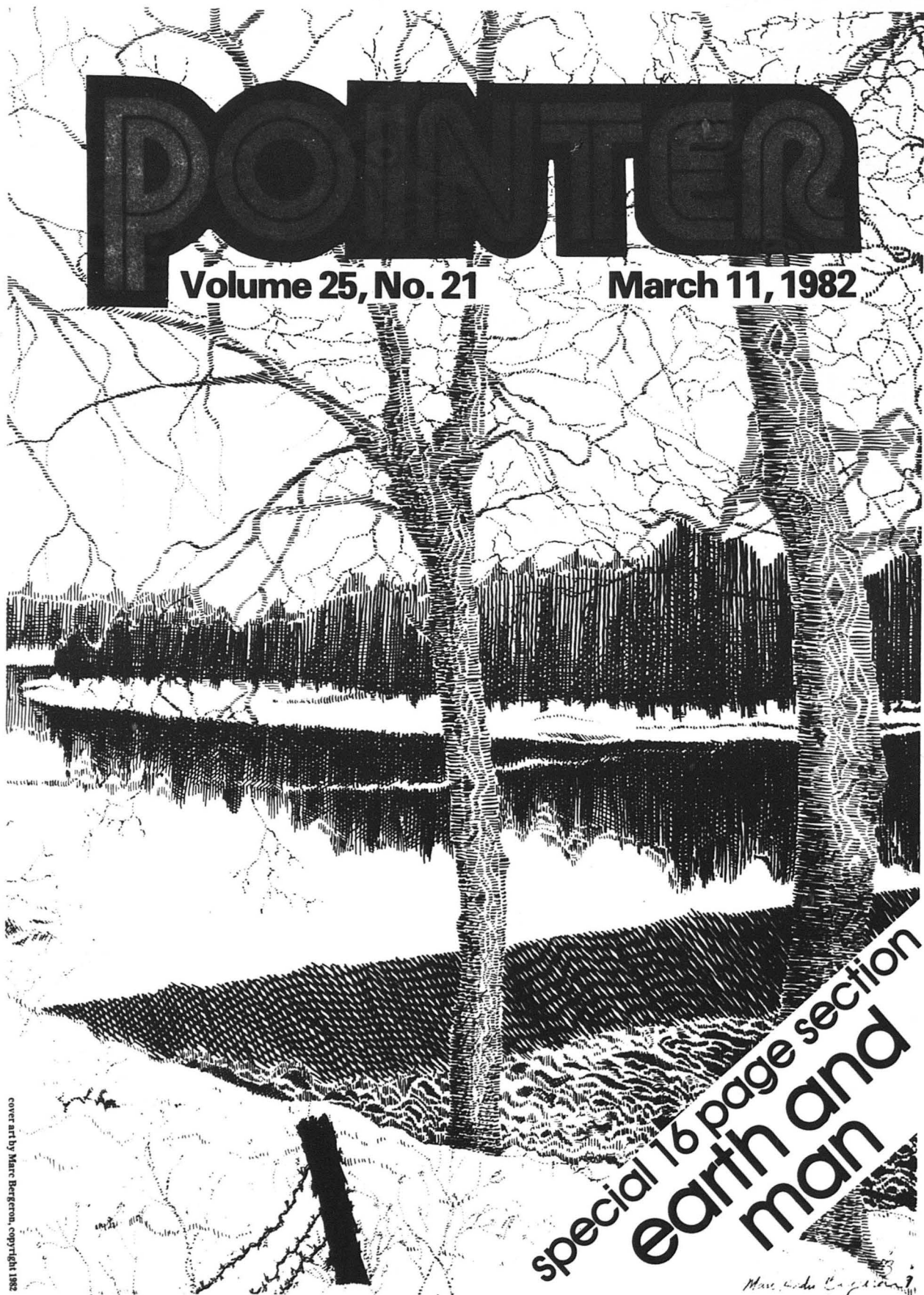


POLTER

Volume 25, No. 21

March 11, 1982



special 16 page section
earth and
man

POINTER

Vol. 25, No. 21 Mar. 11, 1982

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The Pointer is a second class publication (USPS-098240) published weekly on Thursday by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and the UW-System Board of Regents, 113 Communication Arts Center, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

POSTMASTER: Send address change to Pointer, 113 Communication Arts Center, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Pointer is written and edited by the Pointer staff, composed of UWSP students, and they are solely responsible for its editorial content and policy.

POINTER



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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 prodevelopment stance. He has been justifiably labeled by environmentalists as the fox guarding the chicken coop. He is unqualified to be the Secretary of the Interior under the defined purpose of the position, which is to "both preserve and develop public lands." True, the development of public lands is by no means deplorable, but the development of public lands with reckless disregard to the environment is. Weighing the need to develop public lands with environmental concerns, it seems to me, should be the Secretary of the Interior's true function.

Nevertheless, Watt continues his to crusade to open wilderness areas for development, remove regulatory restrictions, and accelerate public lands leasing, all at the expense of a clean environment.

His suspending of a law prohibiting oil and gas exploration in California demonstrated his lack of concern for creatures that inhabit wilderness areas, let alone the areas he wishes to develop. Max Lakritz, co-sponsor of an UW-SP SGA resolution to remove Watt from office says, "Watt has no sense of the limits the environment can handle. An example of this would be the off-

shore oil rigs on the California coast. What bothers me is the idea that he has no regard for what would happen to the marine life and the cost itself."

Furthermore, Watt has put a halt to new endangered-species listings. His reply to critics of the move was, "We don't have to worry about endangered species, why, we can't even get rid of the cockroach."

One would think Watt could do some good by eliminating unnecessary, burdensome regulation, another of his goals as Secretary of the Interior. Instead, he has indicated his intention to weaken the Clean Air Act, which not so coincidentally, is in the domain of perhaps his most ardent opponent, the Environmental Protection Agency. Again, Watt has demonstrated how dangerous his extreme position is by expressing his desire to eliminate necessary government regulation.

Watt is well on his way to accomplishing his third goal, the acceleration of public lands leasing. In the state of Alaska alone, he has begun leasing procedures by asking industry and the public for comments and suggestions about potential oil and gas leasing on 130 million acres, including 57 million acres of wildlife refuges. In conjunction with this move, Watt has proposed budget cuts 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 land from 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 and it is becoming

Continued on page 7

Established 1981

This Week's Weather

Planets to line up,
destroying entire Solar
System. Armageddon outta
here.



MAIN STREET

Week in Review

Budget squeeze discussed

For those who wonder how Gov. Lee Dreyfus' budget cuts are effecting UW-SP programs, here's a little tidbit from last week's Budget Impact Forum.

Francis L. Schmitz, Chair of the Physics-Astronomy Department, told the UW-SP Faculty Senate Budget and Business Affairs Committee the operating budget of his department has been cut to one-third of what it was ten years ago. Schmitz said no new laboratory equipment has been purchased of late because the effects of inflation and lack of available monies have made the

purchase of new equipment impossible.

An estimated \$20,000 is needed to update equipment in the Physics Department. Schmitz said the price of certain items such as microscopes has doubled in twenty years while the operating budget has gradually shrunk. He also said some of the equipment is twenty years old and could become costly to maintain in the near future.

Schmitz testified that while the quality of teaching theories and fundamentals remain sound, the lack of opportunity for practical

experience (field experiments and research) continue to undermine the program.

Additionally, the Physics-Astronomy Chairman indicated the Planetarium is in need of renovation. According to Schmitz, the Planetarium's electrical services are overworked, its equipment is deteriorating, and its seating facilities are worn. Since approximately 15,000 people visit the facility each year, Schmitz feels the Planetarium is no longer just the university's concern, but the community's as well.



Photo by Rick McNitt

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 Affairs Sub-Committee.

Oh, really!

In case you haven't noticed, there have been many changes occurring in the Student Activities Complex due to the University Center renovation.

The Resident Life Programs Office and the University Activities Board Office have been vacated. The RHC, PHC and GLACHUR personnel are now at Debot Center and can be reached at extension 2556. The UAB Office is presently located in the Student Activities Complex at extension 2412. Other organization desks and office space have also been shifted around.

Also, beware that duplicating room services are still available in the Student Life Activities &

Programs Office. The Slap Office is open daily Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Summer sessions info available

The 75th annual summer session of UW-SP has been scheduled for June 14 to Aug. 6.

An enrollment of between 2,700 and 2,800 — similar to what has been recorded in the past two years — is expected, according to Orland Radke, session director and head of the office of continuing education and outreach.

Offerings and information about costs and registration are listed in a timetable which is part of the 1982 summer session magazine being distributed on request to individuals, schools, and libraries. Copies are

available from the Office of Continuing Education and Outreach in Old Main, UW-SP, 54481.

Enrollment high, for now

Another all-time high record in enrollment has been logged by UWSP.

There are 8,526 students currently in classes — the largest count for a second or spring semester. The number is up by 94 from last year which also was an all-time high enrollment for a spring semester.

Registrar David Eckholm said that 180 more continuing students more than made up for declines of 42 re-entering students, 14 transfers and 32 new students in various other categories.

Getting in harder than getting out?

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has, for a second year in a row made its 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 percentile 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 percentile of their classes.

The policy, suggested for implementation in the fall of 1983, 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 people on all sides of the touchy 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 Academic Affairs Committee recommended that an open admission policy be established for people at or above the 40th percentile, but Judith Pratt of the school of Communicative Disorders, amended the proposal to the 30th percentile because she said she didn't believe the policy should be used as a means of limiting enrollment.

Prospective students in the 20th to 29th percentile of their graduating classes now will be admitted provided they take an American College Test (ACT) and have a

composite score of at least 17.

Those ranking below the 20th percentile will be admitted on probation if they take the ACT examination and score of at least 17 and begin their academic work on campus either during a summer session or a second (spring) semester.

Applicants who do not meet the requirements have the option of appealing to the director of admissions, John Larsen.

Larsen said he is "comfortable" with the new policy. "A constant thread throughout the deliberations has been concern with maintaining and improving quality of applicants to the university and at the same time recognizing that not all persons require an identical background preparation in order to become successful college student," he explained.

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

However, the university has gone one step further and has listed the number of credits it recommends so students can 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 policies, 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 in 1981 resulted in about 60 fewer new freshmen entering. So far this academic year, about 75 prospective new freshmen for fall have been denied admission without being required to take the ACT test and enter on probation this summer or next January.

Peelen Anxiety

To The Pointer:

Last week Randy Peelen had the dubious distinction of presenting his views on Science courses. We are all (and thankfully so) entitled to our opinions. What a tremendous service Mr. Peelen has done for the Colleges of Letters and Science and Natural Resources in expressing his. How fortunate the university is to have employees who are so supportive of its educational endeavors.

I understand what Mr. Peelen is trying to say. There are problems within every department educating non-majors taking their courses as degree requirements. I never felt my interests peaked in English 101 the same way I did when in General Botany I saw a colony of *Volvox* busily rolling across my microscope field. Yet I feel that Mr. Peelen has done somewhat of a disservice to a sizeable portion of the university's course offerings and faculty; hence, I need to make a few points of my own:

1). First of all, for obvious reasons I am a dedicated supporter of this university's science courses. I feel that they are consistently trying to maintain a high quality of excellence, even with shrinking budgets and people like Mr. Peelen who promote student apathy for science courses.

2). I do not consider our science faculty to be

"lunkheads." Any attempt on 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

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

understanding of scientific concepts and ideas as well as other educational endeavors. It's not always as simple as things appear in *Discover*, *Omni* and *Science Digest*. Education at the collegiate level isn't kid's stuff, it shouldn't have to be fun, although it can be. It depends on the student. Nurturing bad attitudes towards learning is not doing the system any good.

On dinner parties and diploids — As far as useless information is concerned, Mr. Peelen should remember what a college is. It's not a technical school. College is suppose to give a student the big picture. One 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 or conversation, whether it be diploids, King Lear, African history, dactylic pentameters or auto mechanics. I have learned that education doesn't stop after class, or after college, or after 60. It is a 24-hour life-long process. It's up to the individual how open-minded he wants to be and how much he wants to learn.

Sincerely,
David Personius
Student-UWSP

Science 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 two articles I wrote for last week's *Pointer*. As a result of the conversation, I realize 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 scientists.

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

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 any residence hall and talk to its director.

This year is the thirtieth year that 90FM is sponsoring the world's largest trivia contest to be held on March 26, 27 & 28. But unlike other years, the advertising for the event has run into a snag. 90FM has been refused permission by a number of directors to put up posters advertising Trivia '82 because the posters are co-sponsored by Budweiser.

It seems the mere fact of having the name Budweiser on the poster 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.

We will grant to the proponents of wellness and alcohol awareness that responsible drinking is an extremely worthy goal. But in this case the means do not justify the ends. This is an example of blatant censorship, and it is wrong!

Jack Buswell,
SGA President
Ed Karshna,
SGA Vice President
Kari Soiney,
Public Relations
Director-90FM

Foos Bawl

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 in foosball 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 I worked, competed, and sweated so hard to win first place, only to find out at the end that our wonderful Association of College Unions, to which our university paid dearly for us to attend, is not sending us to Nationals. I would like to tell "them" where they may insert their \$2.50 plaque which they so generously dished out to all the participants in each event who took first and second (not to mention those who got nothing for winning third place!) I spent more money plugging the tables than what their stupid award for first place was worth!

What, then, did ACU-I do with all the money collected for entrance fees and participation fees that each college and university paid for to send their students to play foosball? It certainly didn't benefit us! Maybe it went to our "well-prepared" tournament director!?

John Finco
Pat Crowns

Mail

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.

3). For the record, I wouldn't dream of having a dinner party where the conversation didn't (at least once) include diploids...

Pardon my grammar Mr. Peelen but your in-ep-titudes are showing!

Sincerely,
Cheryl Vander Weit
Botany Technician
Biology Department

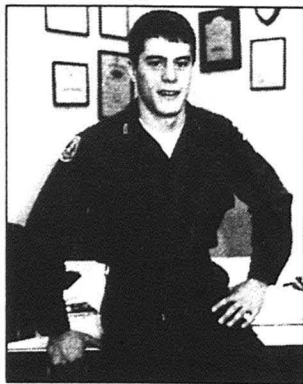
To the Editor:

A few comments on last week's article by Randy Peelen, director of the UW-SP Reading and Study Skills

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 at yourself.

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

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 decide if you want to take the ROTC classes until you return to campus next fall. While attending the camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky, you will receive approximately \$525 plus free 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

News

Cultures shared at Dinner

Foreign Students Play Major Role at UW-SP

By Wong Park fook

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 34 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 12th 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 diversified 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 cultural understanding through various interactions. It is not just a foreign student club — there are over a dozen American members.

Mr. Quah said the International Club will donate 25 percent of the proceeds from the dinner to the Operation Bootstrap in Stevens Point as a way to respond to the needs of the community.

He also pointed out that the Host Family Program in UW-Stevens Point has been a success with more than a hundred couples involved now. He said the growth in the program was the result of the hard work of many dedicated community people who recognized the needs of the foreign students.

The Host Family Program has made it possible for foreign students to adapt better to a new environment. It has also given the students the chance to observe and participate in the various American traditions, like the celebration of Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving. Through these experiences, foreign students will be able to benefit greatly by knowing the way Americans live, besides getting an education, which in itself is already an experience.



It's another banner year for the UW-SP International Club.

Photo by Wong Park Fook

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, which was held at UW-Stevens Point last week. 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

echoed by later speakers, when giving more detailed talks as to the specifics on protecting ground water quality and the people who drink it.

"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 drinkable quality. His efforts would begin with an inventory of essential water as to quality, quantity and location.

Some "Lofty 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.

Continued on page 7



Photo by Gary LeBouton

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

resources of the area."

Earl went on to say that everyone should be educated about ground water, starting with landowners and politicians.

These same ideas were

Great Lakes conference slated

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 water 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 interests and problems in common.

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 are being sought. A few people from other interest groups and government agencies will 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

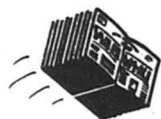
An opportunity for practical experience in your major

Paid or Internship Programs

**Applications are available at the
Health Services Office**

**Must be returned by
Friday, March 19, 1982**

Cosmic Debris



by Michael Daehn

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 desensitize students to the killing of another human being. The opposition stressed that the film was allegorical in nature, focusing on the concept of scapegoats, and promoting individual rather than group thought.

After hearing the heated testimony of nearly 40 speakers, the Reconsideration Committee voted 7-0 to continue showing the film emphasizing that teachers should continue to adequately prepare their students for the subject matter prior to viewing.

Venus de Soviet

An unmanned Soviet spacecraft made a successful soft landing on Venus last Monday.

The Venus-13 capsule, launched Oct. 30, touched down on the morning star at 8:50 p.m. CST Sunday, the Soviet nationwide news said. The Venus-14 will also have landed by the time you are reading this after completing a journey of nearly 223 million miles.

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 ground surface of Venus in an effort to determine what elements are present on the hot, cloud-covered planet.

Heading for a dry spell

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

The decision was a defeat for the American Civil Liberties Union, which had 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 Noooo!!

The L.A. Times claims an overdose of cocaine was responsible for actor-comedian John Belushi's untimely death at the age of 33. Belushi was found nude last Friday on a bed in a \$200-a-day rented bungalow on Sunset Strip.

Belushi was perhaps best known as the food-fighting, 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." The show proved to be telling ground for the diversity of the actor's talents and his range spanned from Samurai psychiatry to killer bee despotism.

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 blues energy on stage.

Belushi, who lived in New York City, was in Los Angeles for a Paramount movie, "Noble Riot, a comedy about the wine industry.



Reciprocity Threatened

by Cindy Schott

The future of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Program may be threatened by Minnesota legislators who feel they're getting the raw end of the deal.

The reciprocity conflict has evolved in part because of Minnesota's sagging economy, which may cause some community colleges to be closed. Therefore, legislators feel they have reason to question the validity of a 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, administrative director of the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board, Wisconsin's support level is higher. Approximately 6,000 Minnesota residents are attending Wisconsin universities, while only about 3,000 Wisconsinites are going to Minnesota campuses. Students pay only a portion of their tuition; the state

Continued from page 5

Who should pay for damages was a question that also has to be answered said Ronald Hennings of the Wisconsin Geological Survey. Is it the responsibility of the polluter or the individual landowner to be responsible for costs of damage or all of

society as a whole? He also indicated that land use managers could help in dealing with non-point pollutions that are causes of deterioration of water quality.

Summing up the discussion, moderator

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

Continued from page 2

clear President Reagan may be forcing Watt into a corner by ordering him not to release to the Congress documents outlining Canadian energy policies and their impact on U.S. businesses, thereby placing Watt in contempt of Congress. If Watt is guilty of contempt he could be imprisoned and fined, thus giving Reagan an excuse to dismiss him of his duties.

However, the dismissal of Watt would make little difference in the administration's pro-development policies. The bottom line is that as along as Ronald Reagan is in the White House, it doesn't matter who the Secretary of the Interior is; environmental concerns will take a back seat to development interests.

Joe Vanden Plas

**Arts and Crafts
Mini-Course
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"An Arm and a Leg" is a regular column of current financial aid information.

where the student is from finances the rest. But because it costs more to educate a student in Minnesota, Wisconsin's costs are actually higher, Johnston said. Minnesota claims there is \$7 million difference in fees paid. Wisconsin receives \$5 million.

Johnston said tuition reciprocity isn't the only issue upsetting Minnesota. They're displeased about the income tax reciprocity program as well. "But in reality," he said, "they're actually getting a bargain."

The reciprocity program, adopted on a ten-year basis, was reinstated only last year. If Minnesota enacts new legislation, the agreement will be terminated. Their projected deadline is March 15. The 4500 students already accepted into the program will probably be allowed to continue, Johnston said, but the program will experience a gradual phasing out.

Tuition reciprocity between Minnesota and Wisconsin is safe for another year-under certain conditions. Tune in next week to find out what those conditions are.

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.

2) The Association of Business and Economic Students requested \$500 to attend the International Business Conference in

Chicago on March 15 & 16. The SGS voted to fund ABES at \$500.

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:

Budget Request	Time allotted
Under \$3,000	5 Minutes
\$3,000-\$10,000	10 Minutes
\$10,000-Above	15 Minutes

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.



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Thursday, March 25th
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section

Earthbound

No Nukes
in the North

Wisconsin is not currently being considered 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, but that there are more appealing sites at present that the DOE is considering.

Residual Effects
of LSD

Governor Lee Dreyfus has received a rotten report card from Wisconsin's Environmental Decade.

The Decade, which issues its 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 Kickapoo Dam.
- 3) Pollution, due to Dreyfus' policies on air and water clean-up. And various other administrative actions such as inappropriate appointments to the Department of Natural Resources and attempts to weaken environmental impact statement laws.

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 had their first experience with aquatic life here," said G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. "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-a-Fish" program, and donations from individuals and corporations.

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 Foods 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

With little or no prior processing, the waste would be burned in an incinerator, where the heat from the burning waste would convert water into steam to be used by Ore-Ida. In addition, the incinerator would be designed to meet all state and federal air pollution control requirements.

Besides recovering energy

natural resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point are the first recipients of \$200 Leo Gwidt Scholarships.

The recipients are Patti Fulk, Rt. 1, Argonne, and Gladys Van Harpen, Rhinelander. Both are seniors majoring in resource management and minoring in environmental law

the DNR's 10-county North Central District are being sought, with emphasis placed on meeting affirmative action goals.

"Because the Department is an equal opportunity employer, we are encouraging females, minorities and handicapped workers to apply for work," John P. Jacobs, District supervisor of services, said. "Much of the hiring for the limited number of LTE positions we have will be made from these categories."

The LTE positions are non-permanent employment for the spring, summer and, at times, fall field work seasons. The positions are for both labor helpers and clerical help.

Persons wishing to make application for an LTE position can contact any of the DNR area offices located at Woodruff, Antigo and Wisconsin Rapids, or the District Headquarters at Rhinelander.

Legislative
Action Network
off the Ground

The Environmental DECADE has joined with several other statewide environmental groups in a new project designed to give you more clout with your legislators in Madison and Washington. The Legislative Action Network provides you with timely and accurate information on the key issues facing the environmental community today. If you want to take part in this new coalition, send your name and address to:

Jane Burns
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade
302 E. Washington Avenue
Madison, WI 53703

Each month you will receive a fact sheet with details on the "issue of the month" as well as the names of legislators to write and other actions you could take to support the work of environmental lobbyists.

PCB

Responsibility Bill?

A Senate Bill that would require commercial PCB storage facility owners to prove financial responsibility was introduced today by Senator Walter John Chilsen (R-Wausau).

Chilsen, primary author of Senate Bill 775, explained that the bill would require any person who 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 deposited in an escrow account or could be a bond. That money would then constitute insurance to the community in case the PCB facility owner were to leave

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earthbriefs

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

enforcement.

A fund was established last year by friends of Gwidt at the time of his retirement as a member of the Portage County Park Commission. The longtime pharmacist who is continuing in his business had served as a commissioner for 28 years, and to acknowledge his contributions his colleagues in conservation projects raised money for the scholarship program.

Fulk and Van Harpen have worked as part-time county



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

contract, including the length of the contract, the value of the energy produced by burning the waste, and the responsibilities of the Authority to arrange for the design, financing, construction and operation of the recycling facility. In addition, the agreement specifies that Ore-Ida and the Authority are to meet with the communities which would provide the solid waste for the project, and the Authority is to proceed with developing contracts for the supply of the waste.

Based on the energy requirements of Ore-Ida, the recycling facility would handle approximately 400 tons of waste a day, equal to the waste produced in both Portage and Wood Counties.

Authority's plans for resource recovery. In addition to the energy recovery facility, the Authority will also work to encourage and assist source separation recycling programs for newspapers, cardboard, metal, glass, plastic, oil and other recoverable items.

According to the Authority's estimate, a final contract for the resource recovery facility should be completed by May, with a possible start-up of the recycling system set for 1985.

Future Wardens
Win Award

Two women who are pursuing careers in environmental law enforcement while studying

game wardens since last fall including an almost around the clock schedule during the deer hunting seasons.

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.

DNR Seeks
LTE Applicants
from Minorities

Applicants for Limited Term Employees (LTE's) for spring and summer work in

earthbriefs

Continued from page 9

town without properly closing the site down," Chilsen said.

Chilsen said he has requested a quick public hearing on the bill and is hopeful of its passage this session.

"This bill is very important to communities such as Antigo where PCB storage building is already being considered. Understandably, no one wants to have a PCB facility in his or her community.

This bill will not only provide 'insurance' to the communities where PCB facilities are in place, it will also make it financially tougher for people who wish to build such a facility," Chilsen concluded.

Elderhostel programs Expanded

The Elderhostel program at UW-SP will be expanded this summer with a second session exclusively for women beyond age 60 who are interested in the out-of-doors.

Rick Wilke, director of the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station, and Ron Zimmerman, director of the Schmeeckle Reserve,

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 mature 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) 346-2028 or (715) 824-2428.

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. This course will discuss the pros and cons of the shade tree species in central Wisconsin, fertilization, and common insect and disease problems. Pruning techniques and other tree maintenance activities will be demonstrated. The fee is \$9.

"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.

"Birds 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 and listen to birds. Participants should wear waterproof footwear, and bring binoculars, field guide and a bag lunch. The cost is \$15.

"Touch a River" is set for Saturday, May 29, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Room 112 in the Natural Resources Building. This course is limited to seven canoes, which have at least one child in the 6 to 10 age group, and one or two adults. The participants must provide their own canoe 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 \$15 for one adult and child, and \$5 for each additional adult or child.

"Wild Edibles" is to be Saturday, June 5 from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in Room 421 in the Natural Resources Building. This course will begin with guidelines for deciding which wild plants have significant nutritional value and are safe to eat. Participants will then go to the woods, marshland and fields, learning and sampling plants. This will be followed by returning to the classroom to prepare and consume their salads, potherbs, and beverages. Participants should wear field boots and bring a supplemental bag lunch. The fee is \$15.

"Prairie Chicken Observations" is to be held April 1 through May 2. Observers will be met at a prescribed location on the Buena Vista Marsh Prairie Chicken Management Area at 3 p.m. and guided to a blind on the morning they observe. The cost is \$5 per adult and \$3 per student. Request to reserve an observation date should be addressed to Prairie Chicken Observation, in care of R.K. Anderson, College of Natural Resources, Stevens Point, WI 54481. Details of procedures, background information and confirmation of reservation date will be sent by mail.

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resource management

The EPA: Can it survive the Reagan administration?

by Bill Brooks

While the pro-development philosophy of James Watt has been grabbing headlines at the Department of Interior, Anne Gorsuch, Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, with the help of President Reagan and David Stockman, has more quietly brought a similar philosophy to the EPA.

Following Watt's 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 policies and standards for air, water, and waste management. The EPA is also responsible for enforcing the laws governing those areas. Currently, the agency is working extensively on research of toxic chemical wastes, their regulation and disposal. They are 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 while the practicality and economic feasibility of disposal regulations is reviewed. On top of that, the phasing out of all programs, especially the research required for effective regulation and enforcement, is being planned in the budget.

In her first year as Administrator, Gorsuch, even with a generous Carter budget to work with, has done a lot of damage to the agency. Since she arrived, she has conducted a shake-up campaign that has forced many dedicated policy people out of the organization and has essentially told others to shut-up. Those who left 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 by almost one-half, 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 proposed by Carter. 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. All totalled, these proposed cuts make up 10 percent of the total budget cuts, although 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 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 over-regulation, which may be appropriate rhetoric for Watt and Reagan.

One of the most drastic cuts proposed is in enforcement.

compared to an average of 150-200 per year under Nixon, Ford, and Carter. The result has been close to what Senator Robert Stafford calls "de facto" repeal of environmental laws.

The major portion of budget cuts will be directed at special agency programs and research. The research and development budget will be cut from \$270 million dollars in 1981 to about \$60 million in 1983. Eight labs will close and all private and university research will stop. Among the program cuts is a 30 percent cut in the toxic 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 a proper disposal site, would be illegal according to provisions in the Interstate Commerce Act.

Another change that has the potential to drastically 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-

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, somewhere 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 American financial interests at the expense of human rights and the welfare of 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.

Damage has already been done to the EPA. It will take years to rebuild the infrastructure of the agency with responsible professionals. However, the final word on cuts in programs and staff has not yet been said. That majority of Americans who told Congress they do not want the Clean Air Act and other environmental laws

Continued on page 22

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

Gorsuch has already dismantled the Office of Enforcement headquarters and placed its duties in the hand of various Assistant Administrators. She has ordered regional enforcement offices to do the same. A lack of coordination between the Assistants sees to it 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 that all enforcement decisions be cleared 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,

government's commitment to control the many chemicals introduced each year. Although the legislation was saved, the pesticide control program is scheduled for a cut in 1982 and an additional 42 percent cut in '83. Grants to states to run their own water quality control programs will be cut in half.

Reagan says the cuts are part of his plan to turn pollution control over to the states; however, this seems contradictory when at the same time regional enforcement offices are dismantled, decision-making is centralized, and funds to states to run their own programs are cut. It is doubtful that the states would have the funds and personnel to take over delicate issues such as toxic substances and waste.

Another problem lies in the

cost analysis of the proposed regulation by procedures David Stockman may outline. They must then provide the results of that analysis to the OMB for review and comment. This gives the OMB and Stockman 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 regarding 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



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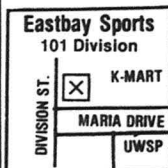
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Bears aroused in UW-SP research project

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 \$10,000 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' bodies for use in monitoring their whereabouts.

Eleven of the 12 found their way back to their original homes in time frames ranging from three days to about 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 denning 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 parental 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 was 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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Swamp Things

Wisconsin Wetlands: A disappearing resource

by Kerry Beheler

Wetlands invoke an array of mental and emotional images ranging from a pristine, protected marsh to a dredged, worthless swamp or mudhole. They contain very complex plant and animal communities, however, which are highly sensitive to soil and water conditions.

A wetland is degraded when its natural functions are disrupted. It is destroyed when the soil 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 of water, 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 alder 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 of 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 lost 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 shoreland 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. Federal permit 404, administered by the Army Corps of Engineers, regulates the discharge of dredged or filled material into water bodies of the United States. The federal

seriously threaten their existence. Wisconsin rural wetlands are protected under Natural Resource Rule 115, which states that all counties must zone rural shoreland wetlands. Once zoned, these wetlands may be used for specific purposes such as continued pasturing or cropping, but they cannot be drained, dredged, filled, or flooded. This offers limited protection, because these areas may be rezoned at the discretion of the county zoning administrator, after consultation with WDNR officials. Also, NR 115 is specifically a Natural Resource rule, and is subject to change at the discretion of



Photo by Gary LeBouton

life forms. Wetlands and the associated uplands are unsurpassed as educational and scientific resources, where specially adapted plants and animals can be studied. Nonconsumptive recreational aspects of wetlands include canoeing, hiking, bird watching, and photographing. Wetlands are home to mink, otter, muskrat, beaver, and raccoon, which are the livelihood of the trapping industry. Waterfowl, deer, bear, and fish can be found in and around various wetlands for the hunter. The harvesting of wild crops including wild rice, marsh hay, and cranberries provides important

erosion, and siltation problems with continuous wetland destruction.

The many values of wetlands as described above benefit the public as a whole. While these benefits are immense, they do not generally result in large financial gains for particular individuals. Muck farmers who drain wetlands to grow cash crops such as mint, carrots, and celery profit much more than they lose by wetland alteration. Developers in and around urban areas also profit from wetland destruction. Urban wetlands are extremely important because so few open areas exist here, and they also serve as valuable

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 people can have on the 404 permit process.

Although Wisconsin wetlands are covered under 404, the proposed changes

the Natural Resources Board.

Urban wetlands, however, have no protection. Developers could avoid county shoreland zoning ordinances by arranging for the nearest municipality to annex the wetland they wish to fill and develop. This not only destroys the wetland, but also contributes to poorly conceived development.

An Assembly bill, Substitute Amendment to AB 839 was slated to go before the state Assembly yesterday. At press time the outcome was not known.

This bill requires protective zoning of wetlands

Continued on page 22

STUDENT CREDIT

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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 arms 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 345-0637
Gary Malmon 346-4979 rm. 206
Dan Derezinski

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.

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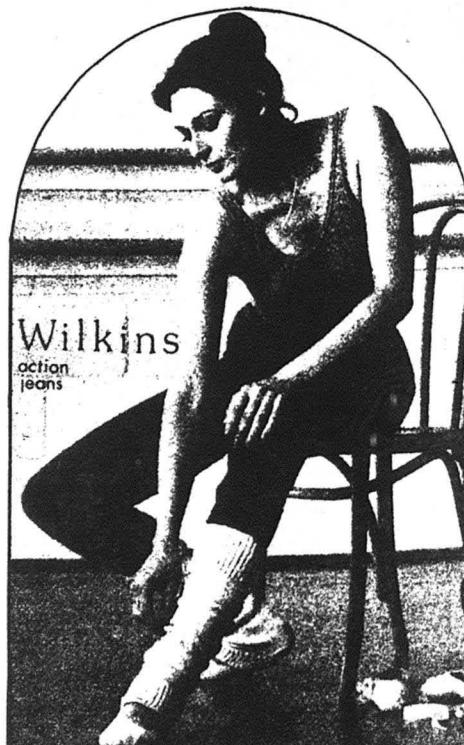
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League Against Nuclear Dangers

Local activists prompt awareness of nuclear dilemma

by Todd Hotchkiss

Her honesty was an outstanding strength. Delivering a speech that was comfortably soft and convincing, her presence was inspiring.

Naomi Jacobson of Rudolph, co-director of the Stevens Point and Rudolph based League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND), spoke to a crowd of seventy-five people at UW-SP recently on the "History of the Defeat of the Rudolph Power Plant."

This history necessitates a history of LAND as LAND was the foremost organization involved with the defeat of the nuclear plant plans in Rudolph. Naomi's talk was a clear outline of the formation of LAND, Rudolph residents' fight against powerful and often devious utilities, and the maturing of these people in the realities of political struggle.

LAND Formation

LAND formed from the response of Rudolph residents in May, 1973, to the announcement by Eastern Wisconsin Utilities (E.W.U.), a utility consortium of Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Wisconsin Power and Light, Wisconsin Public Service Company and Madison Gas and Electric Company, of their intentions to put two nuclear reactors in Rudolph, seven miles west of Stevens Point. Beverly Fisher, a Rudolph housewife who founded LAND, George Dixon, UW-SP Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, and Gertrude Dixon, UW-SP English Professor, were active raising money via an auction to finance their campaign against the Rudolph town board's approval of plant licensing on July 12, 1973.

Rudolph residents and LAND initiated an advisory referendum regarding community acceptance of the licensing of the plant. A vote of 153-27 by Rudolph citizens at a special town meeting put the measure on the ballot on August 29. After an August 28 E.W.U. statement that acceptance of the plant would annually bring six million dollars in tax revenue to Rudolph, voters of Rudolph rejected the plant 308-189. Rudolph officially withdrew interest in the nuclear reactors on September 5, 1973.

Wood County was the next logical arena for action. Encountering political difficulties LAND was innovative in getting their message across. Unable to get on the agenda for a county board meeting LAND members quietly wore message placards while they sat in the audience. LAND members picketed Wood

County Courthouse; Naomi recalled: "That was the first time I took a sign in my hand and picketed anybody." Balloons were launched by LAND and friends in December, 1973 to simulate the wind transport of radioactive particles from nuclear weapons testing in the western U.S. during the 1950s and 60s and of radioactive particles emitted in Wisconsin. Balloons were found in Virginia,

refused to publicly debate LAND. One memorable occasion was caught on film.

In order to balance an energy program already including then Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.) Chairperson Dixie Lee Ray, NBC-TV offered to film LAND. However, a Chicago snowstorm stranded the NBC crew at O'Hare Airport.

Soon afterwards LAND held a public meeting at the

unannounced and filmed LAND meet the utility executives' efforts, present the facts and end up the meeting joyously singing "some rousing songs."

Utility Unsuccessful

E.W.U. announced on June 24, 1974 their intentions to scrap their plans at Rudolph and moved them to Fort Atkinson on Lake Koshkonong. E.W.U. was just as unsuccessful in the future as November, 1976 brought

on February 29, 1980.

LAND's success brought the formation of Safe Adequate Future Energy (SAFE) in June, 1974 by bankers, public relations people and paper mill executives as a neutral civic group concerned about energy, particularly nuclear energy. This "stacked deck of nuclear power," according to Naomi, was exposed as such by LAND at a SAFE panel 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 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.)

Evacuation

Releases Exposed

Also in 1975, LAND researched evacuation plans in the event of a nuclear accident. LAND found prepared press releases in the Point Beach nuclear power plant's file at the UW-SP Documents Room. Three press releases, complete with fill-in-the-blanks regarding any nuclear accident, instructed the public "there is no need for concern."

"All the (plant) manager had to do was put in the blanks," remarked Naomi. Any nuclear accident could be covertly and incorrectly mellowed for public acceptance.

On Firm Footing

Once an embryo, LAND has evolved into a powerful organization, as registered by publication of Methodologies for the Study of Low-Level Radiation in the Midwest. This book, written by the Dixons, Jacobson and Dr. Charles Huver, and a study through Another Mother Fund for Peace, which LAND contributed to, are studies of efforts to monitor milk for radiation in Wisconsin and California respectively. Methodologies also studies radiation found in other foods and why radiation is in those foods.

Currently LAND is concentrating its efforts on preventing groundwater contamination, uranium mining, and nuclear waste dumps from polluting our state.

Rudolph, the rad waste nightmare

This land is whose land?

by Todd Hotchkiss

On April 14, 1977, Northern States Power Company of Wisconsin (NSP) gained title to approximately 1,200 acres in the Durrand-Mondovi area of Wisconsin. This acreage was secured from three families without purchase, in addition to 3,400 purchased acres, for the purpose of building the Tyrone nuclear power plant.

Rejected a license by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission on March 6, 1979, NSP did not return 1,200 acres taken from the three families for this defeated purpose. To this day NSP has maintained the titles to these lands.

When NSP began the process of acquiring the 4,600 requisite acres for the Tyrone plant in 1972, there were two paths to acquisition. First, NSP could buy parcels of land from owners. NSP was very successful in its purchasing venture, buying 3,400 acres from selected Durrand-Mondovi area landowners. NSP, according to an area source, paid a fair price for the lands.

The other way NSP could acquire their necessary land was by "condemning" lands through "eminent domain." If an owner did not want to sell to NSP after NSP had made an offer to purchase, NSP could "condemn" the lands as lands to be used in construction of a public power plant. And this is just what happened for three families.

Harold and Lucille Bauer, Stan and Jo Cider, and Henry and Clara Falkner refused to sell their combined 1,200 acres to NSP. NSP, exercising its legal right, "condemned" the 1,200 acres, and on April 14, 1977, NSP became holder of the titles to the Bauers', Ciders' and Falkners' land.

Money was put into escrow accounts by NSP for each of the three families equal to the amount set by a local condemnation board that the families

should receive as compensation for condemnation. For instance, \$75,500 was put in escrow by NSP for the Bauers' 200-acre farm in April, 1977 and with interest is near \$89,000 now.

These families were allowed to remain on "their" farms. However, they have been charged rent by NSP. The Bauers have been charged an incredible \$31,505.41 as of March 1 for remaining on "their" land. This exorbitant sum includes \$175 per month rent on "their" house, \$2,675 annual rent on farmland and buildings, and a 12 percent annual interest rate on debts to NSP. The Bauers, needless to say, have not paid a penny to NSP. Ten percent of their total amount due to NSP is due on April 1.

The Bauers, however, have paid many pennies trying to get their lands back from NSP. The Bauers have been to court twelve times, twice before the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and these efforts have cost them an estimated \$75,000. "We feel it's worth it," remarked Lucille. "It's got to be changed."

Efforts currently are being made to change the Bauers', Ciders' and Falkners' plight: Senate Bill 789 entitled "Relating to Return of a Public Utility's Interest in Property Taken for an Abandoned Project" is due to report out of the Senate Committee on Energy soon. Thereafter, the bill, written by Senator Joseph Strohl (D-Racine), will come up for vote on the Senate floor.

This is the first of two articles regarding the land controversy between Northern States Power Company of Wisconsin and the Bauers, Ciders, and Falkners.

Next week the Pointer will analyze the NSP-families' relationship and will update the status of Senate Bill 789.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

NBC Documents

Efforts

LAND, with the help of Dr. John Goffman and Dr. Ernest Sternglass, two eminent anti-nuclear physicists, spoke to and educated people to the chagrin of befuddled utility executives who at times

Wood County Courthouse. LAND had asked local utility executives to a "neighbor-to-neighbor" debate but the executives declined because "they didn't feel qualified." However, about 40 utility executives," according to Naomi, showed up to make their presence known at the meeting. NBC then arrived

similar news there. The Wisconsin Public Service Commission rejected Northern States Power's application for plant licensing at Tyrone on March 6, 1979. (See box for current news on Northern States Power and Tyrone.) Finally, E.W.U. cancelled their licensing intentions at Haven

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 writer Todd Hotchkiss talked with George and Gertrude last week. Here are excerpts of that interview. What George and Gertrude have to say is somewhat alarming. Indeed, this conversation demonstrates that serious environmental concerns are hitting very close to home...

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 scientific things and the lay people should kind of keep their noses out of this and trust the scientists to do things. I think most people think of science somehow as a mysterious area that has a very clear vocabulary in numbers and calculations and symbols that are hardly understandable to anyone but the scientists.

POINTER: In that situation there's a trust, and there's a kind of division, between those who are a scientist and those who aren't.

GERTRUDE: Well, yes. I imagine most people trust scientists. If you're someone who is a scientist or medical doctor, for instance, you're giving an opinion everyone trusts in. Well, when we started getting into the nuclear energy problem, we began to feel that we weren't so sure that the scientists were trying to find out what the science is. That is, they didn't want to let the public in on their scientific knowledge. As we started looking at this a little more closely, it started sounding like there were some insoluble problems in nuclear energy. We ran across statements by scientists themselves who acknowledge such things. The nuclear physicists simply considered that they would take care of it. And, in fact, an early nuclear physicist believed that they would simply have to structure a "nuclear priesthood" to take care of the problems of nuclear waste.

POINTER: How would you interpret that phrase, "nuclear priesthood"?

GERTRUDE: If there is going to be a secret priesthood, and only that secret priesthood knows how to take care of the problems of nuclear fission, whereas a whole people are impacted by it, then it sounds like it is something secretive that they don't want us to know about. I trust knowledge of any kind. It's been really hurting to find out that scientists use their knowledge to cover some of the bad implications of nuclear energy from the public.

POINTER: What was the first incident you could remember when you came upon this kind of dilemma in which you had 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 thing. 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 an instance, we discovered a 1974 Environmental Protection Agency study which predicted 30,000 deaths from the routine release of only four radio-nuclides. 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.

The thing is that that study was done by the federal government and it was available if you knew where to go to find it. It wasn't so terribly difficult for someone not trained in science to read. It was written in plain English. It simply said that this is impact expected.

The question is: "Is the risk worth the benefit of nuclear electricity?" Consider the release of these radio-nuclides that have a very long half life of over 1,000 years—they only studied the very long half life ones. 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 this study?

GERTRUDE: Most government documents never come to light in any kind of form and there are reams and reams 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

safe dose of radiation. That is a very basic fact. When you get a report on the Ginna accident, for example, the reporter gets the public utility news release which says there was no harm to the public. That's a lie: you can't say there was no harm to the public. You will find that the news release probably said there was no apparent harm or there was no proven harm or there was no immediate harm.

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-site 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 criticized the plant for not paying any attention to measurements of radioactivity in milk. They said that the utility often put these aside and maybe looked at them a year later.

POINTER: Hardly scientific?

GERTRUDE: Hardly scientific.

POINTER: I know that in your book, *Methodologies for the Study of Low-Level Radiation in the Midwest*, the scientific gap is addressed. What, in your book, did you find along those lines? How scientific are the reported scientific methods?

GERTRUDE: For instance, if you take the problem of measuring radiation you cannot measure radiation to actually tell the public exactly how much radiation dose they are getting. It's almost an impossible task, and I suppose if scientists have one real major fault it may be their lack of humility. There are some things that science simply cannot answer.

If you take this problem of nuclear energy, you cannot fission the atom without producing radiation. You cannot scientifically or technologically control and keep that radiation in wherever it's made. Every nuclear plant, every nuclear weapons facility, every nuclear test releases some radiation. It has to be by the way it's engineered. You cannot contain it all, so the problem with nuclear waste starts right at the beginning with uranium

... When you get a report on a nuclear accident the reporter gets the public utility news release which says there was no harm to the public. That's a lie...

scientists 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 have been and, generally speaking, how successful are the efforts to bridge this gap?

GERTRUDE: The gap is very important and I think that in these last ten years 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 and broader questions. Some of the very first things are not actually understood. As Gertrude said, there is no

minging, and nuclear waste is released all along the chain—it's not all saved up to the end and put in a hole in the ground somewhere. In fact, Dr. John Goffman refers to it as the most important nuclear waste problem—what is lost on the way to the bank. Which is a good way to put it I think. You release radioactivity—you have normal routine releases.

If you go to the document room for Point Beach, for example, you find out that they are listing 40 different radio-nuclides released to the air and to the water. That's expected normal procedure practically daily. The reports come out every six months. That's on the basis of their

measurements, but they have a lot of trouble with the measuring instruments. One year the NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) checked on the Point Beach accuracy of measurements and found they were about 60 percent off.

The EPA checked on the Department of Health for their monitoring of radiation in milk and found that in some instances they were 90 percent off on their measurements. So, that scientific measurements are actually measuring radioactivity in the first

government documents of research that was done in the late '50s and early '60s, before the ban on the nuclear aerial testing was brought about. I think there was a spurt of investigation into radioactivity in the food chain, and among the things we found out in government reports of that time was that they expected vegetarians to get doses four to five times higher than people who were not vegetarians.

POINTER: Why?

GERTRUDE: Because, as the Atomic

...Scientists use their knowledge to cover some of the bad implications of nuclear energy from the public...

place is very questionable. It's terribly expensive. The NRC itself said several years ago that it would be impossible for a 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, no mining—nothing but the routine operations of nuclear generators day by day.

POINTER: That was back in 1974?

GEORGE: That was back 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 radionuclides?

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 over seven 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 their milk is on the market within 48 hours, and sometimes it takes 30 days before milk is analyzed.

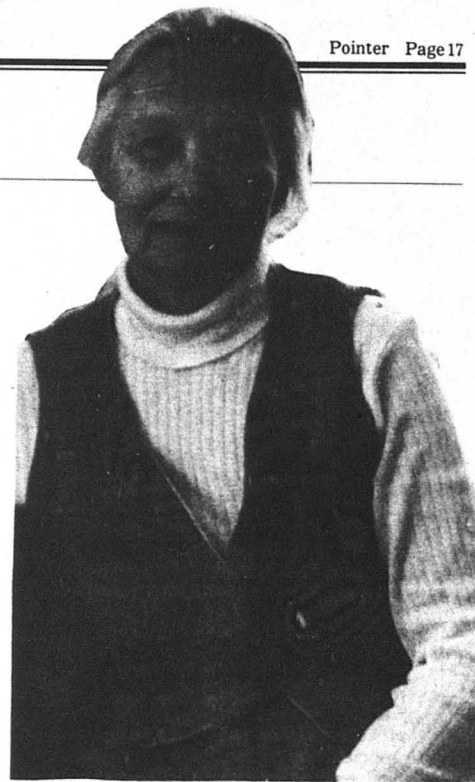
POINTER: So, in other words, if it takes 30 days to analyze the milk, and the iodine has a half-life of eight days, the iodine would not be present in the milk? How many daughters does iodine have?

GEORGE: The milk is already on the market and consumed, and if they find a heavy dosage of iodine it's already too late. The other horror is how little scientists outrage at this, because that kind of protection is nonsense.

GERTRUDE: Of course a part of the thing that surprised us is that we found out things that should have been told to people a long, long time ago. A lot of our research on radioactivity in the food chain we found in

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. The reason, and this is a kind of a thing that was never explained to the public, the reason the milk was picked to monitor was because it's produced all the time, and they worked out a system for picking up samples and monitoring it. Then, somehow, whether 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. We found that for some radionuclides, 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 started reading this 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 copied. 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 what that particular person would have absorbed in radiation up to that time in his life, was 200 times higher than the director of Radiation Protection in Madison, simply because he completely left out Strontium 90 and he completely left out the other foods that contain Cesium 137, besides milk which contains only 10 percent of it. He left out the whole addition of the dose 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.

GERTRUDE: 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 extension 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

Continued on page 19



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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.

The entire state can benefit from mine development in many ways, Senator Krueger said. "A mine such as the one proposed in Crandon is estimated to employ hundreds of employees directly, and thousands indirectly through contractors and sub-contractors. During the construction total wages paid to the employees will be \$265 million. Over 22,320 man years of employment would be used," he stated.

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

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



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

(EastmanColor) Peter Sellers in three roles creates a comic jewel to be enjoyed for its sheer hilarity or for the rich political satire it embodies. Based on the novel by Leonard Wibberly, the story tells how the Grand Duchy of Fenwick is about to be ruined economically, because its chief export, wine, has been replaced in the world market by a cheap California imitation. Knowing from history that any nation defeated by the U.S. in war is immediately reconstructed in better shape than before, Grand Duchess Gloriana dispatches 20 archers in chain mail to capture New York!—83 min. A Columbia Picture

Awards: 2 Ten Best of the Year Awards.

**Tuesday, March 16
Wednesday, March 17**

7:00 & 9:15

Wisconsin Room—U.C.

Admission: \$1.25

Continued from page 17

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? Why should people go out of their way to exercise the freedom of information?

POINTER: That seems to be a continuing theme in our whole conversation.

GERTRUDE: Science is not all numbers, much of it is language. The success of bureaucrats in hiding actual scientific knowledge from the public, when they don't want them to know it, is a matter of language itself. And the fact that the public isn't use to really digging into what is actually meant by this. For instance, there are two general kinds of doses that are given out by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These are "population doses" and "individual doses." So, if someone says that the dose to the population will not be more than 25 milligrams, you think that that means that nobody in Wisconsin could get a dose of more than 25m, but that's not what it means. A population dose is taking an amount of radiation released by some facility and dividing it among the whole population. That whole population might be the whole state of Wisconsin, or it might be the whole U.S., or it might be the whole world. It is not an actual dose to a real individual. Then they have what they call individual doses and legally an individual in the U.S. is allowed 500 m. a year of radiation dose which is five times natural backrun. So the simple language of "population doses" and "individual dose" can confuse people. And the bureaucracies don't bother to explain this to people. We discovered it because we read these documents over and over and it finally dawned on us that when they say population dose they are not talking about any real person at all. There are other things that we have been reading about the Department of Natural Resources Board releasing the rules for groundwater regulation that have come about in response to the pressure of the mining companies to lower the environmental standards and lower the taxes so that they can come into Wisconsin. You will hear phrases thrown around — "maximum contaminant" 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: To the maximum contaminant 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 an adult or 99 for a child per year.

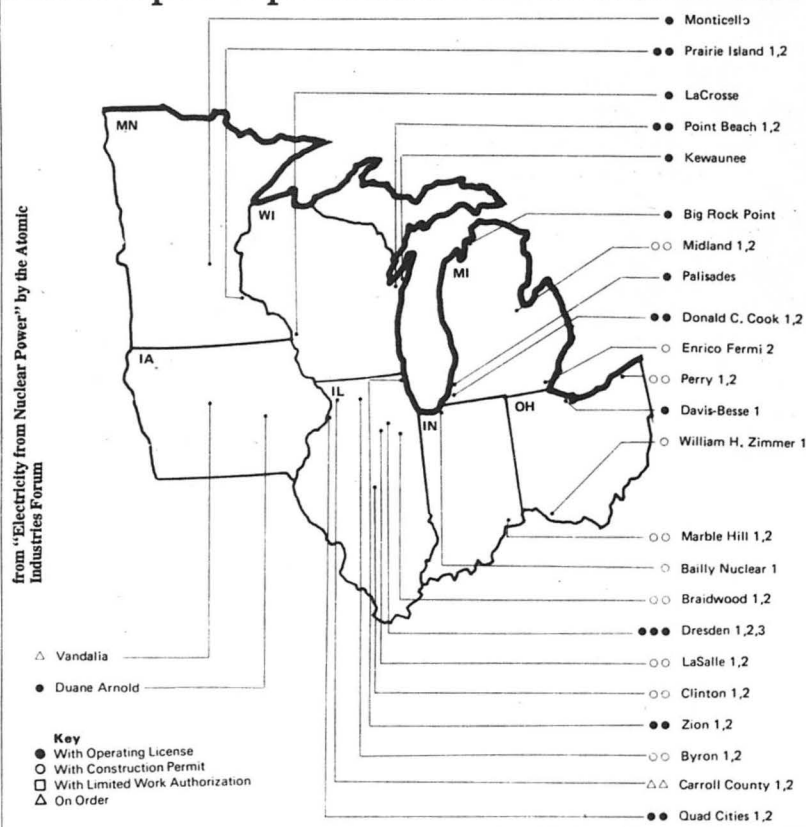
POINTER: And this is in drinking water which we cannot live without?

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

Nuclear power plants in the North-central U.S.



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 and 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.

chairman of Radiation and Protection Council, which is suppose to protect the people of Wisconsin from radiation. Until about two years ago he was still head of that council in 1975 when we went to the Council asking them to look into the problems in Wisconsin, that chairman, when we confronted him with that, just blew his top at me. I was really shocked. He said 'you're just out to get Wisconsin Electric.' I wasn't out to get Wisconsin Electric at all, I was down there to ask the Radiation and Protection Council to do a real dose study. And to do a study of where the cancers are occurring in Wisconsin and why and they simply took my whole statement as an attack on Wisconsin Electric.

POINTER: He was the one who initiated the attack?

GERTRUDE: Oh yes. You should have heard all the nasty things he said.

GEORGE: Many scientists and bureaucrats want to get into a position where they can work with the highest

Continued on page 22

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Last Chance

AB303 - Hope For Wildlife

by Mark Kholhaug

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 allow taxpayers to donate 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 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 \$350,000 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 all 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 decreased 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.

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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.

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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: 'huy 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!

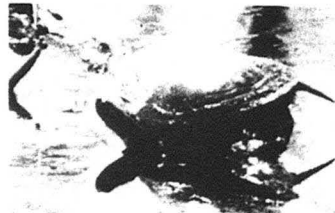


Photo by Gary LeBouton

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Why worry about nongame wildlife, when in the past they have survived without man's help? True, in 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

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

"It's getting a little thick out there, friends. Pretty soon it's going to be 'in goes the bad air, out goes the bad air; in goes the bad air...'

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"All we have to do is hold our breath until then."

A.E. van Vogt

Endangered Species list grows**An extinction a day keeps posterity away**

by Kay Brockman

Sir Peter Scott once said, "Living species today, let us remember, are the end products of twenty million centuries of evolution; absolutely nothing can be done when the 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 be. 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."

Current estimates say that one to three extinctions are occurring daily and the rate will increase to one per hour by the late 1980's. It is likely that over one million species will be lost in our lifetimes, most of which have never been named, much less studied. Pets, zoos, private collections, research laboratories, predator control, and luxury items have tremendous impact on many species.

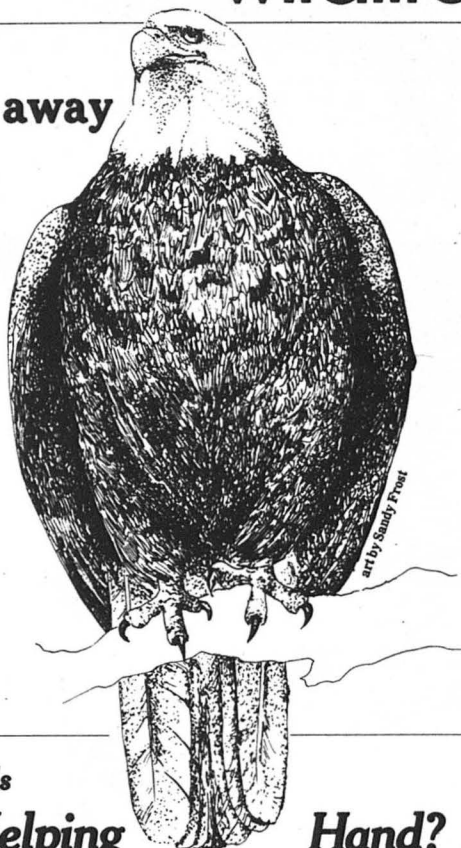
The major threat to plants and animals is habitat destruction. Man is strip-mining, overgrazing, damming, bombing, plowing under, and chopping down complex and unique ecosystems in the name of progress. Reclamation cannot replace these ecosystems once they are gone. Greed mixed with a lack of compassion has done great damage to many of Earth's inhabitants.

One of the most threatened ecosystems in the world

today is the tropical rainforests, many of which are concentrated in rapidly developing South American countries. Cattle production in Brazil, which supplies meat for the U.S. fast food industry, is a major destroyer of these rainforests. Agriculture is also damaging many other areas, and is a more serious source of habitat destruction than urbanization. With the popularity of fast food 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

Continued on page 25

**Beak Week?****Bald eagle, wildlife resources to be observed nationally**

by Andi Sperr

An annual week-long observance, National Wildlife Week, will begin this Sunday, March 14. Sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, a group of animals is spotlighted each year. This year's theme is "We Care About Eagles." The topic is timely, for June 20, 1982 marks the bicentennial of the bald eagle as our country's symbol.

It seems incredible that the bald eagle has been victim to so many of man's destructive actions—ranging from DDT poisoning to outright shooting—yet it still refuses to be exterminated. In fact, a decade ago this stern-looking eagle faced imminent extinction; had concerned people not stepped in to help this rapidly vanishing species, it is likely that the national bird 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 looks bright for continual increases. Several programs have been established for the protection and preservation of these eagles. For instance, bald eagles are listed 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 be in possession of 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 decrease 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 representative of freedom, strength, and courage fades from existence.

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 because it is "a free spirit, high soaring and courageous." After all, it is a long way from Ben Franklin's choice of the wild turkey!

Wildlife Hospitals**Nature's Helping Hand?**

by Andi Sperr

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 injuries of wildlife brought to the Center are the direct or indirect result of humans. 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; of these, 90 percent are birds of prey. The most common species which appear are: broad-winged hawks, great horned owls, harriers, 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 illustration purposes, let's use the broad-winged hawk. 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.

Precautions are taken to ensure proper disinfection of both the work area and the animal's wound. Once the operation is completed, the bird is placed in a quiet, dark, recuperation cubicle for a couple of days. For a common operation, such as a broken humerus, a two-week repair period is usually adequate.

An exercise program, ordinarily conducted three times per day, furthers the recovery of the hawk. As the bird acquires strength from the exercise, the next steps are indoor flight training and outdoor feeding while tethered. Gradually, the tether is lengthened. A point is eventually reached at which the hawk is able to fend for itself; at this time, the bird is released.

In order for a center like Northwoods to operate successfully, there must be total commitment of the staff. Their jobs do not end at 5:00 p.m. Young or badly injured birds may require constant attention. The DNR's specific rules and regulations, as well as monthly inspections of the facilities, also help to ensure proper care. In addition, a rehabilitator must obtain both state and federal permits.

Critics of wildlife hospitals may argue that the existence of such a building is impractical, and that nature should be left to take its own course. This is a valid argument, and certainly an acceptable alternative; however, Mark Blackburn sees the situation differently. Because the majority of injured animals brought to the Rehabilitation Center are the result of human interference, it should be our responsibility to help these creatures if we are able.

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Photo by Gary LeBouton

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A.E. van Vogt

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 Kandziara, 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," Kandziara said. "On January 17, 1982, the Wisconsin DNR took complete 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 emptying," Kandziara 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.

UAB Special Programs

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He is the creator of hundreds of Hollywood's most unforgettable k(and unforgiveable) advertising campaigns—from "The Godfather" to Grizzly"... "Love Story to "Rocky"... "Meatballs" to "Star Wars."

Wednesday, March 18
UC-Program Banquet Room

8:00 P.M.

FREE!

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.

Siasefi Happy Hour

— Presents —

The John Belushi Memorial
Dress-Up Happy Hour
Friday, March 12
5:00-8:00

\$1.75 At The Door
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Buffy's Lampoon On The Square



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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 tinkler 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 human 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 72-80 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 half 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 military preparedness. 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 ELF's 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 sobering 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 Schiefelbein 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 deep it is. Before the current 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!

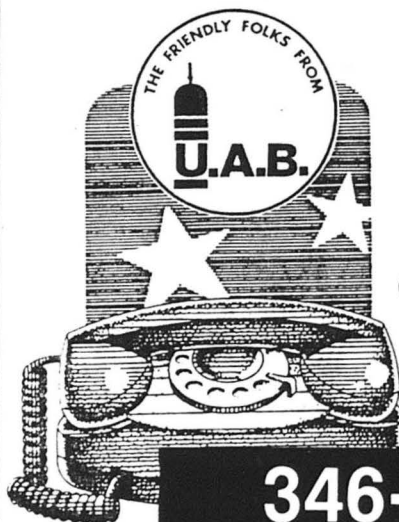
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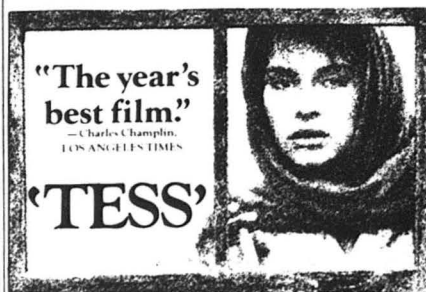


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Irrigated Ag. Impact Conference March 23

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.

A history of irrigated agriculture in the area will be presented by UWEX horticulture specialist Dave Curwen. New and detailed maps of the potential for future expansion of irrigated agriculture will be explained by Ron Hennings from the state Geological and Natural History Survey Office.

Dave Ankley, UWEX Agricultural Agent in Portage County and Dr. Byron Shaw will moderate panel discussions during the afternoon session. The perspectives of the farmer-grower, agri-businessman, lender, and resource planner, and the regulatory agency will be reflected by the various panel members. Opportunities for panel-audience interaction have been included in the conference program.

The conference will be held in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center, UWSP.

Additional information is available from Don Last, 715-346-2386.

Allen Center Subway open for mass transit

by Kristi Huebschen

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 has also added new items to its menu. One new item is nachos covered with spicy cheese sauce. These will be featured on Tuesdays for free with a pitcher of soda or beer, otherwise a large plateful is \$1.29. Other new items include wine, fried cheese curds, and potato skins.

The Subway also has a sub-billboard, 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.



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'TESS'

Owwoooooooooooooooo!

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 1968 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 collaring the animal with a radio transmitter set to a particular frequency. The wolf is also marked with identification tags inserted in each ear. After the wolf is released, it is observed aerially, which enables the observer to track its movements.

Common misconceptions of wolf behavior stem from isolated incidents of attacks and "old wives' tales." Wolves' major source of food, or prey base, is the white-tailed deer. When this species is in low supply, a wolf pack will hunt larger prey such as elk. Rarely will this canine deliberately attack a human.

A comical story related by Mech serves as an example of typical behavior of a wolf-human encounter. A man was tracking a deer he had just seen and, to conceal himself,



he used buck scent and also dressed in brown. In the moments after the appearance and subsequent disappearance of the deer the man was following, a wolf, also hot on the deer's trail, headed directly for the figure that had the right odor and looked somewhat like the deer, and knocked it down. When the wolf saw what it had attacked, it hightailed itself out of there just as swiftly as it had emerged. The man was uninjured and amused by the collision. In fact, the wolf was probably more startled than the man!

Wisconsin has two small populations of the timber wolf—one in Douglas County and the other in Jackson County. A few lone wolves have occasionally been sighted in a remote northeastern portion of the state.

Dick Thiel, a 1975 graduate of UW-SP, keeps tabs on these animals. One objective of his study is to determine wolf numbers and distribution in northern Wisconsin.

location, territory size, dispersal, and birth and death rates. Thiel's capture and tracking method is comparable to Mech's; the animal is drugged, the biological information collected, both ears tagged, then quietly released. The wolves are observed both 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 66 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-\$20,000, 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, which is 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.

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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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p>1 Dreaming permits each and every one of us to be safely insane every night of the week. [Dr. William Charles Dement] A sane special to start your week: Lg. Coffee .29.</p>	<p>2 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.</p>	<p>3 "The Star Spangled Banner" becomes the National Anthem. Soup of the 1931 Day FREE with purchase of a Hot Buy and Beverage (Outtakes Only)</p>	<p>4 Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak out and remove all doubt. [Lincoln] No fooling: FREE Sm. Soda w/purchase of Sub.</p>	<p>5 Down to earth savings on our Jumbo Burger .99¢ Alan Shepard, Jr. becomes the first U.S. spaceman when he rockets 116.5 miles up, twenty one years ago.</p>	<p>6 Michelangelo is born, 1475.</p>
<p>7 NBC broadcasts <u>Peter Pan</u> with Mary Martin for the first time, 1955.</p>	<p>8 Sure Cure for the Monday Blues Get a Lg. O.J. for only .62 all day long! March is Red Cross Month.</p>	<p>9 The Monitor defeats the Merrimack, 1862 Here's a deal that can't be beat: any hot buy \$1.20</p>	<p>10 A deal that will 'ring' your bell: 3 pieces of fruit for the price of 2. "Mc Watson, come here. I want you!" Graham Bell's first words on the phone.</p>	<p>11 With every piece of Apple Pie we'll give you a FREE Small Coffee or Soda.</p>	<p>12 Girl Scouts of America is founded, 1912. Scouts Honor - Cookies 2 for 1!</p>	<p>13 Neil Sedaka is born, 1939.</p>
<p>14 Albert Einstein is born, 1879.</p>	<p>15 Beware of these great savings: Bagel and a medium soda .99¢. Beware the Ides of March.</p>	<p>16 A sharp deal: Saucy Beef for only \$1.38 West Point established, 1802.</p>	<p>17 Irish Pie (Creme de Menthe) .65¢ per slice Saint Patrick's Day</p>	<p>18 WHITE HOUSE SPECIAL 4 Burgers for 1.00 GROVER CLEVELAND BORN - 1837</p>	<p>19 Discovery consists in seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought. (Albert Einstein) Discover this great deal: Buy a fish sand., Lg. fry. & Med. Soda for \$1.60.</p>	<p>20 Uncle Tom's Cabin is published, 1852.</p>
<p>21 The first engineering college in the U.S., Rensselaer School, is incorporated, 1826.</p>	<p>22 Spring up for this one: Ham & Cheese Sandwich only .99¢. Spring begins.</p>	<p>23 H Amelia Earhart flies from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco. G 1935 H flying savings: Get a Jumbo Cheese, Sm. Fry and Med. Soda for \$1.60.</p>	<p>24 Even the KING couldn't evade this one - Free donut with your Large Coffee. Bye Bye Sideburns: Elvis Presley is drafted, 1958.</p>	<p>25 An eye opener! 2 small coffees for the price of 1! Eye-glass manufacturers salute: Elton John is born, 1947. Gloria Steinem is born, 1936. (7:00 - 9:00am)</p>	<p>26 Diana Ross is born, 1944. SUPREME SAVINGS: Schooner and Reg. Fries only .99¢</p>	<p>27 The years teach what the days never know. (Emerson)</p>
<p>28 Three years since Three Mile Island, the first nuclear accident in history.</p>	<p>29 54th Academy Awards presented. An award winning special. Buy 2 cookies get the third one FREE. PRESENT THIS COUPON & GET A FREE SODA WITH PURCHASE OF A COLD SANDWICH. OFFER GOOD ON WED-3/17/82</p>	<p>30 VINCENT VAN GOGH IS BORN 1853 Paint your day with a Jumbo w/Cheese, Lg. Fry & Med. Soda \$1.60</p>	<p>31 We'll blow you away with a Saucy Beef, Sm. Fry & Sm. Soda for only \$1.99. Herb Alpert is born, 1935:</p>			

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Sports

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, Northeastern 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 won 18 straight singles matches and also nine of nine doubles matches.

"We played here (Quandt Gymnasium) which is a fast court and we caught a few people off guard," added

Gotham.

And that's exactly what happened as the Pointers only lost one set (a 2-6 decision in doubles) over the two-day event. Three tie-breaking wins by the Pointers also highlighted the lopsided victories.

The top six seeds in singles include: Bob Simeon from Reedsburg at No. 1, followed by Todd Ellenbecker from Stevens Point Pacelli; Rick Perinovic from West Allis Hale; Bob Smaglik from Milwaukee Madison; and the No. 5 seed is Hahn Pham and Mike Lemancik checks in as the No. 6 seed on the team. The three top doubles teams for the Pointers are: Simeon-Ellenbecker at No. 1 followed by Perinovic-Smaglik and the

freshman combination of Pham-Lemancik.

Simeon, Ellenbecker, Perinovic and Smaglik are all returning letterman from last year's team that placed sixth in the conference meet and finished with a 9-6 dual meet record. Simeon, Perinovic and Joe Lamb are the only seniors on this year's squad. Lamb, who didn't play last year or last weekend, is expected to see plenty of action this weekend.

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), 2-6, 7-5. In fact Pham's brother Vin Pham was, as Gotham put it, "the best player ever at UWSP," a few years ago.

Lemancik, a freshman from Pacelli High School, showed poise, winning 6-0, 6-4 against Carroll, 6-0, 6-0 against Northeastern; and 6-

4, 6-1 against NMU. Pham and Lemancik won their three doubles matches over the weekend, 6-1, 6-2; 6-0, 6-0; 7-6 (7-3), 2-6, 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 thinclads miss first by single point

MILWAUKEE — UWSP SID — A tough DePaul squad and a fired-up UW-Milwaukee team narrowly edged by UW-Stevens Point for the top two positions in the

John Tierney Invitational here Saturday.

In fact it was a mere one point that separated the top three teams, with DePaul taking first place honors with

102 markers. Host UWM was next in line with 101½, just ahead of the Pointers' 101.

UW-Whitewater placed fourth in the 10-team meet with 77, and was followed by UW-Oshkosh with 75½; Carthage with 38; UW-Parkside with 28; UW-Platteville, 21; Carroll College, 11; and Milwaukee Area Technical College, 2.

Although hampered early by bad breaks, the Pointers still managed to come back with several strong individual performances to nearly pull ahead in the meet.

"We were disappointed early in the meet with some of the bad things that happened to us," said UWSP coach Rick Witt, citing several instances where runners were bumped or slowed for other reasons. "But we came back strong and nearly took the title."

"We learned something in this meet, and that was to not worry about bad things that have happened to us, but to worry about what we are going to do in the future," Witt added.

Stevens Point was paced by the 1-2 finish of Bruce Lammers and Mike Baumgartner in the intermediate hurdles, finishing in 25.6 and 26.3, 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

Bruce," said Witt. "We were about 20 points behind at the time and his finish just put us that much closer."

Steve Brilowski captured the only other first place finish for Point, leading the way in the 880-yard dash in 1:55.6.

In addition to Baumgartner's second place effort in the hurdles, UWSP was gifted with four other second places.

Dennis Kotcon was second in line in the 1000-yard run

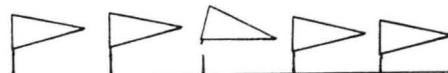
with a clocking of 2:18.8, while Dan Schoepke was another individual runner to take second, that being in the two-mile run in 9:31.5. High jumper J.C. Fish finished in the second-place slot with a leap of 6'6", while the mile relay unit added the final second place with a timing of 3:25.4.

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



Photo by Steve Helting

Iciefishing rookie Dave Rogers shows off the 32-inch, nine-pound northern he caught on his first tip-up of his first day iciefishing. See story page 28.



PRESS BOX

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 our season 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-inch 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.

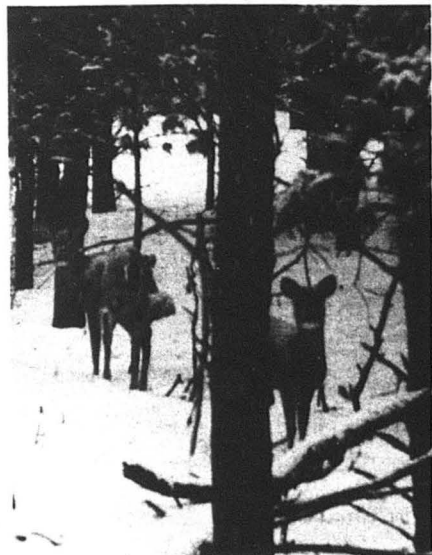


Photo by Steve Heiting

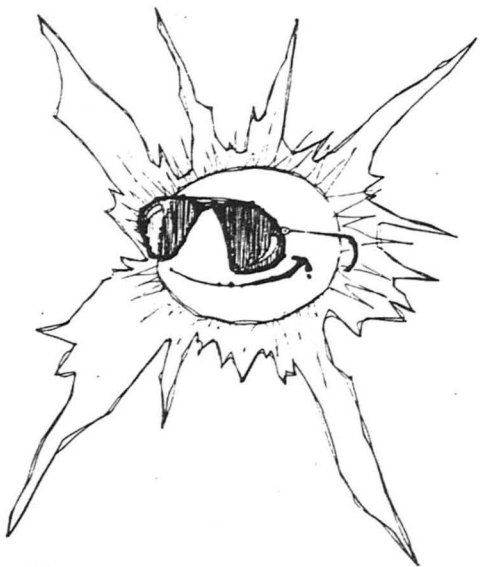
Deer herd in great shape

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.

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PROGRAMMING

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POINTER PROGRAM

THIS WEEK'S

Friday-Sunday, March 12-14 & Thursday-Saturday, March 18-20

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 Gingrasso's adaptations of episodes from "Alice in Wonderland," with Betsy Daehn 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 "Lake," 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. Tickets are \$1.50 with student ID and activity card, and are available from the University Box Office in the Fine Arts Upper Level. So dance on over there and pick up some tickets.

HIGHLIGHT

LIVE

Wednesday, March 17

THE HOLLYWOOD RIF-OFF—What better way to spend St. Patrick's Day than listening to former adman Milt Tatelman talk about movie ad blarney. Milt's unusual presentation will show you just how the folks who promote the flicks get you to shell out \$3.50 for movies you'd be better off missing. Check it out at 8 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room. Free.

Music

Thursday, March 11

NORTHERN LIGHT—Two men and two women with varied musical backgrounds will, uh, light up the UC Coffeehouse with a cappella chants, ethnic jigs and reels, folksongs, and ballads. The concert is sponsored by Student Life Activities and Programs, and starts at 8:30 p.m. It's free, and refreshments will be available.

Sunday, March 14

DEBUT PIANIST SERIES—Madison-area pianist Mary Hickey Hunt will present a guest recital in Michelsen Concert Hall of

Fine Arts at 3 p.m. The program will include such top-40 hits as Haydn's Variations in F Minor, Beethoven's Sonata in A Major, and compositions by Chopin and Liszt. This is the fourth and final program in a series of free piano concerts sponsored by the UWSP Piano Faculty and Music Department.

Monday, March 15

JUNIOR VOICE RECITAL—Gale Oxley (tenor) and DeAnnie Kautzer (soprano) will sing works by Strauss, Rachmaninoff, and Rossini, at 8:15 p.m. in Michelsen Concert Hall of Fine Arts. Free.

RADIO

Thursday, March 11
Wednesday, March 17

WWSP 11TH HOUR SPECIALS—Tune in to campus radio, 90FM at 11 p.m. for the following albums and specials: Thursday, Le Roux Radio Special, from Thirsty Ear Productions, featuring music from the band's new LP, Last Safe Place; Friday, Triumph 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 Larsen and Buzz Feiten); Wednesday, Buggles, Adventures in Modern Recording.

Sunday, March 14

WSPT SUNDAY FORUM—Do you have any questions about your taxes—how to prepare forms, how to find loopholes, how to pay as little as possible? Of course you do. Call in to 98FM's weekly talk show, and expert Paula Schlice will give you some free answers. 10 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.

NIGHT LIFE

Friday & Saturday, March 12 & 13

DAVE PETERS TRIO—Too old to rock and roll, but too young to stay home and watch TV? Put a touch of jazz in your life with this talented trio, 8:30-12:30 both nights in The Restaurant lounge.

Saturday, March 13

HMS JAZZ—More jazz, as three Point students play up a storm in Margarita's, starting at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE

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 polluting our one-and-only home planet. The lecture comes to you courtesy of The Student Legal Society, Public Administration Student Organization, and Environmental Council, and will take place at 10 a.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room.

movies

Thursday & Friday, March 11 & 12

TESS—Roman Polanski's beautifully photographed story of lust, love, and murder is based on Thomas Hardy's classic novel. Natasha Kinski in the title role looks good enough to eat.

UAB's showing this one at 7:30 p.m. only, in the UC Wisconsin Room. \$1.50.

Thursday-Saturday, March 11-13

THE ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW—This way, way offbeat rock musical follows the misadventures of a young couple who stumble upon some Transylvanian, transsexual, trans-everything characters. Knutzen Hall is sponsoring the film at 7 & 9:30 p.m. Thursday, and 7, 9:30, and 12 midnight Friday & Saturday in the UC Wright Lounge. Admission is \$1.50. Be prepared for some very energetic audience participation.

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 16 & 17

THE MOUSE THAT ROARED—The Duchy of Grand Fenwick declares war on the U.S. in this outrageous political satire. Peter Sellers plays three 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. \$1.25.

Wednesday, March 17

THE TEMPTATION OF POWER—This film examines the conditions in Iran under the late Shah which led to the recent revolution. It's part of the World Views Film Series put on by the UWSP Department of Geography and Geology. The film will be shown at 7:30 in room D101 of the Science building. Free.

Thursday & Friday, March 18 & 19

DOUBLE FEATURE—This showing gets underway with Monty Python's And Now For Something Completely Different, a hilarious and utterly incomprehensible expedition into lunacy, featuring numerous sketches and some bizarre animation. Tod Browning's Freaks combines compassion for its cast of (real) human misfits

with an unhealthy dose of creepiness. The films are showing at 6:30 — 9:15 p.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room. \$1.50.



Thursday, March 11

STUDENT EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION—This week, Perspective On Point takes a look at financial aid cuts, starting at 6 p.m. At 6:30 you can meet James Wood, candidate for governor. At 7, tune into Channels, a comedy show produced by Brian Farner. Hitchcock's classis The Thirty-Nine Steps shows at 7:30. It's on Cable Channel 3.

MARX BROTHERS IN A NUTSHELL—Profiles of Groucho, Harpo, Zeppo, Chico, and Gummo are mixed with clips from Animal Crackers, Duck Soup, A Day At The Races, and A Night At The Opera in this sure-to-be-splendid two-hour special. 8:40 p.m. on Cable Channel 10.

Tuesday, March 16

THE GREAT AMERICAN FOURTH OF JULY AND OTHER DISASTERS—Jean Shepherd's belly-laugh tales of adolescent life in an Indiana steel town, made famous in his books, Wanda Hickey's Night of Golden Memories and In God We Trust—All Others Pay Cash, are brought to the screen by American Playhouse. Shepherd wrote the teleplay and narrates the story. 8:10 p.m. on Cable Channel 10.

Look for a story on the University Film Society's upcoming Science Fiction Film Festival in next week's Pointer. Also on the horizon are a UAB showing of Heavy Metal, three glorious nights with the Britton Sisters, and (in April) Tim Weisberg and his flute.



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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, UWSP, Stevens Point,
WI 54481

for sale

FOR SALE: Empire Telescope with filters and lenses. Asking \$200. For more information call 346-3789 and ask for Mark in 337.

FOR SALE: U.S. Diver Standard Scuba Tank (steel) with pressure gauge and boot. Make an offer. Phone 384-5302.

FOR SALE: 1973 AMC Hornet; automatic; 6 cylinder; AC; bucket seats; 2-door; power steering. Call 341-4546. Price negotiable.

FOR SALE: Sansui 3900 Z receiver, '82 model. Need money. \$300—will deal. Phone 346-4559, ask for Hank, room 146.

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

for rent

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

FOR RENT: One bedroom apartments. From June 1 to August 23. \$550. Call 341-6095.

FOR RENT: Two bedroom apartments from June 1 to August 23. \$700. Call 341-6095 or 341-4045.

HOUSING: Males only; single rooms; summer and next year. Call 341-2865.

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: One female to share upper flat with 3 others in fall '82. \$425 per semester; close to campus; double rooms; washer-dryer. Call 345-0936.

WANTED: One or two girls to share summer housing with two other girls. Please call Maria at 346-3556 or Mary at 346-2608, room 209.

employment

EMPLOYMENT: University Store is seeking a qualified candidate for the position of Shirt-House Department Head. Responsibilities include ordering, displaying, and promoting Shirt-House clothing and merchandise. A sales-business background is preferred but not required.

Must be full-time student with GPA of 2.0. Must be self-confident, outgoing, person with leadership qualities. Requires 20 hours work per week. Application at University Store Office. Applications due 4 p.m., March 17, 1982, no late applications accepted.

EMPLOYMENT: Information on ALASKAN and OVERSEAS employment. Excellent income potential. Call (312) 741-9780, extension 7984.

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 nurse and caretaker. Will be interviewing in Waupaca on March 19, 20. Call now for appointments after 5 p.m. Phone 715-258-3812.

free student
classified

EMPLOYMENT: The University Store is seeking a qualified candidate for the position: Gifts and Novelty Department Head. Responsibilities include ordering, displaying, and promoting greeting cards, gifts and other merchandise. Must be full-time student with a GPA of 2.0. Must be self-confident, dependable, creative individual with marketing skills. Requires 20 hours work per week and requires 40 hours work per week in summertime. Applications available at the University Store Office. Applications due 4 p.m., March 24, no late applications accepted.

EMPLOYMENT: Recreational Services Program Coordinator: Duties include organizing, supervising and promoting Recreational Services programming, publicity and the updating of pertinent information. Qualifications: Must have a 2.0 GPA, carry at least 6 academic credits, and have at least two semesters left on campus. Be familiar with a variety of recreational activities, both indoor and outdoor. For more details and applications contact Rec. Services. Applications due Friday, March 19, at 3:00 p.m. Interviews will be given March 22 and 23. Notification on Wednesday, March 24, on-the-job training this semester.

EMPLOYMENT: The following organizations will conduct interviews in the Career Counseling and Placement Office next week. Contact the Placement Office for interview sign up.

Northwest Fabrics—March 16 & 17, Time Insurance—March 17, Del Monte Corporation—March 17 & 18, NCR Corporation—March 18, U.S. Air Force—March 18, UW-Extension—March 19.

lost and found

LOST: Siamese cat; collar with St. Paul address; lost March 4 on UW campus. Reward offered. Call 341-8189.

announcements

FREE: Puppies! 50 percent springer spaniel & 50 percent Australian Blue Heifer; 4 months; black & white; bird dog type. Call Lori B. at 341-6287.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Taxpayers can get free help now through April 15 with their basic income tax returns through VITA, the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program, sponsored by the

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: Trippers—Appalachian Trail: Backpacking over Spring Break in Georgia's warm, sunny mountains. April 3-12; \$90. Sign-up and information available at SLAP office. Watch for posters and ads in Pointer Daily.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Beat the rush! Hate to type? Don't have time? Call 341-4782 for quick professional papers, theses, resumes, etc. Call now before it gets hectic!

personals

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

PERSONAL: Dear Pointer Basketball Team—Despite the outcome of Wed. 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."

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

PERSONAL: Huggy Bear—Before I met you, I thought 13 was bad luck. Happy Birthday! It'll be a great weekend. Love you.

PERSONAL: Weird with a Beard: Have a very happy birthday!! You're getting too old for this college life you know. Love, Poopedoopieless.

PERSONAL: Prep by day, punk by night, she's never dull, always bright. Happy 19th birthday Amy, Chris.

PERSONAL: Hey Ponch! Remember the night of our first kiss? Well it's been six months ago, and look how far we've gotten! Love you with or without all that burliness, Conrad.

PERSONAL: Way to boogie down MD dancers! Couldn't ask for a better weekend. But I lost my tail blonde to the jugglin' man. I'll just have to stick with the jumper. Ooh-ya!!

PERSONAL: Girls of 25 Neale, the games party was great. I hope the later games weren't officiated. Love, Evan.

PERSONAL: Kelli & Mona, have you heard the story about when...? Kipper.

PERSONAL: Vik, I think you're beautiful. You make Chem worthwhile, I only wish I'd see you elsewhere. Signed: Just as shy to the right in row two.

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

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.

JOB
Honest Work

REC. SERVICES

Program Coordinator

Duties: Organize, supervise and promote Recreational Services programming, publicity and the updating of pertinent information.

Qualifications: Must have a 2.0 GPA, carry at least 6 academic credits, and have at least two semesters left on campus. Be familiar with a variety of recreational activities, both indoor and outdoor.

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BETWEEN 9 A.M. & 5 P.M.