

pointer magazine

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EARTHWEEK '84

pointer magazine

viewpoints

EDITOR: Chris E. Celichowski
ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
NEWS: Laura Sternweis
Al P. Wong
FEATURES: Kim Jacobson
SPORTS: Tamas Houlihan
ENVIRONMENT: Andrew Savagian
COPY EDITOR: Trudy Stewart
PHOTOGRAPHY: Rich Burnside
Assistants: Fred Hohensee
Mike Grorich
GRAPHICS: Jayne Michlig
Assistant: Bill Glassen
ADVISOR: Dan Houlihan

MANAGEMENT STAFF:
ADVERTISING: Kris Malzahn
Todd Sharp
BUSINESS: Dean Koenig
OFFICE MANAGER:
Elaine Yun-Lin Voo
CONTRIBUTORS:
Jill Fassbinder
Cal Tamanji
Tom Weiland
Chris Havel
Susan Higgins
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Paul Gaertner
Deb Kellom
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Ellen Dare
Michele Paulson
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Caucuses dilute primary vote

That rumbling sound reverberating loudly across Wisconsin after last Saturday's Democratic caucuses wasn't thunder. It was legendary Progressive Robert "Fighting Bob" La Follette turning over in his grave.

In 1903 La Follette led a movement to develop what became a Wisconsin tradition: the open primary. After the 1980 Democratic primary, the Democratic National Committee successfully challenged Wisconsin's open primary in the U.S. Supreme Court. They feared Republicans and other political opponents were casting mischievous votes in the open primary and distorting its outcome.

But Saturday's caucus results proved something many state voters had predicted: the caucus system imposed on Wisconsin by the DNC wasn't very democratic. And it certainly wasn't consistent with this state's Progressive tradition.

For the record, Gary Hart defeated Walter Mondale in Tuesday's open but non-binding Democratic primary. In the Democratic sub-caucuses held in the state's assembly districts, however, Mondale walloped Hart 53 percent to 30 percent.

Why the dramatic difference in results? Proponents of the new system would tell you that the caucuses revealed the true feelings of Democratic voters. Since caucus participants had to sign a declaration of support for Democratic candidates, most "mischievous" Republicans were effectively eliminated. In addition, they argue the caucuses accurately reflect the wishes of the "real" voters who were interested enough to attend.

Neither argument holds much water. State Democratic Chairman Matthew Flynn admitted last week that Republicans could participate in the caucuses provided they lied on the party declaration form. While one questions whether most Republicans are even interested enough to throw this wrench in the Democratic

Party works, we should keep in mind that the second issue is more important. Should independent voters be forced to sign a declaration of party preference before their vote really counts?

Countless editorials have appeared in this paper and others berating voter apathy. Despite our pietistic pronouncements, a lot of folks still stay home on election day. What the current non-binding open primary and caucus system does is to give these folks, especially independent voters, another reason to stay home. In Wisconsin's beauty contest primary their votes don't count. The caucuses favor the party insiders with strong ties to labor unions and other traditionally strong special interests, as evidenced by Mondale's lopsided victory.

Although it's highly doubtful the Democratic National Committee would ever allow Wisconsin to return to its open primary, there is a better alternative to the current system which could only be called democratic in the narrowest sense. A closed, binding primary would also require voters to sign a party declaration form, but this could be done at the polls as voter registration is done now. Yes, independents would have to "lie" and say they support the Democratic Party. However, they could soothe their consciences with the knowledge that they are, in reality, voting for the candidate and not the party.

For those of us that support Wisconsin's traditional, progressive open primary system, this compromise seems weak, but we must deal with political reality rather than wishful thinking. I encourage voters throughout the state to help rid Wisconsin of the current undemocratic debacle forced on us by the Democratic National Committee.

The way things stand now, the Committee's initial — D.N.C. — have an ironic relation to the value of our votes under the primary system we've been saddled with; Do Not Count.

Chris Celichowski

Alternatives start with us

As we celebrate Earthweek '84 and its theme "Search for the Alternatives," we should remember that one of the alternatives alluded to is something not initially pleasing to many Americans: an alternative lifestyle.

The American Dream was built on and continues to thrive on consumerism. We've exploited not only our own precious domestic resources but those of many developing nations to keep that dream a reality. As our population and that of the world continues to expand, we must face some sobering consequences, the foremost of which is that we cannot expect our luxurious standard of living to grow without dire consequences.

We have yet to learn some lessons from our past. The "Ener-

gy Crisis" that gripped America just a short time ago seems almost forgotten by many. The major energy companies tell us little about exciting new energy technologies, but instead fill our minds with their "courageous" attempts to provide non-renewable fossil fuels from new areas of exploitation (they use "exploration"). As Cadillacs and other big cars make a sales comeback, many seem oblivious to the painful economic price we paid for extravagance the last time around.

None is advocating a return to asceticism. America can continue to enjoy a comparatively high standard of living, but this generation must realize the American Dream needs modification. It will require a change in values and a change in the way we

solve our problems. The trend must be toward efficiency and conservation rather than making things "bigger and better."

Simply put, we cannot continue to devour precious natural resources to satisfy our taste for consumerism without paying a serious environmental price. The handwriting—terms of air and water pollution, acid rain, nuclear waste and toxic waste—is already on the wall. The time has come to take off our rose-colored glasses and read it before we go any further down the path to self-destruction.

This isn't some apocalyptic prediction by an environmental extremist, it's the sobering truth. Such words should not paralyze us with fear, but spur us on to change for a better future.

Chris Celichowski

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MAIN STREET

Week in Review

Established 1981

This Week's Weather

Today the blossoms still cling to the vine. Expect trees for tomorrow.

Faculty wants more time to study report

Professors in nearly every academic discipline at UWSP have been putting their heads together to solve it, but the problem persists:

How can they achieve consensus on a strategy to get state officials to improve their salaries?

After a meeting of the UWSP Faculty Senate last week, the dilemma may have become even greater.

Senators voted to table a locally-written resolution that endorsed recent recommendations announced in the final report by the Governor's Faculty Compensation Study Committee. In short, they want more time to study it.

And, several senators expressed frustration over how to respond to another resolution passed last week by a small group of professors and academic staff which called for UW System President Robert O'Neil "to be replaced."

By a vote of 25 to 18, the senate turned down a motion to "disassociate itself" from the O'Neil resolution which came from the local chapter of The Association of University of Wisconsin Faculties (TAUWF).

Allen Blocher, a physics professor long active on both the local and state levels of TAUWF, indicated the action was not capricious. It was "generated over several months by

the (group's) executive committee."

Blocher said he has learned that the state delegate assembly of TAUWF will consider the resolution April 27 and 28 when it meets in Stevens Point.

Much of the rub over TAUWF's statement is the result of the manner in which it was reported by some members of the news media.

The Wisconsin Public Radio network and several commercial radio and TV stations did not specify in news broadcasts that the action was taken by, what its members call, local "faculty union." Instead, the announcers stated that the UWSP faculty called for O'Neil's firing. (Local news accounts were "very accurate," according to Blocher.)

How many TAUWF members attended the meeting at which the resolution reportedly was passed by a unanimous vote?

"About 15," responded Ann Bloom, a lecturer in the English department.

Blocher added that TAUWF membership on campus is about 250, representing more than half of the total faculty. He called its action against O'Neil a "political" move.

But John Holmes, chair of psychology, disagreed, calling it "too strong and not useful." He made the motion for the senate

to disassociate itself from the resolution.

William Clark of the English department, countered that the senate appeared most sensitive to the matter because of inaccurate reporting for which TAUWF cannot be faulted. Lawrence Weiser of business and economics, and Neil Lewis of history, said they feared that discrediting the resolution would appear that the senate supports O'Neil. "Maybe they should have voted to abolish the office (of O'Neil)," Weiser added.

Stevens Point TAUWF members' complaints with O'Neil stem not only because he "failed to effect faculty pay raises," according to earlier statements by Pete Kelley, a communication professor who is president of the local chapter, but also because O'Neil has opposed faculty collective bargaining and shown favoritism to the Madison and Milwaukee campuses.

William Davidson, also a communication professor, revived an earlier controversy spurred by a small group of local faculty last fall when it purchased an ad in the Wall Street Journal expressing dissatisfaction over the pay situation and offering services of all UW System employees elsewhere.

That action and the O'Neil resolution were "characterized differently" in areas outside of Ste-

vens Point. He argued that "we are doing a good enough job correcting impressions that this has not been the (total) faculty."

Though it didn't generate as much debate at Wednesday's meeting, the report of the Governor's Compensation Study Committee is likely to be the topic of local faculty deliberations for quite some time.

Justus Paul, chair of the UWSP Faculty Senate, urged members to support it even though some of the commentary and some of the recommendations are controversial and need correction later. "But we should look at it as a positive first step," he declared.

Paul, a history professor, said that despite its limitations, the report acknowledges that the faculty pay situation is a "distressing problem."

Gene Johnson, a chemistry professor who chairs the senate's Faculty Affairs Committee, offered a resolution to support the report that "shows salary inequities exist between components of the UW System and their comparable peer groups, and that these inequities should be recognized and remedied. Recognizing that an equitable distribution of monies is to be sought and implemented, the senate feels that this is an appropriate initial step in resolving the inadequate, unwarranted

and unjust salary levels of the UW faculty."

But C.Y. Allen said he has been upset by news reports about the recommendations, especially that Madison and Milwaukee campuses would be treated better under the plan than the former state universities such as Stevens Point.

Allen asked that a response to Johnson's resolution be delayed until "we have a clear sense of what it (the governor's committee report) will do to us in the future." La Rene Tufts of the communicative disorders faculty moved it be tabled.

In other action, senators:

—Heard a report by Myrvin Christopherson, chair of the communication division and of a vice chancellor search and screen committee. He said he expected that five candidates will be brought to campus in mid-June to be interviewed for the number two position on campus to replace Patrick McDonough who is taking a new position with the Kellogg Foundation.

—Passed a resolution honoring the memory of Mildred Greta Davis who taught foreign language on campus between 1928 and 1972. "Miss Davis gave much to this institution, to her students and to the community," it concluded.

Bill could benefit students with loans

Students graduating with huge loan burdens stand to benefit from a bill introduced into the U.S. Senate on Thursday. Senate Bill 2491, introduced by Senator Robert Stafford (R-Vermont), would reauthorize the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA) to consolidate loans of college graduates with great

loan debts.

The bill, now before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education, Arts, and Humanities chaired by Senator Stafford, complements a similar bill passed by the House of Representatives in November.

According to Skip Vallee, staff

member for the Sub-Committee, the SLMA (also known as Sallie Mae), state agencies, and private lenders would be able to consolidate a student's loans into a single 9 percent loan. In addition, if any individual demonstrates need, he or she will be allowed up to 20 years to pay back the loan.

Helbach criticizes

widening gap in faculty pay

Any UW faculty pay increase plan that short-changes the non-doctoral campuses will meet up with a wall of resistance in the Legislature, according to Senator David Helbach of Stevens Point. Referring to a preliminary report of the Governor's Faculty Compensation Study Committee, Senator Helbach criticized a recommendation that would result in widening the gap between pay for Madison and Milwaukee faculty and faculty on other state campuses.

"The proposal to improve faculty salaries appears to be a plan to improve some faculty salaries much more generously than others," Helbach said. "There has always been a disparity between the two big-city campuses and the smaller campuses across the state. If the study committee's recommendations were to be accepted unchallenged, that disparity would grow by as much as 30 percent."

"That is unacceptable. The committee's goal is to close the widening gap between salaries on UW campuses and on the universities that we compete with for faculty. The proposal certainly should not result in creat-

ing a greater gap in salaries within our own system. That disparity already exists and, sadly, it is greatest between professors in the doctoral cluster and professors at the UW-Stevens Point."

The Faculty Compensation Study Committee is recommending to the Governor that UW faculty salaries be improved to bring them in line with at least the median range of a selected group of comparable campuses. Under the plan, three groups of campuses, comparable to the Madison, Milwaukee and non-doctoral campuses, are used to determine ranking and median salary ranges.

Coping with change

workshop to be held

The Employee Assistance Program will be presenting a workshop for UWSP faculty and staff entitled, *Coping with Change*. The workshop will be held in the Counseling Center, Monday, April 23, 1984 from 4-5 p.m. For more information contact Dr. Sharon Senner, E.A.P. Coordinator, at 346-3553.

Broaden horizons with SHARE

As a person who has traveled to a distant country, your most memorable experiences, most likely, involved the people of that different culture: their warmth, hospitality and friendship. Often, in spite of ourselves, the memories of our experiences and the daily adventures shared with the people of that country dwindle and fade away. Here is a chance for the returned traveler to enlarge on his or her memories.

Under the auspices of International Programs and the Foreign Student Office, the SHARE Program has been initiated: *Students-Home-and-Abroad Relations and Experiences*. The goal of the program is to promote more interaction between American and foreign students

on campus.

The coordinators of the SHARE Program hope to achieve this goal by organizing a variety of activities in which American and foreign students can participate together. Imagine the potential of such interaction: the sharing of experiences, learning about another culture and just a plain good time.

Of course, your immediate thought is the semester's worth of work remaining to be completed in less than half a semester. The activities that have been suggested do not have to be time consuming. Meeting for a cup of coffee, going for a walk during a study break, making your favorite dinner for someone from another culture, or even going jogging together

need not take up much time.

For further information, please feel free to contact either of the coordinators, or leave a message at the Foreign Student Office, first floor, Delzell Hall. As additional information becomes available, it, too, will be posted in Delzell.

REMEMBER: WE NEED YOUR INPUT!

SHARE Program coordinators:

1.) San-san Hong. Telephone 341-1525. Mornings best before 10:30 a.m. except Wednesdays; every evening after 6 p.m.

2.) Rick Dow. Telephone 346-3526 (rm. 427). T, Th and F mornings are best before 10 a.m. Every evening after 8 p.m.

Broaden your horizons and share with SHARE.

mail

Foreign ideas

To the Editor:

I admire Mr. Peterson's bravery and open-mindedness in his desire to travel, especially in the Soviet Union, and his attempts at journalistic expression of his feelings, although I find some of his comments in last week's Pointer Magazine (April 5) outrageous and a bit misleading. Having travelled twice to the Soviet Union, he claims to have a "clear understanding" of this mysterious land and its peoples. I find it hard to believe that mere travel will give a clear understanding of anyplace, especially the often misunderstood Soviet Union. Could anyone clearly understand the United States or even Stevens Point if they came for a mere two weeks of sightseeing? An extended period of residency seems necessary for a clear understanding of not only the Soviet Union, but of anywhere.

I applaud Mr. Peterson for his incredibly discerning observation about Americans and their many myths and false perceptions of the Soviet Union and its peoples. These myths definitely need to be cleared up, but Mr. Peterson does absolutely nothing towards this end: in fact he does the exact opposite. As we as Americans must separate the Soviet people from the Soviet "system," so must the Soviet people separate the American people from the American "system." This can not be limited to an endeavor only enacted with the Soviets, and I certainly have no desire to be identified with Ronald Reagan. Mr. Peterson also finds the young people of the Soviet Union to be the nicest anywhere. Was that a surprise to an objective person such as Mr. Peterson or had he fallen prey to the myths and false perceptions that are our American understanding of the Soviets: as a cold, nonsmiling, uncourteous people. The nicest people anywhere? Where else have you been Mr. Peterson to make such an outrageous claim? Have you ever been to anywhere? Have you ever been to Poland, to Japan, or to Australia, or even to Marshfield? I hear some very nice people are there too. And why can't the Soviets enjoy life as they live it, and smile and laugh? Are you falling prey to false perception and myth again. Maybe the Soviets wonder how we can smile, laugh and appear to enjoy life as we live it.

Since when has parading foreign merchandise not been a status symbol? Do you, Mr. Peterson, show or wear the souvenirs, which I'm sure you bought, of your trip to the Soviet Union with shame or disgust? No, I'll bet not. You use them as a status symbol to show where you have been and what you have acquired, just like the Soviet youths with their Nikes and Levis. Foreign status symbols do not require some inherent wish within the possessor to be like or live like the foreigners who made them or whose country they represent. I don't think that American doctors or lawyers driving BMWs or Porsches wish to be or live like Germans — and yet you can't deny the obvious, that these are status sym-

bols for Americans.

You claim to have a clear understanding of the Soviet people but I think you have misinterpreted the people of the Soviet Union, and in an attempt at clearing up the myths Americans have of the Soviets, you have endorsed their use and drawn some misrepresentative implications by doing so.

You say that because the Soviet youth are curious about the U. S. and its current trends that these youth see the U.S. as a better or more desirable place to live. Why turn simple inquisitive nature or studious endeavor into anything else? After all Mr. Peterson, you went to the Soviet Union and propose to understand it clearly, and I'll be no one says you endorse Soviet political ideologies or prefer a Soviet way of life.

To correctly understand foreign people, one must never forget, that though other people appear different, their basic actions and endeavors are universal actions. Then if one wishes to interpret actions use objective eyes and value free judgements. Accentuate not how people differ but how they are similar.

Timothy S. Blik

Your vote counts

To the Editor:

On Wednesday, April 18, the Student Government Elections will come and go. A new administration and student senate will win the honor of representing the UWSP student body. If this year will reflect previous election results, the leadership positions will be quietly filled without many political speeches, without many campaign promises and without many votes. Student voter turnout has increased slightly over past years, but the final totals still read "apathetic." This important SGA transition may only be noted by the few who surrender their I.D. card and cast a vote. But the affects of this transition will be felt by every student on campus next year.

There are a variety of reasons why students do not vote in SGA elections. Some common remarks are "I don't know anyone running," or "I don't know anything about SGA so why should I vote in an election that doesn't concern me?" But one fact we should realize as students is that SGA (does concern you and me) in many ways at UWSP.

There are over 100 student organizations on campus who deal with the student government through funding for activities and program planning. Over \$400,000 is allocated by SGA to these various organizations from the student activities fees every student contributes to when tuition is paid to the university. The SGA executive board and student senate are representatives on faculty and administrative committees that pass policies that influence the campus as a whole. Our student government is also a part of a state-wide organization, United Council, that actively lobbies for student rights and legislation in Madison. These are a few ways we are all involved in SGA and the main reasons why each of us

should vote on April 18.

The elections are an easy and convenient way to find out who next year's leaders will be and the issues and decisions they will face. The SGA needs your student input through these elections to develop and change our campus future by putting a new, responsive administration into office.

The SGA elections on April 18 can be a way to open up next year to a new and different type of student government we all can be a part of.

Patricia A. O'Meara
Communications Committee
Student Government
Association

*The
Tea Shop*

- * Easter Cards
- * Easter Wicker Bunnies
- * Easter Stuffed Animals
- * Easter Stickers
- * All Kinds Of Easter Stuff



1108 Main St.
Stevens Point, WI 54481
Phone 344-8811

A word of thanks

Dear Pointer Fans:

Thank you so very much for recognizing our efforts this season. The hundreds of congratulatory letters, notes and telegrams have overwhelmed all of us.

To think that people care so much about a group of guys playing basketball is a very humbling thought. We are very thankful for the opportunities we have had.

Your support has played a significant role in maintaining the high level of motivation that has carried us the past few years. We play for many reasons, and one of them is to provide enjoyment for you, our loyal fans.

Sincerely,
The 1983-84 Pointer
Basketball Team

Need profs blood too

To the Pointer:

BOUQUETS to the students of UWSP who come to the Red Cross Bloodmobile to give their blood to unfortunates who need transfusions. You come in great numbers, always cheerful, some out of breath from rushing to get there on time. WE ALWAYS MAKE QUOTA at UWSP. If you are undecided, we offer peanut butter and jelly and other sandwiches, and homemade cookies.

BUT WHERE ARE THE PROFESSORS? A few do come through the line every time. There must be a great many more still under sixty-five who are in good enough shape to take off an hour from your busy schedules.

Agnes Shipman

Dare The Dream

If not you, who?

If not here, where?

If not now, when?

If not the Kingdom, why?

Consider a religious vocation.
Contact Fr. Tom Finucan at
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IF YOU'VE JUST GRADUATED INTO DEBT, HERE'S HOW TO GET OUT.

If you've gone to college on a National Direct Student Loan or a Guaranteed Student Loan or a Federally Insured Student Loan made after October 1, 1975, here's a great way to pay them off.

Get the Army to help you do it. Instead of taking a long, long time paying back that student loan, you spend a short time in the Army, learning a skill, and possibly even accumulating additional money for college (like a graduate degree) via Army College Fund.

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news

Native Americans aren't privileged: Mohawk

By Al. P. Wong

Native Americans are often wrongly perceived as privileged groups who enjoy special rights, John Mohawk, a Seneca Indian from Gowanda, New York, said Tuesday. He said charges against Indians that they have special privileges are generated as "a result of political hysteria."

"People need to grasp a very simple but necessary element about Indians and their resources," Mohawk emphasized. He said that very strong reactive groups surfaced occasionally and attempted to destroy treaty rights of the Indians. "The argument for these destructions of treaty rights is that Indians are privileged groups," he lamented.

"It is because of this political hysteria that Indians have to come to some analytical understanding of Indian life as related to their resources," Mohawk said.

People need to understand

that the "Indians are not the major beneficiaries of the wealth derived from Indian land," he stressed. "Non-Indians are the beneficiaries of the wealth derived from Indian lands," he said. "If you look at the Federal policies on Indians, you'll find that Indians in the lower 48 states own some 52 million acres of land. One would assume that (based on the population of Indians) each and every Indian would have property rights to about 50 acres of land per capita," he explained.

"On these 52 million acres of land, we are told again and again that there are significant resources, including resources of uranium, gas and oil, coal, and farm lands or agricultural lands. Based on these statistics, you would assume that Indians are rich," he continued.

But the income of each Indian household varies greatly, according to Mohawk. Some households are known to have an average income of less than

\$900 a year, in contrast to some persons associated with the tribal council who make more than \$250,000 a year, he said.

Even though some Indian lands are leased to companies to extract the resources, the Indians only get a small percentage of the revenue, Mohawk said. Most of the revenue end up in the coffers of multinational corporations. "In other words, Indians are not the primary beneficiaries of the wealth of Indian land," Mohawk contended.

According to Mohawk, the federal government has played a major part in exploiting Indian resources. "Since the inception of the United States, there has been no year when the federal government has not participated in something that extinguished Indian resources (land or minerals). The policy of the federal government is to exploit the resources of Indians in the interests of the friends of people in the government," he said.

As Mohawk talked about the exploitation of Indian land, he pointed out what he called the largest legalized rip-off of land in the world, referring to the Alaska Native Claims Settle-

ment Act of 1974. He said the Act removed from the natives in one single move more land than any other single phenomenon.

Mohawk felt that the situation on Indian land has been manipulated from Washington D.C. by people there who have economic interests on the lands. He said that the American people have been led to believe that "the Indians are some kind of Arabs who have all the oil, coal, gas." Thus, the next step was to do away with the Indian rights in order to attain those resources, he lamented.

On the poverty of the Indians, Mohawk said that was the result of policies from Washington, D.C. He said the challenge that comes to the Indians is to find a way to generate economic activities and redevelopment on Indian lands to draw the Indians out of the cities back to their own lands.

In the past, the idea about education for Indians was not well received by Indian leaders "because our experience (showed) that educated Indians were integrated, and integrated Indians turned out to be more of

a problem than a service to Indians," he said. "In the past ten years, that has changed. A lot of Indians are now studying their situations carefully... to become productive," Mohawk explained.

In suggesting ways to resolve the problems faced by the Indians, Mohawk said that there is a need for legal reforms pertaining to Indian rights. He said the resources problem could be best solved by emphasizing on alternative methods or materials. For example, instead of relying on coal or gas for energy, he urged the people to look at technological alternatives like using solar energy.

Mohawk has been a guest speaker of the American Indian organization A.I.R.O. which sponsored the American Indian Awareness Week. Mohawk is a member of the Iroquois Longhouse and was former editor of 'Akwesasne Notes', a national Native newspaper. He was a delegate to the international treaty proceedings in Geneva, Switzerland where United States tribes were recognized as indigenous populations.

The American Native Awareness Week will conclude with a pow-wow on Saturday, April 14.

SGA condemns Earl, supports TAUWF

By Chris Celichowski

The UWSP Student Government Association unanimously passed a resolution Sunday condemning Gov. Anthony Earl's failure to make good on his campaign promise to give University of Wisconsin faculty a raise.

The resolution, which was tabled earlier this year, said "mismanagement of the educational system" caused the current compensation inequities and the reported flight of some faculty to higher paying jobs in the private sector. In addition, it said these factors and decreased faculty motivation threatened the college education of UW students. By backing the resolution, the senate agreed to work with The Association of University of Wisconsin Faculty (TAUWF) in their efforts to achieve a pay raise.

Senator Crystal Gustafson felt the resolution ran counter to an earlier SGA resolution condemning collective bargaining and wanted that intent made explicit in the resolution. President Scott West diffused further debate saying the proposed resolution had nothing to do with collective bargaining.

Food Theft

Lori Weber, Food Service Committee representative, told the senate that food theft from Allen and Debot Centers had become a severe problem. She reminded senators to inform other students that food thieves would be referred to Bob Baruch in Student Life after their first offense. If caught a second time, they are taken downtown to the Stevens Point Police Department.

Weber also said the committee had agreed to use an ultra-violet hand stamp at university events next fall to insure compliance

with the state's new 19-year-old drinking age.

Expanded Parking Plans

The intramural fields west of the Quandt Fieldhouse would become parking lots, according to a plan discussed by the Physical Facilities Planning Committee. Scott West said the parking lot behind Allen Center and bordering Illinois Avenue would be halved and converted into playing fields under the proposal.

Fiscal Restraints Imposed

The senate passed two resolutions aimed at improving the fiscal accountability of student organizations. The first resolution requires organizations receiving annual funding from SGA to submit a timeline of their activities for the coming year. Supporters of the proposal, including SGA's Finance Committee, believed the bill will aid in accurate budget preparation.

Student organizations that overspend in one fiscal year would have to cover the deficit with funds from their next budget, according to the second resolution. If the organization receives annual SGA funding, it would repay the debt immediately. If the organization does not have an annual budget the year after incurring the deficit, they must pay at least 50% of it back out of their SFO accounts or face revocation of their status as a recognized student organization.

United Council President Sue Znidoka, scheduled to address the senate during its open forum, cancelled because of illness. Znidoka, who will leave her post later this year, will address the senate at its next meeting Sunday, April 15 at 7 p.m. in the Wright Lounge.

PR students sponsor Drayna

By Phil Janus

Public Relations Student Society of America is sponsoring a presentation by Roger Drayna on Corporate Public Relations April 17 in the Communications Room at the University Center.

Roger Drayna is currently the Director of Public Relations for Wausau Insurance. He joined the nationally known company in 1968 as a writer in their public relations department. In 1972 he was promoted to the position he currently holds. Four years later, Drayna was recognized as an accredited member of the Public Relations Society of America, the mother organization of PRSSA.

Drayna is also active in many other endeavors.

Currently he is a member of the Board of Visitors at the UW-Superior, and earlier this month

he spoke at the Northland College Athletic Banquet.



Roger Drayna

Freelance writing, mostly on the outdoors, is another one of

Drayna's endeavors. He has had 100 articles published in national and regional magazines. Recently he had an article purchased by Sports Illustrated which should be forthcoming and a Sports Afield article on the St. Croix River due out later this year.

Drayna is a 1952 graduate of the UW-Superior, and in 1958 received his master's from the same university.

PRSSA is a newly formed organization on campus to help students interested in public relations gain the professional edge by working directly with members of the profession.

If you'd like more information on PRSSA, please contact Larry Kockeler at 346-3734.

UWSP students win April 3

By Laura Behnke

Spirits were high for three UWSP students as the results of the April 3 elections came in. Tracey Mosley, Kevin Shibilski and James Shulfer discovered the sweet taste of victory when they defeated their opponents at the local government level.

Tracey Mosley, vice president of the UWSP Student Government Association, squeaked by Dorris Cragg in the race for the District 3 seat on the County Board of Supervisors. Mosley commented that the 188 to 187

vote victory was rather unique in that according to the two voting machines, the candidates were tied. The vote was then decided by six write-in ballots, two of which were for Cragg and three for Mosley. The other was blank.

Said Mosley, "I feel the students made a significant difference in the outcome of the election." He said that he did a lot of door-to-door campaigning, especially in the two residence halls in the Third Ward (Pray-Sims and Hansen).

As one of 33 County Board Supervisors Mosley will play a part in seeing that the County Board budget is fair and that needed services are provided. Mosley said his main goal is to give "50/50 representation to the community and students."

Winning the race for the District 17 seat on the County Board of Supervisors by a vote of 155 to 107 was Kevin Shibilski. He beat Ruth Schulfer.

Shibilski said he feels very fortunate, however, "now the

Cont. on p. 7

Liberal arts vs. career: What should college be?

By Susan Higgins

Only slight disagreement separated Richard Feldman, professor of philosophy, from Michael Kocurek, professor of paper science, during a debate sponsored by the Interfaith Council and Student Life Activities and Programs.

In the debate titled "What should college be? Should it provide a liberal arts curriculum or should it provide a career-oriented education?" Dr. Feldman took the stand in favor of a liberal arts-oriented college education, while Dr. Kocurek argued for the career-oriented education.

In his opening statements, Kocurek claimed that it is believed by some that our liberal arts professors are themselves guilty of the Ivory Tower Syndrome. They go through college getting their bachelor's degree, master's degrees and Ph.D.'s and then go straight into teaching, never going into the real world.

Kocurek feels the university has an obligation to turn out graduates who are self-confident. Yet Kocurek also conceded that we cannot turn out people who are "narrow, narrow specialists" and everyone needs "people skills."



Richard Feldman supported liberal arts...

Feldman then explained that a liberal arts education is "as broad an education as possible." He claimed society is too anxious to study computers and present technology and not develop new ideas. "If we let you sit before that blasted keyboard all your life, we won't have a technology of tomorrow."

Kocurek claimed that he essentially agreed with Dr. Feldman when discussing competency versus content. He does, however, disagree with Feldman on the worth of a liberal arts education being as broad as possible, saying there was a danger in it being too broad. According to Kocurek you must have a marketable skill, an identity, or "how do you balance depth and breadth."

Feldman claimed students today are impoverished in knowledge of their own culture, and that when a student reaches college they must make up the ground lost before college and go beyond.

According to Feldman the question should not be how many general degree courses do I have to take, but rather how many more can I take.

The debators both responded

to a man asking what happened to the idea of knowledge for the sake of knowledge, and when will knowledge be sacred again. Feldman said knowledge for knowledge's sake is good but knowledge for the sake of career development is not "grubby."

Kocurek agreed with this adding the university has an obligation to teach knowledge for the sake of knowledge to survive.

Feldman also seemed to think that students would believe in their professors more if they were taken out of their normal area and taught something completely different. Feldman used the example of having Dr. Kocurek teach a poetry class.

Another student questioned Dr. Kocurek's meaning of depth and did it not come from taking a wide range of courses.

Kocurek explained that to him depth is going into one area to such a degree to have a thorough understanding of it. He described it as being given a question and 15 pages, then filling the 15 pages with the answer to that one question.

He went on to say breadth of knowledge helps you to work with others and not overpower them. Kocurek feels that you do need both depth and breadth.

Someone asked if the debators felt the general degree requirements are adequate. Kocurek said they should be more flexible.

Feldman claimed that is hard to say because education as such requires a significant act of faith, and we really don't know how to teach competency and skills. According to Feldman, "We are doing things we can't control or measure." He also felt a liberal arts education is wasted on 18-year-olds.

Feldman concluded by saying Cont. on p. 7



...while Michael Kocurek favored career.

Many races, cultures, nationalities in U.S.S.R.

by Jeff Peterson

The people of the Soviet Union are much like us in many ways. Many times it's hard to distinguish between an American and a Russian citizen. On the surface the Russians seem to be very cold, depressed and rude people. Even though drunkenness is a serious problem in the Soviet Union you can't put that label on all their people. Once the initial contact is made, you will find most Russians and Soviet people to be very warm and hospitable people. Many times Soviets will invite tourists such as us over to their apartments for a meal or to talk over a bottle or two of wine. I might add that most Soviets live in an apartment complex and a visit to their residence should not be passed up if an opportunity arises.

In the USSR you will find people from many different races, cultures and nationalities. The Soviet empire is just that—a land of much diversity and many different heritages loosely united under the Soviet totalitarian Marxist-Leninist system. Traveling outside of Moscow to another of the 16 Republics you will soon realize just how different the people are. Each has a deep sense of pride for his nationality and heritage.

In many ways these people from Republics other than Russia attempt to maintain as much independence from Moscow and Russia as they can. Still the Russians have been able to control and dominate them. The Russian language is required to be taught in all the schools of the USSR. Yet we found many in Georgia and in the other Republics who refused to speak Russian unless they had to. Each of

the other Republics has kept its own language and has made every effort to keep its identity separate from the Russians. Life in the U.S.S.R. is much different than ours not only because of its system but due to its different cultures. The standard of living in the Soviet Union is 20 to 30 years behind ours in many respects in Moscow and Leningrad. Still socialism isn't all bad as one learns when visiting this socialist nation. The cost of living and the emphasis on health care are a few of its finer points.

the Right Stuff

In addition, the Soviet educational system in some ways is far superior to ours. The Soviet youth are very well-educated and disciplined in the schools. Many are fluent in at least two languages and often three. They know much more about our history and literature than we know about theirs. Soviets are very well informed about many subjects. In Soviet schools you will find many who have read Mark Twain and other renowned American and English authors. Yet how many of us have read Pushkin and other Soviet writers' works.

On the negative side the Soviet educational system is much more political than ours. Marxist-Leninism is the foundation of their system. Many hours of teaching are spent on ideology and communist activity. Also Soviet youth are often given a negative view of our system as they attempt to justify and glorify

theirs. Pictures of Lenin are usually found in every classroom. On our visit to Samarkand we visited an English speaking secondary school where the "great American" Angela Davis had visited. The Soviets take great pleasure in repeating statements made by

other Americans who criticize our government and our policies.

The Soviets know more about our system than they know about their own. The Soviet system is very closed and very little is known about what goes on in their government. Soviet people are told very little and many times are fed a lot of misinformation about us.

Many party members, teachers, athletes and other persons in key occupational positions have a much better standard of living than the average citizen does. In fact, a professor at Moscow University lives better than a professor here. These people enjoy an elite status and have "earned" certain advantages because of their "good works" for the good of the Marxist-Leninist system. The system which we find in the U.S.S.R. is one that exploits the masses or the working classes.

It's a system that is based on the dictatorship of the ruling class. All people work for the good of the state and have no input into the affairs of their government. Women are treated as equals and are exploited just like everyone else. The Soviet government proudly claims that it has more jobs available than it has workers-total employment does exist. Yet a visit to the U.S.S.R. quickly reveals what they mean by having a job. Workers in the Marxist-Leninist system are nothing more than slaves for the state.

The average citizen has just accepted this kind of repression and is subservient to it. Most don't concern themselves with politics, civil liberties and don't question authority. They just go on with their life and fight to survive. Many people I met just state that there is very little they can do to change this system. These people are afraid of the police and what will happen to them if they dissent.

They just make the best out of their hopeless situation and make every effort to enjoy life. Many find it easy to enjoy life and accept the system which they live under because they never tasted any other. For many, democracy is just something that doesn't exist. They have very little concept of what democracy stands for and is, except for what impressions they develop from us. Of course their government has also told

them how evil our system is, as they watch news stories about crime in the United States or see pictures of American soldiers "terrorizing" the people of Grenada and Central America. Or they watch documentaries about life in an American Midwest city (Kansas City) which was filmed in the slums of Washington D.C. and in the redlight district of Kansas City. Then they read about what kind of "warmongers" our system elects to the presidency. The Soviets have been given a very narrow minded and unfair picture of life in this country.

Yet many are smart enough to not believe everything they are told and question such propaganda in private. The Soviets at times are so heavy in their propaganda that many of their citizens start seeing through it. There is some hope among the younger, post 1950 generation of Soviets that this system will change as the "old guard" is replaced. Many of the younger Soviets have become exposed to Western ideas and Western life. Their thoughts and ideas differ from those now in power. The future of the Soviet Union depends on these young people and there is a hope that we may see a revolution from inside the Soviet Empire. If that happened, then this world will really get a real chance to live in a world free from war and have a real hope for everlasting peace. Next Week Part III.

Few participate in caucus

By Roberta Wood and Susan Higgins

Four hundred fifty-two people turned out to vote at the Portage County Democratic Party caucus held Saturday in Stevens Point. According to Jim Dunn, Third Ward Alderman, this is only about one or two percent of the eligible voters in Portage County.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale received 15 delegates while Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado got only 10.

There was not enough support for the Rev. Jesse Jackson or uncommitted voters to claim a delegate. Even if all the uncommitted voters supported Jackson or the Jackson camp switched to uncommitted, they fell short of the 68 votes needed for a delegate.

Because of the lack of votes, the Jackson supporters and uncommitted people had to vote on a blue ballot, giving them one of three options, support Mondale or Hart or go home.

In the initial voting, Mondale received 236 votes, Hart got 140, Jackson had 40 and 26 were uncommitted. On the blue ballot vote, Mondale picked up 19 votes, Hart added 37 and 10 people opted not to vote.

After the voting to determine the number of delegates for each candidate, the two groups started selecting delegates who will go on to the District Caucus in Medford on May 5. The delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be selected in the District Caucus.

The Hart supporters had to choose five men and five women to send to Medford, while the Mondale camp had to select sev-

en men and seven women. The 15th delegate was chosen from either sex.

Eighteen men and seven women were nominated to be delegates for Gary Hart. Only two men, Jim Dunn and Scott Schultz, won the position by the required majority of votes on the first ballot, while four of the five women delegates were chosen on the first ballot. They included Nancy Basch, Barb Kranig, Theresa Shinnors and Maria Smith.

Gloria Westenberger beat out Deb Bannach for the fifth position on the second ballot. Greg Gray, the only one to receive a majority on the second ballot, became the third delegate.

On the third ballot, Stevens Point Mayor Michael Haberman and District Attorney John Osinga were chosen to fill the last two positions.

Six of the seven women delegates for the Mondale camp were selected on the first ballot. They are Cindy Fenton, Susan Lynch, Janet Newman, Mary Thurmaier, Jeanne Witte and Helen Van Prooyen.

Mary Zinda lost to Helen Hansen on the second ballot.

Stan Gruszynski, Lon Newman, Gary Olds, Paul Piotrowski and Mike Verbrick were all chosen to go to Medford on the first ballot.

Jim Schulfer withdrew from the delegate race before the second ballot, and it was eventually Kim Erzinger and Jim Haney coming out over Anton Anday.

The 15th delegate was voted upon among the men and women who were nominated but not selected. Anton Anday was the winner of this honor.

Four students from UWSP were chosen to serve as delegates. They are Theresa Shinnors, Maria Smith, Paul Piotrowski and Mike Verbrick.

When asked if he liked the caucus system, Jim Dunn said he would prefer a closed primary, where voters must register with a party before they vote, in lieu of the caucus. He also said it is very ineffective and it does not really represent the people.

When Sen. David Helbach was asked if he felt the caucus system was an effective system, he answered, "No, not at all."

He went on to say that if the Democratic Party does not

Cont. on p. 8

Student vote has clout

By James Shulfer

On April 3 the voter turnout in the City of Stevens Point was less than average compared with other presidential primaries. In 1980 71% of the registered voters voted, compared with this year's presidential primary turnout of 37% of registered voters. While many registered voters stayed home, 531

the 2nd Ward after defeating incumbent Jean Strong 144 to 121. The closest race of all on April 3 was for County Board between Tracey Mosley and Dorris Cragg. At 8 p.m., when the votes were counted, the results showed Mosley and Cragg tied at 185 votes each. Six absentee ballots, however, showed that Mosley received three votes,

What's Left?

voters, many of whom were students, registered to vote for the first time. In addition to that number, 200 students registered to vote in the University Center Concourse during the week of March 5-9. That is over 700 newly registered voters in one election!

This is important to keep in mind when looking at the results of the elections for School Board, County Board Supervisor, and City Council. In the City School Board race, Pamela Revey received 139 votes more than did Mary Thurmaier, of a 7,357 total vote. Also, in the race for City Council, James Shulfer became the new Alderman in

Cragg received two and the remaining absentee ballot was blank. Mosley won by one vote to become the new County Board Supervisor.

On the first Tuesday of this month, a sleeping giant was awakened. For the first time, young people had a real impact on who would represent them in local government.

Let's hope that poor student voter turnout will become a thing of the past. Please vote and continue to vote. When students flex their political muscle, they have a real impact upon local, state and national decision making.

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- * Must have 3 semesters left at UWSP.
- * Must be a full-time student with GPA of at least 2.0.
- * Requires 15-20 hours per week during the academic year.
- * Requires 40 hours per week during most breaks.
- * Requires 40 hours per week beginning Monday, August 6, 1984.

Applications available at the University Store Office.

Applications due by 4PM Wed., April 18.

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Debate, cont.

there was a great deal of agreement between himself and Dr. Kocurek, but when the student's major becomes his center for education, trouble begins. It is not good to take classes directed only in one area.

Kocurek suggested the audience read arguments by Thomas Aquinas because he never believed in one-sided arguments. Once he gave you the facts and reasons for doing or believing one thing, he would turn around and tell you why you should believe just the opposite. Kocurek also said one must try to understand other points of view.

Election, cont.

work begins." He feels that through voting for him, people have put their trust in him and that now it is up to him to put all of his energies into making things happen. To attain this trust, Shibilski went door-to-door to 90 percent of the houses in his district so that people would get to know his face and find out what he stands for.

In his seat on the County Board of Supervisors, Shibilski plans to work on such projects as moving the library and increasing recycling.

James Shulfer was also victorious in his campaign for the 2nd Ward seat in the city Common Council. He defeated incumbent Alderman Jean Strong with a vote of 144 to 121. Unfortunately, Shulfer could not be reached to comment further on his victory.

Network wins, 308 teams compete in Trivia

Congratulations to our siblings in UWSP's Fourth Estate—WWSP, 90 FM and Student Experimental Television—for a superb job on the world's largest trivia contest!! You done good.
The Pointer Magazine Staff

The world's largest trivia contest became even larger during the weekend at UWSP as some of the same teams from the past continued to reap top honors.

Network won the 16th annual event for a second consecutive year with 5,505 points.

In the last hour, at about 11 p.m. Sunday, its members answered a 300 point question that put it ahead of Ghost of a Chance, which had been in the lead most of the time since the contest opened at 6 p.m. Friday.

A record number of 308 teams were registered, up from the 299 in 1983.

"Everything went really well," said Karen Scholtes, a senior communication major from New Berlin and manager of the student operated campus radio station, WWSP-FM, which sponsors the contest. She commended Jim "The Oz" Oliva, a local junior high school teacher and businessman, who was her

Besides having more teams signed up, "most of the teams were larger," she said.

Network was headquartered at the home of Ron and Mary Heck, 3289 Thompson Ct., with returning members Don Chese-

children that is not widely known, was not answered.

One team was disqualified on charges of cheating — something that has never happened

before according to Ms. Scholtes.

Heavy telephone usage resulting from the contest did not pose major problems this year, she

added.

There were visual reminders of the contest throughout the city. Signs appeared on front

Cont. on p. 27



co-chair for his continued involvement. He has helped stage the contest for nearly 10 years.

"This is really a community event now," she said, reporting that more townspeople are believed to be involved in teams than university students. "There were only 21 teams registered from the dorms," she added.

Caucus, cont.

back-off the caucus and go back to the open primary, he would advocate going to a modified or closed primary.

Helbach also said, whether he introduced it or not, legislation would be introduced in January to move to a closed primary.

In the 126 caucuses around the state, about 30,000 people voted on Saturday. Mondale received 60 percent of the votes, giving him 1,082 delegates going into the May 5 district caucuses.

Hart had 30 percent of the vote, picking up 532 delegates for the district caucuses. Jesse Jackson will have 144 delegates on May 5 and there are 31 uncommitted delegates.

bro of Wisconsin Rapids and Thom Aylesworth of Madison, joining them as captains. Network has finished among the top five teams for seven consecutive years.

Ghost of a Chance, which finished in second place with 5,295 points, was organized this year by members of the former Zoo, Hugh Beaumont Fan Club and several other teams. Two of its members — from Madison — arrived Sunday after spending a week at Boulder, Colo., in a week-long trivia bowl where they were honored by being inducted into a trivia hall of fame.

Kory's 76 finished in third place with 5,210 points; Keystone Kops — fourth, 4,945 points; Mutated Members — fifth, 4,835 points; New Bedford Pool Sharks — sixth, 4,735 points; Substation — seventh, 4,730 points; Informaniacs and Brawley Goes Hawaiian tied for eighth with 4,655 points; and Village Idiots — tenth with 4,500 points.

The final question for 500 points, dealing with a story for



(Photos by R.B.)

YOU DECIDE

VOTE IN THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Wednesday, April 18 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Vote in the College of your major.

Communications majors will be able to vote in the Communications Arts Center, 2nd floor.

Undeclared majors vote in Collins Classroom Center.

A student I.D. is required to vote.



President/Vice President Candidates
President: Alan Kesner. Vice President: Michael Verbrick.



College of Fine Arts
Candidates from left to right: Consuelo Contreras, Tim R. Nelson, Elizabeth "Libby" Claus. 4 Positions Open.



College of Professional Studies
Candidates from left to right: Gregory Gray, Joan Olson, Wayne Kaboord. 3 Positions Open.



College of Natural Resources
Candidates from left to right: (front row) Tom Holm, Penny Collins, Eric Krueger, Scott Thomas (back row) Jeffrey M. Walkenhorst, Richard Renaud, Jeff Deniger. Absent, Mike Vonck. 3 Positions Open.



College of Letters and Science
Candidates from left to right: (front row) Stephanie Pierce, Francies "Joe" Smith, Christopher Johnson, Hugh R. Devlyn, Mark Wirtz, Donna Wichman, (center row) John Daven, Jr., Troy Burns, John Ritchie, Jeff Peterson, Corey J. Rock, (back row) Paul Piotrowski, Matt Blessing, Tim Albers, Pat Obertin. Absent, Jeffrey M. La Belle. 11 Positions Open.

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features

Posting grades by name — clarification needed

By Melissa Gross

There are a few professors on campus who post grades from tests, papers or quizzes by student names. Is this procedure legal? Does it violate a university policy?

Students aren't the only ones who may not be able to answer these questions. There is a lot of discrepancy on this subject between academic offices, handbooks and catalogs on this campus.

The following has been reprinted from the 1983-85 Academic Catalog:

"The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of November 20, 1974 (Buckley Amendment) entitles students to review "official records, files and data directly related" to the student which the University maintains. In most circumstances, the university will not release information from student records to third parties without the student's consent or notice to the student . . ."

"Under this Act, your prior written consent must be obtained before information may be disclosed to third parties unless they are exempted from this provision. These exceptions include:

a. Requests from UWSP faculty and staff with a legitimate educational "need to know."

b. Requests in accordance with a lawful subpoena or court order.

c. Requests from representatives of agencies or organizations from which you received financial aid.

d. Requests from officials of other educational institutions in which you intend to enroll.

e. Requests from other persons specifically exempted from the prior consent requirement of the act (certain federal and state officials, organizations conducting studies on behalf of the University, accrediting organizations).

f. Parents who claim students as dependents under the Internal Revenue code of 1954, Section 152, and who provide proof of such status.

g. Requests for "directory information."

According to Dr. Robert Baruch of the Student Conduct Office, any professor who divulges student grades, whether they are from a pop quiz or from a final, is breaking a student confidence and violating the Buckley Amendment.

"Any information pertaining to a student's educational record is confidential. Such information cannot be legally divulged without the student's written permission," said Baruch. "The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (Buckley Amendment) is a federal statute. We could lose federal funding for such violations."

Baruch went on to say that posting grades by student I.D. number is legal and could be used as an alternative.

According to Registrar David Eckholm, any practice which makes both the student and his grade(s) identifiable is a viola-

tion of the Buckley Amendment.

"If both the student and his grade can be identified, there is a violation of privacy," said Eckholm.

Dr. William Witt, who teaches Symbols and Communication (Comm 103) posts his test and paper grades on a seating chart which he hangs in room 333 of the Communications building. The chart remains on the bulletin board for the duration of the semester and is updated periodically.

Witt said he asks his class if they object to his posting of grades at the beginning of every semester. No one has ever objected.

"I have a large class, and it's much easier for me to record grades from a seating chart than it would be from a list of numbers," said Witt. "I've never had anyone object before. If a student has a problem, all they have to do is tell me."

Dr. Witt said he was unaware that the procedure was considered illegal. The day after he was informed of this, Dr. Witt's graded seating chart was removed from the classroom, and his scores were posted by student I.D. number.

Dr. William Davidson, Communication professor, posts his test scores by name in his Message Analysis and Design (Comm 207) class. The grades remain posted for the duration of one class period. Davidson said he does this primarily because it simplifies record-keeping for his 90 member class and because it is more convenient for his students.

"If I posted grades according to social security number, students would have to spend much more time searching for their grades. This would waste their classtime," said Davidson.

While Davidson does post his test grades by name, he says he is sympathetic to the privacy of his students. He is careful never to leave the grade sheet up for more than one class period.

Davidson questioned whether the procedure did violate the Buckley Amendment, asking which court cases Baruch and Eckholm were citing.

Davidson said there is no way, short of mailing all grades to students, that absolute confidentiality can be maintained. In most classrooms, it is not difficult for students to see each others grades even if the instructors hand papers back individually, according to Davidson. He reasoned that any student really interested in another's grade could memorize this student's I.D. number just as easily as he could his own.

"I think a numerical system of grade posting is certainly better in maintaining confidentiality, but it is still not a guarantee," said Davidson.

Vice Chancellor Patrick McDonough also questioned Baruch and Eckholm's statements.

"I'm sure both Mr. Baruch and Mr. Eckholm know what they're talking about. But what they may be doing is drawing inferences from the Buckley

Amendment on what this institution needs to do to stay constant with the law. They haven't cited any specific court cases," said McDonough. "Neither of these men are attorneys that I know of and I don't know how much either of them study case law."

McDonough said posting grades by name was more of a policy breach than a question of legality. He also said that there is no mention of a grade posting policy in the faculty handbook.

"Not posting grades by name is kind of an unwritten law. For example, there is no specific policy stating that an instructor has to give a final exam, yet we assume that instructors do so. That too is an unwritten policy," said McDonough.

According to McDonough, grade posting is done mainly as a convenience to the student. He feels the best way to handle the situation is to simply not post grades, or to do it according to I.D. number.

"Most people don't know their own I.D. number, let alone somebody else's," said McDonough.

McDonough also commented on student reaction to grades posted by name.

"If you have a small seminar class for example, and everyone

does fairly well, no one complains. It's only when some students do poorly that there is upset and embarrassment. The students who do well rarely complain. However, if even one student is upset over this procedure, then it is worthy of attention," said McDonough.

Further contact with Baruch revealed more information on the legality of grade posting by name.

"I am sure posting grades by name is illegal, though I can't cite a specific court case at this time. Technically, nothing is illegal until proven in court, but I don't have to have a court case to know murder violates a federal statute either. To say a court case has to be cited before this procedure is illegal is stretching things a bit," said Baruch.

A recent survey of the twenty-five department chairs indicated none of them were aware of any faculty who posted grades by name. Fifteen department chairs considered this illegal, while the remaining ten felt it was indiscreet or in poor taste.

Legal or illegal, the posting of grades by name is viewed as an insensitive approach by many instructors and department chairmen. Most instructors do not post grades by name, but

those who do are publicizing information a student has the right to keep private.

Yet the questions of legality or policy facing instructors are unclear. The Academic Catalog's explanation of the Buckley Amendment is vague at best and according to McDonough, the faculty handbook contains no information on this particular aspect of student confidentiality.

Both Baruch and McDonough recognized the inconsistencies surrounding this issue and agreed that a clarification of policy was needed. Baruch felt the explanation of the Buckley Amendment in the Academic Catalog should be made more specific and included in the faculty handbook. McDonough said the subject would be discussed at the next academic meeting.

NOTE: This article does not seek to demean any instructor or department. Rather, it seeks to achieve a clarification of policy so that instructors and students are assured a fair and confidential educational environment.

In addition, sincere thanks are extended to all those who supplied information for this article, especially Drs. Baruch, Davidson, Witt, McDonough and Mr. Eckholm.

Adventures in Carlston Gallery

by Tim Kurtzweil

I walk up the grey, concrete steps in the Fine Arts building, and stand in the doorway of the Carlston art gallery. There is a quiet crowd inside, a party of art pieces hanging around. One to crash a party, I walk in.

Drinks are being served to the right. I have my fill of an airbrushing and dizzily walk on. The first drops always do that to me, and I now find myself in the mood.

I stand before "Monochromatic Vegetation." In shades of green, I feel the density and depth of forest, and lose myself in the imagined miles. I am, I feel, a monochromatic man.

But the miles last only moments — magic — and out of the woods I walk into a room — Room 1009 — where a woman sleeps on a couch (perhaps she is dead, but I prefer not to think so). I step back from her pastel form and her body sharpens. The farther I step back, the closer I feel to her. But I do not know — should I wake her? If so, to tell her what? Or should I leave her sleep? Forever?

Disturbed, I leave the house, and come out onto the porch, where "Bongo" is kicked back against a white porch support. He wears a yellow shirt and white pants. They look awful comfortable — light and loose-fitting. Exotic red and yellow and green leaves cluster around him like de-fanged snakes, reminding me also of colorful peppers I once bought on the market square (with which I stuffed a zucchini). Thin smoke eases from his lips, becomes the sky's

hazy clouds. Is he stoned? I am about to pass judgment on his indolence, and his roped hair, and his glossy green eyes; then I see that those smokey eyes are burning into my own. "Nice shirt," I tell Bongo, hiding my hands in my pockets and walking away.

And so I go on, from piece to piece, finding always something new on the wall and in myself. "Systems," black and white tiny squares and large cubes blended with random patches of splendid colors — colors that seem at rest, at sleep, so well do they manage not to brag their advantage — suggests to me a balanced mind. It is the structure of logic sharing space with the random exploration of imagination. Is this piece, then, a mirror for me? Have I achieved that balance? I wonder, and I thank "Systems" for that.

If "Systems" makes me contemplate myself, then "Nobody Does It Better" makes me contemplate my country. It is a collage-American flag, with blood for stars. It is covered with photos and headlines concerning politics, religion, war — in short, those things we should not discuss near the flag. "NDIB" brings my flag out of the abstract, and with pictures and words I cannot deny shows me the darker side of that symbol. I think as I stand there that even the flag needs washing; we cannot wish it clean. Sadly, "NDIB" breaks the apple pie, mom and Chevrolet spell I live under. At least for a moment.

I reel away from the blood (which I know is wet, though the

paint is dry) and land in front of "Susan and Ted." Susan is losing the security of her Teddy Bear as its stuffing drifts away, hovering above her head, blending like a dream with her golden hair. It is her own stuffing as well as Ted's up there, the stuff of growing up. New age requires new shapes, shapes more complex and colorful than a brown bear. Susan is in transition.

And so am I. I have long since loosened up at this party and am grabbing with everyone present. Or else they are grabbing to me. There is an oak chair, whose sturdy, gentle curves beg me not to sit and read, or sit and think, or hum, or eat, but just to sit, sit, sit. There is a "Window Corner" in which the light of day, compromised by a dark place, has worked itself blue into a windowsill, become a part of the wood. A common corner — a brick, spiderwebs, a slanted board, and a window white — appeals to me, and I will feel a twinge of regret the next time I see an old shed come down.

There is "Hospital Food" (and I swear I smell perfumed urine in the expression on the patient's face). There is jewelry. There is ceramics. There is and there is and there is.

I find myself noticing the type of frame chosen for a given work, or looking at where and how a piece has been signed. I discover that my distance from a painting changes it, and that one painting may then be many. I discover the name of an acquaintance or friend, and suddenly know more about that per-

Cont. on p. 18

earthbound

Energy's future looks to the sun for help

By Amy Schroeder

It's no secret that there is definitely a world-wide energy shortage of fuels such as gas and oil.

Just as it's no secret that solar energy is rapidly becoming the answer to some of our energy problems. Though solar energy may seem like a thing of the future, it is actually an ancient idea. Cavemen lived in caves which faced the south. The sunlight heated the floors and walls of his stone cave during the day. Then, at nightfall, when the weather turned cooler, those walls and floor gave back much of the same heat.

The Pueblo Indians built their adobe rooms into the south face of cliffs, using the sun exactly like cave dwellers for storing heat in the walls and floor.

The fundamental concept behind solar energy is storing the heat and light given off by the sun during a sunny day and saving it for later use. There are two basic types of solar systems, active solar systems and passive solar systems. Active solar systems usually consist of a metal box with a glass cover generally placed on the roof of a building. The sunlight passes through the glass top and heats the inside of the box, which is black. It stays trapped inside until water from pipes passes over it and cools it off. The heat is then transferred to the water, which flows into a storage tank. Then, when the building gets cool, a fan blows air past the hot water tank, pushing the warmed

air through vents throughout the building.

There are variations to this method. A common one is the use of air as a coolant instead of water.

The second type of solar energy system, passive, is so named because it uses no moving parts such as fans and pumps which need electricity to power them. Passive solar heat is rapidly becoming a popular source of heating. Mainly, because it is inexpensive, can be home-made, is easily installed, and provides a great back-up heating system.

In 1981, with grants from the U.S. Department of Energy, the Stevens Point Area Co-op, located at 633 Second St., constructed a type of passive solar collector called a Trombe'-Wall.

The Trombe'-Wall is "basically a very primitive idea," stated Bob Lord of the Co-op. "It simply works by heating bricks."

Lord encouraged anyone who has a south masonry wall to "put it to good use," as any south-facing masonry wall has the potential to become a passive solar collector.

A common method (the one used by the Co-op) involves adding one or more layers of transparent glazing (plastic sheeting) over the exposed masonry, leaving a shallow air space in between. The sun shines through the glazing, heating the masonry wall. By painting this wall black, the energy is absorbed rather than reflected away. The energy is stored as heat in the

bricks.

The heated air trapped in the shallow space between the bricks and glazing rises and enters the building through small vent-holes at the top of the wall. The warmed air is replaced in the collector by cooler air entering from the building through similar vent-holes at the bottom of the wall.

Stored heat in the masonry gradually builds up and is conducted through the wall to the building interior. This process continues even after the sun has set.

At night, the cooler air in the airspace is prevented from entering the building by dampers in the vent-holes.

In summer the heat generated by the collector is released outside through seasonal exterior vents at the top of the collector.

Probably the best thing about the Trombe'-Wall is that it is very inexpensive and can be hand-made.

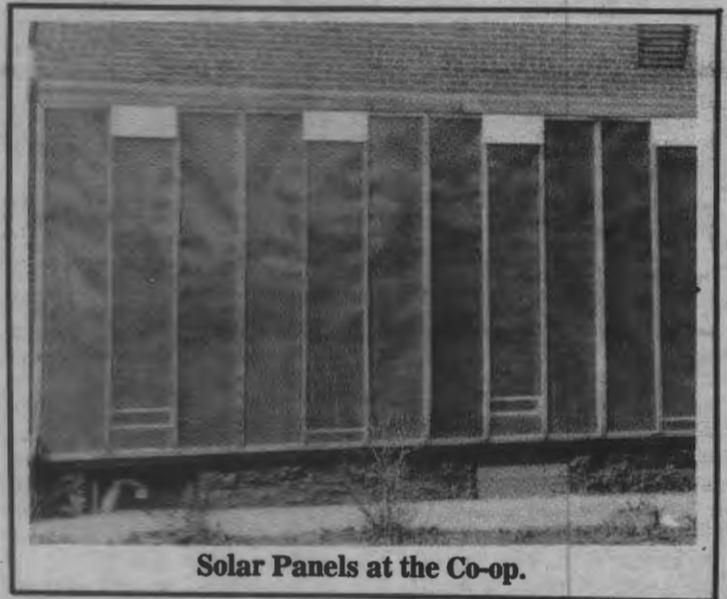
The Co-op collector cost \$5.19 sq/ft. In a 1500 sq ft home, a collector of approximately 150 sq ft would be required to produce a savings of \$256/year. Assuming \$5 sq ft cost times the 150 sq ft, the cost would be \$750 to construct. A federal income tax credit of 40 percent of the total cost reduces the cost to \$450. Clearly this is a very cost-effective system. \$450 to construct with a total savings of \$256/year for the life of the collector.

One thing to remember however, as Lord stated, "it's an excellent supplement system

but, it would not work totally alone." The Co-op supplements their collector with a wood burning stove during the coldest winter months. But, during the cool weather like now, and in early fall, the Trombe'-Wall supplies

barbecues and ovens. There is also, believe it or not, solar air-conditioning. Solar energy can also be used as a source of power for running machinery.

The possibilities out there are endless. The sun's rays are



Solar Panels at the Co-op.

all the heat.

"Many people," said Lord, "get intimidated by big companies selling collectors for thousands of dollars. What they don't realize is that they can build an effective system with a little know how and a few basic materials."

An in-depth explanation of the Trombe'-Wall and instructions for building your own are available at the Co-op.

Solar energy has an unlimited number of possibilities besides heating. There now exists solar

there for the taking and need not be conserved.

As Bob Lord stated, "We have no choice but to make solar energy a thing of the future."

Udall speaks on choices at UWSP

Stewart Udall, a former secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior, will speak Monday night, April 16, at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point as part of its annual observance of Earth Week.

Udall will address the theme of the campus event, "Search for the Alternative" in his 7:30 p.m. talk in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center.

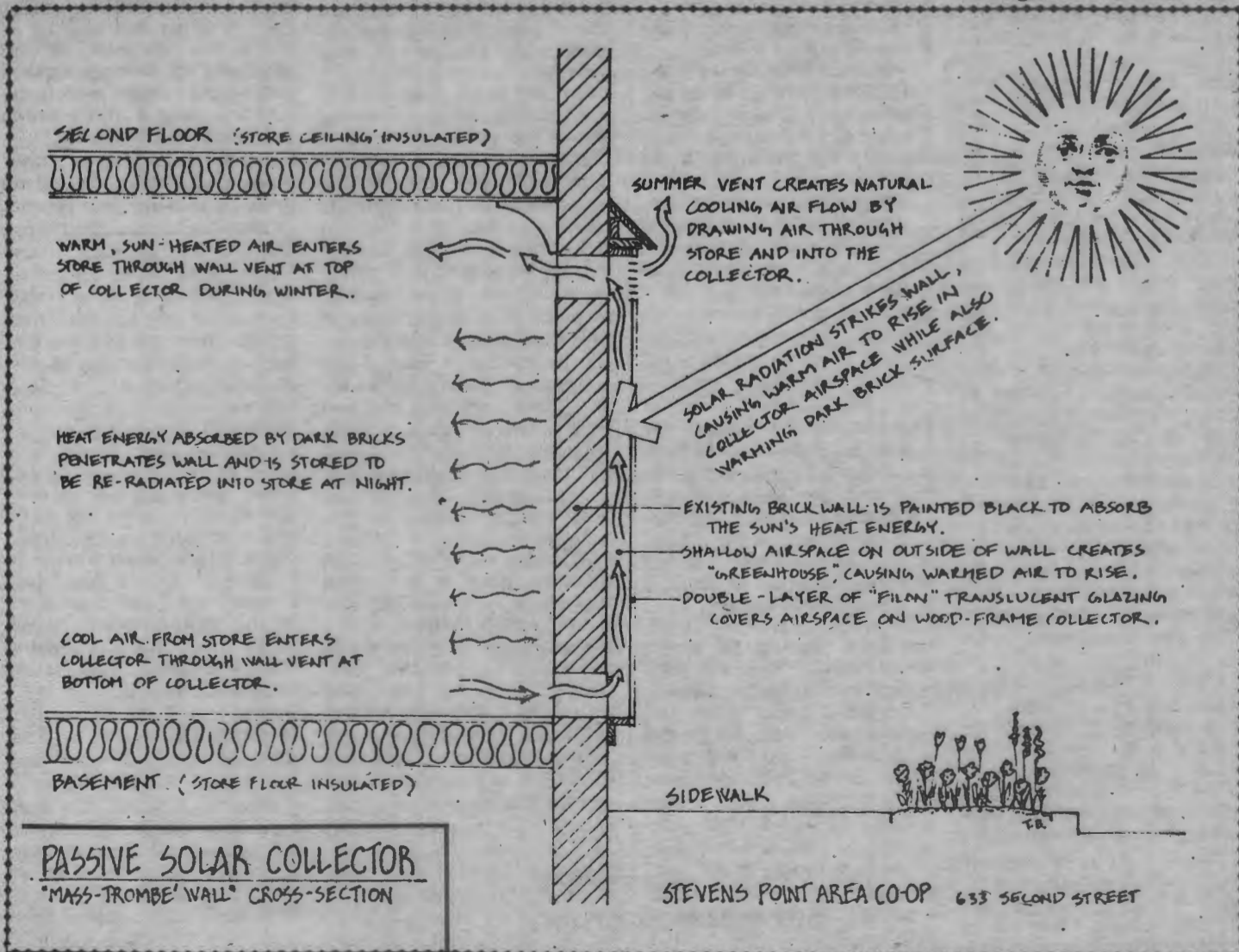
The event will be open to the public without charge.

Udall was a cabinet officer in the administrations of Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, from 1961 to 1969. He has been generally recognized as the first environmentalist to head the Department of Interior.

He currently is an attorney specializing in environmental issues, living in Phoenix, in his native Arizona and working out of offices there and in New York City and Washington D.C.

Udall, whose brother, Morris, also has had a political career as a Democratic presidential candidate in 1976 and as a long-time member of the U.S. Congress from Arizona, has authored two books which continue to keep his name before the public.

His *The Quiet Crisis* and *The Energy Balloon* were published in the mid 1960s. *The Quiet Crisis* has a foreword by President Kennedy and contains a warning about the implications of mankind's careless stewardship of the environment.



Levels of nuclear waste threaten Wisconsin

By Naomi Jacobson

There's low-level nuclear waste and high-level nuclear waste and Wisconsin is "knee deep" in the discussion and controversy over both. Low-level waste (LLW) has not yet been defined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The industry defines material in LLW on the basis of the amount of contamination per gram of material at the time of packing and transport. This definition does not take into account the impact of the accumulation of small amounts in a dump site. Strontium 90 with a 28-year half life (times 10 or 20 to come to a point of little concern) is low-level if it occurs in a small enough quantity at the time of shipping. Yet, according to an article in The Smithsonian Magazine, the pollution potential of a radioactive substance is in the amount of water required to dilute one curie to drinking water purity — for one curie of strontium 90 — about 10 billions gallons of water. The West Valley burial ground, located 35 miles south of Buffalo, N.Y., has 750,000 curies of material, including 12 pounds of plutonium (24,400-year half life).

Wisconsin is likely to join the 16-state Midwest Compact. Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Illinois have ratified this LLW pact although Illinois put conditions on it. Michigan's ratification included slightly different wording also, throwing that state's status into doubt. Ohio is considering joining while North and South Dakota each rejected it. South Dakota has a statewide vote coming up on it in the fall of 1984.

Illinois is the largest waste generator of this group and they are afraid they would become the host state for the first 20 years or more. If a state fails to join the Midwest compact by July 1, 1984, the compact does contain language to allow states to petition to be included later, but that state may automatically become a host state. After January 1, 1986, the National Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act passed by Congress in December 1980 says regional compacts will be able to refuse waste from outside their regions. This, of course, would make the Barnwell, S.C. LLW site and the Hanford, Washington site able to refuse waste from Wisconsin (97 percent of LLW from Wisconsin goes to Barnwell and 3 percent to Hanford as per 1981 information).

Of the 40 radionuclides in the inventory of a reference LLW site, 23 have half lives of more than ten years, while 15 have half lives of more than 1,000 years. At Barnwell's dump, a special sealed-off area is used to dispose of "really hot" loads of up to 20,000 rads per hour. Special shielding, remote handling and face masks are often required at LLW sites.

LLW dumps have leaked in New York, Kentucky and Illinois via groundwater. A conclusion reached at a recent national Governor's Conference was that, "all experts agree...even the most advanced current landfills will eventually leak." At West Valley after trench covers had been increased from four to eight feet, water was again infiltrating the trenches. It is not certain whether the new plastic

membrane at Maxey Flats, Kentucky will be effective in keeping water out of the trenches there.

At the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, buried drums started to deteriorate in 6 to 10 years, drums buried as long as 24 years were almost completely destroyed.

Incineration positively guarantees radiation exposure from stack releases. UWSP does incinerate some LLW. Incineration does not destroy the radioactivity.

The next Midwest Compact meeting will be held in May in Des Moines, Iowa. Citizens' goals for the compact include:

- 1) Volume Reduction
- a) Compaction

curie levels, projections of volume

7) Lobby for adequate funds for Commission to do a job good in site selection

8) A fixed definition of LL nuclear waste by the NRC that reflects their licensing limitations.

High-Level waste (HLW) applies to highly radioactive wastes derived from defense or commercial reactors, the spent fuel rods themselves and to long-lived radionuclides of elements heavier than uranium (transuranics).

HLW contains many different radionuclides (over 200 are produced in the fissioning process). They decay with half lives ranging from fractions of a second to millions of years.

pository would be:

8 billion curies of cesium 137 (30-year half life).

6 billion curies of strontium 90 (28-year half life).

200 million curies of americium 241 (458-year half life).

30 million curies of plutonium 239 (24,400-year half life).

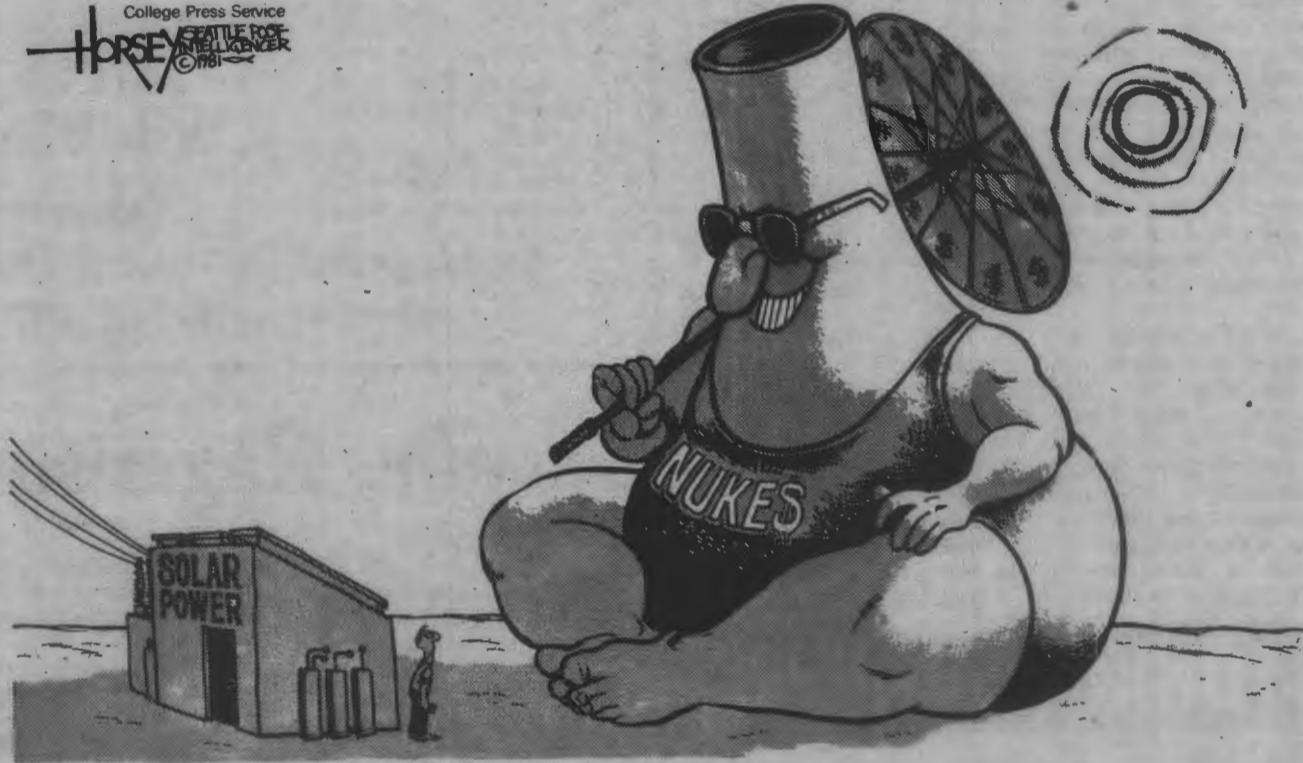
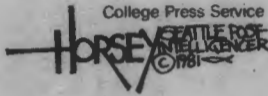
1 million curies of technetium 99 (210,000-year half life).

Of 220 sites being studied in granite bedrock in 17 states, 41 are in Wisconsin, 11 in Upper Michigan and 18 in Minnesota. The Department of Energy (DOE) is in the regional stage of its investigations in granite. It will have a final report on the geological and environmental characteristics of the 3-state North Central Region (Wiscon-

ment with DOE before our technical experts interpret data for DOE or before core drilling and field work could begin. So far no written agreement has been signed and the state has a policy of non-cooperation with DOE except for that information that is required under public law.

The RWRB feels the DOE guidelines for choosing or rejecting potential sites are not specific enough or clear enough and do not contain criteria for rejecting sites.

Decisions are being made about HLW dump sites right now for Wisconsin in the Regional Characterization Report, guidelines development, mission plan development and eventually in an Area Characterization



- b) Generating Less
- c) Not Burning of Radioactive Wastes

2) Alternative to shallow land burial (above ground bunkers, for instance)

3) Separation from waste streams — handling less toxic streams differently from long-lived wastes

- 4) Public participation
- 5) Public education

6) Inventories of volume, type,

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) model repository would contain 100,000 metric tons of heavy metal or about as much spent reactor fuel as would be generated during the operating lifetimes of 100 reactors of current design (86 reactors with operating licenses now, with 50 others on order or under construction). The initial amount of some of the principal radionuclides in this model re-

sin, Minnesota and the UP of Michigan) completed in November 1984. The next stage — identifying specific areas within the regions — is scheduled to begin in early 1985 along with field work, such as, drilling. The State of Wisconsin, through its Radioactive Waste Review Board (RWRB) (supported by Policy and Technical Advisory Councils) deals with DOE. Wisconsin wants a written agree-

Plan and Environmental Assessment.

Public participation is most important at this stage while the groundwork is being laid. The Policy Advisory Council will meet at noon on April 14 at the UW-Extension Civic Center Campus, 929 N. 6th St., Milwaukee. The Review Board will hold a regular meeting at 1 p.m.

Cont. on p. 19

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The bear: part of man's imagery and symbolism

By Rick Kaufman

Whether they are called Ursus, Arktos, Bjorn or Ursidae, these names all refer to one of the most powerful and dangerous animals today. The bear. Occurring widely over the northern hemisphere and parts of South America and China, biologists have now come to recognize eight bear species.

Bears and the way human nature has been shaped by relationships with them, was the topic of a presentation by Dr. Paul Shephard last Monday evening in the PBR in the U.C.

Dr. Shephard, a specialist in human ecology at Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif. included descriptions of ancient ceremonies and symbols concerning bears in his lecture entitled, "The Sacred Paw."

His interest and involvement with bears, which started three years ago, grew from his curiosity of the way humans use animals for imagery and symbolism. He stated that the one animal which kept resurfacing in relation to human behavior was the bear.

"The bear is perhaps the most venerated animal, above and beyond any other. They have been a part of human nature and human imagination and thinking for over 50,000 years," Dr. Shephard added.

He went on to speak about the mythology of the bear, and the three worlds it passes through during the course of its lifetime.

The first of these mythical worlds is known as the "World Above." The bear is associated with the sky and the positions of the stars during the night sky. Dr. Shephard calls the "Great Bear Constellation," "The most astonishing cultural reality."

The bear's activity in the heavens was said to cause the rising of the sun each morning and the passing of the seasons each year.

The second world the bear passes through is closely linked with the one in which we live in now. The bear was thought to bring new life into this "Middle World." This new life idea generated numerous religious ceremonies centering around the bear.

One such event, known as the "Celebration of the Slain Bear," has been practiced for thousands of years. The last reported sighting of this type of ceremony occurred in the 1950s in Siberia.

At the start of this celebration a hibernating bear was slain in its den by members of a hunting party. The bear was decapitated (the skull was thought to be the soul of the bear) and the carcass carried to the village. The bear was welcomed with jubilation, for it was believed the bear was alive and in presence throughout the festivities.

The carcass was then carefully dissected and various parts of the bear were consumed by the villagers. They believed this

brought the spirits together.

Following several days of feasting and joyous celebration, a final day was set aside for the bear to be returned to the "Spirits of the Forest." Upon doing so, the bear would then return to their world in a reincarnated state.

The third world in this myth was the "World Below." When a bear hibernated in the winter, it was presumed to have died, only to come alive and bring new life in the spring. According to Dr.

Shephard this emergence from the den corresponds with our own transformations we go through in life. "The bear is a model for the passages of renewal for humans," he said.

Toward the end of the lecture, Dr. Shephard presented a slide show, depicting the symbols and relationships we associate with bears. These included the she-bear and her maternal love and care, the Christians having Saints which represented bears

and the bear as a symbol of Berlin, Germany and Bern, Switzerland. He also pointed out the 44 or so definitions of "bear," including; to give birth, to carry or support, to transmit and to render, just to name a few.

Dr. Shephard concluded by saying, "The bear is crucial in human consciousness and nature. The bear says a lot about individuality and there is an aspect of "beardom" that we all share.

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Lavelle, Regenstein debate

Two national figures who are foes on environmental issues — Rita Lavelle and Lewis Regenstein — will debate the disposal of toxic chemicals April 17 at UWSP.

The program, arranged by a New York City booking agency for a fee of \$4,700, will be open to the public without charge. It will begin at 8 p.m. in the Berg Gymnasium.

University Activities Board, a student organization which uses student activity fees to finance special cultural, entertainment and educational events on campus, is being joined by the College of Natural Resources Student Advisory Board in sponsorship.

Lavelle, former chief of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic waste cleanup program, has been convicted of lying to Congress about her actions while holding the federal position. A judge has allowed her to remain free while she appeals a conviction for perjury.

Regenstein is vice president of

The Fund for Animals, a national conservation organization working to preserve wildlife and save endangered species. He also has served as president of The Monitor Consortium, a coalition of 35 national conservation and environmental protection organizations.

As a writer, he penned the books, *The Politics of Extinction* which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and *America the Poisoned: How Deadly Chemicals Are Destroying Our Environment, Our Wildlife, Ourselves and — How We Can Survive!*

Regenstein has contributed to the editorial page of the nation's largest newspapers and has appeared on numerous TV talk shows.

Ms. Lavelle and Regenstein started a series of debates for pay on American campuses last summer after she left the EPA amid charges of mismanagement of the agency's "superfund" designated to clean up hazardous waste dumps.

Her background includes positions with two California chemical companies and with the State of California during Ronald Reagan's tenure as governor.

She has said she worked on "long-overdue regulations affecting over 65,000 generators, transporters and disposers of hazardous waste." She called the regulations "stringent, environmentally protective but oriented to the real world consideration of American manufacturing concerns."

The two speakers will discuss for their UWSP audience the future of dump sites for toxic chemicals and the use of dioxin.

Fees charged by the speakers have gotten some of the attention in Lavelle-Regenstein debates. Columnist Chuck Conconi observed in the *Washington Post*: "There's nothing like a highly publicized bout with Congress and a court fight to improve a person's marketability, especially on the book and lecture circuit." He added: "In his book, Regenstein viewed Lavelle's appointment to the Environmental Protection Agency as something akin to the fox guarding the chicken coop. Regenstein and Lavelle may not like each other, but there's gold in that there disagreement."

Of her decision to go on the lecture circuit, Lavelle recently told an audience at Glassboro State College: "When you're facing 25 years (in jail), no one steps up to the line to hire you."

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Dead condor causes problem for researchers

The discovery recently of a dead California condor is viewed as an unfortunate setback in what researchers in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have otherwise characterized as the most successful year to date in the effort to improve the chances for survival of this severely endangered species.

Radio signals led scientists to a remote section in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains in California on Thursday, March 22, where they discovered a dead male condor, thought to be between five and six years old. Preliminary results of an autops

sy conducted at the San Diego Zoological Park by a zoo veterinarian and a scientist from the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Health Laboratory have not established the cause of death. The bird had not been shot. A small (8mm by 1mm) piece of metal, of unknown content and origin, was found in the gizzard and is being analyzed. Tissue analyses will also be conducted to try to pinpoint the cause.

The immature condor had been tagged with two miniature radio transmitters in October 1982 in an effort to track its

movements in its range throughout the rugged coastal hill country north of Los Angeles. Scientists became concerned when radio signals indicated the bird's movements had stopped. They discovered its carcass late Thursday afternoon.

"We have no clues yet about the cause of death of this condor," said Robert A. Jantzen, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which sponsors the condor recovery project along with the California Department of Fish and Game, National Audubon Society, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. "The only positive aspect we can take from this situation is that it demonstrates the critical value of radio telemetry in allowing us to investigate condor deaths that we know are occurring in the wild, but that have previously been nearly impossible for us to document."

There are only an estimated

16 California condors known to exist in the wild, with another nine birds in captivity at zoos.

The latest death follows what scientists hail as the most successful season yet in the ongoing attempt to remove condor eggs from breeding pairs in the wild and hatch them in captivity. Six condor eggs have been removed from four wild pairs this season and placed in incubators at the San Diego Zoo, where they are expected to hatch within the next few weeks. Four eggs and two nestlings were removed from the wild last breeding season. Researchers are also heartened by the discovery of a fifth breeding condor pair, thought to be nesting in the most unusual location yet spotted—halfway up a 200-foot giant sequoia tree in Sequoia National Forest. Prospects for discovery of additional condor eggs in the near future are good, scientists say.

Removal of condor eggs to the

carefully maintained environment of artificial incubators stimulates production of replace-

ment eggs by breeding pairs, a phenomenon known as "double-clutching." The removal can

also significantly lessen the chances that eggs or chicks might fall victim to predators or nesting squabbles between adult condors.

"Egg production has been excellent this year and we anticipate good chick survival," Jantzen said. "The encouragement we take from this news is tempered by our concern over the deaths of two wild condors. We are still in need of a more complete understanding of the reasons for condor mortality."

A young female California condor was also found dead in Kern County, California, last November.

Chickens boom here

By Bill Davis

One early sign that spring has finally arrived in Central Wisconsin is the courtship and mating ritual done by prairie chickens found in Buena Vista Marsh. Each spring people travel to the marsh in order to observe first hand the courtship ritual of "booming" that is done by male prairie chickens or cocks.

Prairie chickens are members of the grouse family and usually live in grasslands or prairies. Prairie chickens were found throughout the Mideast, but because prairies gave way to houses and farmland they are only found now in isolated areas. With one of the best areas for observing prairie chickens just south of Stevens Point, people of this area have a good chance to observe the activity of booming.

Booming describes the activity done by the males in order to attract a female to his territory or booming ground. Each cock establishes a territory which he defends against all other cocks. Usually the stronger cocks con-

trol the booming grounds.

Booming is the name given to cocks when they inflate the orange air sacs, raise their neck feathers and stomp their feet. The noise created by this activity is unique and on a clear day can be heard a long way.

Once the hens begin to show up, the cock's activity picks up so that he is able to attract the females to his territory.



Although one has to rise early in order to see the booming activities, the uniqueness of this activity makes it enjoyable to watch. Observers sit in blinds which enable them to watch and not interrupt the booming activities.



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Regenstein blasts Reagan on chem use

In anticipation of the coming debate between Lewis Regenstein and Rita Lavelle, *Pointer Magazine* conducted a telephone interview with Lewis Regenstein to discuss his book, *America the Poisoned*, and to ask his opinion on the present state of the environment as it pertains to pollution by toxic wastes. Mr. Regenstein has a political science background, worked for the CIA from 1966-1971 involved in collecting information mainly on the People's Republic of China, and also worked on resettling defectors and other foreign nationals brought to the United States. He is presently vice president of the Washington-based Fund for Animals.

By John C. Savagian

P.M. In your book you provide alternatives in each one of your chapters for the types of chemical pollution going on right now. For example, you mention Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to replace the tremendous amounts of pesticides being used. How viable is IPM for large-scale farming?

Regenstein: The U.S. government has done a number of studies on IPM, in fact they issued a huge report on the subject in 1980 entitled *Integrated Pest Management* which pointed out that it is very feasible for small and large-scale operators and that it results in the saving of money and at the same time is more effective in controlling pests than under the present system.

Now under IPM you do some spraying under certain situations. The Agriculture Department has done a large study of organic farming where theoretically you would not use any kind of chemicals. They concluded from a study of large—they wouldn't be as large as these massive agri-businesses of today—but they concluded that organic farming is economically feasible because even though you lose a small percent of your crop to insects, that is more than made up for in the huge amount of money you would save in not having to buy and use these petroleum-based chemicals.

P.M. Isn't one of the non-incentives for farmers to switch to IPM the trap they are in in terms of producing more each year in order to cover their costs and, of course, the tremendous costs of chemicals that keeps them in debt?

Regenstein: It really is a vicious circle. The government, instead of subsidizing farmers not to grow crops, ought to subsidize farmers to switch over to non-destructive forms of pest control. This is the time to do it because we have such huge surpluses of food now in this country. It's helping to put farmers out of business and it's costing the taxpayers close to \$30 million a year with the Payment in Kind program—where they buy up the surpluses and pay them not to grow. So if you assume the worse-case scenario, which I don't think is necessarily so, but if you assume there will be some short-term losses when you switch over, this is the time to do it because the more losses we have in these crops will be better for the taxpayers. The government can at a much cheaper rate subsidize farmers for switching over instead of buying surplus crops.

P.M. When you speak of losses, what would happen to these major chemical producers when you speak of reducing pesticides by as much as 80 percent?

Regenstein: Occidental Petroleum Company owns Hooker Chemical. They make a few billion dollars a year. I don't think it would kill them one way or the other; it's such a big operation. Shell Chemical, Dow Chemical, these are multi-billion dollar corporations. But the real question is why should industry make hundreds of millions of dollars poisoning us, and then have taxpayers pay the cost for cleaning up the pollution and treating the people who are victims of cancer and deformed children? That's not free enterprise capitalism when you have industry making profits and the public paying the cost.

"Should industry make hundreds of millions of dollars poisoning us, and then have taxpayers pay the cost for cleaning up the pollution and treating the victims of cancer?"

P.M. One of the statistics you present in your book is that there is approximately one ton of waste being dumped each year in the United States for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Regenstein: That has gone up now. It is about 275 million tons of hazardous waste being produced each year in America. And there is no place to put it.

P.M. I understand that only about 10 percent of the waste is ever properly disposed of. What is the safest method, not necessarily the cheapest, but the safest method for disposing of this waste?

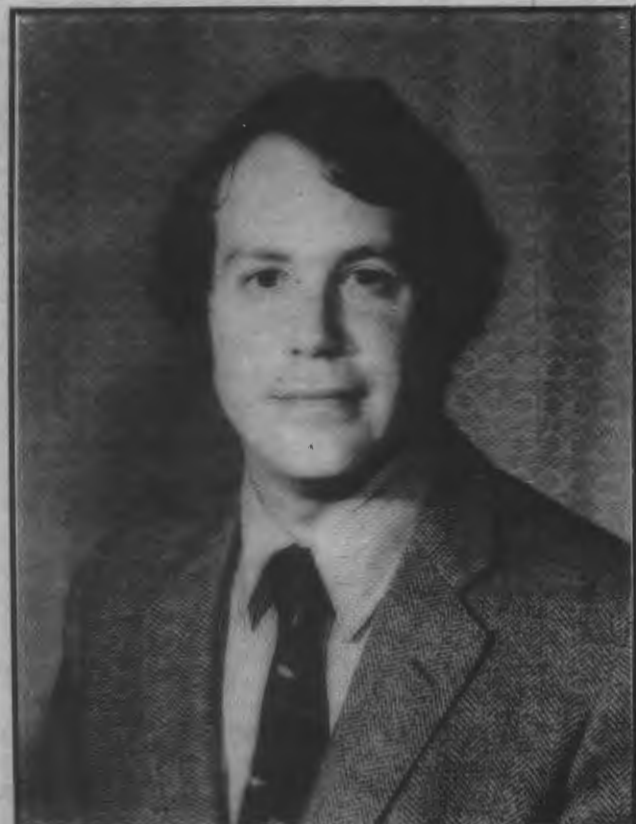
Regenstein: Well that statistic came from EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). When they say properly disposed of they mean disposed of as regulations require in landfills mainly. But, of course, these landfills leak, all landfills leak, and will eventually end up contaminating ground water and rivers and streams. So really it may be less than 10 percent. There have been studies made recently; California released one in 1980. They concluded that 75 percent of the toxic waste now being dumped in landfills could be safely disposed of by either recycling, enclosed incineration systems, baking them into hard blocks, making them into fuel or treating them chemically thereby rendering them inert or harmless. The National Academy of Sciences published a report in the last couple of years which said the same except that it said that for every hazardous waste problem we have there is a way of treating that waste and rendering it harmless, or otherwise safely disposing of it.

If you go to Denmark, which is one of the leading countries in disposing of toxic wastes, they treat all of their waste before it's dumped and they render it harmless. And they do it using American equipment. So, it's really ironic. We don't require industry to do it and naturally industry takes the cheapest method. It's more expensive to

do it this way, but it's cheaper in the long run because it cost hundreds and even thousands of times more money to clean up waste dumps and to have to evacuate cities like Love Canal and Times Beach. It's much cheaper in the long run to not cause the pollution.

P.M. One would think when hearing of the tremendous dangers that these chemicals present to us, the types of deaths that we can only imagine will happen in the future and perhaps are happening even now, that we are sowing the seeds for our own doom. Why is this happening without our representatives in Congress and the president taking the steps to reduce this danger?

Regenstein: The Reagan administration has taken a really radical approach to the problem which is in sharp contrast to the policies of recent Republican and Democratic administrations. Protecting the environment and the public health has always been a bipartisan issue.



Author Lewis Regenstein

Some of the best conservationists are the Republican committeemen in the Senate like Senator Chafee, Senator Staffords and Senator Packwood. But Ronald Reagan personally is very much opposed to environmental protection, which kind of sums up the problems we are having right now.

P.M. Which leads us to the debate you will be having with Rita Lavelle. You have held a number of debates with her I understand.

Regenstein: Right, this will be our sixth or seventh.

P.M. How have they been received?

Regenstein: Pretty well. It is very easy for me to get up there and argue in favor of motherhood and apple pie, protecting

children, protecting the environment, protecting the public health. She (Lavelle) has to get up and defend the Reagan administration and defend her own record. She has a harder job than I do, and I admire her for having the courage to speak out in defense of her record which she believes in, which is not an easy thing to do. Her viewpoint is not received as well as mine. But I think she does a very good job of expressing it. She's a real tough lady.

P.M. We are continually being told that we have to weigh the costs with the benefits in regards to the use of chemicals. We know about your arguments concerning the costs of using these chemicals. Could you explain in more detail the benefits of not using or at least keeping

them out of our environment?

Regenstein: The benefits far outweigh the costs, but you never hear industry talking about that. Throughout my book I've given examples of that. One of these involves the Clean Air Act. In 1980, the President's Council on Environmental Quality published a study on the benefits of the Clean Air Act, as well as the costs of it. It concluded that the Clean Air Act, and the reduced air pollution resulting therefrom, was saving the public or providing them benefits of up to \$51 billion a year, every year, mainly in terms of damages that were either prevented or reduced, to human health, crops, livestock, forests, automobile paint exteriors and so on. The Clean Water Act reduced water pollution because of federal regulations, providing at least \$25 billion in benefits also in terms

"...For every hazardous waste problem we have, there is a way of treating that waste and rendering it harmless..."

Cont. on p. 17



Regenstein cont.

of reduced damage to recreational facilities such as lakes and commercial fisheries and so on. Those factors do not get figured in. The study also showed that the Clean Air Act may be saving 28,000 lives a year in America.

Industry constantly reiterates the cost of these regulations but we don't hear about the benefits. And the real high costs, the things that cause high inflation and higher taxes and higher government spending and higher insurance rates is pollution. I think the public health costs every year in America are \$250 billion...treating people with cancer costs about \$80 billion a year. These are huge figures, and they include a lot of people who are sickened and disabled by chemical pollution. It's much cheaper to prevent coal miners from getting black lung disease than pay them \$100 million a year, which is what we are doing.

"More Americans die of cancer every year than the number of Americans who were killed in the last three wars...every year we fight our last three wars and lose more people."

P.M. But the major perpetrators, the companies either producing the chemicals, those that directly pollute, and those with lax worker safety standards, seem to get away with an awful lot. And the government ends up paying for their malfeasance. It doesn't seem to be generating an effective cry of protest from the public, nor does it seem to generate the numbers needed to fight this issue.

Regenstein: I do cite some polls in my book, particularly in the last chapter. There have been some Louis Harris polls taken recently, and he shows that anywhere from 85 percent to 94 percent of the American people favor strict enforcement of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and other environmental

protection laws. Other polls show that when you ask people the question, "Do you favor increased environmental protection regardless of cost, even if it means higher taxes, even if it hurts the economy?"—which isn't true—but if you ask people a biased question like that, people say yes, we want more environmental protection regardless of cost, by a ratio of three to one.

The problem is that those 85 percent or 94 percent of the people are not all writing to their senator or Congressperson.

P.M. I am reminded in a sense of the problem of nuclear weapons. People often feel overwhelmed by the problem, so much so that they simply bury their fears deep within themselves and try to go on in life. Is there a possibility that people are becoming numb to this issue of the poisoning of America?

Regenstein: I have yet to go into any community in this country, whether it is the Northwest,

ing these cancer-causing chemicals.

P.M. I don't suppose these companies would ever admit they are killing people?

Regenstein: No. Even if you go to Midland, Michigan, the headquarters for Dow Chemical, most people who live in Midland work for Dow, and yet they have an extraordinarily high cancer rate. They have activists there who have been trying to get Dow to quit dumping dioxin into the river. It's really incredible. I've often wondered how these executives can live and work in these cities, see their families polluted

"Right now the Reagan administration is trying to cripple and weaken these (environmental) laws that are up for renewal."

with the same chemicals and justify what they are doing.

P.M. Those types of situations are happening all around this country and they are happening by law. When Dow can dump 25 million gallons of dioxin-tainted waste into a river, when 70 tons of waste is added to the Niagara River each day, is it enough to say, "We have these laws on the books?"

Regenstein: You are right, these laws are not strict enough, but right now the Reagan administration is trying to cripple and weaken all these laws that are up for renewal before Congress; the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, the Federal Pesticide Law, the Federal Toxic Waste Dumping Laws. All of these are up for renewal and the administration's position is that they should be weakened. Thank goodness we have some good Republican committeepersons who have been holding the line on them. These guys read the mail and they know what the public wants. I want to stress that this is not a partisan issue.



SIERRA CLUB RADIOACTIVE WASTE CAMPAIGN

P.M. Are you at all optimistic of the future?

Regenstein: The old definition of an optimist is someone who is not knowledgeable about the situation. It's hard to be optimistic when you have an administration that is trying to turn the clock back and weaken or do away with a lot of these environmental regulations or laws. Anybody who is realistic has got to realize that, as the deputy administrator of the EPA said in 1980, the toxic waste problem is one of the most serious problems our country has ever faced. To solve it is going to take a major commitment.



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MONDAY, APRIL 9

Speaker: Dr. Paul Shepard "The Sacred Paw" 7 p.m. PRR-UC

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

Movies: "Animals Nobody Loved" 3:30 & 4:30 p.m. Rm. 125AB UC
"Big Cats"
Speakers: Mark Blackburn, Wildlife Rehabilitation; Anthony Rinaldy, Wildlife Management 6:30 p.m. Rm. 125AB UC
7:45 p.m. Rm. 125AB UC

Film Fest Day

THURSDAY, APRIL 12
Movies, slideshows throughout the day 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Comm. Rm. UC
Forum: "Sensible Alternatives" 8 p.m. Rm. TBA

FRIDAY, APRIL 13

Song and Dance: Voyagers-Northland College 8:30 p.m. Encore-UC

SATURDAY, APRIL 14

Doug Wood: Singer 8 p.m. Encore-UC
Denny Olsen: "Crittterman"

SUNDAY, APRIL 15

Film: No Nukes 3 showings
Admission \$1.00 Rm. 125AB UC

Alternative Energy Day

MONDAY, APRIL 16
Keynote: Stewart Udall 7:30 p.m. Wis. Room-UC
Workshops Reserve St., Outside UC

TUESDAY, APRIL 17


Debate: Rita Lavelle vs. Lewis Regenstein 8 p.m. Berg Gym

Earthtimes


WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18
Music of: Tom Pease, Betsy Godwin, Kathryn Jeffers, Tim Byers 11 a.m.-3 p.m. CNR Front Lawn

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Bald eagle's development offers alternatives for us

By Timothy Byers

The bald eagle was adopted as the national symbol of the United States of America in 1782. The search for a symbol for the young nation had taken six years to complete and was not without debate. One of the foremost of the founding fathers had bitterly opposed the bald eagle be adopted at all. Benjamin Franklin called the new symbol "A bird of bad moral character. He does not get his living honestly. He is generally poor and often very lousy. Besides he is a rank coward..."

Modern writers also voiced their displeasure at the bald eagle. Richard B. Morriss writing for The New York Times denounced the national symbol as "a gangster, a hijacker...a symbol of espionage." What bothered many was the eagle's historic association with conquerors, battles and imperial might. Detractors notwithstanding, the image of the eagle is still for many one of majesty and free-

dom, the perfect symbol for a young, growing country that recognized no limitations. These same values have contributed to the bald eagle's rise and fall in recent years.

There are a number of factors influencing the decline of bald eagle populations in the United States. Among these factors are the use of agricultural chemicals, hunting and illegal shooting, and conflicting land uses with human demands. The last may be the most important factor. When human land uses and wildlife mix, wildlife usually ends up the loser. Of the 48 states of the continental U.S., the bald eagle is "endangered" in 43 and "threatened" in 5. We in the Great Lakes area are lucky to live near fairly large concentrations of bald eagles. There are problems though.

The great inland river systems, the Wisconsin, the Illinois and the Mississippi have been home to eagles for thousands of years. Bald eagles were numer-

ous within living memory, as close as 100 years ago. Human settlement caused displacement of many of the birds. Logging destroyed the giant nesting-trees the eagles preferred. Resorts and development along river systems disturbed the solitude eagles require. Agricultural practices caused not only loss of habitat but pollution of the waterways with erosion products and toxicants from pesticides and herbicides. In Illinois and especially along the Illinois river watershed, bald eagle communities were severely depleted.

The Illinois River system was drastically altered when the final locks and dams connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi were finished in the 1930s. Instead of a free prairie river, the Illinois became a series of slowly-filling pools. Backwater lakes were created in the flood plain by the rise of river levels. Rice Lake near Peoria, IL was one of the lakes so created. In 1943 the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) acquired the land and created the Rice Lake Conservation Area. Its purpose at the time was for management of waterfowl. In March of 1981 Freeman United Coal Company submitted a written proposal to IDOC to lease the land and lake area to strip mine the estimated 4 million tons of coal beneath the surface.

A word about strip mining is in order here. The land is devastated by strip mining. As the overburden is removed, trenches and ridges are formed, minerals leached from the overburden turn the soil acidic. Plant communities encounter great difficulty in getting established, the ponds that form in the gullies are lifeless and acidic. Areas that have been abused like this are prevalent in the Illinois River basin. Hillsides and barren dunelands stand as gaunt reminders of the coal that was

once there. An entire watershed can show the effects of a mining operation that covers only a few acres.

On March 24, 1982 IDOC held a public hearing to announce the planned mining operation in the Rice Lake area by the Freeman Coal Company. IDOC claimed that poor fishing was to be had in Rice Lake because of the shallow waters. What IDOC failed to mention was that they were entirely in control of water levels through the lock and dam system. No mention was made of the bald eagle roosts recently discovered in the Conservation Area and the subsequent automatic qualification as a natural area that discovery bestowed. Public hearings were held on October 25, 1982 to gather public comment. Research had been done that summer on the eagle population and conclusive evidence that 30-40 eagles had been using the roost for some time and were continuing to use it was found. Comparisons were made between the cost of purchasing a comparable amount of prime eagle roosting habitat and the fact that IDOC already owned the land in question undisturbed. The value of the Rice Lake area would then be in excess of 6 million dollars.

Furthermore, strip mining the Rice Lake Area would rule out its use as an eagle roost for a period of at least 80 years affecting as many as 450 of Illinois' resident bald eagle population. This is assuming 100% reclamation of the site after mining.

As a result of the controversy, a grass-roots group known as the Save The Rice Lake Association was formed by local residents and 12 civic and environmental organizations. In 1983 a petition was brought before the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals asking that Rice Lake be declared unsuitable for surface-mining operations. On December 28, 1983 the Illinois

Department of Mines and Minerals declared Rice Lake unsuitable for surface-mining operations. This is not a final action however. A five-year deadline for a comprehensive study of bald eagles in the Rice Lake area was specified. If no habitat is found the unsuitability designation will be withdrawn. Again, a brief respite has been gained.

What can be learned from a struggle like the Rice Lake Conservation Area battle? To quote Casey Stangel, "It ain't over 'til it's over!" When livelihoods are at stake and political powers challenged, strange and wondrous things can occur. But what compensations would an out-of-work central Illinois coal-miner derive from three bald eagle roosts on a small backwater lake? With a depressed economy and a scramble for every available dollar it's not hard to imagine the decisions made by hard-pressed people.

Development and eagles doesn't have to be a contradiction in terms. There are alternative economic benefits to physical extraction of resources. The aesthetic and recreational resources of natural areas can be great and ultimately more sustaining than short term gains. If the eagle habitat can be properly protected, many people will be attracted from far places to see it for themselves. Local economies can benefit from natural study areas and continuing research communities. Steps need to be taken with foresight and wisdom. Future generations will benefit or suffer from the care we exercise today.

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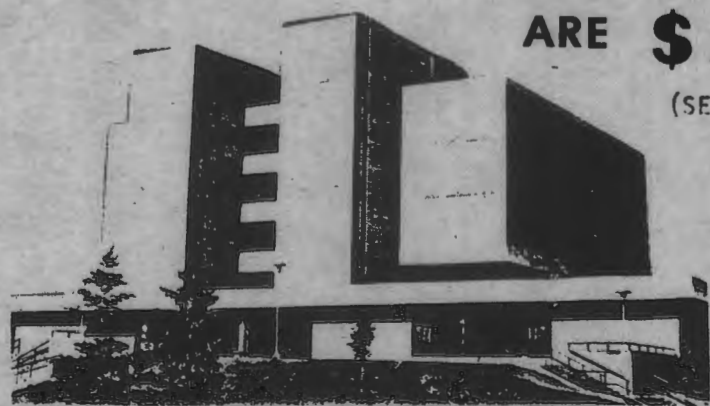
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Gallery, cont.

son than I could know from a thousand run-ins at Ella's or Bruiser's.

Walking out of the gallery and back down the grey, concrete stairs, I remain amazed at what the mind makes up, both the artists' and my own. I liken my visit to a party; however, unlike other parties I attend, there will be no hangover. Afterthought is the nearest to a hangover I will feel. And there is good feeling in knowing that, although I was the life of the party, no one will be telling stories about me tomorrow.

Reader: do yourself a favor. Stop in and see the student art exhibit on display in the Carlsen gallery. It's free and you walk through at your own pace. The gallery is open Mon.-Thurs. from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. Fridays from 10 a.m.-4 p.m., and weekends from 1-4 p.m. The show will remain in the gallery for about ten more days. Give yourself a chance to be the life at a party.

Waste, cont'd.

April 25 in the Assembly Room, County Courthouse, 711 N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. RWRB meetings are scheduled for June 11-12 in Ashland, August 6 in Shawano and October 1 in Phillips. To put yourself on a mailing list for information from the RWRB, write to: RWRB, 921 Tenney Building, 110 E. Main, Madison, WI 53702.

The Review Board expects to publish a newsletter, to have pamphlets available soon and a slide show. Their Ashland office is in the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute.

Between 75 and 90 percent of LLW is produced by nuclear power plants and of course, all the HLW. Defense waste has both LLW and HLW and we find the Dept. of Defense asking to have the Atomic Energy Act and the LLW Act modified to allow DOD LLW to be disposed of at all sites developed under the compacts. In addition, within two years after DOE selects a site for the first permanent repository for HLW, the president would decide whether to store defense nuclear waste there.

Utilities are stepping up their advertising to sell electricity. For instance, The Edison Electric Institute will purchase about \$7.5 million in advertising during 1984. About \$6 million will be raised from participating utilities, with the other \$1.5 million from "manufacturers and trade

allies." We find promotion of electrical heating, discounts to large industrial consumers and in Wisconsin, Assembly Bill 999 which would repeal a state law requiring disclaimers when utility ratepayers, as opposed to stockholders, pay for an ad or commercial.

EEI's campaign coordinator expects individual utilities will supplement the national EEI advertising with spending a like amount on their own ads. The EEI campaign is in addition to the national ad campaign promoting nuclear power by the US Committee on Energy Awareness.

1984 has brought some shocks to the nuclear industry with the Byron reactors in Illinois at least temporarily denied an operating license by the NRC for a reported breakdown in quality-assurance procedures. With Public Service Co. of Indiana cancelling its two-unit Marble Hill powerplant because it couldn't afford the over \$4-billion estimated to be needed for the project's completion. With Ohio utilities considering converting their 97 percent complete Zimmer plant to coal. With New England utilities approving a plan to drop the second unit at Seabrook, N.H., if many of the Seabrook owners give Public Service of N.H. about \$200 million in savings they expect from importing Canadian hydroelectric power to the region. With Long Island Lighting Company

having \$4.1 billion invested in Shoreham without a workable emergency evacuation plan according to Suffolk County in which it is located.

Christopher Flavin writing a report for Worldwatch Institute says that utility industry data for the 30-odd U.S. nuclear plants scheduled for completion in the mid-eighties shows that they will generate electricity at an average lifetime generating cost of between 10 cents and 12 cents per kilowatt-hour (1982 dollars). He says this is more than 65 percent above the cost of new coal-fired power and 25 percent higher than new oil-fired power, even assuming substantial fossil fuel price increases. He then continues, "If all the electricity used by American cost as much as this nuclear electricity will, the nation's utility bills would rise about 130 percent. As a source of heat, electricity from new nuclear plants at today's delivered cost compared with oil priced at \$240 per barrel."

It is interesting to note that our operating reactors in Wisconsin came on line at \$16 per kilowatt (Point Beach) and \$370

(Kewaunee). Flavin feels nuclear plants completed in the mid-eighties will cost an average of almost \$2,000 (1982) dollars per kilowatt to build (interest costs not included). Projected costs for some plants — Diablo Canyon (Ca) \$205 originally and now \$3165 per kilowatt, Midland in Michigan — \$3407, Nine Mile Point 2 in NY — \$353 in 1974 to as high as \$6481 now, Clinton in Illinois — \$452 to \$4287 now, Seabrook in N.H. \$423 to \$3913 now, Wolf Creek in Kansas \$904 to \$2322. Highest costs mentioned per kilowatt today are Nine Mile Point 2, Midland, Shoreham, Clinton, Seabrook, Hope Creek in N.J., Limerick in Pa.

Utilities are allowed to make a percentage of return on their equity capital investment. The greater their investment, the greater their return.

A Wisconsin Electric spokesman said in January of 1984, "Probably the two smartest decisions this company has made in the past was No. 1 to build Point Beach when we did and No. 2 to cancel Haven when we did." The newspaper article said *Nuke-Power Lid Seen as*

Blessing for Wisconsin." Credit is given to the Public Service Commission and utility companies for putting this lid on. The article's author seems to forget the many Wisconsin citizens who opposed construction of the 8 large nuclear power plants proposed for Wisconsin in 1973. Perhaps in another ten years, a thank you will also be due to those who were alert and concerned about LLW and HLW disposal projects for Wisconsin.



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Desert Solitaire: a celebration of the earth

By Timothy Byers

As we delve deeper into the desert world of rocks, heat and sun we begin to see an image. That image is the man Edward Abbey and the sweep of the America he inhabits, slickrock, canyons, Abbey's country. *Desert Solitaire* is a study in nature but this book is more than nature-writing. It is a celebration of the land, air, sky and water, a feast of the American landscape, especially the Southwest. Criticisms are also an inherent feature of this work, criticisms of some of the excesses of the American civilization. Despite the problems there is hope. There is always hope and a promise for the future if one lets natural processes take their time. Abbey's sojourn in the wilderness has sharpened his focus and given his work the force of reflection as he leads us through discovery and revelation.

DISCOVERY. "This is the most beautiful place on earth." So begins *Desert Solitaire*. Abbey sets the stage and the tone early. We know that he loves this country, "the red dust and the burnt cliffs and the lonely sky—all that which lies beyond

the end of the roads." Here we see an early intimation of Abbey's stand, "all that which lies beyond the end of the roads." The theme of wilderness and the necessity that we leave our machines behind in order to truly experience the country is repeated throughout the book. In fact, many of Abbey's polemics are directed at what he calls "Industrial Tourism." "Industrial Tourism is a big business. It means money. It includes the motel and restaurant owners, the gasoline retailers, the oil corporations, the road-building contractors....." Abbey looks on this combination of growth and "progress" not as an evil thing but quite unworkable, in fact unsustainable for very long on this earth (as geologic time goes). He realizes that we are all a part of the "megamachine" we've created and are generally swept along in the rush of it rather than actively planning to destroy.

We also discover a keen eye in Abbey the Observer. Rocks, formations, cactus, plants, cloud banks, sandstorms, all these things become physical presences for us. "The wind will not

stop. Gusts of sand swirl before me, stinging my face. But there is still too much to see and marvel at, the world very much alive in the bright light and wind, exultant with the fever of spring, the delight of morning." The objects Abbey observes gain names but his descriptions go beyond names and to the heart of the things he sees. "The single leaf ash in my garden stands alone along the path, a dwarf tree only three feet high but tough and enduring, clenched to the stone." The ash is an anomaly in the desert but perseveres, as Abbey hints, perhaps because it wills it so. Abbey discovers something more than merely going "back to nature," especially in a section titled "Havasu." It seems that he was sidetracked (for 35 days) on the way to Los Angeles. A section of the Grand Canyon known as Havasu, or Havasupai, beckoned Abbey and he descended. Abbey felt his vitality ebbing as he "wandered naked as Adam under the cottonwoods, inspecting my cactus gardens. The days became wild, strange, ambiguous — a sinister element pervaded the flow of time."

Abbey's last lone walk in Havasu canyon almost ended in disaster but provided salvation. He got trapped in a series of small drop-offs and "Somehow, with a skill and tenacity I could never have found in myself under ordinary circumstances, I managed to creep straight up that gloomy cliff and over the brink of the drop-off and into the flower of safety." Abbey feels exultant, triumphant after he's won this brush with death and soon leaves the narcotic canyon to continue his journeys and learning.

REVELATION. The desert can overwhelm with its space and endless vistas. Modern man has compressed that space with his machines. "Distance and space are functions of speed and time. Without expending a single dollar from the United States Treasury we could, if we wanted to, multiply the area of our national parks tenfold or a hundredfold — simply by banning the private automobile." Abbey does not offer criticisms without solutions however. He urges Americans "to emerge from the familiar luxury of their automobiles, even briefly, to try the lit-

tle-known and problematic advantages of the bicycle, the saddle horse, and the footpath." By unfettering ourselves from the mechanistic chains which bind us we can be free. We can feel "the delirious exhilaration of independence, a rebirth backward in time and into primeval liberty, into freedom in the most simple, literal, primitive meaning of the word, the only meaning that really counts." Abbey seems to tell us in *Desert Solitaire* that our freedoms are to be cherished, our liberties defended. It is precisely in our dealings with the wilderness where we can see what's gone wrong in our relationship with the meaning of life.

Finally, Abbey acknowledges his ties to civilization, his season in the wilderness is over and it's time to return to the "mesalliance of human and rodent called the rat race (*Rattus Urbanus*)." He goes willingly and for his own reasons. Although extreme views are presented in *Desert Solitaire*, Abbey ultimately says "Balance, that's the secret. Moderate extremism. The best of both worlds."

Modern man is not terribly bad, maybe just a little off-track. Somewhere in the dim past we lost touch with the primeval, natural world. Writers like Abbey and books like *Desert Solitaire* remind us of this link to a grander reality, more splendid than the artificial one we create.

Viewpoint

By Les Anderson

Forty percent of the lakes in northern Wisconsin are thought to be sensitive to acid rain. The DNR believes up to eight may already be showing the effects of acidification. What are the alternatives to acid rain? Nuclear power does not release acidifying chemicals into the air, neither does hydroelectric power. Scrubbers can remove most of the acid chemicals and other wastes from the emissions. Nuclear power produces another, also unwanted, waste product. Hydroelectric power requires dams than drown living sections of streams and rivers, warming the water and forever changing the biota of the area. Scrubbers are very expensive to construct and maintain, and the trapped wastes need to be disposed of in a safe, economical way. Another alternative is to do nothing.

The issue of acid rain has divided the scientific community into two camps: those that would require more research to prove harm and those that claim the evidence already in, while far from perfect, is enough from which to draw conclusions. There is a final alternative that seems feasible right now. It doesn't require choosing sides. It does not require new dams being built, nuclear power, expensive scrubbers or scientific breakthroughs in alternate energy sources such as wind or solar. This alternative can be applied by every person in America. It does not require any special training or skills. Each house has already built in all the needed equipment to facilitate

Cont. on p. 21



While you're dancing to hot music, stir up something cool and refreshing. Seagram's 7 and 7 Up or Seagram's 7 and diet 7 Up. Real chart toppers. Just remember, stirring to the beat is even more enjoyable when you stir with moderation.

Seagram's Seven gets things stirring.



Seagram's

Trail needs help

By Tom Markwardt

Can you imagine spending your entire summer inside? That's the way it is for many residents of the Portage County Home. The Home has a beautiful woods on its property, but the residents do not have access to it as many are confined to wheelchairs.

Students from the Student Associations Board and other organizations from the College of Natural Resources are working to provide access by constructing a boardwalk and asphalt trail through the wood. It's hard work, but fun and rewarding.

If you are interested in lending a much needed hand, meet at the west end of the CNR on Saturday and/or Sunday, April 14 and 15 at 9 a.m., or stop down at the employees parking lot, south of the County Home to check us out. The Home is located on the corner of Water

Street and Whiting Avenue, just south of the Point Brewery.

Celebrate Earthweek a special way by helping those who can't get out to the woods. For more information contact Tom Markwardt: 341-5437.

Forestry conclave

It's spring again and it's time for the annual Forestry Conclave, which is to be held here at the UWSP campus.

The event is on Saturday, April 14, and everyone in the College of Natural Resources is invited to attend. The Society of American Foresters is sponsoring the conclave, and is encouraging everyone to get involved. There may be a raffle and prizes awarded. Stop up in the SAF office on the third floor of the CNR — room 321 — for more details.

Viewpoint cont.

this method of reducing acid precipitation, yet this is often the least talked about method. The required procedure requires two working parts: the people involved and the electrical appliance switch.

The largest producer of acid-causing matter in the air are power companies. Industry and automobiles produce most of the rest. Our demand for well-lit rooms, air conditioned or nicely warmed houses, for kitchens that whirl and blend and chop and mix for us, for ice in the door and heated toilet seats all add to the problem of acid rain. It's so easy to point a finger at the large corporations and say, "They do it, stop them," but they do it for us. They do it so we can keep our electric blanket warm and watch reruns or sports on television on rainy afternoons. They do it so we don't have to be afraid of what goes bump in the dark. The faceless corporations that pro-

duce electricity are made up of us. Reduce demand for electricity and reduce the amount of coal and oil burnt and reduce the amount of acids released into the air.

Electricity is thought of as a clean fuel, and it is where we use it. However, the creation of the electric power releases pollution into the air someplace, and the winds spread it all over and it falls as acid rain.

Each time you drive instead of walk or ride a bike, you directly add to the acid rain problem. The wastes produced by cars does not spread as far as the smoke stack wastes, but it does its harm right where you live. Carpool, walk, ride your bike and/or use the telephone. Drive only when you truly need to. All of the practices that are used for energy conservation help prevent acid rain. The cost saving is not just dollars, it may be lakes and plants, statues and building fronts.

In the news: nuclear power

Another nuclear power plant bit the dust recently, continuing a trend of cancellations that are marring the already scarred up record of the nuclear industry.

The decision by a group of New England utilities to cancel Unit 2 of the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire is the latest setback, and here is a list of the most recent events:

Jan. 13, 1984—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission prevented the \$3.4 billion Byron nuclear power station near Rock-

ford, Ill., from starting up, the first time an operating permit had been unconditionally refused to a nuclear power plant. The commission's atomic safety and licensing board said the nearly completed plant owned by Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago had a very long record of non-compliance with NRC requirements on quality checks.

Jan. 16—Public Service Indiana, principal partner in the Marble Hill nuclear power plant in southern Indiana, announced

it would abandon the project because of skyrocketing costs, after spending \$2.8 billion. Wabash Valley Power Association, a minority partner, is pushing consideration of converting the plant to a coal-fired facility.

Jan. 21—Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co. and Dayton Power & Light Co. announced that the Zimmer nuclear power plant in Ohio would

Cont. on p. 27

The following figures are current as of March 19, 1984:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 86 Reactors With Operating Licenses ¹ | 69,847 MWe ² |
| 50 Reactors With Construction Permits | 55,894 MWe |
| 2 Reactors On Order | 2,240 MWe |
| 138 Total | 127,981 MWe |

¹Includes 77 reactors (61,403 MWe) in commercial operation; 2 reactors with full-power operating licenses, not yet commercial (Summer 1 — 900 MWe and San Onofre 3 — 1,100 MWe); 3 reactors with low-power operating licenses (Grand Gulf 1 — 1,250 MWe, WPPSS 2 — 1,100 MWe and LaSalle 2 — 1,078 MWe); 1 reactor with fuel-load license (Diablo Canyon 1 — 1,084 MWe) and 3 reactors shut down indefinitely (Dresden 1 — 207 MWe, Three Mile Island 1 — 819 MWe and Three Mile Island 2 — 906 MWe).

²Represents installed capability of all nuclear power reactors and as of 12/31/83, accounted for 11.0% of total U.S. installed electric generating capacity of 661,000 MWe. During 1983, the 292-billion kwh produced by nuclear reactors represented 13% of all U.S. electrical output.

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For more information call 346-2372 or write: Peace Corps, College of Natural Resources, Rm 210A University of WI-SP, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

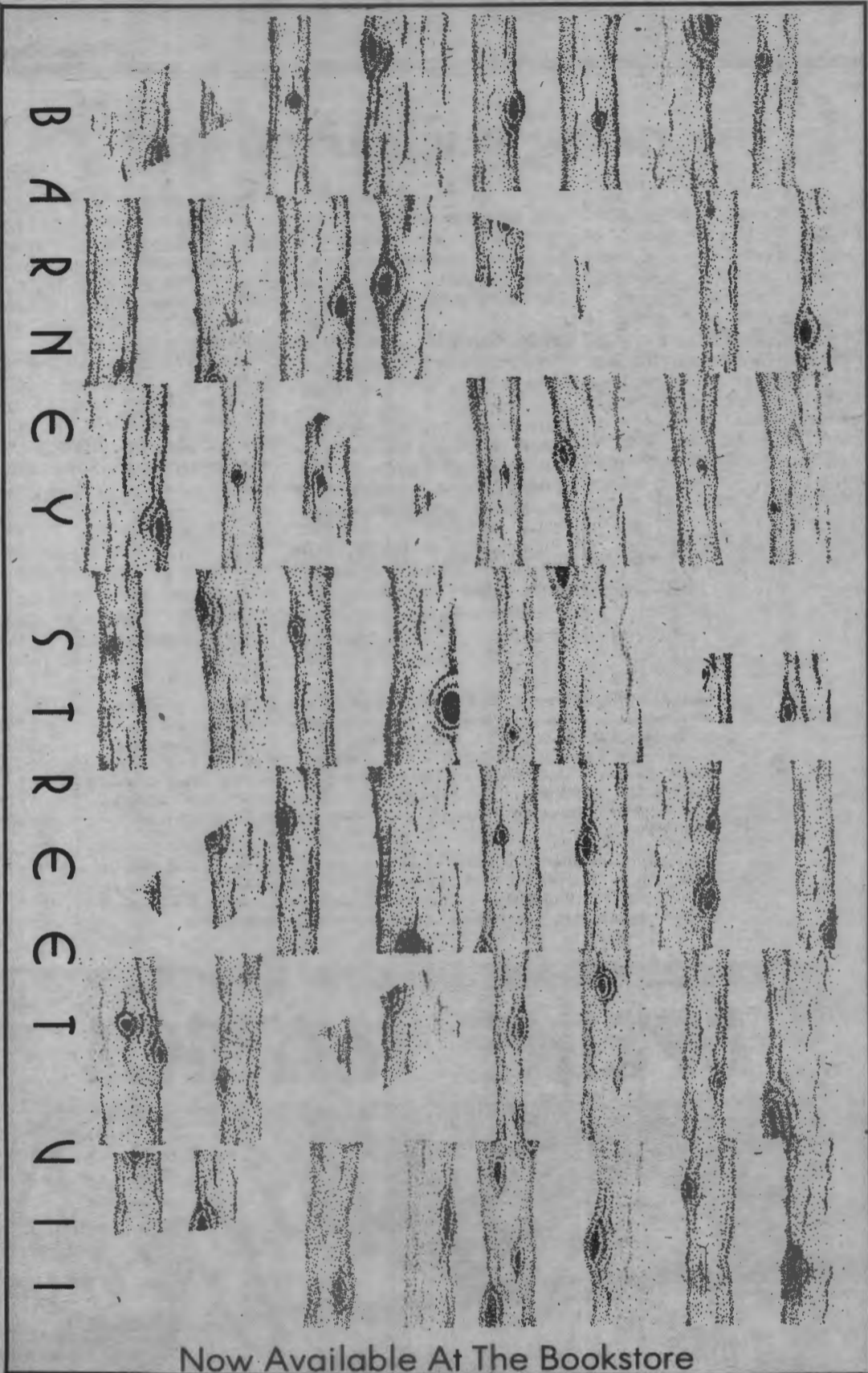
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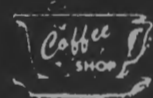
The University Store is now accepting applications for the POSTAL SERVICES COORDINATOR position for the first semester 1984-85.

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- * Requires 40 hours per week during most breaks.
- * Requires 40 hours per week beginning Monday, July 30, 1984.

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Applications due by 4PM Wed., April 18.



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sports

Pointer Tracksters Begin Outdoor Season

by Lindsay Wendt

The UWSP men's track and field team opened their 1984 outdoor season at home Saturday in the Colman Invitational.

No team scores were accumulated but the Pointer team did very well by capturing five firsts, five seconds, and five thirds.

In the 440 meter intermediate hurdles the Pointers swept the top three places. Ric Perona, a native of Kenosha, captured first place with a time of :54.00 which also qualified him for the nationals. Placing second and third in the event were Mike Christman and Al Hilgendorf.

Other Pointers placing first at the meet were Mike Walden in the decathlon with 6002 points, Tom Weatherspoon, long jump, 22'11"; Tom Peterson, 800 meter run, 1:54.90; and the one mile relay team of Hilgendorf, Peterson, Christman and Tim Lau clocked at 3:20.62.

Earning second place finishes for UWSP were Tom Shannon, 800 meter run, 1:56.86; Lau, 400 meter dash, :49.23; Mike Baumgartner, 100 high hurdles, :15.39; and Mike Walden, pole vault, 14'.

Placing third for the Pointers were Jeff Crawford, shot put, 47'7"; Ron Green, long jump, 21'1½"; Bob Cooks, 200 meter dash, :22.45; and the 400 meter relay team of Joel Kiepeke, Cooks, Bob Gregorich and Hilgendorf with a time of :43.30.

Coach Rick Witt was very satisfied with the running events and was happy to compete in front of the home crowd.

"Both relays ran well along with the sprinters. It was a good meet and a lot of people were out to watch us," said Witt.

"Ric Perona did a tremendous job in qualifying for nationals in the 400 intermediate hurdles and Mike Walden did a good job in



the decathlon since it was really the first time he competed in the event. We didn't perform quite as well as we could have in some events since a lot of them were working on setting up for the meet. It's hard to concentrate when you do that."

Coach Witt also stated that All-American Tom Weatherspoon is questionable for the next meet.

"We were disappointed because Tom hurt his leg again after winning the long jump. We don't really know how long he will be out."

The men's track team's next meet will be a dual with UW-Whitewater April 17, while a few athletes in the running events travel to participate in the Northwestern Open at Northwestern University in Illinois.



Tom Peterson and Tom Shannon (above). Tom Weatherspoon (top left) and Tom Bachinski (left). (Photo by Fred Hohensee)

Women's softball team shoots for fourth straight crown

By Chris Havel

The UWSP women's softball team will be gunning for its fourth straight championship in 1984, and with eight letterwinners returning, including five starters, the quest for the title is definitely well within reach.

Last year the Lady Pointers won their second straight Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championship with an impressive 14-4 record. Three years ago they won the state Division III title when no conference existed.

A position-by-position roundup illustrates that the Lady Pointers are a talented team that needs to play together and stay healthy to repeat as conference champions.

Co-captain Sue Murphy, a senior from Neenah, is a big reason why the Lady Pointers should have as good a pitching staff as there is in the league. "Murph," an all-league selection and team

most valuable player each of the past three seasons, compiled an 8-4 record last year with a stingy 2.27 ERA. Murphy also plays shortstop when she isn't pitching, and she is no slouch at the plate either, where she owns an impressive .342 career batting average.

Sophomore Diane McCarty is the Lady Pointers' other top pitcher. McCarty was 6-0 last year and she complements Murphy's fastball style with a slower ball that moves a lot and is accurate. McCarty has the ability to keep opposing hitters off stride, making her that much more effective.

Freshman Lisa Brunner from Mankato, MN., will also get some times on the mound this year.

Stevens Point native Dee Christofferson, a returning letterwinner, will be moved from the outfield to the starting catcher position this year due to a

graduation loss. Christofferson is a strong armed junior who will need some time to adjust to her new position. She hasn't caught since her high school days three years ago, but what she lacks in experience she makes up for in talent.

Senior Laurie Craft from Wisconsin Rapids will be the team's first baseman. Craft is a good hitter with excellent power. She will be counted on to add long-ball punch to the Pointer lineup.

Co-captain Madonna Golla, who has been an All-WWIAC honoree the last two years, will handle the second base duties. Golla, the Lady Pointer lead-off hitter, hit .311 last year and has a knack for getting on base. Golla is also a smooth fielder who adds leadership and experience to the infield.

Junior Stephanie York will start at shortstop this year. York has a strong arm and also makes good contact at the plate.

Third base will be shared by sophomore Tina Roesken and junior Sue Yarolimek. Both have good gloves and will see plenty of action.

In the outfield, senior Chris Smith will occupy leftfield, with Linda Butzer, also a senior, in centerfield and either Tina Roesken or Karla Olson in rightfield. Smith boasts a strong arm and great speed while Butzer comes off a .390 performance at the plate last year. Roesken or Olson are counted on to do the job in right. Cindy Doege, a junior from Forest Lake, MN., is expected to help immediately in the outfield when she overcomes arm troubles that have sidelined her. Other outfield reserves include Deb Patoka, Jody Wittmann and Mary Jo Derenne.

The reserve infielders are Sheila Downing (2b), Becky Frank (1b), Deanne Schwaiger (2b) and Lisa Bouche (3b).

When asked what the keys to

this year's success are, coach Nancy Page said, "We are a hard-hitting team with solid pitching. Our infield is untested in spots and must learn to play together. Otherwise, we're experienced in the outfield, and all over for that matter. We have good leadership and enthusiasm. I'm really looking forward to the season. We play 25 games in 26 days which will be trying. Fortunately, a new eight-team double elimination tournament for the conference tournament championship has been adopted this year, so even if we get off to a slow start we will have plenty of time to redeem ourselves."

When asked to evaluate the other top teams in the conference, coach Page said, "Both UW-Whitewater and UW-La Crosse are good. They'll give us a strong challenge to be sure. We'll have to play good ball to beat either of these two teams."

Baseball team loses, wins

By Tamas Houlihan
 Playing at home for the first time this season, the Pointer baseball team earned a split in its non-conference doubleheader with Ripon College Saturday afternoon, winning the second game 4-1 after losing the first game by the same score.

Shoddy pitching and sloppy defense spelled defeat for UWSP in game one.

Three Pointer hurlers gave up nine hits and issued seven walks, while the infield committed three errors. Righthander Brian Bennett allowed four hits, two walks and two runs in 2.1 innings to take the loss.

The game might have been more lopsided, but the Redmen left 14 men on base. UWSP stranded six.

Ripon righthander Fred Von Huden silenced the Pointer bats, working all seven innings and allowing just four hits and one walk while striking out three.

The Redmen scored two runs in the second inning and two more in the fifth to lead 4-0. UWSP's lone tally came in the bottom of the fifth on an RBI single by Bill Ruhberg. John Sauer had a double for the Pointers while Kevin Lyons had a single and a stolen base.

The Pointers' pitching and defense were vastly improved in the second game. UWSP hurlers Craig Borchardt and Dave Leif-

fort combined to throw a six-hitter while the defense played exceptionally well and committed no errors.

The lefthanded sophomore Borchardt, a SPASH graduate, pitched 3.1 innings, allowing five hits and one run with no walks and two strikeouts. Leiffort, a senior, gave up just one hit and one walk while striking out one in 3.2 innings pitched.

UWSP jumped out to a 2-0 lead in the first inning when Don Hurley's single was followed by walks to Phil Huebner and Lyons, loading the bases for Sauer, who came through with a two-run single to left.

The Pointers' Pat Mendyke singled to lead off the second inning, moved to second on an out-field error, and came home when Hurley's high pop-up was dropped by the Ripon second baseman, making the score 3-0.

UWSP's final run was scored in the third inning. Lyons and Sauer hit singles, a wild pitch moved them to second and third, and Mark Mattmiller lined an RBI single to left.

Sauer had two hits to lead the Pointers' six-hit attack. Lyons added a single and a stolen base.

UWSP turned two double plays, with third baseman Lyons and shortstop Huebner making fine defensive plays.

Ripon righthander Jim Floryanle went the distance, allowing six hits and three walks while striking out four.

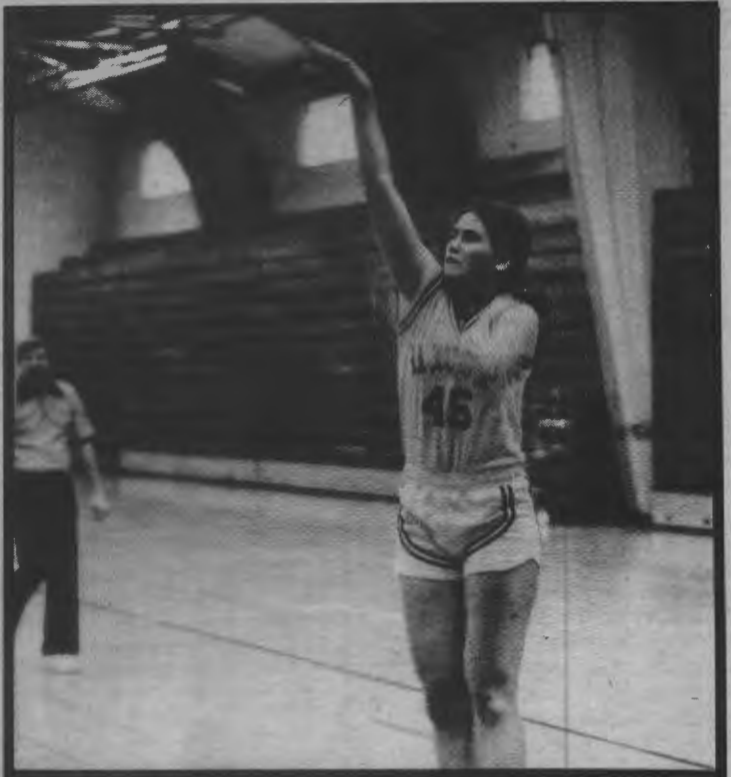
Each team stranded four baserunners.

Pointer manager Ron Steiner was disappointed with the opening game loss.

"We didn't come out fired-up and ready to play heads-up ball the first game," said Steiner. "I was disappointed in that we were very passive. We were swinging at a lot of bad pitches and popped up a lot. We must have hit 11-15 pop-ups or fly balls."

"Our mistakes were more mental than physical," Steiner continued. "We missed some signs and didn't do the things we practiced. We also took Ripon too lightly. We played much better the second game after we realized that we got beat by a team that shouldn't have beaten us. Our pitching was good and our defense was much better. In such a short season, we have to have consistent defense if we're going to win."

Now 4-7 on the season, the Pointers will open WSUC play this weekend, traveling to Whitewater for a doubleheader on Friday, then returning home to play defending champion Oshkosh in a doubleheader on Saturday.



After the basketball season, Sue Murphy sets her sights on softball.

Softball team struggles

By Chris Havel
 With the first weekend of play completed, the UWSP women's softball team found itself in an awkward position. After sweeping UW-Green Bay 3-2 and 13-0 at home Friday, they lost four straight on the road to UW-Whitewater and UW-Parkside Saturday and Sunday.

Friday the Lady Pointers combined strong pitching performances by Sue Murphy and Diane McCarty and timely hitting by the entire team to earn the season opening sweep over Green Bay.

FIRST GAME
 UW-Green Bay 101 000 0-2 8 3
 UW-Stevens Point 110 010 X-3 10 2

WP — Sue Murphy. LP — Denise Peterman. Two Hits — SP Sue Murphy, Stephanie York; GB Jody Imig, Jeanie Schoen. Three Hits — GB Stacy Mahlik.

SECOND GAME
 UW-Stevens Point 740 020 0-13 12 0
 UW-Green Bay 000 000 0-0 6 6

WP — Diane McCarty. LP — Denise Peterman. Two Hits — SP Diane McCarty, Sue Yarolimek.

After the sweep of UW-Green Bay, things went sour for the Lady Pointers on the road over the weekend. Injuries to outfielders Chris Smith (injured

elbow, out one to two weeks) and Linda Butzer (pulled thigh muscle), combined with mental errors to spell the women softballers' fate.

Coach Page commented, "We were in all the games because of our pitching, but the mental miscues hurt us. We made baserunning, fielding and throwing errors. This is an experienced ballclub and I didn't expect us to do these things. We left a lot of runners on base also because we didn't get any timely hitting. We just have to concentrate harder and rebound from these losses. There is a long way to go in the season, so it is certainly not time to panic, especially because of the new playoff format."

The Lady Pointers continued play at Oshkosh Tuesday, followed by a game at home against La Crosse Wednesday.

Saturday, April 7
GAME ONE
 UW-Stevens Point 000 020 00-2 11 0
 UW-Whitewater 000 020 01-3 11 5

WP — Mary Haugen. LP — Sue Murphy. Three Hits — SP Golla, WW Hafeman. Two Hits — SP Doege, York, Roesken, WW Mennen. Doubles — SP Golla, Triples — SP Golla.

SECOND GAME
 UW-Whitewater 400 005 0-9 11 2
 uw-Stevens Point 000 400 0-4 7 3

WP — Linda Nelson. LP — Diane McCarty. Two Hits — SP Golla, McCarty, WW Madsen, Mennen, Marshall, Schyuinck. Doubles — WW Schyuinck. Triples — WW Matson.

Sunday, April 8
GAME ONE
 UW-Stevens Point 000 020 0-2 5 3
 UW-Parkside 200 000 1-3 4 0

WP — Mary Martino. LP — Sue Murphy. Two Hits — SP Christofferson. Doubles — SP Olson, P Rittner, Martino.

SECOND GAME
 UW-Stevens Point 000 000 0-0 3 5
 UW-Parkside 020 000 X-2 6 1

WP — Lori Koenig. LP — Diane McCarty. Doubles — P. Spear.



Don Reiter competes in the steeple chase. (Photo by Fred Hohensee)

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COLLEGE BASKETBALL REVIEW

Al McGuire

John Thompson has finally got the monkey off his back. Georgetown can forget about the past, think about what is instead of what might have been, and savor their moment atop college basketball's Space Needle in Seattle. It's Miller Time in the nation's capital.

Thompson has put together the greatest collection of talent since Coach Wooden at UCLA, and he deserves the real most valuable player award. There's never any doubt in a coach's resume once he picks up the NCAA championship watch.

Coach Thompson's team is extremely well disciplined. Each person knows his role, and the players have compassion and awareness of each other, which finally has brought the true concept of family into sports.

Patrick Ewing will lead the Hoyas to the Final Four in Lexington, Ky., in 1985. The only thing that can stop them is the measles. Remember, a team that knows the press will eventually get to you. The Hoyas go full, three-quarter, or half court with the pressure defense. They play to any tempo, be it Guy Lombardo or Quiet Riot. Foul trouble does not bother them because they have a full blown rotation of 10 players, a revolving door of high school All-Americans.

As Houston found out, Georgetown is as devastating off the boards, especially the offensive boards. This team has seven high school All-Americans, and they showed they're quality by winning 11 straight down the stretch and bringing home the bacon for the first time to the Big East kitchen.

The third time around was no charm for Guy Lewis. His squad could not match the quickness and the multiple substitutions of Georgetown. He got Four Star performance from Alvin Franklin and Michael Young, but it was over for the Cougars when Akeem Dream had to play tentative after picking up his fourth foul one minute into the second half.

Still, Guy Lewis has proven, again and again, that he deserves to be a future Hall of Famer by taking his team to the Final Four the last three years.

You can bet that the Cougars will be humming next season, especially since Olajuwon says he's going to stay around another year.

The Cougars have come in second again, and I genuinely believe they are the second best team in the country. I know they've got their heads down a bit right now, but they should keep it in perspective and remember there are 274 teams behind them.

Houston was hot out of the gate, but Georgetown kept them out there and went on to dominate. They shook off the inside, and effectively boxed out off the defensive boards, which did not allow the Cougars any put-backs. Some of the deciding factors in any game are normally rebounding, turnovers, and put-

backs. If you do these three things, you're tough to beat. The Hoyas did all three, and I believe put a new style of substitution into the college game while they were at it.

One of Houston's big problems was that the Cougars missed a number of one-on-one in the first half. It's one weakness a championship team cannot have. You've got to hit from the charity line, take advantage of all gifts when battling on center stage.

Two other things: I feel Akeem played too tentative and Georgetown came right at him, trying to create the 5th foul. He played soft and gave Georgetown five revenge dumps. Once Georgetown got the lead, they spread out Houston's zone. Houston tried a one-three-one half court trap, but the Hoyas didn't fall into it, and after that it was Miller Time.

Second, I think a big thing that hurt Houston was Franklin's injury when they started to make their surge. That allowed Georgetown to put the last nail in the coffin and by the time Franklin got back in, it was taps.

Titans beat Pointer Netters

By Phil Janus

In a meet where the final read out was not indicative of the score, the UWSP men's tennis team lost a 7-2 decision to a strong UW-Oshkosh team April 3 in Oshkosh.

Three of the Pointers' seven losses came in the third set, and could have easily gone the other way.

The only singles victory came by freshman standout Bill Diehl 6-3, 6-4 over Tom Hoven. Diehl, who prepped at Pacelli, has yet to lose a dual meet singles match. His last two wins came at the number three singles spot, and prior to that at number one.

Mitch Melotte and Scott Kussman provided the only other win as they disposed of Rick Wolfe and Tom Opperbeck 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 in the number three doubles match.

Coach Dave Nass was optimistic following the meet.

"I know we can beat Oshkosh. We dropped three, three set matches and that was the decision. Those three setters usually mean two or three points, and if we win those we win 5-4."

Oshkosh is one of the favorites in the conference, and Nass was pleased with the meet and his team's progress.

"We played well again tonight. I have no complaints on individual play. Everyone is playing hard, and that's good to see."

"As for progression," Nass added, "We're right on track. All we need now is more matches."

The Pointers should be improved in the next couple of weeks with the return of Tom Doyle. Doyle, usually the number two singles player, has been out the entire year with an assortment of injuries, the worst being back problems.

"Tom is a very solid player, and with him playing it makes the bottom of our lineup that much stronger," said Nass. "When he's out, we have to move other guys up in the lineup and sometimes that hurts. He's been doing well lately and hopefully he'll be back soon."

The Pointers continue their conference schedule on Friday, April 13 as they travel to Eau Claire to play the Bugolds and UW-La Crosse; on Saturday they move up the highway to Menomonee to play Stout and River Falls.

Of the big weekend Nass said, "UW-L, UW-EC and UW-Stout are three of the four toughest teams in the conference, and to play them in two days is tough. They all have exceptional one and two players, so I hope the bottom of our lineup plays strong. We'll just go up there with the idea of playing as hard as we can and see what happens."

- UW-Oshkosh 7,
UW-Stevens Point 2
- SINGLES**
No. 1 — Dave Hoeffner (O) defeated Bob Smaglik 6-0, 6-3.
No. 2 — Brad Emmert (O) defeated Brett Smith 6-0, 6-2.
No. 3 — Bill Diehl (SP) defeated Tom Hoven 6-3, 6-4.
No. 4 — Jay Schumurth (O) defeated Scott Kussman 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.
No. 5 — Rick Wolfe (O) defeated Mitch Melotte 6-1, 7-5.
No. 6 — Butch Janssen (O) defeated Jim Seeman 6-3, 4-6, 7-6.
- DOUBLES**
No. 1 — Hoeffner-Schumurth (O) defeated Smaglik-Seeman 6-3, 6-3.
No. 2 — Emmert-Hoven (O) defeated Diehl-Smith 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
No. 3 — Melotte-Kussman (SP) defeated Wolf-Tom Opperbeck 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.



"TRY OUR MIDWEEK SPECIALS AT BRUIERS"

TUESDAY'S: 25¢ Tap Beers 4-Close

WEDNESDAY'S: Two Fer Time 4 Till Close

A TOGO'S CRAVING...

COME IN AND HAVE IT FULFILLED!

TOGO'S SUBMARINE SANDWICHES
249 Division Street
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The SHIRT HOUSE University Center

The all new "Collegian" sweatshirt and vest in navy, gray, white and mullberry. Available at the Shirt-House!

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1.00

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\$6.00 worth cards and get with the use of this coupon only!

University

Center

The Band Is "On The Air"

**SIGMA TAU GAMMA
BRAT-FEST '84**



STEVENS POINT, WI

**April 28th
1-5 p.m.**

Rain Date—April 29th

Bukolt Park

\$6.00 In Advance Only

"IT IS A JOY!"

—Judith Crist, New York Magazine



They met at the funeral of a perfect stranger. From then on, things got perfectly stranger and stranger.

Paramount Pictures Presents

HAROLD and MAUDE

Color by Technicolor® A Paramount Picture



**TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
APRIL 17 & 18**

**7:00 & 9:15 P.M.
U.C.-PBR**

ADMISSION \$1.50

Brought To You By:
University Film Society

UWSP Arts & Lectures presents a

20TH CENTURY VOCAL FESTIVAL

DAY 1

RECITAL OF 20TH CENTURY VOCAL MUSIC BY ERIC AND BARBARA DALHEIM AT 8:00 PM IN MICHELSEN HALL, COFA

DAY 2

MASTER CLASS WITH ERIC DALHEIM, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CHAMPAIGN-URBANA FROM 9:00 TO 11:00 AM IN MICHELSEN HALL, COFA. STUDENTS WILL BE COACHED IN TRADITIONAL MUSIC TECHNIQUES.

LECTURE WITH BARBARA DALHEIM ON 20TH CENTURY VOCAL TECHNIQUES AT 4:00 TO 5:00 PM IN MICHELSEN HALL, COFA.

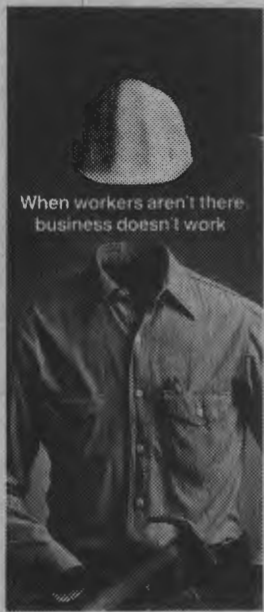
DAY 3

RECITAL OF TRADITIONAL VOCAL MUSIC BY ERIC DALHEIM AND JUDY MAY, PROFESSOR OF VOCAL MUSIC AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT STEVENS POINT. 8:00 PM AT MICHELSEN HALL, COFA.

Special ticket for both recitals:

\$4.00 Public, \$2.00 UWSP student w/ID.

APRIL 24-26 1984



When workers aren't there, business doesn't work

Protect your employees, your company, and yourself from the personal suffering and financial loss of cancer... call your local unit of the American Cancer Society and ask for their free pamphlet, "Helping Your Employees to Protect Themselves Against Cancer." Start your company on a policy of good health today!



This space contributed as a public service.

Nuclear power cont.

be converted to a coal-burning plant.

Jan. 24—Philadelphia Electric Co. said it would delay work on the second unit of its 15-year-old Limerick nuclear power project, but said it intended to complete that portion of the plant after Unit 1 was finished.

March 7—Long Island Lighting Co., saddled with an idle \$4 billion nuclear power plant in Shoreham, N.Y., announced it would lay off 1,000 employees, cut salaries and halt stock dividends. The company has been prevented from starting up the plant until it comes up with an evacuation plan.

Trivia, cont.

lawn and draped on sheets from second story windows announcing that a trivia team was at work inside. Some signs were fancier than others. Some were even created with lights such as Bates Hotel for the team of Norman Bates School of Hotel Management.

Merchants appeared to be taking advantage of the rush for "fast food" that is traditionally consumed in large supplies each trivia weekend. Beer and soda were being sold at bargain prices from trucks. There were special deals for sandwiches and processed meats in numerous stores.

The Student Experimental Television organization added to the excitement by sending its crews throughout the city to visit team headquarters and to air the interviews on cable television.

Computers again played key roles in scorekeeping.

Ms. Scholtes said the record number of teams took part despite an increase from \$3 to \$5 in registration fees. The money goes into a fund for general operation expenses of the station.

Next year's contest is scheduled for April 12 to 14, the weekend following Easter, she said.

GRAND OPENING

Belts'
SOFT
SERVE

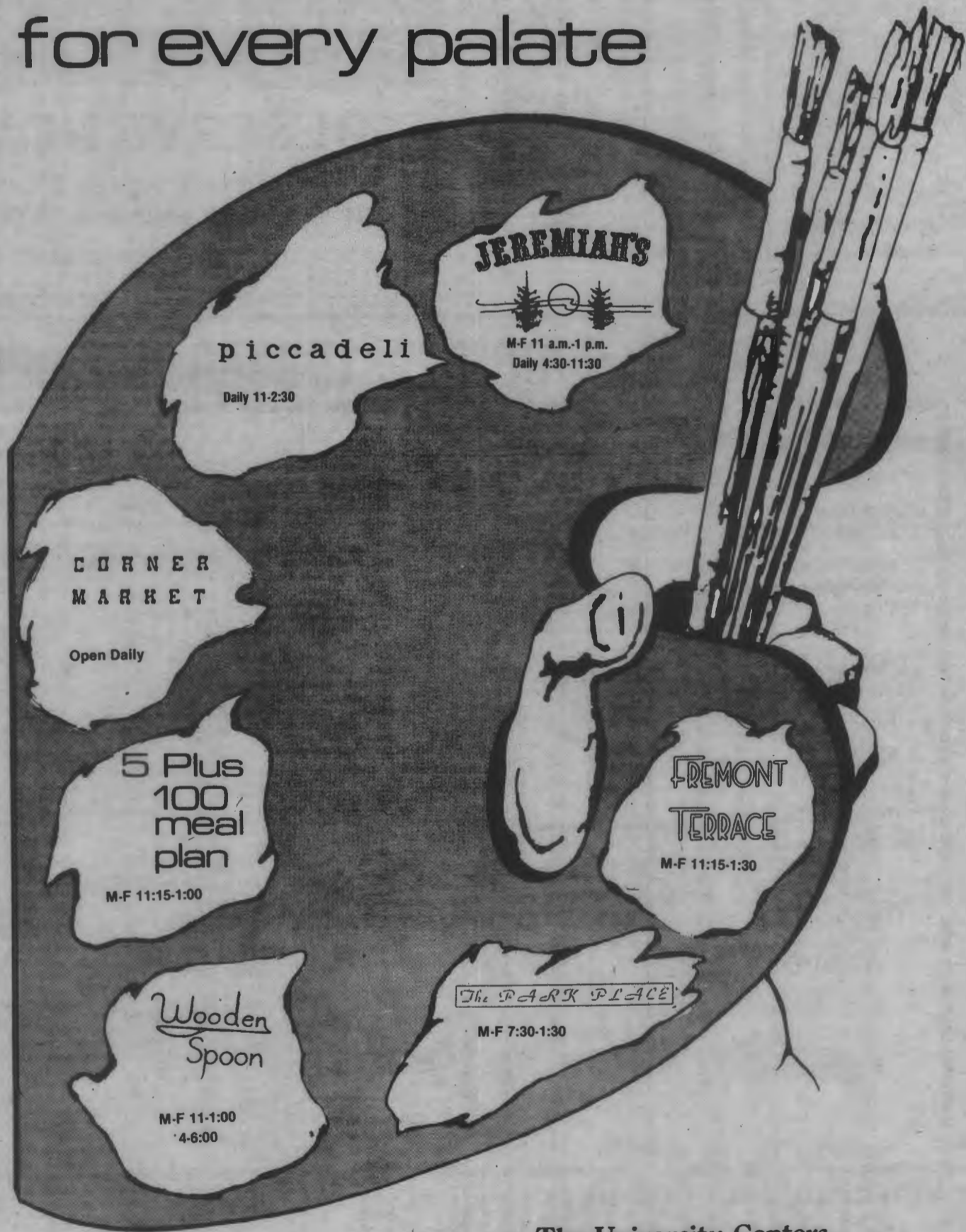
"HOME OF THE LARGE CONE"

Corner Of Church & Bus. 51

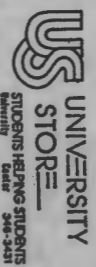
HARDLY EVER

In last week's paper we offered FREE incense to anyone who came in the store and asked for it. Guess how much incense we gave away. 100 packages? 200? 1000? You'd think that everybody would come in and take advantage of such a great offer. I mean, where can you get anything FREE these days. Well, no one, none, zip, zero, noll people came in and said anything like "I hear you're giving away incense!" It was our way of thanking the Point students for their patronage. Anyway, you all missed it. We felt bad. Stop in the store anyway and see our next selection of clothing & our new punk line.

university center
foodservice: something
for every palate



The University Centers



50¢ off on any size or color tube of:
 Liquitex Oil paint Liquitex Acrylic
 Grumbacher Pre-tested Oil
 Grumbacher Hyplar Acrylic

Offer good until May 11th. Bookstore Art Dept.

\$1.00 off on any: Stabilo "Pen 68" Set
 Prismacolor Pencil Set
 Eberhard Faber Design Art Marker Set
 Marvy Watercolor Marker Set
 Marvy Brush Marker Set

Offer good until May 11th. Bookstore Art Dept.

cut on the dotted lines

BOAT PARTY

TWO LUXURY CRUISE & PARTY BOATS

Complete with: stereos, bath-rooms, open air decks & enclosed cabins, 1/2 bbls or 1/4 bbls. of beer available. Chartered parties available day or night for your group.

CHARTER RATES:

Three Hours 40 People Or Less \$210⁰⁰ Plus Tax
 Over 40 People \$5.25 Each Plus Tax
 \$50⁰⁰ Per Additional Hour

Swimming permitted to daytime charters only & only to responsible groups.
 1/2 bbl. w/ice, cups, set-up \$45⁰⁰ 1/4 bbl. \$22⁵⁰

RESERVE NOW

Clear Water Harbor, Waupaca, Chain-O-Lakes
 Rt. 5, Box 440, Waupaca, WI 54981

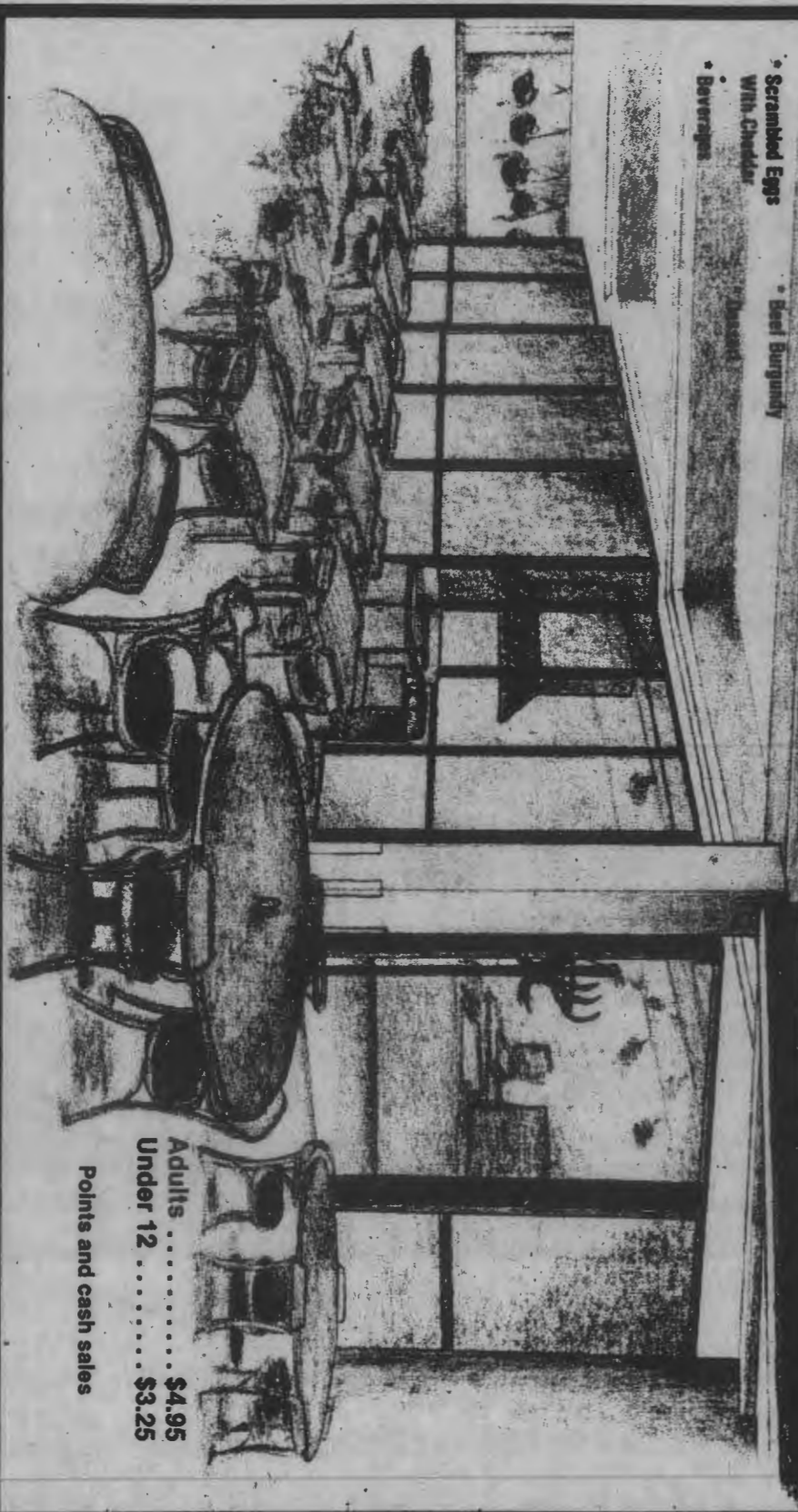
Only 24 Miles From Point



WOODEN SPOON - UNIVERSITY CENTER

Served Buffet Style:

- Fruit & Salad Bar
- French Toast
- Fresh Baked Rolls
- Hash Browns, Bacon, and Sausage
- Scrambled Eggs With Cheddar
- Beef Burgundy
- Beverages



Adults \$4.95
 Under 12 \$3.25

Points and cash sales

SUNDAY BRUNCH

11:00-1:15

The University Centers



WE'VE GOT BEAUTIFUL HAIR
DOWN TO A SCIENCE

Redken Retail Center

HAIRCRAFT

UNIVERSITY CENTER

MONDAY-FRIDAY 9-5 SATURDAY 9-2

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL 346-2382

WE ACCEPT POINTS

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL STYLISTS



RK[®]

Hair care a man can call his own.
From Redken.[®]

**EASTER SPECIAL: 25% off all R K & Redken Shampoos Monday
April 16 through Thursday, April 19.**

Do your hair a favor, use a quality shampoo instead of that detergent you use. Most shampoos are strong detergents that dry out your hair. They contain Polymers and waxes that coat your hair and are not beneficial to your hair. Stop in and let us recommend a superior quality shampoo for your type of hair.

NOTICE:
WE WILL BE CLOSED
FRIDAY, APRIL 20
AND SATURDAY,
APRIL 21



**DOMINO'S
PIZZA
DELIVERS[™]
FREE.**

Within 30 minutes.
Call us.

345-0901
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Open for lunch
11 am-2 am Sun.-Thurs.
11 am-3 am Fri. & Sat.

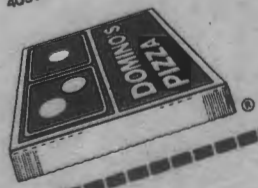
Coke[®]/16 oz. cups

Our drivers carry less
than \$20.00.
Limited delivery area.
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\$1.00 off any two-item
or more, 16" pizza.
One coupon per pizza.
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Phone: 345-0901
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If your pizza does not
arrive within 30 minutes,
present this coupon to
the driver for \$2.00 off
your order.

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Phone: 345-0901
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pointer program

this week's highlight

Tuesday, April 17
DEBATE OF THE DECADE: LEWIS REGENSTEIN AND RITA LAVELLE—Two speakers from opposite ends of the ideological spectrum go at it over the Environmental Protection Agency's handling of this nation's toxic waste problem. Rita Lavelle, former head of the EPA's Superfund program designed to clean up toxic wastes, takes on noted environmental advocate Lewis Regenstein in what promises to be a great debate. UAB brings these two to the Quandt Fieldhouse for an 8 p.m. contest. Calling this "The Debate of the Decade" may sound like an exaggeration, but after you leave this free face-off you may just agree.

movies

Thursday and Friday, April 12 and 13
THE BIG CHILL—Glenn Close, Kevin Klein and John Hurt star in this sensitive, yet witty, portrayal about the coming of middle-age. A group of former college classmates gath-

er for a friend's funeral and find their feelings for each other haven't changed. This Best Picture nominee features a dynamite soundtrack, including tunes from Motown standouts The Temptations, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, and the late, great Marvin Gaye. UAB brings it to the Program Banquet Room at 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. both nights. Admission is only \$1.75.

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18

HAROLD AND MAUDE—University Film Society presents this off-beat story of a suicidal young man who falls for a much older woman. \$1.50 will get you into the Program Banquet Room for 7 and 9:15 p.m. shows.

Sunday and Monday, April 15 and 16

FLASHDANCE—Dance on over to the Program Banquet Room at 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. either night to see this 1983 summer smash starring Jennifer Beals. UAB brings it to ya for a mere \$1.75.

NIGHT LIFE

Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15

CENTRAL WISCONSIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Sentry Theatre provides the backdrop for what promises to be another fine performance from the area's top musicians. Call 346-4100 for ticket info on the 8 p.m. concert.

Tonight

NANCY HAUSER DANCE COMPANY—"Professional polish" and "choreographic virtuosity" are just two phrases used to describe this troupe. Call 346-4100 for further info on the com-

pany's 8 p.m. performance in Sentry Theatre.

SPORTS

Saturday, April 14

POINTER BASEBALL—Perennial WSUC power UW-Oshkosh takes on a much-improved Pointer squad at 1 p.m. at the baseball field just north of Hyer Hall.

Thursday, April 19

POINTER SOFTBALL—UWSP's 1983 WWIAC champions take on the Oshkosh Titans in a 2 p.m. tilt at Iverson Park. Watch the Lady Pointers show you how softball is supposed to be played.

Saturday, April 21

POINTER TRACK AND FIELD—Both the men's and women's teams perform at 11 p.m. at Colman Field. Get your vacation off to a running start and watch 'em.



Sunday, April 19

THE BIG BANG—UWSP's Planetarium Series continues at

3 p.m. with a presentation on this theoretical explanation of the origin of the universe. Like all planetarium shows, this one is free.

CANCER. NOT KNOWING THE RISKS IS YOUR GREATEST RISK.

A lot of people think cancer is unbeatable.

That simply isn't true. In fact, over two million people have had cancer and survived to lead happy, normal lives.

And not only can cancer be beaten, it can also be prevented.

There are definite precautions that have been proven to decrease your risk of getting certain cancers.

Ask your local American Cancer Society to send you a free booklet about cancer risks.

Learn the facts about cancer.

And make not knowing the risks, one less risk.



How you live may save your life.

student classified

for rent

FOR RENT: Two-bedroom apartment to sublease for the summer months. Call Ellie at 341-3490.

FOR RENT: Need 5 or 6 male and/or females to sublet large house for summer. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large kitchen, free laundry facilities. Semi-furnished. 10 blocks from campus. \$190 plus utilities. Call Mo at 346-4514 or Pat at 346-2826, rm. 235 for more information.

FOR RENT: Summer housing-single rooms. Across street from campus. Males only. \$225 for full summer, including utilities and furnishings. 341-2865.

FOR RENT: Fall housing-single rooms. Across street from campus. Males only. 341-2865.

FOR RENT: Two female roommates needed to sublet apartment this summer. Non-smoker and non-drinker. Rent is \$285, furnished apartment. Call now: 341-2063.

FOR RENT: Student housing-men or women, 1-4 blocks from campus. 341-6079. Please leave message.

FOR RENT: Single room to sublet for the summer. 1 female needed. 2 blocks from campus. Washer and dryer. 308 Vincent St. Call

Ann at 341-2136.

FOR RENT: Private room with bath for a female non-smoker in a lovely Park Ridge home. Fun, family atmosphere, 1 1/4 miles from campus-on city bus line. Available all summer-\$100 per month. Available for the school year \$125 per month. Call 341-2484.

wanted

WANTED: One or two persons to sublet two-bedroom apartment over the summer. Call Ellie at 341-3490.

WANTED: Two female roommates needed to sublet apartment this summer. Non-smoker and non-drinker. Rent is \$285, furnished apartment. Call now: 341-2063.

WANTED: Need extra money? Sell me your canoe. Daniel 346-4992. Leave message between 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

WANTED: A ride tomorrow to Menomonie-Stout campus or Eau Claire area or near proximity. Call anytime. Can leave anytime tomorrow, 341-8529 ask for Tom.

WANTED: 1 male to rent single room in a house with 5 others. 1 mile from campus. Summer rent also available. Call Mike 341-

6341.

WANTED: One non-smoking female roommate to share 3 bedroom upper flat of house with 2 other women for summer and 84-85 school year. Located across from Collins Bldg. \$79/month plus 1/2 of electric bill. Call 341-2626.

for sale

FOR SALE: The Guitar Shop at Glen Daly's Wisconsin Rapids. 423-1000. Ovation, Guild, Ibanez, Takamine and Yamaha.

FOR SALE: 1980 GS 450E Suzuki, runs smooth, sharp looking, new chain and back tire. Call Bill, 345-0777.

FOR SALE: 1 Onkyo 45 watt per channel Digital Receiver. 2 weeks old. \$200. 1 0 Sullivan Ar-182 Audio Rack, 4 shelves, double glass doors. \$65. Both prices are negotiable. Call 341-5090 ask for Jim or leave message.

FOR SALE: '79 Monte Carlo with Landau roof, air, cruise, mags, new brakes, excellent mileage; midnight Blue, crushed cloth interior, excellent condition. Must sell. Bluebook \$4600, yours for only \$3900. Must see to appreciate. 904 Madison Ave. (North or R.R. Tracks), Plover, Wis. Any-

time between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FOR SALE: Hewlett-Packard 41CV pocket computer with 3.1K memory, time module and extended functions module. Loaded with features. Must be seen to be appreciated. A \$400 value, sacrificed for \$225! Contact Rod Loucks, 341-5830.

FOR SALE: 1975 Honda CL360. Excellent condition. Well cared for. New tires. Optional extras. Must see! I'm asking only \$550 because I need the money. Call me, Paul at 341-9076 11 a.m. till 2 p.m. or after 5:30 p.m.

FOR SALE: "Peavey Blackwidow" 15 inch bass speaker for guitar or P.A. with optional carbonate, 50 watt "tube" amplifier head, electrovoice PL 80 microphone (not a scratch or dent) barely used, also other guitar accessories. "Come on over and take a look for this stuff, I'm letting it go for peanuts!!!" Sooo give me a call, 344-8017 today!!!!

FOR SALE: Sears Model M-200 12GA. 2 3/4" shotgun in good shape. Will make a good second gun or slug gun. Asking \$75. Call 341-4257.

FOR SALE: Electric stove, self-cleaning, excellent condition. \$50. Monte Carlo '79, \$3900. Rugs, make offers. Other household furniture. Everything must be

seen to appreciate. 904 Madison Ave. (North of R.R. Tracks) Plover. Visit between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FOR SALE: Men's 23 1/2 inch 10 speed bike includes rear rack, toe clips, water bottle and grab on handlebar grips. Excellent condition. 341-3079.

FOR SALE: Truck Topper, extra heavy duty with 2" pipe boat rack. \$150. 341-3079.

FOR SALE: 1976 Honda 750 Great shape. New tires and chain. \$800 offer. Call 341-0873.

FOR SALE: Yamaha 650 Maxim (black). Low mileage, very clean. Features include: adjustable backrest, carrier, engine guards, running lights. This is a good deal at a reasonable price. Call 344-8389 evenings and ask for John.

FOR SALE: Only health spa in the area serving 7 towns. Featuring free weights, exercise machines, ceramic whirlpool, athletic conditioning, Finnish sauna, exercise classes, personalized health improvement programs. Nutritional guidance and weight control programs, fitness testing. Complete men's and women's locker facilities. Boutique with related items. Memberships available by the month

UAB

University Activities Board
UW-Stevens Point (715) 348-2412

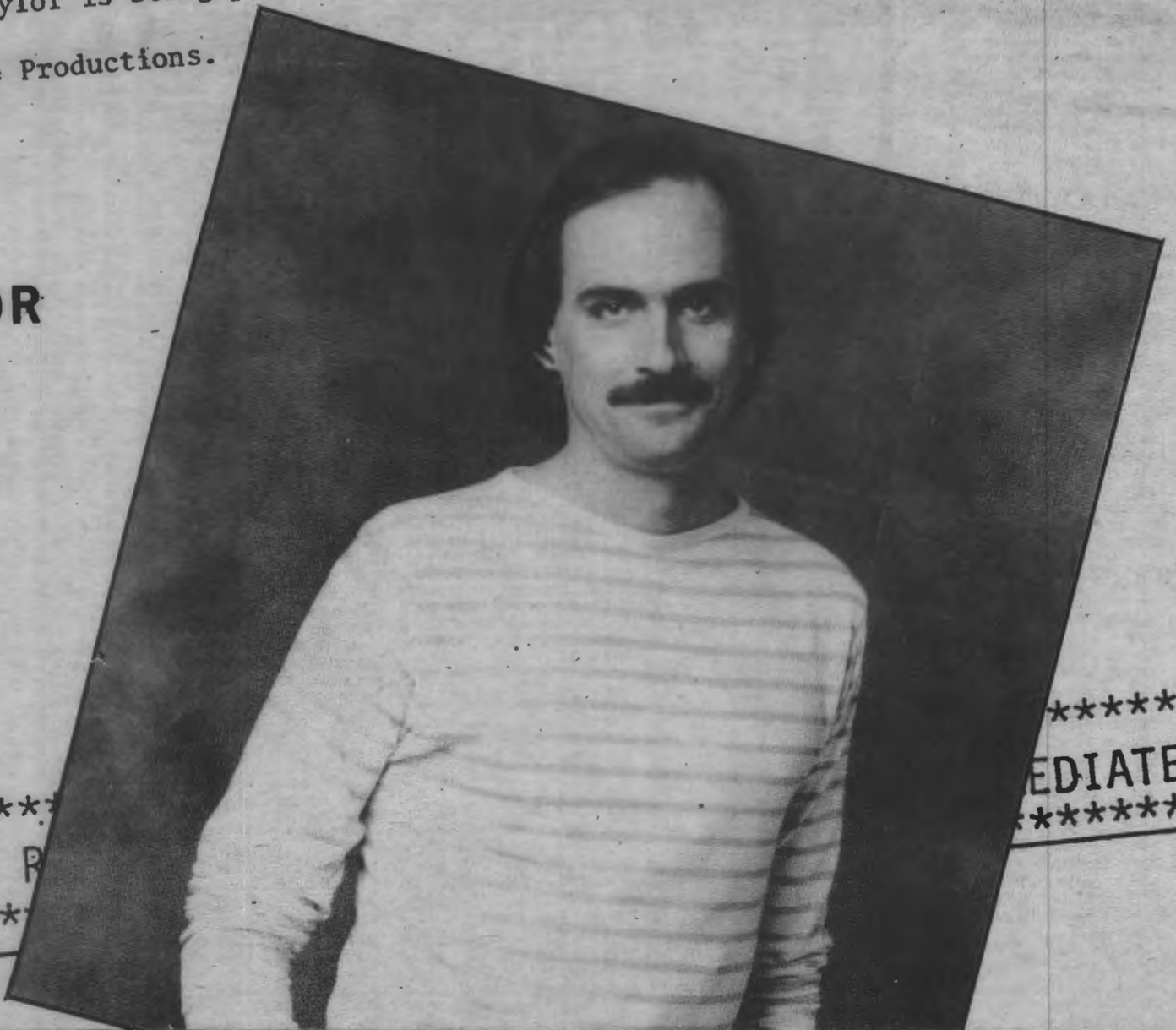
U.A.B. RELEASE SHEET

IMMEDIATE RELEASE-FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE-FOR IMMEDIATE RE

WSPT WELCOMES JAMES TAYLOR TO THE QUANDT FEILDHOUSE-PRESENTED BY THE
UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES BOARD AND STARDATE PRODUCTIONS*****

Singer-Songwriter James Taylor will make a rare concert apperance at the
UW-Stevens Point campus April 29. Taylor, known for such hits as "Fire
And Rain", "You've Got A Friend", "Your Smiling Face", and "Up On The Roof",
will perform at 7:30 pm in the Quandt Fieldhouse. Reserved seating only.
Tickets are available for \$10.50 and \$11.50 and can be purchased at the
U.C. Info desk, Tea Shops in Stevens Point, Wausau, Marshfield and the
Galaxy of Sound in the Rapids Mall. Tickets are limited to four per customer.
James Taylor is being presented by the University Activities Board and
Stardate Productions.

JAMES TAYLOR



IMMEDIATE R

IMMEDIATE
