlands in both incorporated and unincorporated areas, a provision looked upon favorably by environmentalists. Yet, the bill also allowed for certain agricultural activities in wetland areas. Obviously the farm community supported this strongly. Thus, the bill represented 'fair compromise, and it should be noted that compromise is the key element to wetlands protection.

It can be stated then that the bill itself was not the source of dispute although some interests did express that the bill was either too lean or restrictive. Rather, the two agencies who developed the bill brought on their own troubles. Several groups expressed opposition purely on the basis of exclusion from the bill drafting process. Both agencies need to work more closely with the more vocal groups such as the Environmental Decade and the Muck Farmers Association. Agencies are encouraged to work jointly, but also to spread their ideas down to the people affected by the decision. This is an especial-

Continued on p. 28

U.S. public lands up for sale, cont.

public auction, or otherwise, is not the best way to treat our heritage of public lands.

Early expressions of interest on the part of members of Congress such as Senator Kasten of Wisconsin and Congressman Yates of Illinois have expressed their concerns about the disposal of 41,541 and 69,694 acres in their respective states. At this time, Congress is watching this exercise which is being surfaced for public review. Comments from the responsible federal agencies are designed to show that certain lands have been identified where there "is no foreseeable need to...make the land available for broader public uses. (Remember what was said in the last century about Alaska and Yellowstone?) At this time there are no lands proposed for sale as the result of recent reviews made

by the federal agencies.' But as much as 35 million acres have been identified for "further study." And the president's men are now drafting legislation which could lead to a significant

reduction of federal land ownership.

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Recycling, cont.

low technology recycling at home will continue to increase in popularity. This spring, a program modeled on the Stevens Point volunteer recycling program will begin operation in Wausau. In the Village of Prairie du Sac, a different approach is being used. Residents there are required to recycle. If recyclable items are found in their trash, they are fined up to \$50.

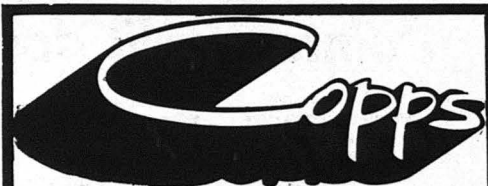
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Brewers, Angels to repeat in A.L.

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

One decade ago the American League West was the better division in the junior circuit. It boasted the World Champion Oakland A's, with stars such as Rollie Fingers, Reggie Jackson, Catfish Hunter, Sal Bando and Vida Blue. In addition, the AL West had quality players such as Rod Carew, Richie Allen, Tony Oliva, Wilbur Wood and Harmon Killebrew.

Since 1975, however, the Eastern Division has ruled the American League. Eastern clubs have represented the AL in seven of the last eight World Series. This year should be no different. Five eastern teams—Milwaukee, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Detroit—would probably win the West. Two others, Cleveland and Toronto, could give western front runners a stiff challenge.

Here's a preview of the 1983 divisional races in the American League (excluding Milwaukee, which was previewed last week). 1982 records are in parentheses.

AL East

Baltimore (94-68)—With a

starting rotation comprised of Jim Palmer, Scott McGregor, Mike Flanagan, Dennis Martinez and future star Storm Davis, it's easy for the O's to avoid prolonged losing streaks. A superb defense (only 101 errors in 1982) doesn't hurt.

Offensively, Baltimore relies on MVP runner-up Eddie Murray and Rookie of the Year Cal Ripken Jr. Newcomers Leo Hernandez and John Shelby will make manager Joe Altobelli's job easier. Expect the post-Weaver Orioles to take Milwaukee to the final weekend again. Predicted finish: 2nd.

Detroit (83-79)—The Tigers may be one short reliever away from winning the East. Manager Sparky Anderson hopes that pitcher is either Dave Rozema or flame throwing Aurelio Lopez, who Anderson coaxed out of retirement. The starting rotation, Dan Petry, Jack Morris, Milt Wilcox and Gary Ujjar, is solid.

Strongman Lance Parrish, Larry Herndon and Kirk Gibson, unfairly dubbed "the next Mickey Mantle," lead the offense. The Tigers also have a great double play

combo in shortstop Alan Trammell and second baseman Lou Whitaker. Predicted finish: 3rd.

New York (79-83)—The middle of the Yankee line-up, Ken Griffey, Steve Kemp, Dave Winfield and Don



AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baylor, will produce runs in droves. Goose Gossage is one of the game's premier relievers and, oh yeah, Billy's back. However, Ron Guidry is the only reliable starting pitcher, unless Dave Rhigetti regains his rookie form. If not, owner George Steinbrenner may be inclined to "shake up" his team again. The last time he tried that, New York fell from first to fifth place. Predicted finish: 4th.

Boston (89-73)—The Red Sox will field an excellent starting line-up with the additions of Tony Armas in center and Jeff Newman

behind the plate. They also have a strong bullpen with Mark Clear (14-9, 14 saves) and Bob Stanley (12-7, 14 saves). Their achilles heel is starting pitching. Dennis Eckersley, John Tudor and Bob Ojeda combined for just 30 wins last season. Predicted finish: 5th.

Toronto (78-84)—The Jays have earned respectability but will be hard pressed to make a significant move up in the standings in baseball's most competitive division. Toronto's starting pitching is second only to Baltimore's. The rotation consists of Dave Stieb, Jim Clancy, Luis Leal and ex-Yankee Mike Morgan, who handcuffed Milwaukee twice last year. Furthermore, the Toronto farm system continues to produce excellent major league prospects. Powerful Tucker Ashford and switch-hitting shortstop Tony Fernandez are the prize rookies this year. Base stealing threat Dave Collins and slugger Cliff Johnson join a talented cast of young veterans. Predicted finish: 6th.

Cleveland (78-84)—The tribe's staff posted a disappointing 4.11 ERA in

1982 despite outstanding years from Len Barker and Rick Sutcliffe. If Bert Blyleven completes a successful comeback from elbow surgery, Cleveland will be strong in this department. With the exception of Dan Spillner (21 saves, 2.49 ERA), the bullpen is a liability.

Andre Thornton and Toby Harrah carried too much of the offensive load in 1982. Ex-Phillie Manny Trillo and rookie shortstop Julio Franco should add more punch. Predicted finish: 7th.

AL West

California (93-69)—Much of the same cast returns, with the exception of Don Baylor, who will be replaced by another good hitter, Bobby Clark. Reggie Jackson will DH more and will be replaced in right field by Ellis Valentine. Otherwise, the 1982 line-up remains intact. De Cinces, Grich, Carew, Lynn and company can still hit, but critics say they're too old and too slow.

Of the top three AL West contenders, the Angels arguably have the best pitching. Geoff Zahn and Tommy John lead a combined rotation that had a combined

Continued on p. 27

Pointers split double-header against E.C.

By Tom Burkman
Pointer Sportswriter

Having not played since March 10 (in a win against Louisiana College), the UWSP baseball team split a non-conference double-header with Eau Claire here last Monday. The Pointers won the opener 6-5 but fell 6-2 in the nightcap.

Playing in windy 37 degree weather, the Pointers jumped out to an early 3-0 lead in the first inning off Bugold starter John McFarland.

Pointer centerfielder Don Hurley led off the productive inning with a double. Second baseman Dan Titus then followed with a walk and Pat Mendyke sacrificed Hurley to third forcing Titus at second. With runners at the corners, John Southworth singled in Hurley. Jeff Sauer then followed with yet another sacrifice and Jeff Bohne and Bill Ruhberg both delivered run-scoring singles to end the inning.

That gave Pointer starter Steve Natvick a three-run cushion until the Bugolds scored four unearned runs in their half of the third. Eau Claire first baseman Jeff Bamberger got on base via

an error to lead off the inning. Natvick then gave up consecutive singles to Jim Leil and Gary Paulson before getting Bugold shortstop Ross Kingsley to pop out for the first out of the inning. With that out, however, Natvick, who went through the first two innings striking out one and walking one, had to leave the game because of a slight hamstring pull.

Dave Liefkort replaced him and got Eau Claire left fielder Randy Lewis to ground out. John Furrer kept the inning alive for UWEC however, by cracking a double for two RBIs. Liefkort gave up another hit which scored Furrer for the go-ahead run. Bob Leffler flew out to center to finally end the inning for Liefkort.

That put Eau Claire ahead 4-3 after just three innings of play. Both teams failed to score in the fourth, but Point rallied with three runs in the fifth which turned out to be the game winning rally.

John Sauer smashed a two-run triple to left center scoring Titus and Southworth, who had both walked to open the inning. Sauer then scored what proved to

be the winning run on an error by Bugold third baseman Kevin Griswold off the bat of Jeff Bohne.

Paulson led off the Eau Claire half of the fifth with a walk and later scored as Furrer belted his second double and third RBI of the game. But that was as much as the Bugolds would get as Liefkort settled down and got himself out of jams in both the sixth and seventh innings.

First-year head coach Ron Steiner said, "Natvick was very consistent while he was in there and I don't think his injury will keep him from pitching this weekend. Liefkort, on the other hand," added Steiner, "wasn't really sharp but really battled the hitters out there."

Liefkort was credited with the win giving up four hits with one earned run, three walks, and three strikeouts. Sauer led the hitting attack, going one for two with a sacrifice and 3 RBIs.

Losing pitcher John McFarland of Eau Claire went the distance giving up six hits, six runs (five earned), while walking three and striking out none.

Even though the weather was getting progressively colder, the second game went on as planned. Pointer pitcher Scott May started and seemed affected by the harsh weather conditions. He walked the first two batters he faced on just eight pitches. He got out of the inning, but in the second, gave up two hits and three bases on balls — one of them was a hit batsman. The big blow was a three-run, two out triple by Eau Claire shortstop Ross Kingsley. Kingsley then scored on an error which gave the Bugolds a 4-0 lead.

As Steiner remembered, "May (pitcher Scott) seemed to be most affected by the cold. He's a strikeout pitcher (he had seven in four innings of work) but threw way too many pitches in those four innings. He got one pitch up on Kingsley and it cost him."

Point scored their lone runs in the fourth inning. Hurley and Tom Clark walked and were singled home by Bohne and Sauer after two successive wild pitches.

Eau Claire added single runs in the sixth and seventh innings off Point righthander

Jay Christiansen who relieved May in the fifth.

Pete McCarthy got the victory for Eau Claire despite working only 3½ innings. He gave up three hits and two runs and struck out two. The Bugolds stranded 13 runners on base while Point left 7 men on base.

"We have the potential of being a pretty good team offensively," said Steiner. "We were starving to play a ballgame."

"We had the opportunity to score more runs but we just didn't jump on it," added Steiner. "I thought we could win but, during the second game, we seemed to lose our desire to win. Maybe it was the cold weather. I don't know." He then added, "I was not very impressed with our pitching in that second game. We've got to get some consistency out of our pitchers. They simply have got to throw more strikes."

The Pointers are scheduled to host defending champion UW-Oshkosh in a doubleheader on Friday and travel for another twinbill Saturday at Whitewater. Both games are scheduled to start at 1 p.m.

Pointers remain unbeaten, up record to 6-0

By Julie Denker
Pointer Sportswriter

The UWSP women's softball team remains the team to beat as they improved their season record to 6-0 by beating UW-Superior 3-0 and Carthage College 16-2 at the Oshkosh Invitational over the weekend.

Mother Nature has been the only opposing foe to overcome the powerful

Pointers this season when the games scheduled for Friday were canceled because of snow.

However, play did get started on Saturday despite the snow and UWSP came up winners of the first game beating UW-Superior 3-0. Rookie pitcher Diane McCarthy allowed only 3 hits while earning her first shutout of the season.

The only scoring of the game came in the third inning when Chris Smith led off for Point with a single and advanced to second on a passed ball. Madonna Golla and Lori McArthur followed with walks and Smith scored on another passed ball. Brenda Lemke then connected for a two run double which concluded the scoring for the ballgame.

UWSP was led in their nine hit attack by Linda Butzen, Lemke, and Smith who each had two hits.

In the second game the Pointers combined 11 walks with nine hits in the rout of Carthage College. The game lasted only four innings with Point winning 16-2.

The Pointers came out more than ready to play as they scored three runs in the

first inning and added seven more to their lead in the second. After the second inning Coach Nancy Page substituted freely and the reserves contributed six more runs in the top of the fourth.

Sue Murphy was the winning pitcher for Point.

The next home game for the Pointers is today against UW-Oshkosh at 2:00 at Sentry World.

A.L., cont.

record of 63-42 last season. California is counting on a better performance from Doug Corbett in the pen. Predicted finish: 1st.

Chicago (87-75)—With the addition of Floyd Bannister (209 strike outs), White Sox fans could point to their starting pitching as the best. Steve Mura (12-11, 4.05 ERA with St. Louis) could also help. Britt Burns won 13 games before he was injured and Lamarr Hoyt won 19. Solome Barojas (21 saves) provides relief. The Sox were also counting on Jim Kern in the pen, but he suffered an injury two weeks ago.

Chicago's offense is potent enough with rookie slugger Ron Kittle, who replaces the departed Steve Kemp in left,

Carlton Fisk, Greg Luzinski and Harold Baines. Deficiencies exist at third and short. Predicted finish: 2nd.

Kansas City (90-72)—The Royals' submarining Dan Quisenberry is one of the best relievers around. Unfortunately, his arm may fall off trying to save the club from a lack of starting pitching. Only Larry Gura (18-12) seems dependable. Rookie Dan Jackson offers a hope for better things to come.

K.C. still has enough stars to have a good season. Batting champ Willie Wilson, RBI champ Hal Mc Rae, George Brett, Amos Otis and Frank White return. Predicted finish: 3rd.

Seattle (76-86)—Gone are Floyd Bannister and Bruce Bochte, who unexpectedly retired. Manager Rene Lacheman will rely on a pair of rookies, Orlando Mercado and Jim Maler, to ensure that personnel losses don't translate into a dip in the standings. DH Richie Zisk and right fielder Al Cowens are mainstays in the Mariner offense.

The pitching is shaky at best. Jim Beattie (8-12, 3.34 ERA) is the starting ace and valuable Bill Caudill (26 saves) is the man they count on in the pen. Predicted finish: 4th.

Oakland (68-94)—The A's acquired Carney Lansford (.301) from Boston to improve a meager .236 team

batting average. However, aside from Lansford, record-setting base stealer Rickey Henderson and outfielder Dwayne Murphy (27 HR's, 94 RBI's), there isn't much offense. And, Billy's gone. So much for baseball excitement in Oakland.

How far the A's go depends on the comeback of pitchers Steve McCatty, Mike Norris and Matt Keough. They floundered in 1982 after leading the club to the playoffs two years ago. Predicted finish: 5th.

Texas (65-98)—The Rangers have one legitimate star, third baseman Buddy Bell, two future stars in power hitters Dave Hostetler and Pete O'Brien and an outstanding catcher in Jim

Sundberg. The remainder of the Texas line-up is not imposing.

Knuckle-balling Charlie Hough (16-13, 3.95 ERA) and Danny Darwin (10-8, 3.44 ERA) head an otherwise weak pitching staff. Predicted finish: 6th.

Minnesota (60-102)—Even fine years by Kent Hrbek (.301, 23 HR, 92 RBI's), Gary Ward (.289, 28 HR, 91 RBI's) and Gary Gaetti (25 HR's, 84 RBI's) couldn't overcome a hefty 4.72 team ERA. The only Twin to record an ERA below 4.00 was reliever Bobby Castillo (3.66). Ron Davis saved 22 games despite his 4.42 ERA. Predicted finish: 7th.

Next week:
National League

Thinclads run second

By Tamas Houlihan
Pointer Sportswriter

Under anything but ideal conditions, the UWSP women's track and field team finished a strong second in the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Invitational track meet at Colman Field on Saturday. UW-Oshkosh won the meet with 92 points, followed by UWSP with 84, Michigan Tech 48, UW-Milwaukee 47, and UW-Platteville 4.

UWSP coach Nancy Schoen said her team performed well in spite of weather which she described as "cold, snowy, windy, wet and slippery."

The sprint relay teams, comprised of Sarah Larsen, Alisa Holzendorf, Cathy Ausloos and Barb Nauschutz, won both the 400 meter and medley events, with times of 52.1 and 1:57.7 respectively.

Point finished one-two in the long jump, with Lisa Tonn winning on a leap of 16 feet, 4 inches, followed by Barb Nauschutz (competing in the event for the first time) at 15 feet, 11 inches.

Michelle Riedi remained undefeated this season in the high jump, winning easily with an effort of 5 feet, 6 inches.

Jane Brilowski won the 400 intermediate hurdles (also her first try at the event) with a time of 1:12.1. Barb Sorenson finished third with a time of 1:17.7 in the same event.

The mile relay team of Ausloos, Jill Thiege, Holzendorf and Brilowski picked up the Pointers' sixth and final first place finish,

winning in 4:19.8 to easily outdistance second-place Michigan Tech, who had a 4:29.5 clocking.

Tracey Lamers finished second for UWSP in the 10,000 meter run with a time of 38:40. She missed qualifying for nationals by ten seconds, but Coach Schoen believes she will qualify easily in a future meet.

Barb Nauschutz took second in the 100 meter hurdles in 16.36. Tara Metcalf finished third in the same event with her best time of the season, 17.4.

The 4x800 relay team of Ann Broeckert, Kim Hayes, Kathy Seidl and Jan Murray captured Point's other second place with a time of 10:34.14.

Sue Verhasselt recorded her best time ever, 1:03.6, while placing third in the 400 meter dash. She was given athlete of the week honors for her effort. Kim Hayes, Missy Hardin and Jill Thiege finished fourth, fifth and sixth in the event.

Considering the weather factor, Coach Schoen was very happy with her team's performance. "A lot of the women came up with their best efforts of the season," she said. "Our people are continuing to improve, and that's a good sign. Our goal is to improve on how we did during the indoor season. If we can do that, it will be satisfying."

The Pointers will host a multi-team meet at Colman Field on Saturday, April 23.

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Friday 9-9

Task force, cont.

al Portage County wells during a survey by UWSP and the Portage County Health Department. These results were confirmed by the Environmental Protection Agency and Union Carbide, a major producer of the pesticide. Dr. Shaw's work uncovered widespread contamination of area wells and disclosure of his findings has sparked a great deal of local and regional controversy regarding pesticide application and human health hazards. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is working on permanent rules that would restrict aldicarb use in areas where groundwater levels exceed 10 parts per billion (ppb). Aldicarb residues have been found in 81 of 509 wells sampled in central Wisconsin since early 1981 at concentrations ranging from one to 111 ppb.

Because the Environmental Task Force has grown faster than state funding rates, crowding and equip-

ment deficiencies have become a problem. A new lab complex has been proposed to alleviate some of these problems and facilitate analyses of organic contaminants, toxic chemicals and trace organics and metals. The complex would include wet chemistry, biology, chromatography and plasma emission labs. It would also include rooms for trace organic preparation, chemical storage and preparation, and computer work. Several additional pieces of equipment will be needed to implement this new program

including a plasma emission spectrophotometer, and a GC-mass spectrophotometer. Both are becoming increasingly important in heavy metal nutrition and trace organic analysis.

As use of pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals continues in the predominantly agricultural region of central Wisconsin, the role of the Environmental Task Force in detecting hazardous levels in the environment will become essential if human health standards and environmental integrity are to be maintained.

Prairie chickens, cont.

chickens, observers often see other wildlife species, such as sandhill cranes, marsh hawks, and various song birds. Dr. Anderson uses the notes from the observers to determine the number of males on each booming ground. With this information the population size can be estimated.

Although prairie chickens begin booming before sunrise, people enjoy getting

out and watching them. Over 250 UWSP students will see the prairie chickens perform this spring while providing valuable information for Dr. Anderson. Another 600 people from all over the Midwest will come to Stevens Point for a chance to see the chickens. Thanks to concerned managers, researchers, and private clubs and individuals who bought land for prairie chicken habitat around Stevens Point, the prairie chicken will be in Wisconsin for some time to come.

Although the mating season for prairie chickens is almost over, there is still some time to get out and see the booming. One prerequisite: you've got to be ready to go by 3:30 a.m. Anyone interested in going should contact Ellen Barth at 346-4676 from 1 to 4 Monday thru Thursday, and 10 to 12 on Friday.

Wetlands, cont.

ly critical suggestion to be incorporated in future wetland legislation.

In Portage County there is a drainage district which has been established and has been in operation for some years. The farm community in that area expressed concern in regard to the effects of wetland protection legislation. The drainage district supports the livelihood of farm families, an important consideration to be aware of. Their interests, specifically source of income, need to be weighed out against the benefits of wetland protection legislation.

Our wetland resources are valuable both as an essential part of our ecosystem and as a beautiful, diverse entity. Efficient, but wise and fair compromises are the tools by which we can assure that our wetlands and all their biologic life and beauty will remain in the future.

G.D.U., cont.

Last year, the G.D.U. received its appropriations by a margin of one vote. The G.D.U. will also be coming up for reapproval this year. Now is the time to send letters of concern to your Senators and Representatives in Washington, D.C. The proposed budget for G.D.U. will be voted on sometime after May 1, 1983.



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Seagram's

pointer program

this week's highlight

Thursday-Saturday, April 21-23

ALL-SMUT WEEKEND—Two steamy nights and one long, hot afternoon of naughty film features are coming your way, courtesy of those exceedingly friendly folks at UAB. Thursday and Friday night, it's a hard-core double feature, starting with Frat House, the story of a fraternity at Faulk University (or Faulk U. Get it? Of course you do.) The second feature is *Insatiable*, in which you can see Marilyn Chambers doing interesting things on a pool table and other places with lots and lots of easygoing guys. The first flick runs at 7 both nights, and the second at 9, in the UC Program Banquet Room. Admission is \$1.50. Saturday it's "Lust in the Afternoon" with three flicks (*Naked Lady*, *Jokes My Folks Never Told Me*, and *Cry Uncle*) being screened in Allen Upper at 2 p.m. Again, admission is \$1.50. Have a nice weekend.

Act at 7, and Trivia: the Final Hour at 7:30. At 8:30, SET screens the French murder mystery, *Frantic*. It all comes at you on Cable Channel 3.

—This week's space program is "Saturn: Before Voyager and After." The show starts at 3 p.m. in the Planetarium of the Science building, and the doors open at 2:30. Free.

and thus prevent them from dying of boredom.

Anyone wishing to have an event considered for publication should bring or send pertinent information to: **POINTER PROGRAM**, Pointer Magazine, 113 CAC, UWSP, by noon on Tuesday.

Music

Thursday, April 21

MOMENTUM fills the UC Encore with the sounds of reggae, from 9-11 p.m. Free. Friday & Saturday, April 22 & 23

STEPHEN BAIRD—With his six- and twelve-string guitars, mandolin, dulcimer, banjo, autoharp, kazoo, and tambourine, streetsinger Stephen Baird promises to keep you entertained. Check him out at 9 p.m. in the UC Encore. Free.

Monday, April 25

DAVE PARKER tunes up the UC Encore from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., in celebration of Peak Week.

POINTER PROGRAM is published weekly to keep students up-to-date on all the really marvy events going on in the university community,

Publication is not guaranteed. Events most likely to see the light of print are those with strong student appeal.

pointer magazine

Applications for the 1983-84 Editorial and Business Management staff are now available.

Applications may be picked up in room 113 CAC.

Miscellaneous

Sunday, April 24
PLANETARIUM SERIES

Theater

Thursday, April 21

EARTHWORKS—The Friends of Mime Theatre take a look at the past, present, and possible future of our home planet, in a thought-provoking, entertaining mime performance at 8 p.m. in the Sentry Theatre. Student admission is \$2. (This presentation is part of Earth Week. For a schedule of remaining events, see last week's Earthbound section.)

movies

Thursday & Friday, April 21 & 22

FRAT HOUSE & INSATIABLE—See This Week's Sleazy Highlight.

ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW—There's a little something for everyone in this outrageously kinky cult classic, brought to you by the outrageously kinky Recreational Services. The show can be seen at 7, 9, and 12 both nights, in the UC Wright Lounge, and there'll be a warm-up and costume contest Thursday at 7 in the Van Hise Room. \$1.50 (Rec Services is showing this film

as part of its "Pagan Rites of Spring." For a complete schedule of events, see the full-page ad in last week's Pointer Magazine.)

Saturday, April 23
NAKED LADY, JOKES MY FOLKS NEVER TOLD ME, CRY UNCLE—Ditto.

Tuesday & Wednesday, April 26 & 27

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—A husbandless girl in a small town becomes pregnant in this 1944 comedy, directed by Preston Sturges. Film Society screens it at 7 & 9:15 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room. \$1.50.

Thursday & Friday, April 28 & 29

JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR & GODSPELL—UAB makes amens—er, amends—for this week's protuberant film fest with two uplifting religious flicks. Showtimes are 7 & 9:15 p.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room. \$1.50.

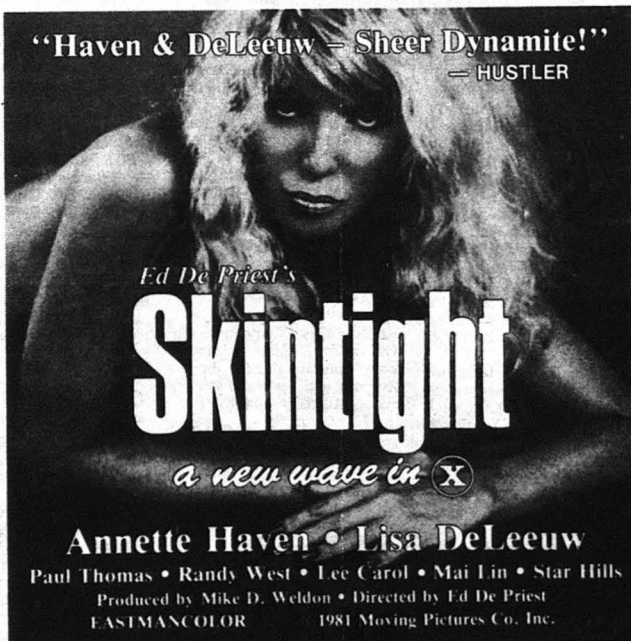


Thursday, April 21 and Sunday, April 24

STUDENT EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION—This week's schedule kicks off with a half hour of news at 6:30 p.m., followed by In The

Rogers Fox Theatre Downtown Point
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lost & found

LOST: Men's class ring 10K yellow gold. Lakeland Union High School. Purple Stone-Amy-thest. Initials BLN each side of ring 1. Thunderbird 2. Track emblem. Reward offered phone 341-2080.

LOST: My pearls still haven't turned up. Are you sure you haven't seen them? Lisa 341-5827.

LOST: \$25 Reward for orange backpack lost at the Encore Thurs. April 14th. Contains wallet, Tax forms and Class Notes Call 341-4712.

employment

EMPLOYMENT: Summer jobs in your home town. Work full time or part time and keep earning when you come back to school and throughout your life. Become a Yurika Food Distributor and have an increasing life time income through our Multi-Level-Marketing Program. For more info. call 341-3624.

EMPLOYMENT: There are 4 or 5 positions open for non-traditional peer advising beginning fall semester 1983-84. To be eligible be 25 or over, at least 1/2 time (6 cr.), 2.50 G.P.A., sophomore standing on campus at least three semesters. You can pick up applications in Rm. 103 Park Student Services Building beginning April 23. The deadline for applying is May 1.

EMPLOYMENT: J-Grad Job Opportunity. You are the person we're looking for — if you're reliable, willing to learn, and a goal oriented person. We have a reporter-copy editor position available starting May 31. Great entry level position for college graduate. Should be able to use 35mm camera. The Advance is an award winning weekly located in farm-recreational area. Excellent benefits and salary. Send resume to: Advance Publications 115 Williams St., Randolph, WI 53956. Call 414/326-3196.

wanted

WANTED: One female to share house with four others. 4 blocks from campus \$450/semester. Call Julie or Deb at 341-2707.

WANTED: Two Twin Size Beds plus mattresses. Please call 341-2384. Eliza/Azwan.

WANTED: Wanted to buy 35mm camera w/flash. Call John 341-3629.

WANTED: Old 50's and 60's rock records instant cash for your old trash! What have you got?? 344-3552.

WANTED: Person to share beautiful home in Park Ridge area this summer. Quiet, non-smoker preferred. \$115 a month plus utilities. Call Kathy 345-0383 after 6.

WANTED: Looking for a farmhouse to rent for the fall semester. Within 10 miles of campus. Sam (341-7613).

WANTED: Cats and dolls who love to pop! Billy Club is playin' and you should be dancin'. Friday, April 22 at Ziggy's.

WANTED: The montie is looking for 1 female roommate to share large double room in house with 6 others. Non-smoker. \$460 plus utilities. 1200 Reserve Street. Call 345-0692.

WANTED: A full-time sum-

mer babysitting job. Experienced with infants and children. Have references. 341-2554. 3-10 p.m.

for rent

FOR RENT: Need a nice place to live for the summer? Two single rooms near the Co-op and Bukolt Park. Partially furnished, utilities included. \$75/month. Call Tom or Neal at 341-4992.

FOR RENT: Student housing for summer; also for next year. Single rooms. Males preferred. Very close to campus. Reasonable rates. 341-2865.

FOR RENT: Immediate opening for one person in very nice, two bedroom apartment. \$115/month including all utilities. Only ten minutes on foot from campus. 341-4813.

FOR RENT: Summer Housing. Honeycomb Apartments, modern and completely furnished. Close to campus and Schmeckle Reserve. Call Dan or Steven.

FOR RENT: single room for this summer. Quiet non-smoker preferred. \$115/month plus utilities. Call Kathy 345-0383 after 6 p.m.

FOR RENT: Summer Rental — Girls 6 private rooms — completely furnished. Kitchen living-dining room — Completely redecorated — clean — students or working girls. 3 blocks from campus. 344-2232.

FOR RENT: Summer rental, 4 and 6-private rooms completely furnished kitchen etc — Students or working men. 3 blocks from campus. 344-2232.

FOR RENT: Summer or Fall Housing — \$91/month, includes most utilities. 3 openings. Clean 2 bedroom apartments. Close to campus. \$275/person for entire summer. Greg or Sam (341-7613).

FOR RENT: Summer Housing — 2 students needed to sub-lease a 2 bedroom, upper complex. Option for 1 to stay on in the fall. Completely furnished, cable TV and HBO hook-up. Excellent location, garage included. \$200 a month & utilities. Call 344-1409 after 5 p.m. M, W, F and weekends. Ask for Dwayne.

FOR RENT: Female to rent 1 room for fall semester. \$85 month and utilities. 341-7030 after 5. Ask for Faith or Kathy.

FOR RENT: 1-bedroom apartment; part-furnished 5 blocks from campus. Very nice, utilities cheap. 200/month. Summer sublet; option for next year after 3 341-5816.

FOR RENT: Summer sublet with option for fall. 5 minutes from campus. Comfortable, 2 bedroom, with oodles of storage space. 341-2986 or 344-5383.

for sale

FOR SALE: A-frame lofts for sale, excellent condition. \$45 — Call Sue or Tracy — 346-4256.

FOR SALE: A manual typewriter. \$30. Good condition. Call Gina at 346-7036.

FOR SALE: 1978 Kawasaki 250 Enduro. Excellent condition. 6600 miles. \$695 341-7799.

FOR SALE: Rummage Sale: May 6, Friday 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., May 7, Saturday 8 a.m. to noon (Sale Day). Trinity Lutheran Church. Corner Rogers and

Clark, clothes, household, furniture, appliances, misc.

FOR SALE: Pioneer CT-F900 Cassette Deck. Full computer logic. 2 motor 3 head. Excellent condition. \$220. Also, a Garrard GT-25 fully automatic turntable sure cartridge. \$100 Negotiable. Excellent condition. Call Chris Gerow at 341-0385.

FOR SALE: Amplifier \$100 Harmon Kardon Fantastic Sound! (341-7613).

FOR SALE: Boost your car's stereo system and hear it more clearly — Sanyo-BI-Amplified 7-band graphic equalizer BQZ-6400 with new compo PA-130 Power amplifier. A steal for \$100. Call Todd, 345-1285.

FOR SALE: 1974 Chevy Camaro automatic, new battery & air shock. Good condition. \$1700. Call Todd, 345-1285.

FOR SALE: Sansui G-4700 digital Quartz locked 100 watts, stereo receiver \$300. Technics SL-D2 direct drive automatic turntable with sure cartridge \$150. Technics SB-L200 pair of linear phase speakers \$300. O'Sullivan 4-shelf oak rack, glass door with 3-way divider for albums \$100. All in excellent condition. Will sell whole system for \$750. Call Todd, 345-1285.

FOR SALE: A Hohner acoustic guitar, steel string, 8 months old sell cheap. Call Dan in 126 Pray 346-3049. Wed. and evenings.

FOR SALE: 12" B & W TV. Phone 341-7945 and ask for Carol, call after 5.

FOR SALE: Men's 26" Huffy single speed bike, excellent condition. \$35 or best offer, it's a steal 341-0637.

FOR SALE: Pair of MCS linear phase speakers. Can handle 50 watts per channel. Call 346-3526 and ask for Steve in 423.

FOR SALE: Moving sale: Many items, women's clothes size 7-14 in good condition. Kitchen items plus miscellaneous. Saturday and Sunday. 9-3. 1609 Briggs.

FOR SALE: Rossignol Compil, 200 cm. X-C skis. Nearly new with adidas bindings. \$80 steal. Go for snow. 341-2286.

FOR SALE: Ovation 12-string guitar like new. Built-in pre amp and pick-up \$500 w/case.

FOR SALE: 1966 Mustang, Good Runner. Many new parts, must sell. \$500. Call 344-1104.

FOR SALE: '72 VW Bug, new transmission. New paint. Just overhauled. Excellent condition. Looks sharp and good on gas. \$1200. 346-3849 after 5:30 ask for Bob in 432.

FOR SALE: 200 cm, X-Country skis, size 10 boots and poles. Call Dave in 438 after 5:30, 346-4459.

announcements

ANNOUNCEMENT: The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, one of twenty-nine universities, nationwide, to receive a S & H foundation Distinguished Lectureship award, is pleased to present Work and Family: Adversaries or Partners? with distinguished lecturer, Sharon Price-Bonham, associate professor, department of child & family development at the University of Georgia. Monday April 25, 1983 3 and 7:30 p.m. Wright Lounge, University Center. The 3 p.m. lecture will be of special interest to the University com-

munity and business leaders; the 7:30 p.m. lecture will address a more general audience. Both are free and open to the public. Call Pam Kemp at -3067 if you have questions.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Plover River is a unique Wisconsin river system. Once a major route in the Indian period for inland campsites and material sources, the river was heavily impacted during the pinery era by cutting and dam sites. Since the Plover River has responded with vigor and is now a minimally impacted wild, yet urban, river. The Honor the Earth Canoe Race and River Cleaner is an annual event emphasizing the subtle and too often unappreciated qualities of the urbanized river. Beginning at Noon, Sunday, May 1, from the Jordan rapids. Eight competition categories with the special junk collecting derby for non-racing participants. Trophies, prizes, free beer pop: \$2.50 per person. Additional information at the Hostel Shoppe, sponsored by Rolf Garthus/Justin Isherwood.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Attention Psychology Majors and Minors — pre-registration for 1st Semester, 1983-84, for psychology majors and minors will be held Wednesday, May 4th. Thursday, May 5th, and Friday May 6th, in Room D240 Science Building. Pre-registration hours are as follows: Wednesday May 4th 9-12 and 2-4. Thursday May 5th 2-4 (only). Friday May 6th 9-12 and 2-4. When you pre-register, please bring a prepared list of Psychology courses you wish to pre-register for. Also, your packet will be asked for to verify your psychology major/minor: so bring your packet to pre-register.

ANNOUNCEMENT: See America this Summer! Use the Greyhound Ameripass(R), still America's great travel bargain. Call your local Greyhound agent for details.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Augsburg — "One of the countries best beans Great Zest and Character." — Consumers Digest.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Spring is fix-it time, and Debot Materials Center can help! We've added to our present tool selection: a power bit set (wood), a wrench set, and a 41 piece ratchet/socket set. We can help!

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Canterbury Club will be providing rides to the Episcopal Church Services on Sundays. Times for pick up are: 9:50 a.m. — Allen Center, 9:55 a.m. — Debot Center, 10:00 a.m. — University Center. Any questions? Call 345-1964.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Peak week is coming next week! Watch for details.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Peakers are sponsoring a dance with the band The Front on Tuesday April 26 from 8 to 10 p.m. in the Encore. Admission: 50 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Sociology/Anthropology Majors and Minors who are juniors and seniors may pre-register for classes for fall on May 5 and 6, in 488A Collins Classroom Center. Advising will be held April 25-29 and May 2-6. Your green card must be signed before you register. For more information, contact the department office at 346-3060.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Marc

Fang, director of the foreign student program and association professor of psychology at UWSP, will speak on "How My Semester Abroad Has Affected Me: perceptions and Permutations" Friday, April 22 at a luncheon-lecture forum on campus. he will address a program at the Newman Center sponsored by the University Christian Ministry and United Ministries in Higher Education. People wishing to attend may call the University Christian Ministry office in the Newman Center to make luncheon reservations.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Earn \$500 or more each school year. Flexible hours. Monthly payment for placing posters on campus. Bonus based on results. Prizes awarded as well. 800-528-0883.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Incredible Opportunity — \$18,029.10, working part time could be yours for selling only 3 of our \$10 units and sponsoring 3 distributors thru our new and exciting multi-level marketing opportunity. Everyone is a prospect for our product. Send \$2 to cover postage and handling to Smokeless Tobacco Opportunity Pipe, 2554 Lincoln Blvd, Marina Del Rey, Ca 90291 and we will send you your distributors kit.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Because the university is operating at a 40 percent rate of non-availability for vehicles, the Transportation Office is reminding all faculty, staff, and students of the policy regarding cancellation of vehicles and the failure to cancel vehicles. All Vehicle Reservations Must Be Cancelled 24 hours in advance. For less than 24 hours notice of cancellation, a \$10 fine will be incurred. For failure to cancel a reservation, the fine will be \$10 the first time and a \$25 fine per day for repeated violators. With sufficient notice of cancellation, we will be able to re-assign the cancelled vehicles to faculty, staff, and students who necessitate transportation. There will be exceptions, i.e. inclement weather. If there are any questions regarding this procedure, contact Kathy Wachowiak at X2884.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The University Child Learning and Care Center is announcing Summer Registration to be held April 28 in the Wisconsin Room, U.D. from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Students, faculty or staff may enroll their 2 1/2 to 8 year olds in our summer program of swimming, arts, and camp crafts. For information call 346-4370.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The art department will be offering a "Special Topics" course ART 398-Airbrush for the first time this coming semester (1st sem 1983-84). The course Airbrush was developed as a special topic course by Daniel Fabiano, Associate Professor of Art with the emphasis on the development of the technique through contemporary as well as traditional approaches. The necessary equipment for this course was recently installed in a studio in the Art Department. It is recommended that each participant acquire his/her own airbrush. If it is impossible to purchase an airbrush, one will be furnished. The

ANNOUNCEMENT: Marc

Continued on p. 31

Classifieds, cont.

course Art 398 Airbrush, 3 credits, prerequisite: Art 103 and consent of instructor, will be taught by Professor Daniel Fabiano on Monday and Wednesday, 6-8:30 p.m. in Room A106, Art Department, College of Fine Arts. For more information, please call 346-2669 or 346-3339.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Speech and Hearing Screenings are scheduled for April 21, 1983 from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in the School of Communicative Disorders (lower level COPS). Students wishing teacher certification must apply for admittance to the professional studies program after having earned a minimum of 45 credits toward their degree. The speech and hearing screening is a part of the criteria for admittance which must be cleared. Additional criteria for admittance are listed on the application which may be obtained from either School of Education Office (440 COPS) or the Education Advising Center (446 COPS). This will be the last opportunity for students to take these tests prior to registration for fall term, 83-84. Students must be cleared for professional studies admittance before they will be allowed to register for specified (No.'d) education courses. Also, students who have obtained professional studies clearance may have their green study list cards stamped in the Education Advising Center prior to registration. That will enable them to save time at registration by not having to be checked at the professional studies admittance station prior to picking up their class cards. Any questions concerning either of these matters may be referred to the Education Advising Center, 446 COPS, between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

ANNOUNCEMENT: On Thursday, April 21, 1983, Richard Schneider, department of art, will present the sixth in a series of fine Arts Colloquia held this semester. Professor Schneider's presentation is entitled "Diplomacy and Deception in the Mural Project," and will be held in Room A205, Fine Arts Center, at 7 p.m.

personal

PERSONAL: Happy Birthday Andy Re Re Re all the way home. 2N Does Andy.

PERSONAL: Re Re, Happy birthday you little squirt. Now t-at your 3 I think I can talk to you as a 2 year old and let you know it's okay to pick up the chicken with your finger. Stop Dreading. Love you!

PERSONAL: Dear Red Torino, thanks for the lift. I will gladly do the same for you anytime. I may need another ride someday. But would you really want to pick up a Wisconsin hitchhiker? I hear they're de-mented, dangerous, and have a strange accent.

PERSONAL: Theresa Jean — Happy 22nd from your very own roomie. I'm really going to miss you around here next year while you're busy teaching the little

ones no-handed to me! You're really special to me. Lots of love. Cheryl.

PERSONAL: Ter, Happy Birthday from the Hi-C Gang. Don't "Phil" up too much on the Big Day. We love you! — The Grape, Cherry and Orange Singers.

PERSONAL: Dear Duncie, Happy Birthday, you Ter Bear?! Pinch me one more time, I still can't believe it. Those G.B.s are driving me crazy. Elevator!! Please save one Rainbow for Us. I hope you like your Birthday present, Me. Love, Chuckie.

PERSONAL: J.R. in 116 Pray — Kiss me... Come to where the flavor is! Obsessed.

PERSONAL: Puddy — Happy 19th Birthday! You better be ready to party, 'cuz we are! Have a great day! Tweets & IW.

PERSONAL: To the men of 421 Watson — thanks for the shower party on Saturday night! When's the next one?! Love the women of 4W Burroughs.

PERSONAL: Mike — Don't put off 'til Sat. what you can do today — Gillete Atra! hair today gone tomorrow.

PERSONAL: Matt — We never knew you were a 'hip' man — next time we'll know better. W.T.O.O.Y.P.C.

PERSONAL: As fate may have it, Easter goes by and the marshmallow peeps get stale. The first time was great, but we know the next time they'll taste even better!

PERSONAL: To my two twins Chris and John — your love and support has helped me survive my frosh year — you're more than great bros. You're my best friends. Love always, "Boots."

PERSONAL: Sneakers & Shades is coming.

PERSONAL: To my wonderful sons of 1 East Pray: You're welcome! It's my pleasure. Thanks for being such good sons. Happy Spring! Love, "Mom."

PERSONAL: Steve, Don't worry, things will get better with me around, How can you Lose?! I love you too! N.C.

PERSONAL: To everyone following the Intrigued Walker and Identical runner saga: She took the chance and they said more than hi. J.C. turned out to be a really nice guy. I'm really glad

they decided to meet, because I know she is super sweet! It was a lot of fun. So, now maybe next time instead of walking, she'll run! An amused observer.

PERSONAL: Listen up all you dog — ers! The mild and lazy guys of Hooterville, 1017 Division Street, are throwing another fine drunk tomorrow night. If the weather is good, they'll even let you abuse your livers outside. Think you can handle 15 half barrels? Sure you can. Signed: Clyde, Hulk and entire Hooterville gang.

PERSONAL: Lillith, come stand by my side. You were right...Adam.

PERSONAL: Kaz — You are such a Weasel! Next time, flip up the lid of your cap, it seems more appropriate for you.

PERSONAL: Winthrop, you can have your nuts, strawberries are lighter you know, I love walking arm in arm with you and stealing kisses. Until next week... Yours, Armarrilith.

PERSONAL: Joseph Z. — Thanks for a wonderful weekend. I can't stop thinking about it. You are very special — I love you. Always, Margo.

PERSONAL: Best friend: If it's the beginning of the end or the end of the beginning, let's enjoy it. I love you. J.

PERSONAL: Hi Schatz, Thanks for a wonderful six months! Every day has been unique in itself. This weekend will be no exception. Can't wait! Signed: To cheap for flowers?

PERSONAL: Congratulations, Cassidy!!! Couldn't think of a better man for the job! Look out Nelson Hall — Kim. P.S. I love you!

PERSONAL: GBI's Ron Graf, Thanks for all your services this year. You really made our Fridays special. You've given us many pleasurable, happy hours. You can check our identification anytime! See you Friday! 2 of your most regular regulars.

PERSONAL: to the "Dark Ash Blonde" and JoJo, Ever heard of "Minority Rules"? You've been vetoed! 1 to 4 does it again. Lee, cut it and next time yours may be purple! So, when you least expect it, expect it! Paranoid.

PERSONAL: Oh Amarylith, may I rub your...back...again to-night? I love you, winthrop.

PERSONAL: To John "The Winner" from Green Bay; stay there!

PERSONAL: Peter H.D. this is it your "golden year" wishing you all the golden days you could ever imagine and may the great golden carb land on your scooter! Happy B-day Love ya, Pumpkin & Ushi-cat. P.s. Skippy Peanut butter forever!

PERSONAL: Dave 3N Burroughs — Thank you for coming up to the forbidden fourth floor Saturday night to talk to me. (thank your roomie Mick Jaeger too!) This might be a little late but thanks for saving me from the big bad wolf at the Valentines Party. You're a great guy.

The gloomy roomie, Ugly.

PERSONAL: To the Intrigued Walker: What do you have to lose, give him a call! If you don't, I will. If he doesn't slow down, just trip him! signed: Dear Abby.

PERSONAL: 4S Burroughs: I'd just like to thank everyone for touring me that week I had that disgusting illness. Wouldn't it have been easier to conveniently push me in front of a very fast moving Mack truck?!? I'm sure you wanted to more than a few times Robin. "Watching" — ready for Friday? I sure am! The gloomy roomie (again).

PERSONAL: 3S Burroughs: Thanks for all the spiritual "p"ams. You are all great! Gail.

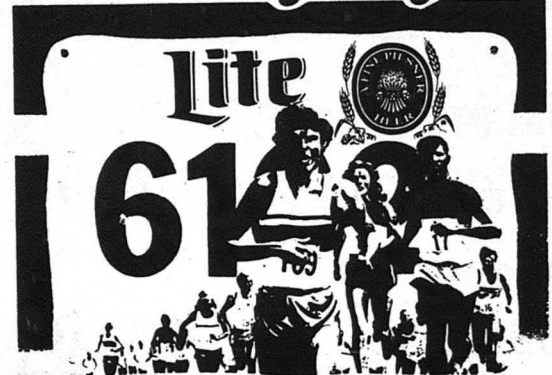
PERSONAL: Hey Slaves, Spring break was great! Watch out for gators and laughing men. Mom & Dad are still cannonballing it at Jeremiahs! It was good for us... Love, Watson Roomies. P.S. Sorry about Choir.

PERSONAL: "Augsburger... One of the most highly regarded among connoisseurs." — Vogue Magazine.

PERSONAL: "The world's best 'imported' beer is from our own Midwest." — Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL: From one beer lover to another! Party — Fri. April 22nd. Get wasted with Spud, Steven, Ben and Randy! Hwy 10 east of town across from Country Kitchen. House no. 23. See ya' there!

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Saturday

Wisconsin River Bluegrass Boys	11:00
Thunder Mountain	12:30
Brew County Rounders	2:30
Buck Stove and Range	4:30
Jam Session	6:00

Sunday

Piper Road Spring Band	12:00
Jugsluggers	2:00
Wildwood Pickers	4:00
Jam Session	5:30
Free from RAP Residents Activities and Programs.	

Only 3 Weeks Away!