viewpoints

"We are engaged in a planetwide crisis of the human species which is shared by all."

Frank Herbert

Watt’s Wrong

Interior Secretary James Watt’s recent proposed moratorium on oil and gas leasing in wilderness areas is a hoax and is another in a long line of extreme pro-development proposals that place little or no emphasis on environmental concerns.

Watt’s proposal is merely an opportunity for the Reagan Administration to have its political cake and eat it, too. The moratorium proposed by Watt calls for the withdrawal of all 80 million acres now designated as wilderness areas from leasing until the year 2000. The Secretary of the Interior obviously hopes that all wilderness protections would be abolished in 18 years, not restored, as some may be lead to believe.

In the meantime, Watt has called for deadlines for Congress to add some 30 million acres to the protected wilderness system. Currently, these lands are protected until Congress decides whether or not to include them as wilderness areas. Watt’s proposal would force Congress to act within two years or these areas would lose wilderness protections. The Reagan Administration would then move to block such legislation in order to develop this 30 million acres until the remainder of the designated wilderness areas are no longer protected by law.

Such an “immaculate deception” characterizes Watt’s (and the administration’s) extreme pro-development stance. He has been justifiably labeled by environmentalists as the fox guarding the chicken coop. He is unqualified to determine the fate of future wilderness areas. Watt’s proposal was designed to block programs required by the Alaska Lands Act, such as comprehensive land-management plans and wildlife research.

Additionally, Watt hopes to increase the amount of public lands available for leasing by stopping further land purchases for parks, removing the control of existing parks and turning over a number of national parks to the states.

Watt’s actions are not the only cause for concern. His off-the-cuff remark about the return of the Lord as the basis for neglecting the preservation of resources for future generations put the Reagan Administration on the defensive last summer. Clearly one man’s religious beliefs should not determine the fate of future generations of Americans.

Watt bases his pro-development views on the assumption that the quality of life in America is declining because of our dependency on foreign energy and therefore his policies of open exploration and development will benefit citizens. But how will we benefit from a deteriorating environment?

Watt’s policies, beliefs and attempts to deceive the public are sound reasons for dismissing him from his duties as Secretary of the Interior. The dump Watt movement is indeed picking up steam as it is becoming

Continued on page 7
Obtaining in harder than getting out?

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has, for a second year in a row made entrance requirements more rigid for incoming students.

Last winter, its chancellor instituted a temporary freeze on applications for high school seniors ranking in the lowest 25 percent of their classes.

The UW-SP Faculty Senate has established a permanent policy that makes it more difficult for students to enter who are in the lowest 30 percent of their classes.

The policy, suggested for implementation in the fall of 1985, needs final approval from Chancellor Philip Marshall.

Though enrollments have been on the rise in recent years, most campus officials believe the university has gone its course in growth and probably will begin recording fewer applications because of the declining number of high school students across the country.

In short, the underlying threat to the proposal of tightening standards was: Can the university afford to gamble on the side of quality when funding from the state historically has been based entirely on enrollments?

Barbara Paul, a senator representing the staff of the Learning Resources Center, described the new policy as an accommodation to the studentpe on all sides of the tough issue.

"It's very good because on the surface it has a perception of being stiffer—and that's what you want. But on the other hand, if a kid perseveres and really wants to go to college, we're not going to deny it to him if he can convince somebody that despite his poor records to the present he is really interested in going to college," she observed.

The new entrance requirements include, for the first time, specific number of minimum credits students need for admittance. Previously, nine high school credits from English, speech, a foreign language, natural science, social science and mathematics were required.

Now the number is 10 credits, with a minimum of three credits from English, foreign language, social studies, one of mathematics (beyond general math), and one of natural science.

However, the university has gone one step further and has listed the number of credits it recommends so students will be in the best position to succeed on campus: four credits of English, three of social studies, two of foreign language, three of mathematics, two of natural science and one-half of speech.

There are no concrete statistics to use in projecting the impact of more stringent entrance requirements, Larsen said. But experience in the last two years indicates that the tightening process has taken a toll on enrollment.

The freeze on lower quartile students which went into effect early last year resulted in about 60 fewer new freshmen entering the academic year, about 75 prospective new freshmen for fall have been denied and the number of those being required to take the ACT test and enter on a part-time basis.

Faculty, staff and students offered testimony regarding the impact of budget cuts on the university and made recommendations how the UW-SP community can deal with the cuts at a Budget Impact Forum held last Wednesday and Thursday at UW-SP. The Forum was sponsored by the UW-SP Budget and Business Sub-Committee.
I believe that Mr. Peelen’s part to research the professional and teaching accomplishments of our science faculty would have yielded some very impressive, innovative techniques. I cite an example of one professor who tackles what Mr. Peelen would probably label the “Doldrums of Photosynthesis” in a unique way. By having his students act out the parts of the process, each student playing a different role, this professor makes comprehension and (YES!) appreciation of Photosynthesis an attainable thing.

To the Editor:

A few comments on last week’s article by Randy Peelen, director of the UW-SP Reading and Study Skills Lab. In reading his article “Confessions of a Science Avoider” I found many points very disturbing. On “words that I’ve never heard before” — I believe that college was designed over the ages as an institution of higher learning, to give students who are willing to work a chance to become scholars. To be presented with outlines that one does not understand and to hear new words for the first time does not seem out of the ordinary to me. Education in the broadest sense is learning things we know little or nothing about. I have often found it helpful to read over material before class and to look up words I have never heard. As far as “lunkhead” teachers are concerned, nothing could be more absurd. Only rarely in my college career has there ever been a time that I could not get extra help in solving problems. Yes, it is much easier to point the finger outward instead of inward.

On science education and the lecture format — I believe that part of the problem is not the lecture format, as Mr. Peelen states, but attitude towards learning. It takes time and hard work in the understanding of scientific concepts and ideas as well as other educational endeavors. It’s not always simple things appear in Discover, Omni and Science Digest. Education at the college level isn’t kid’s stuff, it shouldn’t have to be fun, although it can be entertaining. I believe that part of the problem is not the lecture format, but teachers are concerned, nothing could be more absurd. Only rarely in my college career has there ever been a time that I could not get extra help in solving problems. Yes, it is much easier to point the finger outward instead of inward.

On dinner parties and diplomas — As far as useless information is concerned, Mr. Peelen should remember what a college is. It’s not a technical school. College is supposed to give a student the big picture. Some of the challenging things about higher education is getting to use it. It is satisfying and fun to know that at any given dinner party I might be able to intelligently partake of any given discussion. It is a great conversation, whether it be diplomas, King Lear, African history, dactylic or auto mechanics. I have learned that education doesn’t stop after college, or after 60. It is a 24-hour life process. It’s up to the student to want to be open-minded he wants to be and how much he wants to learn. —

Sincerely,
David Personius
Student-UWSP

Avoidance Summed Up

To the Pointer:

I had a nice conversation with a colleague who wanted to take issue with some of the implications of the above articles I wrote for last week’s Pointer. As a result of the conversation I realized that I would like to add a perspective to those articles. Although my feelings about science education are legitimate, I want to say that those feelings did not develop as a result of attending any classes at UW-SP. In fact, the opposite is true. As a result of participating in an experimental chemistry class here on campus, Chem. 104X, I have been able to change some of my ideas considerably. The article on using “problem-solving” as a way of developing an internal focus came about as a result of that class. The instructor for that class, Ollie Andrews, is one of the greatest instructors I’ve ever had. Those articles were not written by someone who hates science or education.

One other thing I would like to say is: to those of you who read the entire article on science avoidance, and who still feel offended, I extend my apologies. No offense was meant by any of my comments. However, I still think the article was a good one in the sense that it seems to have generated some discussion.

Sincerely,
Randy Peelen

What is ROTC Basic Camp?

Garrett Jensen is a member of Army ROTC at UW-SP who attended ROTC Basic Camp at Fort Knox, KY last summer. "It was fun and a valuable experience," says Garrett. "It gave me a chance to learn some leadership and management skills and also a chance to continue on in school through the two-year scholarship I was awarded.

WHAT IS ARMY ROTC BASIC CAMP? It is an opportunity for students who have not taken ROTC during their first two years to get a six-week look at the Army with no obligation. You don’t have to go to Fort Knox, you are allocated one of 3400 students in a 28-man room and board while you are getting an overall view of what Army training and discipline are all about. In addition, you will have the opportunity to apply for a two-year ROTC scholarship which will pay for your full tuition, lab fees, and books plus $100 each month you are in school for the duration of the scholarship.

If you are interested in learning some very basic things about yourself, your physical endurance, and your leadership capabilities, contact:

Jim Garvey
Frank Johnson
204 Student Services Building
346-3821

Mail

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Sincerely,
Randy Peelen

Trivial Policies?

To The Pointer:

If you do not believe that censorship is alive and well on the UW-SP campus, then take a walk to residence hall and have a conversation with the dorm director.

This year is the thirteenth year that 90FM is sponsoring the largest trivia contest to be held on campus, March 26, 27 & 28. But unlike other years, the advertising for the tournament has been cut. 90FM has been refused permission by a number of directors to post advertising Trivia ‘82 because the posters are co-sponsored by Budweiser.

It seems the mere fact of having the name Budweiser on the posters automatically violates the alcohol awareness policies of the various residence halls and as such are inappropriate for display there. 90FM is a recognized student organization. Trivia is a legitimate student program. 90FM has a right to advertise its programs according to location, size, and number of posters.

Also, there is the issue to the proponents of wellness and alcohol awareness that the various residence halls and as such are inappropriate for display there.

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Fool Bowl

To The Pointer:

This letter is in reference to the recent ACU-I tournaments held at UW-Parkside (near Kenosha), in which my partner and I competed, and represented our fine university. The competition took place on February 12 and 13.

It was very comforting to know that I knew more of the rules of the game than our tournament director. I wonder how much he got paid for this lack of preparedness?

Also, I would like to know why we were想了想, and weated so hard to win first place, only to find out at the end that our Association of College Unions, to which our tournament director was paid for to attend, is not sending us to Nationals. I would like to tell them "You're an 好好 的, the National Tournament director, "I wonder how much he got paid for this lack of preparedness?"

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Cultures shared at Dinner

Foreign Students Play Major Role at UW-SP

By Wong Parkfook

Foreign students play a major role in the exchange of cultures and knowledge, which helps to foster better understanding and good will between the United States and other nations. With over 190 foreign students from a total of 33 countries, UW-Stevens Point is unique in that it has one of the largest number of foreign students from so many countries. This abundance of cultural knowledge brought by the foreign students should be looked upon as an opportunity to gain more in-depth information of the other countries.

The 13th Annual International Club dinner held at the Allen Center last Saturday night was indeed a remarkable event in that the American guests had the opportunity to experience and observe the many different and diversified cultures and customs of the foreign students.

Chancellor Marshall, in his opening address to the over 400 guests at the dinner, expressed the hope that these cultural exchanges would be put to good use and would help to generate affection among the people in this world. He also hoped the foreign students, when they return to their home countries, would remember the American friends with affection.

At the dinner, guests were treated to an array of exotic and oriental dishes, all prepared by the students themselves. The entertainment included traditional songs and dances which portrayed very well the diversifed cultural backgrounds of the student. The guests were also able to observe the flag parade which featured a majority of the foreign students in their native costumes.

Kung-Khoon Quah, the president of the International Club, stressed that the purpose of the club is to promote better cultural understanding through various interactions. It is not just a foreign student club — there are over a dozen American members.

Aqua Marines?

AWRA National Convention held at UW-SP

by Gary LeBouton

"Water, water, everywhere, but in the future not a drop to drink if some measures are not taken today to ensure its quality. This was the underlying theme of the sixth annual meeting of the American Water Resources Association held at UW-SP last week. As our population increases, more demand will be placed on the water resources of this state. However "it is not just a water problem," stated Anthony Earl, former DNR Secretary, "but is a land use problem as well. Many people are not aware of the fact that what is done on the land has a direct effect on surface and ground water.

"There is no greater trauma than finding out that you and your family have been drinking contaminated ground water," emphasized John Tinker, a researcher at UW-Fond du Lac. "And at present there is not much that can be done about it but drill the well deeper, move away, or live with contaminated water."

Douglas Herman, of the Soil Testing Service, presented some goals that would try to keep this state's water at or a little above a drinkable quality. His efforts would begin with an inventory of essential water resources of this state. With interests and problems in common.

An international meeting to protect and improve Great Lakes water quality with stronger citizen conservation organizations will be held on Mackinac Island May 20-22.

An ad hoc "Great Lakes Federation" to be established at the meeting may evolve into a permanent coalition of conservation groups working for better resource management in the lakes.

United States and Canadian conservation leaders from the entire Great Lakes Basin will participate in the meeting. It will be coordinated by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC) under a grant from the Joyce Foundation of Chicago.

Thomas L. Washington, MUCC executive director, said purposes of the meeting will be to:

- Determine if a consensus exists on the key issues facing the ecosystems of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters and the St. Lawrence River.
- Identify new ways to improve the effectiveness of conservation organizations.
- Seek creative approaches for mobilizing local action in response to Great Lakes issues.
- Acquaint key citizen conservation leaders in the 2,300-mile-long Great Lakes Basin with each other and with other groups facing similar problems.

Some "Lefty Goals" were expressed by Kevin Kessler of the DNR who asserted that today's standards were "not good" for a hundred years down the road. "Today's water regulations should be more than just keeping water of drinkable quality, but should have strict design and tough enforcement of high standards," stated Herman.

Attendance at the meeting will be limited to 60 participants and will be by invitation only. Nominations of individuals from citizen conservation organizations who have demonstrated interest and leadership concerning Great Lakes water resource issues will be invited. A few people from other interest groups will also be invited. Nomination forms are available from MUCC and should be returned by April 1 to MUCC, Box 30235, Lansing, Mich. 48909.
OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL LIFE:

PRESENTS: JOB OPENINGS FOR RESIDENT ASSISTANTS

Application available, Feb. 22nd
Applications Due, March 12th
Interviewing Begins, March 14th
Interviewing Ends, March 31st

Pick up applications and other information from Directors or at Main Desk of Residence Halls you are interested in applying.

Attention

Phy Ed, Home Ec, Bio, and Psych Majors

Life Style Assistant Job Openings

An opportunity for practical experience in your major

Paid or Internship Programs

Applications are available at the Health Services Office

Must be returned by Friday, March 19, 1982
Cosmic Debris

SPASH clash over Lottery

Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men? At least one group of concerned area Christians think they do. Fortunately for SPASH English students the Stevens Point School District Reconsideration Committee disagreed.

In recent weeks there has been a great deal of controversy over the showing of a film version of Shirley Jackson's The Lottery in junior level American Literature classes at SPASH.

Five area citizens complained that the film is violent and sadistic, adding that it could sensitize students to the killing of human beings. They also said the film would be traumatic for another human being. The elements are present on the screen to make it difficult to avoid remembering.

The double launch is the first known Soviet exploration of Venus since 1978, when the Venus-12 module carried out the first extensive chemical analysis of the belt of clouds surrounding the planet. Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the current Venus probes would test the desensitization of the ground surface of Venus in an effort to determine what elements are present on the planet.

Heading for a dry spell

The Supreme Court, in a controversy closely linked to teenage drug abuse, has ruled 8-0 last Wednesday that local governments may ban the sale of drug-related paraphernalia to juveniles.

The decision was a defeat for the American Civil Liberties Union, which argued that trying to reduce narcotics trafficking by outlawing drug paraphernalia was like trying to control promiscuity by outlawing bikinis.

At least ten states and scores of cities have passed anti-paraphernalia ordinances that generally seek to put head shops out of business. The laws have created an enforcement nightmare, because many items listed as paraphernalia—rolling papers, scales, spoons and water pipes—are legal when sold elsewhere.

But NOO!!

The L.A. Times claims an overdose of cocaine was responsible for actor-comedian John Belushi's death. The body of the 33-year-old native of Chicago was found last Friday in a bed in a $300,000 Sunset Strip bungalow on Sunset Strip.

Belushi was perhaps best known as the free-living, fraternity hell-raising Blotto in the box office blockbuster Animal House although his credits and talents went far beyond that role. His professional career started with Chicago's Second City comedy troupe but got its major impetus from Belushi's work as a regular on "Saturday Night Live."

After leaving the show, Belushi branched out into film work. Recently he received many favorable reviews for both Continental Divide and Neighbors. He also teamed with fellow comedian Dan Ackroyd to form the Blues Brothers, an explosion of tongue-in-cheek blaxploitation.

Dennis Massoglia stated that "in 1985 ground water issues may be completely different from those of today. And therein lays the problem dealing with resource management—the finiteness of our minds."

Arts and Crafts Mini-Course

Sign-Up 346-4479!

Tuition reciprocity between Minnesota and Wisconsin is safe for another year—under certain conditions. The U.S. government has approved the ongoing program which encourages students to go to school out-of-state when their attendance within the state could help keep the Minnesota schools open and boost their economy.

Another factor is the imbalance in parity between the two systems. According to Richard Johnston, executive director of the Wisconsin Artistic Reciprocity Program, Minnesota's support level is higher. Approximately 6,000 Minnesota residents are attending Wisconsin universities, while only about 2,000 Wisconsinites are going to Minnesota campuses. Students pay only a portion of their tuition; the state pays the remainder of the bill.
What's Happenin' with SGA
by Jack Buswell and Ed Karshna

At Sunday's Senate meeting, two of the three United Council Presidential candidates addressed the Student Senate. Scott Bentley, the current Student Association President of U.W. LaCrosse, and Michael Chapman, who is presently the Executive Director of U.C. fielded questions from the Senate for about an hour. The other candidate, Valerie Norman of U.W. Superior was unable to attend due to financial and work constraints. The election will take place this Saturday, March 13 at the U.C. meeting in Green Bay. Stevens Point has four votes at the meeting, and the Senate here at Point recommended to the four voting delegates that they cast their votes for Michael Chapman. However, the delegates are not bound to that recommendation.

Funding Requests: SPBAC
1) Tri-Beta requested $320 from SGA to travel to the North Central District Convention in St. Peter, Minnesota. 19 students and 1 faculty member will attend the conference which is the highlight of the semester for the club. The SGS voted in favor of the SPBAC recommendation.
3) Gay People's Union: The GPU asked the SGA for $185 to attend a three day workshop offered by the Social Action Training Group as part of the National Lesbian-Gay Development Project. The Senate went along with the GPU request.
4) American Society of Interior Designs received $500 to travel to Milwaukee to visit art galleries and meet with various professional members of ASID.

“What’s Happenin’” is submitted each week by the UW-SP Student Government Association.

SPAAC:
1) University Players received $750 to bring in the Claudia Melrose Theatre from Madison. The performance will be in the Jenkins Theatre on April 16 and will be free.
2) Home Economics Students Advisory Council received $230 for a presentation and luncheon with speaker Dr. Alma Baron of U.S. Madison. The event is open to the public and will be on the same day as the bluegrass festival.

Voting on FY-3 Annual Budgets:
In order to keep the chaos to a minimum on the March 28 senate voting day, the SGS passed the following rules for voting on annual budgets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Request</th>
<th>Time Allotted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $3,000</td>
<td>5 Minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>$3,000-$10,000</td>
<td>10 Minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>$10,000-Above</td>
<td>15 Minutes</td>
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The Senate and the organization may discuss every budget within the time allotted, but if the Senate feels more discussion time is necessary, they can vote to suspend the rules and increase the discussion time. The Senate will then vote on a funding level. The vote on each budget will not be final until the total Student Activities budget is approved.

The SGS has $408,000 to allocate this year. If the SGS goes over that amount, budget revisions will have to be made which may change a previous funding level for an organization. There will be a period of time at the end of initial voting which will be set aside for reconsiderations of funding levels.

Are You Happy With Your Student Government?

Well, here's your chance to take control! Applications for SGA President and Vice President are NOW AVAILABLE at the SGA office. Pick them up anytime!

For more information check in at the SGA office, 050 Student Activities Complex or call 346-3721.

Requirements: Attending UWSP with either 9 under-graduate or 3 graduate credits, have a 2.0 GPA or better, and be able to work approximately 20 hours per week for SGA.

R.H.C.
Presents
The 3rd Annual

Mike Williams Concert
Thursday, March 25th
9:00 P.M.
Allen Upper Center

You won't want to miss it.
No Nukes in the North
Wisconsin is not currently being considered as a disposal site for a nuclear waste site, according to Democratic Rep. Les Aspin.

Officials in the U.S. Department of Energy informed Aspin last week that the Department is focusing its exploratory energies in other states in the search for high level radioactive waste disposal sites.

Aspin remarked that this Energy Department information does not mean that Wisconsin and other Lake Superior states will not be considered for a disposal site in the future. However, there are more appealing sites at present that the DOE is currently considering.

Residual Effects of LSD
Governor Lee Dreyfus has received a rotten report card from the Wisconsin Environmental Decade.

The Decade, which issues ratings of state politicians according to their voting records on environmental issues, has panned Dreyfus for his policies on:

1) Energy, due to Dreyfus' support for nuclear power and waste disposal sites and his vetoes of efforts attempting to promote energy conservation and renewable energy.
2) Land, because of Dreyfus' opposition to wetlands legislation and support of Project ELF and the NorthArrow.
3) Pollution, due to Dreyfus' policies on air and water quality and other administrative actions such as inappropriate appointments to the Department of Natural Resources and attempts to weaken environmental impact statement laws.

Recycling Agreement Signed
An agreement was signed February 23 for the development of an energy-from-solid waste recycling project by Ore-Ida Foods, Inc. of Plover and the Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority.

The agreement states that both Ore-Ida and the Authority are interested in the development of the recycling project and that the negotiation of a comprehensive contract will begin at the earliest practicable date. The agreement spells out principles for the final from the area's solid waste, the resource recovery facility would reduce the amount of waste to be landfilled by about 50 percent.

Landfill capacity will be needed for non-recyclables, ash from the incinerator and solid waste during the times that the incinerator is inoperable due to maintenance. The Authority has been encouraging local units of government and private enterprise to develop needed landfill capacity in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Environmental Decade.

Adopt-a-Fish
The National Aquarium, which had been scheduled to close February 28, will continue to operate under a cooperative agreement, transferring its operation from the Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to a private, nonprofit organization, the National Aquarium Society.

"Over the years, the National Aquarium has been enjoyed by millions of visitors to the Nation's Capital, and countless area residents have marveled at its sea life here," said G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife. "And so we are delighted that the aquarium will remain open to the public under the sponsorship of the National Aquarium Society. This is an excellent example of cooperation between the government and the private sector to continue activities that the government must phase out because of the need to reduce Federal spending." The aquarium will be entirely funded by the National Aquarium Society. The Society plans to raise money through memberships, an "Adopt-a­Fish" program, and donations from individuals and corporations.

Treehaven, a new natural resources camp near Tomahawk, is scheduled to open in the summer of 1984. Donors Dorothy and Jacques Vailler and Mrs. Fern Young provided most of the funds for the main lodge, pictured here.

Future Wardens Win Award
Two women who are pursuing careers in environmental law enforcement while studying game warden certification have been seeking additional training during the deer hunting season.

Though UW-SP has been graduating women in natural resources for more than a decade, few have gone through the environmental law enforcement program and sought employment in the field.

"There are a fair number of women interested in this, but not so many who actually want to go into it for a job," says Daniel Trainer, head of the program.

PCB Responsibility Bill?
A Senate Bill that would require commercial PCB storage facility owners to prove financial responsibility in case of an accident was introduced by Senator Walter John Chislen (R-Wausau).

The primary author of Senate Bill 775, explained that the bill would require any company that wants to build a PCB storage facility to prove financial responsibility for long-term care or the closure of the facility. "The money would be placed in an escrow account or could be a bond. Money that would then constitute insurance in the community in case the facility owner were to leave

Continued on page 10
Both nature centers operated by the university, will be in charge of the programs with others from the faculty.

"The Lake States through the Eyes of Wisconsin's Great Naturalists" is the topic of the total program which will include exploration of the landscape's nature forests, floating bogs, marshlands and lakes. The writings of John Muir, Aldo Leopold and Sigurd Olson will be studied. Information for registration, payment of fees and housing is available from Barbara Inch of the UW-SP Office of Continuing Education and Outreach in Old Main. The charge for participation and room and board is $150 per person for the July program and the same amount for the August-September field study. Area residents may enroll as commuters at $50 per session.

Career Workshops Slated

Two workshops on natural resources careers— one geared for low income women and minorities and the other for high school students—will be offered in June, July and August by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. They will be held at the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station near Nelsonville with faculty from UW-SP and from state and federal agencies as discussion leaders. Topics will be career opportunities and educational requirements in areas such as forestry, wildlife management, soil science, water quality, fisheries management and environmental education. Students participating can earn college credit. They also will have opportunities for recreational canoeing, swimming, fishing and hiking.

The cost for meals, lodging and the program is $120. There is an additional charge for tuition if credit is desired.

All costs for the participating low income women and minority group members in their July workshop will be covered by a grant to UW-SP from the Governor's Employment and Training Office.

Approximately 50 percent of the participants in the group for women and minorities will be placed in summer jobs after the workshop with cooperating natural resource agencies.

Information and applications for both programs are available from the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station, Route 1, Amherst Junction, WI 54407; telephone (715) 346-2023 or (715) 346-2028.

Short Courses Offered

Non-credit short courses on environmental topics are being offered this winter and spring by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Staff members in the UW-SP College of Natural Resources and its Central Wisconsin Environmental Station will be joined by UW Extension in sponsoring the programs.

Here is information about the courses that remain:

"Shade Trees" will be discussed Wednesday, April 28 from 6 to 10 p.m. in Room 314 in the Natural Resources Building. The course will discuss the pros and cons of the shade tree species in the state, fertilization, and common insect and disease problems. Pruning techniques and other tree maintenance activities will be demonstrated. The fee is $15.

"Spring in the Marsh" is scheduled Saturday, May 1 from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Mead Wildlife Refuge headquarters building. (A map will be sent upon registration.) The participants in this course will hike several miles to see many unusual Wisconsin birds, as well as frogs, mammals, and vegetation of the wetland. The highlight of this hike will be a visit to the heron and cormorant rookery along the Eau Pleine River. Participants should bring binoculars, field guide, and a bag lunch. The fee is $12.

"Birids on a May Morning" is to be held Friday, May 14 from 7 to 9 p.m. and Saturday, May 15 from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Jordan Park Nature Center. Friday's session will stress characteristics, songs, and field marks of birds to help identify them. Saturday's session will be a field trip to a number of habitats to look for birds. Participants should wear waterproof footwear, and insect repellent, field guide and a bag lunch. The cost is $12.

"Touch a River" is set for Saturday, May 29, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Room 112 of the Natural Resources Building. This course is limited to seven canoes, which have at least one adult in the 6 to 10 age group, or one or two adults. The participants must provide their own canoes for this course which offers an opportunity for adults and children to sharpen their senses while exploring a local river by canoe. Will meet rain or shine, so participants should bring an extra set of clothing and a bag lunch. The cost is $10 for one adult and child, and $5 for each additional adult or child.

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The EPA: Can it survive the Reagan Administration?

by Bill Brooks

While the pro-development philosophy of James Watt has been evident from his appointment to run the Department of Interior, Anne Gorsuch, Director of the Office of Environmental Protection, with the help of President Reagan and David Stockman, has quietly brought a similar philosophy to the EPA.

Following the same lead, Gorsuch plans to use a tight administration and the budget to redirect the policy of the EPA. It looks as if that policy is to dismantle the agency.

Since its formation, the EPA has been responsible for the research that has led to pollution standards for air, water, and waste management. The EPA is also responsible for enforcing the laws governing those areas. Currently, the agency is spending millions of dollars to clean up sites that have been contaminated by inadequate or illegal dumping.

Policies set up by the Reagan Administration are permitting the chemical industry to contaminate other sites. The practicality and economic feasibility of disposal regulations are being challenged. On top of that, the phasing out of all programs, especially those required for enforcement, is being planned in the budget.

In her first year as Administrator, Gorsuch asked Congress to give Cart er the funds to work with, has done a lot of damage to the agency. Since then, she has conducted a shake-up campaign that has forced many people out of the organization and has essentially told others to shut-up. Those who were replaced primarily with people from industry backgrounds. Throughout the organization, there is a fear of reprisal if people complain and total lack of confidence in the agency. Gorsuch has solved many personnel problems by reducing the staff, almost 50% which has also paved the way for budget cuts.

At the present time, the 1982 funding for the EPA is roughly 12 percent less than that authorized by Congress. An amendment backed by Reagan is asking for an additional 12 percent cut. Most of the cuts will be made in staff and the toxic substances program. Although totalled, these proposed cuts make up 10 percent of the total budget cuts, a small amount of the EPA's budget is only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the total Federal budget.

In 1983, the Office of Management and Budget and Reagan are asking for an additional 36 percent cut in funding. Combined with the proposed 24 percent cut for 1982, this would put the agency's funding at about 50 percent of its 1981 funding. If inflation is figured into that, it would result in close to a 70 percent reduction in funding by the end of 1983.

With that much of a cut, they will have to start blaming economic problems on God or the Red Menace rather than regulations, which may be appropriate rhetoric for Watt and Reagan.

One of the most drastic cuts proposed is in enforcement. Gorsuch has already dismantled the Office of Enforcement headquarters and placed its duties in the agency of various Assistant Administrators. She has ordered regional enforcement offices to do the same. A lack of coordination between the Assistants seems to that little enforcement is done. To make matters worse, there are plans to remove three-fourths of the enforcement staff by the end of 1983.

Apparently not having heard Reagan's philosophy of "new federalism" and decentralization, Anne Gorsuch has ordered all enforcement decisions be made by her office. This move was reportedly made to prevent haphazard development of cases. Since Gorsuch took office, only 10 cases have been referred to the Justice Department, compared to an average of 150 cases per year under Nixon, Ford, and Carter. The result has been close to what Senator Edward Kennedy calls "de facto" repeal of environmental laws.

The major portion of the cuts, about 10 percent, will be made at special agency programs and research. The research and EPA is 30 percent cut in the toxics substances program in 1982 with an additional 65 percent cut scheduled for 1983. Virtually ending the fact that many of our pollution problems are regional and international in nature and require federal intervention to solve them. For example, state control of toxic wastes, which often must be transported across state lines to the proper disposal site, would be illegal according to provisions in the Interstates Commerce Act.

Another change that has the potential to dramatically affect the EPA is in the form of an Executive Order issued by Reagan. This order changes the procedures agencies must use when considering implementation or review of a regulation. Essentially, it requires an agency to conduct a benefit-cost analysis of the proposed regulation by procedures David Stockman may outline. They must then provide the results of that analysis to OMB for review and comment. The OMB is supposed to provide the power to influence the decision to implement a regulation even before it is available for public comment. Review of this procedure, as conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers with changes in the 404 permit system, revealed that environmental costs and benefits are not adequately, if at all, figured into that analysis. Therefore, the concerns of those directly affected by a regulation, i.e. the polluter, are given a disproportionate amount of attention when the desirability of certain regulations is reviewed.

If one looks at the history of environmental legislation, one can see that the purpose of those laws is to put a cost on a particular activity that the market would not, to protect some other public concern or need. If those concerns are not adequately considered in this process, they are, in effect, ignored.

The one-sided stance the Reagan Administration has taken on a variety of issues seems to indicate that they are basing their decisions on a couple of incorrect notions.

First, they seem to believe that the only eminent threat to the American people is the spread of Communism. This assumption is based on the fact that they feel they must cut programs such as environmental protection to keep the deficit as low as possible while promoting an enormous "defense" budget.

Second, somehow along the line, someone must have replaced the word "democracy" with "capitalism" as the standard of the American system. Reagan has consistently compromised in foreign and domestic policy to protect the large corps of entrepreneurship at the expense of human rights and the welfare of the society. Ronald Reagan has decided that it is more "patriotic" of him to protect the financial interests of American businesses and to compromise on the public's demand for a clean environment.

The damage has already been done to the EPA. It will take years to rebuild the infrastructure of the agency with responsibility. However, the final word on cuts in programs and staff has not been spoken. One can see that the purpose of those laws is to put a cost on a particular activity that the market would not, to protect some other public concern or need. If those concerns are not adequately considered in this process, they are, in effect, ignored.

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Bears aroused in UW-SP research project

A professor and his student assistant are making plans to arouse four female bears from their hibernations to check their successes as mothers.

Raymond Anderson, a wildlife specialist in the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's College of Natural Resources, is doing the study with graduate student Jack L. Massopust of Highway T, Amherst. For nearly a year, they have been investigating behavior and ranging habits of the black bears, and now they are planning to probe questions about productivity and mortality rate of cubs the mothers are believed to have delivered early this winter. The project is costing about $18,000 and financed by grants from the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR), UW-Stevens Point's personnel development committee, and private donors.

The primary thrust for the study came from officials of the DNR who sought Anderson's help in finding ways of alleviating destruction by bears in Northern Wisconsin. Will a nuisance bear reform if put in different surroundings and, will it make a new home if moved away from the area where it was causing trouble? After 12 bears were trapped for damaging crops, bee hives and garbage collection sites in a five country region, they were taken to remote areas 40 to 60 miles away and released. But not before Anderson and Massopust had affixed small radios to the animals'iods for use in monitoring their whereabouts.

Eleven of the 12 found their way back to their original homes in timeframes ranging from three days to almost three months. And, according to Anderson, "some of them got involved in their nuisance roles again after they returned."

The site of the study isn't a plus in terms of research costs. Because there are few roads where the bears were released, Anderson and Massopust were forced to rent small airplanes for following signals from the radios.

With significant information in hand about habits and ranging, professor and student now want to determine if the four females gave birth during the winter and if the cubs survived.

Anderson and Massopust know the general area each of the females is in, and once they go to those places they will activate their radio monitoring equipment and follow the signals to the actual dens.

Anderson says he isn't certain what kind of winter homes will be found, though he expects them to be associated with trees with excavations within the root systems. (Researchers have found bears denned in hollow trees at least 10 feet off the ground in Tennessee).

If the bears have given birth, the cubs now are probably two to three months old. Regardless of the parenatal status, the females are expected to be found in a drowsy, inactive state, living off body fat.

They are not expected to be leaving their dens for another month, so being nudged into the realities of the winter season may not bring out their most friendly nature. Anderson and Massopust will be ready with dart guns to temporarily sedate the animals.

While doing the field work, Anderson and Massopust, who were reared in Hartford where he was graduated from high school in 1969 and who received a bachelor's degree in wildlife from UW-Stevens Point in 1980, will be headquartered in Park Falls.

If they find sponsors, they would like to continue work this summer and fall researching effects on bear behavior when the animals are chased by dogs accompanying hunters.

The dog-bear hunting issue is becoming increasingly controversial, and the researchers believe there will be considerable interest in their idea.

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So come on down and enter our Seven and Seven 500. You could walk away with a free Seven and Seven T-shirt.
Wisconsin Wetlands: A disappearing resource

by Kerry Bebeler

Wetlands invoke an array of mental and emotional images ranging from a pristine, protected marsh to a dreary, worthless swamp or mudhole. They contain very complex plant and animal communities, which are highly sensitive to soil and water conditions. A wetland is degraded when its natural functions are disrupted. It is destroyed when it is removed to leave deep standing water, as after dredging, or when water is diverted or buried so as to leave dry land, as after draining or filling. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) defines wetlands as "...areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to support or be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which have soils indicative of wet conditions." Wetlands have been classified based on their geography, amount and distinct vegetational communities. Wetlands include prairie potholes, seasonally flooded basins and flats, and inland shallow fresh meadows. Once numerous, these three types are increasingly destroyed for agricultural and urban development. Wildlife associated with these types include ducks, geese, cranes, songbirds, and many amphibians and reptiles. Typical vegetation includes grasses and rushes.

Inland open water and shallow and deep fresh marshes constitute the principal production areas for waterfowl, marsh birds, such as great blue herons, great egrets, rails, and black and Forester's terns, and may support a permanent population of fish. Vegetation on these types includes cattails, sedges, and floating aquatics such as pondweed, water lily, and duckweed. Shrub and wooded swamps are common along sluggish streams and flood plains, and are valuable lands for raccoon, deer, songbirds, and amphibians. Vegetation ranges from endangered orchids to dogwood and elder bushes to white cedar, tamarack, and black ash trees.

Bogs are waterlogged areas covered with mosses. Vegetation on these types includes cranberries, blueberries, sedges, and many Wisconsin's protected plants.

Prior to European settlement, Wisconsin had over 5,000,000 acres of wetlands. Since that time, well over half have been destroyed due to agriculture and development. Wetlands perform many valuable functions that have only recently been fully recognized. They act as a natural sponge, absorbing water from heavy rains and snow melts. They also act as temporary or permanent traps for topsoil, fertilizers, and other nonpoint pollution runoff from urban and agricultural areas. The wetland edge is an important transition zone which buffers the shoreline area, and helps to prevent erosion. This zone is vital to wildlife by providing food, nesting and escape cover, and also plays an important role in the life cycle of many amphibians. Undisturbed wetlands have immense biological productivity, and are often more important to wildlife than any other habitat due to the variety and diversity of economic benefits for Wisconsin citizens. However, the benefits from converting wetlands for agriculture, development of urban, residential, or recreational structures is also very important to many Wisconsin citizens. Opponents of wetland protection argue that the values of wetlands natural functions are outweighed by the economic impacts of proposed development. Unlike the damming of a wild river, the environmental damage caused by wetland loss is not felt until later, as cumulative effects become evident. Many people do not connect increased flooding, retention units for urban runoff. The public must bear these wetland losses, and the price tag is often high. Milwaukee, for example, is currently spending $1.3 billion to upgrade its sewer system that cannot now adequately handle storm water runoff.

The most comprehensive regulatory mechanism to protect wetlands exists on the Federal level, but it is under siege to be radically altered. The Endangered Species Act, administered by the Army Corps of Engineers, regulates the discharge of dredged or filled material into water bodies of the United States. The federal government wishes to expand the issuance of general permits, thereby allowing discharge into nontidal rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands above major headwaters, which are now protected. Also, an attempt is being made to decentralize 404 decisions by providing the Chief Engineer in Washington, D.C. with the authority to regulate the permits. Currently that authority rests with Regional Offices, and the decentralization will weaken the impacts local opposition have on the 404 permit process. Although Wisconsin wetlands are covered under 404, the proposed changes...
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Humane Survival

With unemployment rising and benefits to needy populations being cut, while the military budget continues to expand, one wonders where it will all end. Just as the hungry and oppressed are crying out in pain, our earth is screaming from the abuse of overproductivity and lack of consideration of her limits.

These and other issues concerning the military, the environment, and social justice can no longer be ignored. Only by expanding our awareness in these areas and seeking out alternatives to the current policies, which have brought about the disastrous state of the world today, can we hope to teach the ultimate goal of world peace.

This column is intended to be a forum for anyone who is inclined to discuss any aspect of the above topics with an orientation of action. The fate of the world lies with each of us.

In The Closing Circle Barry Commoner says we must place “our faith not in anns that threaten world catastrophe, but in the desire that is shared everywhere in the world for harmony with the environment and for peace among the peoples who live in it.”

Anyone interested in contributing an article or an idea for one please contact: Robby Labovitz 345-0537
Gary Malmon 346-4979
Dan Derezinski

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Stone to appear Friday

On Friday, March 12, at 10 a.m. in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center, Christopher D. Stone, professor of Law at the University of Southern California, will be speaking on "Corporate Misconduct and the Protection of the Environment."

Dr. Stone has traveled extensively throughout the United States giving lectures on the legal and philosophical questions of protecting our environment since the publication of his book, Should Trees Have Standing?: Toward Legal Rights for Natural Objects in 1974. In recent years, the professor has studied the rights and responsibilities of corporations in the United States and in 1976, his book, Where the Law Ends: The Social Control of Corporate Behavior, was published.

All interested are invited to this lecture by Dr. Stone. A question and answer period will follow his presentation.

Dr. Stone's appearance on our campus is being sponsored by the Student Legal Society, the Public Administration Student Organization, and the Environmental Council.
Rudolph, the rad waste nightmare
This land is whose land?

by Todd Hotchkiss

County Courthouse; Naomi recalled: "That first time I took a sign in my hand and picketed anybody." Ballads composed by LAND and friends in December, 1973, to simulate the wind transport of radioactive particles from nuclear weapons testing in Nevada, 1956s and 60s and of radioactive particles emitted from the reactors found in Virginia, refused to publicly debate the nuclear power plant. One other occasion was caught on film.

In order to balance an energy program in the future including then Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.) Chairperson Dixie Lee Ray, NBC-TV offered to film LAND. However, a meeting was arranged and the NBC crew at O'Hare Airport. LAND afterwards held a public meeting on the announced and timed public hearing in front of the Kensett Road Plant in Rudolph.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Notable Documents

Efforts LAND, with the help of Dr. Joel Gottfried, took advantage of Sternstern's two eminent anti-nuclear physicists, spoke to and educated people to the chiropring of befuddled utility executives who at times

1. NBC Documents
2. Efforts

February 29, 1980

LAND's success brought the formation of Safe Adequate Future Energy (SAFE), a statewide organization of banks, public relations people and paper mills forming a broad group concerned about energy, particularly nuclear power. "And we talked about the need for nuclear power," according to Naomi, was exposed as a "hit job." (See SAFE pane discussion). LAND pointed out the three panel members as a Professor of Nuclear Engineering at the University of New Mexico, Vice-President of Customer Service at Wisconsin Electric Power Company, and a top official of the American Enterprise Institute.

Unexpectedly in April, 1975 E.W.U. bought land in Rudolph. In 1978 officials from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), heir to the A.E.C., came to Rudolph to test the community's response to the idea of accepting a radioactive waste dump. Greeted by strong opposition, community disinterest, the NRC's idea has yet to come to fruition.

E.W.U. still owns the land and rents it out to four farmers. (See box.)
An interview with the Dixons

George and Gertrude Dixon are veterans in the cause of anti-nuclear activism and environmentalism. They were instrumental in the formation of the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND), located in the Stevens Point area.

POINTER: Basically there are certain things that constitute what science is. We were wondering what you think science is so we can have an agreement what science is to begin with.

GERTRUDE: I've always had a terrific respect for science; it's just that I never used to think very deeply into anything. And I suppose, like most people, I kind of took it for granted that scientists are taking care of what science is for. And sometimes you will even hear a scientist using the word that this is safe, that it won't harm the public.

GERTRUDE: For an instance, we and don't expect them to lie. In a New York Times report on the Ginna accident, for instance, the utility came out immediately and said that there were just so many milligrams of radiation. Off-side it was just "harmless." Those kinds of things lead us into the whole question of monitoring radiation, because all of these assurances are always built on the fact that you are measuring everything and part of the science is credibility in its numbers. Numbers are always really important, as in an NRC report on the Point Beach plant which emphasized how much radiation is in the food chain. They said that the utility often put these aside and maybe looked at them a year later.

POINTER: Do you think that the reporters just don't know, or they just pass it up?

GERTRUDE: I think the reporters simply trust the engineers and trust the scientists and don't expect them to lie. In a New York Times report on the Ginna accident, for instance, the utility came out immediately and said that there were just so many milligrams of radiation. Off-side it was just "harmless." Those kinds of things lead us into the whole question of monitoring radiation, because all of these assurances are always built on the fact that you are measuring everything and part of the science is credibility in its numbers. Numbers are always really important, as in an NRC report on the Point Beach plant which emphasized how much radiation is in the food chain. They said that the utility often put these aside and maybe looked at them a year later.

POINTER: What was the first incident you could remember when you came upon that kind of dilemma in which you trusted science but came to the realization that what everything scientists tell us is not necessarily true?

GERTRUDE: An instance? ... It was a growing awareness. One of the things, for instance, is in the establishment of the allowed dose of radiation. You will find the language in such words as "allowed" or "permissible" which are interpreted by the public as generally safe. And sometimes you will even hear a scientist using the word that this is safe, that it won't harm the public.

POINTER: As with the Ginna plant?

GERTRUDE: Yes, as with the Ginna plant. The fact is that all the scientists know this, a physicist as well as anyone else: that with radiation, for example, there is no safe level. Every federal agency has agreed that any amount of added radiation poses a health risk.

POINTER: How is the scientific community involved in this?

GERTRUDE: For instance, we and discovered a 1974 Environmental Protection Agency study which predicted 30,000 deaths from the routine release of only four radio-nucleides. And we found out that there are about 200 brand new poisons that are produced by nuclear fission, and a lot of these are very long-lived and get in the environment.

POINTER: Is the risk worth the benefit of nuclear electricity?

GERTRUDE: Considering the release of these radio-nucleides that have a very long half life of over 1,000 years—they only studied the very long half lives. They are expected to get into the environment, into the food chain, they are expected to impact people near a plant more than other people. The effects are expected to be irreparable. The problem is that there is such a gap between what is actually known by scientists and what the public comes to know.

POINTER: In this situation we have science and we have the government, which published an authentic truthful document of the study the government says is the most comprehensive study on the effects of radiation on humans.

GERTRUDE: Most government documents never come to light in any kind of form and there are no analyses of them. So, usually it will simply be avoiding talking about them at all. It will be talking about something else, like how good the taxes will be to a community, and how good it will be for business, and how many jobs it will produce, and so forth.

POINTER: The gap you spoke of seems to be very important, because in our governmental system we rely upon the voices of the people. Now you have pointed out that the voices of the people are not actually understood. As Gertrude said, there is no scientist who do the bulk of the work and you have their scientific language which they speak with. The people are on the other side of this gap. The main function of LAND was to bridge this gap. How successful do you think you thought your efforts were?

GERTRUDE: The gap is very important and I think that the last ten years have been much of it has been bridged. But there are still some very, very basic things that don't seem to get across to the public as we get into more complicated questions. Some of the very first things are not actually understood. As Gertrude said, there is no scientist who do the bulk of the work and you have their scientific language which they speak with. The people are on the other side of this gap. The main function of LAND was to bridge this gap. How successful do you think you thought your efforts were?

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measurements, but they have a lot of trouble with the measuring instruments. One year the NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) checked on the Point Beach Nuclear Plant to prove, by environmental monitoring, that it was not exceeding the legal limits for radioactive release.

I think the matter of where this waste is released is another thing that the public just doesn’t understand. It’s a very basic and simple thing that radiation is released, and is expected to be released. An EPA study expecting 30,000 deaths included no accidents. No waste transportation problems. Nothing—nothing but the routine operations of nuclear generators day by day.

POINTER: That was in 1974? GEORGE: That was in 1974, sure.

POINTER: How many plants were in operation at that time, approximately? GEORGE: I don’t think there have been many added since 1974, so I imagine it was around 70.

POINTER: That was based on four radioisotopes? GEORGE: Just four.

POINTER: And there are 196 additional...

GEORGE: ...that are produced by nuclear fission. Some of these are very short-lived, but, for instance, the EPA study took into consideration only some of those that have half-lives of over 1,000 years like plutonium, or iodine 129 which has a half-life of 60 million years. And then there are “daughters”...

POINTER: The daughters are not figured in?

GEORGE: The daughters do not emerge until they are exposed to the atmosphere. And they are not figured in. No one really keeps track of them. I think they probably are, but they are not releasing this kind of information.

There are certain kinds of horrors when you speak of monitoring...Iodine has a half-life of eight days. Morning Glory tells me that the milk is on the market within 48 hours, and sometimes it takes 30 days before milk is analyzed.

POINTER: So, in other words, if it takes 30 days to analyze the milk, and the iodine has a half-life of eight days, the iodine would not be present in the milk? How many daughters does iodine have?

GEORGE: The milk is already on the market and they are trying to find a heavy dosage of iodine it’s already too late.

The other horror is how little scientists are outraged at this, because that kind of protection is supposed to be.

GEORGE: Because, as the Atomic Energy Commission itself said at about that time, they consider the cow as a kind of a decontaminator for radioactivity for man. Because about nine-tenths of the radioactivity that the cow ingests in the form strontium 90 and the grass is excreted, and only about a tenth of it goes into the milk. So the grass has about ten times as much radioactivity as the milk. So you see, if you’re a vegetarian, you’re eating things that are much more radioactive than meat and milk. And the reason, and this is a kind of a thing that was never explained to the public... why you needed to monitor was because it’s produced all the time, and they worked out a system for picking up samples and monitoring it. Then, somebody was supposed to deliberately or not deliberately, the public got the notion that milk is the thing that’s affected by radioactivity. This is very far from the truth. What we found is... that it gives off a few radioisotopes, for instance Cesium 137 and 134, that only about 10 percent will be expected to be in the milk. Mainly it will be in meats. For Strontium 90 only about 30 percent is in milk. So that part of what we did in our study of methodologies was to add these things.

The Health Department, for instance, came out saying the people of Wisconsin have a very low radiation dose, and then we discovered that the Health Department has these records of milk monitoring all around the state. We went over and saw that you could actually figure out the dose for Strontium 90 by measuring how much there is in milk and then extrapolating it to the rest of the diet. That’s simple logic. We wondered how come the Health Department hadn’t done that. They have all the records sitting down there. We started asking them for them. At first they gave us a few studies quite willingly then when they found out what we were actually starting to do. it became more and more difficult to get these things. Finally they were charging us $.25 cents a page to get them.

POINTER: That’s what we did — very simply. We took the records that the Health Department had been keeping for 14 years. Our figure, when we finally came out with a report that particular portion into radioactivity absorbed in radiation up to that time in his life, was 200 times higher than the the director of Radiation Protection in Madison, simply because he comes in and left out Strontium 90 and he completely left out the other foods that contain Sethod 137, besides milk which contains only 10 percent of it. He left out the whole adding of radioisotopes from year in and year out from one year to the next. With all of those kinds of omissions that’s what the actual figure came to. We have this footnoted and proven in the study. So that when they give you a figure even you have to look at what exactly does that figure mean.

Actually Strontium 90 amounts constitutes most of the dose to Wisconsin people, and you can prove it through the milk monitoring. It’s interesting that when you consume something that has Strontium 90 in it, the first year that you consumed it it’s taken up by your body just like calcium. So it goes into your bones, and if you’re a growing child you take up much more of it. A growing child’s dose is about twice what an adult dose is. It gets in your bones, it stays there for the rest of your life. Only the first year about 5 percent of it decays and gives off its radioactivity. The second year a little less, the next year a little less. So that it will continue to give you a dose. For this study for a 14 year period for someone who was born in Wisconsin in 1963, which was the beginning of the monitoring period, we figured to date that between 35-40 percent of that Strontium 90 in the bones has decayed, but the rest of it is still going to decay through the rest of your life. Your increased risk of cancer or leukemia, which are proven consequences of Strontium 90, are increasing every day even if you don’t get any more radioactivity. The term that the government uses for it is “dose commitment.” And it is a commitment.

POINTER: You really have no choice.

GEORGE: It’s just as if you had a tiny x-ray machine implanted inside you and there’s no scientific way to remove it. Even after you’re cremated Strontium 90 will go up in the air and poison somebody else.

GEORGE: It’s always been puzzling to us, for example, why public agencies will not give you scientific information when you ask for it. How come these people are adversaries? They are supposed to be on the public’s side. A couple of people have identified themselves as being from the university but they were unwilling to give the extention of the experts. What is the difference between an expert and a scientist? They’re unwilling to give out the information and they are also unwilling to undergo cross-examination to provide and inform the public. On the other hand, they keep smuggling things that should be the public consent. If you wrote a letter, for
Krueger predicts new era

The potential for enormous economic growth in the North moved closer to becoming a reality, State Senator Krueger (R-Merrill) predicted as the Senate passed the mining bill (AB-300) on a 29-3 vote in November, 1981.

A proposed Crandon mine, he noted, could alone produce 3,000 jobs statewide, nearly $3 billion in capital investment, and directly pay $2.9 billion in state and local taxes over the life of the mine.

Six to ten mines have been identified in Wisconsin. The bill reduces Wisconsin's current high tax rate on mining to a rate competitive with other states, while creating the strictest environmental safeguards on mining in the nation.

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The course that never ends

JERRY JEFF WALKER
This country-folk singer (writer of Mr. Bojangles) will be performing at Headliners in Madison.

Sunday, March 28

Leave: Front of U.C. at 5:30 p.m.
Cost: $13.00 includes ticket and transportation.

Sign up: at the Student Activities window in the lower level of the U.C. by Monday, March 22.

Sponsored by UAB Leisure Time Activities

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The University Film Society—Presents—
The Mouse That Roared
Starring Peter Sellers

Directed by Jack Arnold
Peter Sellers, Jean Seberg, David Kossoff

Tuesday, March 16
Wednesday, March 17
7:00 & 9:15
Wisconsin Room—U.C.
Admission: $1.25

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Hang In There! Finish the Outward Bound course, to be a different person.
example, to the chief of Radiation and Protection and asked him for a copy of it, they won't send it to you. It should be in the minutes. It should be in the proceedings of the minutes. We tried finding it. If you wanted to try and find it, they'll refer you to us and get a copy from us, we paid .25 cents a page for it. That's the highest per page copying I think you can imagine. The thing is this when we come back to this business how come authorities keep information secret and make it so difficult to obtain it?

GERTRUDE: To the maximum contaminate levels. We looked into what these levels would be for some radionuclides. For Radium 226, for instance, the amount of Radium 226 that is allowed by drinking water regulations will produce a dose of 150 mil. a year, 300 mil. to a child per year. That's a hundred mil. of natural radiation. Natural radiation itself is expected to produce cancers. So you are allowing this. That's just one pollutant, the Strontium 90 that is allowed will produce a dose of 44 mil. to the bone for and adult or 99 for a child per year.

POINTER: And this is in drinking water which we cannot live without?

Why does this continue to happen? Why is the language of the bureaucrats used? Why is there still a gap? And why are there so many strong efforts to keep this gap as wide as it is and seemingly even wider?

GERTRUDE: Rules are made by legislators and legislators are law people—Exxon, Kerr McGee. All the mining companies have been very, very busy for several years now. Legislators are elected by money they raise for getting elected. I think that's a sociological problem, not a scientific one.

When the Radiation Projection Council, for example, was established in 1962 or 63, the chairman of it was a former vice president and lobbyist for Wisconsin Electric power, which is the owner of the Point Beach plants. That fellow remained a chairman of Radiation and Protection Council, which is suppose to protect the people of Wisconsin from radiation. Until about two years ago he was head of that council in 1975 when we went to the Council asking them to do a real dose study. That sounds like a safe level. It isn't safe at all. Actually the maximum contaminate levels, that groundwater in Wisconsin will be protected because it will not be allowed to exceed these "maximum contaminant" levels which are set by the federal government. That sounds like a safe level. It isn't safe at all. Actually the maximum contaminant levels were set some time ago as levels of very polluted water has to be brought up to legal levels in order to qualify as drinking water at all. Wisconsin's ground water is practically pure, and most of the people in Wisconsin drink ground water. What this ruling means is that mining companies and other polluters will be allowed to pollute it to these levels.

POINTER: Maximum?

GERTRUDE: That's right, and this will be absolutely legal under these rules.

POINTER: Some people will not be able to live with these levels?

GERTRUDE: That's true. These are only two things of a whole list of chemicals in mining wastes that will be allowed to contaminate the water which will increase the risk of cancer or leukemia. There's no question about it.

POINTER: As a sum-up, it's the same old story that you just talked about in ground water that it is with nuclear power plants.
Last Chance

AB303 - Hope For Wildlife

by Mark Khlohaug

By far Wisconsin's most important bill directed at wildlife this year is AB303 — The Tax Checkoff For Endangered and Nongame Wildlife.

AB303 would create a line on the Wisconsin State income tax form that would allocate interest and principal of part of their refund, or increase their tax fees specifically for the purpose of managing and protecting the state's nongame and endangered plants and animals.

The idea of this tax checkoff system as means of raising revenue for nongame wildlife programs is not unique to Wisconsin. Already many states have this system, among them Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, and several others. Just recently, the Indiana legislature made that state the 16th with a program of this type. Colorado, the first state to use this system, has received $2.2 million in 4 years, and Minnesota has donated over $700,000 in the first year of that state's program.

Using figures similar to Minnesota's (9.9 percent of 2.5 million income tax filers' $3,62 each), Wisconsin would generate nearly $850,000 in its first year. Additionally, by allowing the state to retain these funds until used by the DNR, it allows the state treasury to draw added interest revenue. In Minnesota, this more than covers the administrative costs of the program.

In the past, the Budget of Wisconsin's nongame program has been far from adequate. Take away from this already sparse budget, federal aid to the program, and you will find the 1981-82 budget at approximately one-third of what it was four years ago.

At the same time, couple this decrease in budget with increased habitat loss, and it becomes evident that there is need for some type of program to help manage and protect this state's nearly 3,000 nongame plants and animals.

AB303 has been very successful thus far in the legislative process, but it still must pass through the Senate and be approved by the Governor. Governor Dreyfus has already indicated he might veto such a bill.

The main argument against this bill is the precedent it sets for special interest groups. Wisconsin's nongame program is not a special interest program. According to state statute, wildlife is public property; it belongs to all the people of Wisconsin, and it is their right and responsibility to manage and conserve it. This program will allow taxpayers to support a program they themselves believe is important.

A 1980 survey of 900 Wisconsin citizens by Natural Resources Magazine had 77 percent of those who responded indicating they would contribute to the program.

Failure to pass AB303 would have severe implications for Wisconsin's nongame wildlife. Studies such as bald eagle and osprey nest censusing would be cut in half or cut entirely; field observations of black tern and shorebird colonies would be eliminated; plans would be abandoned to manage habitat for barn owls (an estimated 1100 barn owl nests are known in Wisconsin since 1977); investigation into the unexplained fall mass mortality of frogs would be discontinued; educational efforts to alert northern tourists to the sensitive needs of loons would cease; double-crested cormorant nest colony work would be reduced; monitoring activities of Wisconsin's pioneering wolf population would be curtailed. Many other programs would also be affected.

Why worry about nongame wildlife? Don't they all belong to you? Why, the Indiana state legislature made that state productive barn owl (two productive barn owl nests are known in Wisconsin since 1977); investigation into the unexplained fall mass mortality of frogs would be discontinued; educational efforts to alert northern tourists to the sensitive needs of loons would cease; double-crested cormorant nest colony work would be reduced; monitoring activities of Wisconsin's pioneering wolf population would be curtailed. Many other programs would also be affected.

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Endangered Species list grows

An extinction a day keeps posterity away

by Kay Brockman

"Living species today, let us remember, are the end products of twenty million centuries of evolution; absolutely nothing can be developed for a species has finally gone, when the last pair has died out. So you say, "What good are these other species to me?" If these other species were not around, neither would we. We are only beginning to realize our dependence on all living and nonliving things, down to the tiniest microscopic organisms which decompose organic material and replenish the soil.

One of the "Iron Laws of Conservation" states: "The notion that only the short-term goals and immediate happiness of Homo sapiens should be considered in making moral decisions about the use of the Earth is lethal, not only to nonhuman organisms, but to humanity."

Beak Week?

Bald eagle, wildlife resources to be observed nationally

by Andi Spern

An annual week-long observance, National Wildlife Week will begin this Sunday, March 14. Sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, this event is designed to focus attention on the need to conserve and protect wildlife throughout the nation. Each year a different species is spotlighted each week. This year's theme is "Wildlife and Agriculture - The future of food." The topic is timely, for June 18, 1940 marks the bicentennial of the bald eagle as America's national bird.

As Sir Peter Scott once said, "If we destroy the planet, we destroy what makes life possible on Earth." And he is right. Our dependence on all living and nonliving things, both within and without the Earth's atmosphere, will increase until we息息相关 until the whole world is permanently affected.

What a shame it would be to lose the majestic bird of prey; literally the symbol of freedom. It is time for action-ranging from DDT poisoning to outright shooting - yet it still refuses to be exterminated. In fact, a decade ago this same-looking bald eagle faced imminent extinction; had concerned people not stepped in to help, this species would only be a symbol on an emblem.

Optimistic reports from the lower 48 states indicate approximately 13,700 bald eagles presently alive. The future of the species, however, is unclear. The number is continually increasing. Several programs have been established to protect and preserve these eagles. For instance, bald eagles are protected by the Federal government as endangered. The passage of the Bald Eagle Protection Act in 1940 makes it illegal to kill them. It is also unlawful to possess in a bald eagle or any part of the animal, without specific permits. Another aid to eagles, in some areas of the U.S., are specially designed telephone poles. These poles are constructed to help the number of eagles dying from live wire contact.

Even though bald eagle numbers appear to be rising in the United States, the population still requires the attention and careful consideration of humans. What a shame it would be to allow yet another species disappear from the face of the earth. It would be equally sad to watch as our representatives of strength, courage and wild freedom of our planet are destroyed.

The fate of the bald eagle ultimately lies with us and how we affect our earth and its inhabitants. Increased public awareness and education will enhance the understanding of this majestic bird of prey. Hopefully, National Wildlife Week will aid in this effort.

Let's preserve the bald eagle which was the selection of our country's founders. For instance, Franklin's choice of the wild turkey today is the tropical rainforests. Many of whizzes and restaurants, the rate of destruction might increase until the whole world is permanently affected. Donations are now being collected to save part of a tropical rainforest in Costa Rica. For $20 per acre or $40 per hectare, you can help save an area which is being studied by biologists. The World Wildlife Fund is matching donations for this land. If you, your club, or organization would like to help, contact the Wilderness Center at 1800-966-6873.

Continued on page 25

Wildlife Hospitals

Nature's HELPING HAND?

by Andi Spern

In 1980 the major cause of bald eagle death was the bullet. According to Mark Blackburn, one of the rehabilitators at the Northwoods Wildlife Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, almost 99 percent of the species is killed by people. The injuries of bald eagles brought to the center are the direct or indirect result of human activity. He feels this is one reason we should be obligated to take care of these animals.

At the center, 80 percent of the wildlife receiving medical attention are birds, and 90 percent of birds are birds of prey. The most common species which appear are: broad-winged hawks, great horned owls, kestrels, and barred owls. Although an animal will not be refused treatment, the hospital staff discourages people from bringing in injured carnivorous mammals, as these animals may be potentially rabid.

Certain procedures are followed when a wounded animal is discovered. For instance, if a person calls, we use the broad-winged hawk as an example. The first step is to carefully transport the victim to the hospital, avoiding as much stress as possible. Upon arrival at the center, an examination is made of the bird, and a judgment is then formed to either rehabilitate or euthanize it. This seems to be the most difficult part of the process for the rehabilitator, because the majority of the injuries are untreatable. Regardless of the outcome of the decision, a complete history of the bird is attempted. Should the animal be euthanized, the skins are donated to universities and museums. If there is any chance to save the hawk, immediate treatment begins.
Last Chance

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by Mark Kehlhaug

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The idea of this tax checkoff system as means of raising revenue for nongame wildlife programs is not unique to Wisconsin. Already many states have this system, among them Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, and several others. Just recently, the Indiana legislature made that state the 18th with a program of this type. Colorado, the first state to use this system, has received $2.2 million in 4 years, and Minnesotans donated over $700,000 in the first year of that state's program.

Using figures similar to Minnesota's (9.9 percent of 2.5 million income tax filers' $3.42 each), Wisconsin would generate nearly $560,000 in its first year. Additionally, by allowing the state to retain these funds until used by the DNR, it allows the state treasury to draw added interest revenue. In Minnesota, this more than covers the administrative costs of the program.

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Why worry about nongame wildlife, when in the past they have survived without man's help? True, the absence of man's dominating influence on the environment, this world's flora and fauna has perpetuated itself, and in many remote areas it continues to exist successfully within the rules of nature. But in the past 100 years, man has elevated himself to ruler of the environment, with full authority to say what stays and what goes. All too often this decision is based entirely on the immediate monetary value gained from this tradeoff.

Only recently has ecological thinking developed to the point where all parts of the biotic community are realized important and necessary to the proper functioning of the whole. In the past conservation of "worthless" species depended on some justification of why that species should be permitted to exist. Reasons such as pest control, medicinal purposes, barometers of environmental (and presumably human health) health, increased diversity and stability in natural systems etc. are commonly given. But the true reason for saving these seemingly "valueless" species is that they belong here. They are a vital part of the entire biotic mechanism, and as Aldo Leopold said, "to keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering."

The thought 'that man (even in his infinite wisdom) knows enough of the workings of this complex organism we call nature to decide what has worth and what does not is the biggest fallacy of our time. Leopold felt that "only those who know the most about it can appreciate how little is known about it. The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: 'why good is it?' If the land mechanism as a whole is good, then every part is good, whether we understand it or not. If the biota, in the course of eons, has built something we like but do not understand, then who but a fool would discard seemingly useless parts?"

Please, help us to save a place in the future for our native wildlife. Call your Senator and Governor and tell them you strongly support the passage of AB303, and hope they will too. This is especially important if you are from the larger metropolitan areas of the state. use the toll free Legislative Hotline (800-362-9696) and ask to leave a message for your senator. The Legislative Hotline can also give you any other information you will need. Act now, the quality of our children's environment depends on it!
Continued from page 11

weakened must also tell them not to destroy the agency responsible for seeing to it that the provisions of those laws are carried out. Although the regulations of the EPA may be extreme or ineffective in certain cases, we should not let that be reason enough to destroy the agency that tries to serve as a buffer between the impacts of an industrial society and ourselves and the environment.

EPA Waste Ban

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) lifting of the ban on "full drum" disposal of liquid hazardous wastes has no effect in Wisconsin, Patricia Kandziora, DNR North Central District Hazardous Waste Specialist, said. "The reason EPA's lifting of the ban has no effect here is because Wisconsin has jurisdiction over its own hazardous waste program," Kandziora said. "On January 17, 1982, the Wisconsin DNR took control of the hazardous waste program from the Federal government."

Even up until then, the DNR and EPA ran a collateral operation with Wisconsin's more stringent rules taking precedence. The only states affected by the lifting of the ban are those states that don't regulate their own programs. Prior to the ban, drums containing the liquid hazardous wastes were opened and the contents were spread among the adjacent refuse. This allowed some soaking of the wastes into the other garbage and no slug loading would occur like when a full drum finally deteriorates and dumps its contents into the environment.

“There were claims of problems by landfill operators in some states with the lifting," Kandziora said in explaining the EPA lift of the ban. "There were said to be hazards to the landfill workers emptying the barrels and an overall slowdown in landfill operations when the barrels had to be emptied."

Wisconsin will continue with its prescribed operation methods which call for the emptying of drums into the garbage which allows for some attenuation of the liquid wastes. Only certain landfills are licensed to accept hazardous wastes on a regular basis. No full drums are disposed of at any Wisconsin landfill.

Continued from page 19

Dixons bidder. I am appalled, for example, that a scientist can say on the radio that you can take plutonium and put it in an incinerator and burn it, and as soon as it gets into the atmosphere it is safe for the Earth. That piece of knowledge is from an instructor, but where the hell is the rest of the department? This is incompetence. If this is true, then you are dealing with an incompetent person and that person should be dealt with by peers in a field. In other words, students shouldn't be taught that kind of garbage. But self criticism is a hard thing. When I look at a scientific enterprise I see it as a livelihood, and they might lose their jobs if they say something that Big Brother doesn't want them to say.

POINTER: Why are many complacent with what they get?

GEORGE: Well they are introduced into a society of gutlessness and it grows on them very quickly.

Continued from page 13

in cities and villages. As NR 115, it allows recreational and agricultural uses of wetlands, as long as those uses don't involve draining, dredging, filling or flooding. Also, since it is a legislative bill, it can only be changed through a court process. This bill could set an important precedent for Wisconsin wetlands. Realizing the many benefits that wetlands have for us all is an important first step. For further information on wetland issues, contact the Wildlife Society, Rm. 319A, CNR, UW-SP.

Siasef Happy Hour

The John Belushi Memorial Dress-Up Happy Hour

Friday, March 12

5:00-8:00

$1.75 At The Door

At Buffy's Lampoon On The Square
ELF: a mixed signal

by Chris Celichowski

In comic-book fantasies, super heroes receive their unusual powers as the result of some wayward scientific experiment. Sure they’re mutants and freaks, but they can run 200 miles an hour, stretch themselves a country mile, and play with steel girders like tinker toys. Unfortunately, art does not always imitate life. If a Naval test facility is allowed to continue operating in northern Wisconsin before disturbing questions about its safety are answered, citizens could suffer from the unknown effects of extremely low frequency radio waves. Chances are, there won’t be a button torch among them.

Rising up in the serene forests near Clam Lake, Wisconsin, is the U.S. Navy’s submarine communication system, Project ELF. ELF is an acronym for the extremely low frequency radio waves that the station would send out to deeply submerged Trident submarines around the globe. The ELF station pumps out radio signals at 724 Hertz, a frequency so low that the waves are definable at depths up to 300 feet. By using the Earth’s crust as a huge antenna, the ELF system sends its signal at a rate of 16 times per second. This “natural” antenna effect eliminates the need for submarines to carry trailing surface antennae and thereby reveal their location. As I’ve described it, the system sounds too good to be true. It is.

The problems inherent in the ELF project are both numerous and serious. Perhaps the two most disturbing considerations involve its military and strategic value versus its fiscal cost and its unknown effects on the environment. Experts on ELF estimate that it will cost taxpayers $230 million to put the station in operation, in addition to $120 million already spent on the project and its two predecessors Projects Sanguine and Seafarer. Opponents of the project question spending close to a billion dollars on a communications system that takes half an hour to complete a Morse code-type message. Proponents counter that it’s the best system available given current technology.

There is some question as to whether the ELF signal could be effectively jammed by enemies during an actual conflict or simply to disturb our national tranquility. Harry Thibadeau, a representative for Citizens for ELF, contends that although the signal is public knowledge, it is “highly resistant to jamming because the submarine antennae are specialized toward ELF’s signal. Thibadeau admits, however, that jamming attempts can delay the time of transmission.

Craig Kronstedt, Thibadeau’s frequent opponent in the ongoing debate, served in the Navy as an electronics technician on submarines for five years. He told The Pointer that ELF’s narrow range on the electromagnetic spectrum makes it susceptible to jamming. Furthermore, the disadvantage of orientating an antenna in a certain direction, as Thibadeau argues, is that it restricts movement of the sub because it has to maintain a constant speed and direction.

In addition to the confusion about potential resistance to being jammed, questions remain as to its ability to function after a nuclear blast. Proponents argue that it could function effectively only 45 minutes after a nuclear explosion, while opponents bring up the rather disturbing point that the station’s strategic importance would make it a candidate for a first strike. In short, no ELF—no signal.

More annoying than the cost-value problem is the project’s unknown effects upon the environment in northern Wisconsin. Studies so far have been relatively inconclusive. Depending on the special interest which commissioned the study, Project ELF has been ruled safe or a “threat to health.” The frightening fact is no one knows for sure what its effects are, and yet the Administration continues to pour money into the project.

Studies done by Dr. Andrew Marino, a biophysicist at a New York V.A. hospital, revealed that laboratory animals exhibited “classic signs of stress” when exposed to an ELF field. Other studies have concluded that the field influences blood triglyceride levels, which are a central factor in heart attack risk.

As author Susan Schieflbein points out: “Few people realize that electric power does not flow through the lines; it flows in the direction of the line; its fields extend for thousands of feet on each side.” The tremendous electrical field generated by Project ELF permeates the Earth’s crust and ionosphere in all directions. Can we justify spending millions on a system that may harm our health rather than protect us?

You don’t jump into the pool unless you know how to swim. Administration pours any more money into Project ELF, especially in view of its austerity toward social programs, it should make sure that the project will help rather than harm us. If not, students who go to Clam Lake may come back with more than credits and fond memories.

DARTS!

NEW AT REC. SERVICES!

- Official dart board
- Protective screens
- Bronze-tipped darts

ONLY .45 AN HOUR!

Also, DART TOURNAMENT

Tues., March 16, 6:00pm.

sign up at -

Dial An Event

Looking For A Good Time This Week

Call UAB’s Dial-An-Event 346-3000.

346-3000

"The year's best film."

UC-Wisconsin Room

Thurs., Fri.-Mar. 11 & 12

UC-Wisconsin Room

7:30 P.M. Only

$1.50
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<th>Days</th>
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<td>Mondays</td>
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**LAST CHANCE TO SIGN UP FOR MINI COURSES!**

**CLASSES BEGIN NEXT WEEK!**

ALL CLASSES RUN FOR 3 WEEKS
CLASSES BEGIN AT 7:00 P.M. AND ARE OVER BY 8:30 P.M.

JOIN US!

CALL THE ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTER TODAY X4479

**Irrigated Ag. Impact Conference March 23**

The economic and environmental impacts of irrigated agriculture will be discussed at a conference March 23 in Stevens Point. The conference is designed to give participants a better understanding of the contributions which irrigated agriculture has made to the Central Sands economy.

In addition, experts will be on hand to discuss the environmental consequences of the growth of this form of agriculture. Employment trends, gross sales, and the canning and freezing of vegetable products will be considered along with such topics as soil erosion and water quality.

Conference keynote statements will be made by Joe Tuss of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and Steve Born, UW-Madison Urban and Regional Planning Department. The film entitled “Wisconsin’s Central Sands” will be shown during the morning session which begins at 9:30 a.m.

**Allen Center Subway open for mass transit**

by Kristi Huebsche

Renovation has become a common word at the University Center, but Allen Center has been doing some renovating also.

The Allen Center Peck Stop (Snack Bar) is now called the “Subway.” The Subway emphasizes a rock and roll style with Music Television and poster-plastered walls. And for video lovers, the Subway has added video games and pinball to the decor.

The Subway also has a sub-board, which includes white or whole wheat sub sandwiches. You can pick from eight different meats, five cheeses, and extras to build your own sub sandwich. All the food can be bought on the point plan or with cash. Mondays are beer and peanut nights at the Subway. If you buy a pitcher of beer, you receive the peanuts free. Tuesdays, again, are nachos nights with free nachos, and Fridays all pitchers of soda or beer are reduced and munchies are ten cents off.

The Subway is located in the lower level of Allen Center. It opens at four o’clock everyday, and closes at 11:00 p.m. Sunday through Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the Subway closes at 10:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to check it out.

**3 ACADEMY AWARDS**

Best Cinematography
Best Art Direction
Best Costume Design

"The year's best film." - Charles Champlin, LOS ANGELES TIMES
Timber wolves of Minnesota

by Andi Spem

Canis lupus, the eastern timber wolf, has been a subject of controversy for many years. Dr. David Mech, who visited UW-SP recently, has been involved in this issue since he began his research in 1966.

Since 1966 Dr. Mech has studied the wolf populations on Isle Royale and in northern Minnesota, where the main population of this species exists in the lower 48 states.

Today, Dr. Mech’s duties include involvement with the Wolf Depredation Control Program in Minnesota. This job consists of confirming a wolf depredation problem, capturing the individual responsible, and humanely killing the animal by euthanizing it.

Primarily, Mech monitors the Minnesota wolf population areas, which are divided into five separate wolf management zones. First, the wolves are trapped and drugged; the next step is the collection of vital statistics—age, sex, blood samples, etc.—followed by each ear. After the wolf is observer to track its mortality, it is observed aerially and on the ground. The density of wolves in Wisconsin is relatively low, approximately one wolf per twenty square miles. Annual mortality rates average near 50 percent, with 65 percent of this mortality resulting from wolves being shot. In Wisconsin, there is a $1,000 fine and possible prison term for anyone shooting a wolf; the Federal fine can range between $10,000, along with a jail sentence.

Why all the bother about wolves? Why should this carnivore be preserved and protected? There can be many answers to these questions. Dr. Mech seemed to have the best answer; he simply stated, “Because I like them.”

Endangered Species

Continued from page 21

help, contact The Wildlife Society office (319A CNR). Also, our own Endangered Species Act is being threatened by anti-conservation groups who are lobbying the Reagan Administration and Congress to gut the law. It is imperative that this law is reauthorized. The President must sign it by October 1, 1982 after both Houses of Congress agree to renew the law.

By contacting your United States Senators and Representatives you can help save this country’s flora and fauna. On the 200th Anniversary of the bald eagle, our national symbol, and ironically on the endangered species list, we can ensure their survival by supporting the reauthorization. Spreading the word to your friends will also help. Just remember, we cannot survive alone.

REACH FOR THE SKY AS AN AIR FORCE PILOT OR NAVIGATOR

Why resign yourself to an everyday job when your career can soar in the U.S. Air Force! The Air Force needs individuals to fill the demanding positions in the field of aviation. Consider becoming an Air Force Pilot or Navigator. As technology advances, so does the role of an Air Force Aviator. The Air Force needs people who can lead, who can accept a challenge and make decisions. If that describes your career ambitions, talk to us. We’ll give you the details. Discover for yourself the challenges and rewards of Air Force Aviation and get a bird’s-eye view of your future.

Sgt. Tony Meyer
820 W. Main St., Stevens Point
715-341-0125 (collect)
### March

#### The Miracle of Spring: We glibly talk of Nature’s laws, but do things have a natural cause?

Black earth becoming yellow crocus is undiluted hocus-pocus. —Piet Hein

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dreaming permits each and every one of us to be safely insane every night of the week. (Dr. William Charles Demolts) A same special to start your week: Lg. Coffee $.29.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Babe Ruth sets a record when he signs with the Yankees for $70,000. A record winning deal: Cheeseburger, Sm. Fry and Sm. Soda only $1.21.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;The Star Spawned Venus&quot; becomes the National Anthem. Soup of the Day FREE with purchase of a Hot Buy and Beverage (Outtakes Only)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>NBC broadcasts Peter Pan with Mary Martin for the first time, 1955.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sure Cure for the Monday Blues Get a Lg. O. I. for only .62 all day long! March is Red Cross Month.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Monitor defeats the Merrimack 1862 Here’s a deal that can’t be beat: any hot buy $1.20</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Albert Einstein is born, 1879.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beware of these great savings: Bagel and a medium soda .99. Beware the Ides of March.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A sharp deal: Saucy Beef for only $1.38 West Point established, 1802.</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>The first engineering college in the U.S., Rensselaer School, is incorporated, 1826.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Spring up for this one: Ham &amp; Cheese Sandwich only .99c. Spring begins.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Even the KING couldn’t evade this one - IKEA donut with your Large Coffee. Bye Bye Sideburns: Elvis Presley is drafted, 1958.</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Three years since Three Mile Island, the first nuclear accident in history.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>S4th Academy Awards presentation special An award-winning special at the Show, 9 at the Show, 9 at the Show.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>As your day with a Jumbo W/Chocolate, Lg. Fry &amp; Med. Soda $1.60.</td>
<td>31</td>
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**PRESENT THIS COUPON & GET A FREE SODA WITH PURCHASE OF A COLD SANDWICH. OFFER GOOD ON WED-3/17/82**

**THESE GREAT SAVINGS ARE BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE UNIVERSITY FOOD SERVICE**
Netters take three 9-0 matches

By Tom Burkman
Staff Writer

The UWSP men's tennis team opened its 1982 season last weekend with three 9-0 dual match wins over Carroll College, Eastern Illinois University and Northern Michigan University.

Head coach Jerry Gotham said, "We played especially well for the first match of the year and I was very pleased with everyone's performance." As the Pointer court and we caught a few Gymnasiwm) which is a fast Michigan University.

With everyone winning their matches, be it in either singles or doubles, it's hard to find praise for just one player.

"I don't really see any weaknesses on this team. Everyone has improved and the addition of Pham and Lemancik will make us much stronger," said Gotham.

Pham is a sophomore (with freshman eligibility as a UWSP athlete) who came over from Vietnam a few years ago. He competed in his first match ever last weekend, not losing a set in all three of his singles matches and won two of three sets in doubles to still take the match 7-6 (7-3), 7-5, 7-5.

"All we can do is wait and see what happens because it's way too early in the season (to predict anything)," said Gotham. "If we continue to play well, I'll feel good about playing anybody."

The Pointers have a chance to continue playing well as they go into action tomorrow and Saturday against UW-La Crosse, University Illinois-Chicago Circle and the College of St. Thomas. Matches are scheduled to begin at noon in Quandt Gymnasium.

Finish back in third place

Pointer thinclds miss first by single point

MILWAUKEE — UWSP
SID — A tough DePaul squad edged by UW-Stevens Point for the top two positions in the 1-2 finish of Bruce Lammers and Mike Baumgartner in the intermediate hurdles (fifth in 22.6 and 23.3, respectively). The event occurred late in the meet and provided the Pointers with many much-needed points.

"Mike Baumgartner did an awful good job for us in finishing second behind

with a clocking of 2:18.8, while Dan Schoepke was another individual runner to take second, that being in the two-mile run in 9:31.5. High jumper J.C. Fish finished in the second-place slot with a leap of 6'6", while the mile relay just added the final second place with a timing of 3:25.4.

The 880-yard relay team took the only third place finish for the Pointers as they missed the finish line in 1:34.6.

Bucketeers say "Thanks"

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our fans for the outstanding support we received this season.

The fans and the pep band couldn't have been better and were an important factor in our 22-6 record. We hope you enjoyed it as much as we did. You made the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point one of the leaders in fan support. We hope you keep it up. We are proud to play for UWSP.

Thanks again,
The 1981-82 Pointer Basketball Team
Beginner's luck reigns on Wisconsin River

By Steve Heiting
Sports Editor

Scientific research can’t prove beginner’s luck, but I’m convinced it exists. Dave Rogers proved it to me the other day.

Rogers, a rookie to the world of icefishing, skunked three veterans while on a fishing trip deep in the backwaters of the Wisconsin River Sunday. His catch, a 32-inch, nine-pound northern pike, was the only one of a day full of frustration for those of us with experience.

Brad Parsons, Steve Dretzka and myself were the vets to fall victim to the beginner’s syndrome. Sunday was the second day the three of us had fished this new spot in the sloughs after we had given up on our traditional site near Lakeside Bar about noon Saturday and moved to this place.

Rogers had asked to accompany us Sunday when he heard the tale of how Parsons had missed a large pike Saturday. We figured we would break Rogers in and teach him how to icefish for the outsized northerns that swim the river’s water.

As it turned out, Rogers showed us how to do it.

After a morning with no action, Rogers’ tip-up sprang up about noon. I was the first to spot it, and my shout of “Flag!” drew nothing but skeptical looks from my companions. When I got up rather hurriedly to run to the tip-up, they realized I wasn’t joking and joined in the chase.

Since it was Rogers’ tip-up, he was allowed to take command. Following my instructions, he carefully lifted the tip-up and yanked on the line.

When his arm went only half-way up and the line stayed tight, I murmured under my breath, “Oh, (expletive deleted).” I knew he was in for a tussle.

Everything went right for Rogers. After being convinced by the pike that he wasn’t snagged (as he originally thought), he deftly hung on and finally maneuvered the fish’s head in the hole. With a quick pull, nine pounds of northern came flying out into the air to land on the ice with a thud.

After initial cockiness while receiving three different handshakes, Rogers did something that few rookies do — he didn’t press his luck. He knew that, deep down, the three veterans he was fishing with were burning with envy.

Each of us veterans had our chances, but either because of the fish’s fault or our own, we missed out. The 32-incher was the only fish to die that day.

And after taking such a fish on his first tip-up of his first day of ice fishing, I doubt if Rogers will ever quit his new-found sport.

Deer herd in great shape

Except for in a few scattered instances, Wisconsin’s whitetail deer herd appears to have survived the winter of 1981-82 in great shape.

Game managers report there has been some starvation of fawns in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, but that the rest of the herd is surviving quite well.

These deer, seen in a yard near Tigerton, were in good late-winter condition when this picture was taken Monday.

QUICK! MAKE YOUR PLANS FOR DAYTONA

Easter Break is coming up quick. Join UAB in their 10th Annual trip to Daytona Beach. This year will be the best ever!

$201-4 people to a room.

Your full payment is due by March 19. Make your reservation at the SLAP window in the lower level of the U.C.

For more information, call 346-2412.
Friday-Sunday, March 12-14 & Thursday-Saturday, March 15-18
DANCE THEATRE - '82—This year's annual dance concert promises to take you from ballet to Broadway, and then some. The 66-person company will perform Susan Gingras's adaptations of episodes from "Alice in Wonderland," with Betsy Deahn as Alice; Regina Sadono's "Decades and Directions," featuring modern dance and popular music from Nat King Cole to the present; "Appalachian Spring," "Pas de Deux," and "Lace," choreographed by James Moore; and "Cry Witch," by student Tim Zimmerman. Performances begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Jenkins Theatre of Fine Arts.

Wednesday, March 17
THE HOLLYWOOD RIP-OFF—What better way to spend St. Patrick's Day than let Milt Tatelman talk about who promotes the flicks get unusual presentation will movies you'd be better off you to shell out Thursday, March 17, 5:30 p.m. in Student Life Activities and concert is sponsored by will, uh, light up the UC folksongs, and ballads. The chants, ethnic jigs and reels, March 17 on by U2, "Under a blood red sky," and specials: Thursday, Le Rox Radio Special, from Thursday, March 11, 8 p.m. in Thirsty Ear Productions, featuring music from the band's new LP, Last Safe Radio Special, featuring cuts from their latest, Allied Forces: Saturday, U2, October; Sunday, Bob and Doug McKenzie (of SCTV), Great White North; Tuesday, Full Moon (featuring Neil Leitner); Wednesday, Buggles, Adventures in Modern Recording.

Sunday, March 14
WSPT SUNDAY FORUM—Do you have questions about your taxes—how to prepare forms, how to file, how much you have to pay as little as possible? Of course you do. Call in to WSPT's weekly talk show, and expert Paula Schlice will give you some free answers. 8 p.m.

Monday, March 15
TWO-WAY RADIO—This week, 90FM uncovers the other side of the censorship story, and talks with two strippers and an establishment owner. Why not get naked and tune in? 10 p.m.

Friday & Saturday, March 12 & 13
DAVE PETERS TRIO—Too old to rock and roll, but too young to stay out of it. Dave Peters and his band are brought to the screen by Peter O'Leary, plays roles, and has a ball with each of them. This Film Society flick will show at 7 and 9:15 p.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room.

Saturday, March 13
HILLBILLY JAZZ—More jazz, as three Point students play up a storm in Margarita's, starting at 6:30 p.m.

Friday, March 12
CONTROLLING CORPORATE MISCONDUCT AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT—USC Law Professor Christopher Stone talks about the heartwarming contributions naughty corporations have made to this one-and-only home planet. The lecture comes to you courtesy of the University Student Legal Society, the Student Environmental Council, and the Student Organization, and will take place at 10 a.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room.
UAB Contemporary Entertainment Proudly Presents...

TIM WEISBERG

With Very Special Guest: Michael Gulezian

Saturday, April 17, 8:00 P.M. Quandt Fieldhouse

$5.00 & $6.00 Reserved Seating Only

TICKET SALES:
U.C. Information Desk:
Fri. March 12-9:00 a.m. student sales only through Sun., Mar. 14 midnight.
Mon. March 15-9:00 a.m. Student & Public sales through Sat. April 17

Other Outlets:
Mon. March 15-12 noon. through 12 noon
Fri., April 16: Campus Record & Tapes
Hostel Shop
Galaxy of Sound-Wisc. Rapids Mall
Tea Shop, Wausau Only

By Mail:
Send check & self-addressed envelope to: Tim Weisberg concert, c/o Student Activities Office, UWS, Stevens Point, WI 54481
FOR SALE: Empire Telescope with filters and lenses. By arrangement. Contact phone information call 346-3789 and ask for Mark in 337.


FOR SALE: 1973 AMC Hornet; automatic; 6 cylinder; air conditioning; 2-door; power steering. Call 341-5466. Price negotiable.

FOR SALE: Sansui 3900 Z receiver; "82 model. Need money; $300—will deal. Phone 341-4550, ask for Hank, room 146.

FOR SALE: Bear Claw snow shoes; $20; like new. Call 346-1337 or 344-2725.

EMPLOYMENT:
- Boys’ Camp, Waupaca, WI, is hiring counselors for summer employment to live in cabins. College students or teachers with skills in only water skiing, swimming, tennis, golf, arts and crafts, horseback riding, mini-bikes, archery, riflery, registered ticketholder. Will be interviewing in Waupaca on March 19, 20. Call now for appointment. 5 p.m. Phone 715-258-3812.

EMPLOYMENT:
- The University Store is seeking a full-time staff assistant. Responsibilities include ordering, displaying, and selling a variety of recreational gifts and other merchandise. Must be self-confident, dependable, creative, and have a minimum of four years experience. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. in Room 104 of the College of Professional Studies Center on the UWSP campus.

EMPLOYMENT:
- A local VITA program is being set up and is looking for tax preparation counselors for the spring season. The program will be run by volunteers from the Internal Revenue Service.

EMPLOYMENT:
- The local VITA program is having a potting sale on March 10 and 11 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in Room 104 of the College of Professional Studies Center on the UWSP campus.

FOR RENT:

FOR RENT:
- FOR RENT: Apartment for four or less—single or couples. Completely furnished—three blocks from campus. Call 344-2232.

FOR RENT:
- FOR RENT: One-bedroom apartments. From June 1 to August 23. 50% off. Call 341-6095.

FOR RENT:
- FOR RENT: Two-bedroom apartments from June 1 to August 23. 700. Call 341-6095 or 344-4040.

HOUSING:
- Males only; single rooms; summer and next year. Call 341-4865.

WANTED:
- WANTED: Artists or material to help publish campus comic book. Nothing is too weird. Drop off name and number and possibly some material at Pointer office and you will be contacted.

WANTED:
- WANTED: One female to share upper flat with 3 others in fall '82. $45 a month; close to campus; double rooms; washer-dryer. Call 346-3810.

WANTED:
- WANTED: One or two girls to share summer housing with 3 others in Stevens Point. Call Maria at 346-3556 or Mary at 346-2680, room 209.

EMPLOYMENT:
- UNIVERSITY Store is seeking a qualified candidate for the position: Gifts and Novelties Department Head. Responsibilities include ordering, displaying, and selling a variety of recreational gifts and other merchandise. Must be self-confident, dependable, creative, and have a minimum of four years experience. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. in Room 104 of the College of Professional Studies Center on the UWSP campus.

EMPLOYMENT:
- ANNOUNCEMENT: Taxpayers can get free help now through the 15 volunteer income tax returners through VITA, the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program, sponsored by the Internal Revenue Service. The local VITA program is staffed by volunteers from the Association of Business and Economics Students (A.B.E.S.). Assistance is available every Wednesday evening in Room 104 of the College of Professional Studies Center on the UWSP campus.

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- The Soil Conservation Society of America is having a potting sale on March 19 and 11 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Come and purchase some soil for your plants in the U.C. Price will be $1 for an 8 liter bag and 35 cents for the smallest ones of 2 liters.

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- ANNOUNCEMENT: All males interested in playing rugby, the Stevens Point Rugby Club will be holding a meeting at 5:00 p.m., Thursday, March 11th. This will take place in the locker room (Alibi) prior to Rugby Happy Hour. Use back door. Spring season starts March 27, 1982. So come on out.

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- Munch-Munch-Munch a gallon jar of homemade granola and apple sauce for 50 cents. The granola is great! Call 344-5551.

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- MUNCH-MUNCH-MUNCH: Munchee club, 35 cents for any size bag of chips or 3 for only 75 cents. They're great!

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- Kate Fazers, from the Human Services Center, will be speaking on: Child Abuse and Child Neglect: Therapies, Definitions, and Indicators in the Communications Room of the U.C. at 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday, March 15th. The community is more than welcome to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

ANNOUNCEMENT:
- Beat the rush! Hate to type? Don't have time? Call 341-4762 for quick professional papers, theses, resumes, etc. Call now before it's too hectic.

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: To the UWSP Pom Pom Squad—My sincerest "thanks" for making me feel so welcome this semester. You're great! Love, [Name]

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: Dear Pointe Basketball Team—Despite the outcome of Wednesday night's game, we still love you. These two loyal fans think you're great!” especially you Fred! Congrats on a great season. Love, your "others." [Name]

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: Becky, after being a vegetarian for so long how does it feel to have a little "meat"? Thank God for basketball games! Love, [Name]

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: To the UWSP Pom Pom Squad—My sincerest "thanks" for making me feel so welcome this semester. You're great! Love, [Name]

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: Happy 20th B-Day Peg. Hope we many more. Love, Mike.

PERSONAL:
- PERSONAL: Happy 24th Birthday Michael. I hope you have a fantastic day. I'm sure going to try my hardest to see that it's even better than your 23rd. Love you to pieces, Cynthia.

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STUDENTS—Why Settle For Less?

LIVE AT THE VILLAGE . . . THE ULTIMATE IN APARTMENT LIVING
301 MICHIGAN - STEVENS POINT, WIS.

EACH APARTMENT HAS

- 2 BEDROOMS AND TWO FULL BATHS WITH VANITIES
- COLOR COORDINATED RANGE AND REFRIGERATOR, DISHWASHER AND DISPOSAL
- COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN MEDITERRANEAN DECOR
- CARPETING AND DRAPES
- AIR CONDITIONING
- CABLE T.V. HOOK-UP
- INDIVIDUAL HEAT CONTROL
- PANELING IN LIVING ROOM
- TELEPHONE OUTLET IN EACH ROOM
- LAUNDRY FACILITIES
- SEMI-PRIVATE ENTRANCES
- EACH STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ONLY HIS SHARE OF THE RENT.

9 MONTH ACADEMIC YEAR INCLUDING VACATIONS — SUMMER LEASES AVAILABLE

FOR INFORMATION AND APPLICATION / the Village / 301 MICHIGAN AVE.
CONTACT: CALL 341-2120 BETWEEN 9 A.M. & 5 P.M.