November 11, 1982
Volume 26, No. 13

APOCALYPSE II
ARMAGEDDON OUTTA HERE!
viewpoints

“Missiles will bring anti-missiles, and anti-missiles will bring anti-anti-missiles. But inevitably, this whole electronic house of cards will reach a point where it can be constructed no higher.”

General Omar N. Bradley

The times they are a 'chasin'

Thirty-seven years after Hiroshima’s devastation, when we have finally awakened to the foreboding destruction and suffering that accompanies the use of nuclear weapons.

The admonition, “talk is cheap,” has never been so true when applied to this monumental issue. The time has come for action. The alternative is annihilation.

Through last week’s elections, nuclear freeze referendums have been supported in eight of nine states testing the issue, the lone exception being Arizona. Citizens have voted for a freeze in 41 of 46 state and municipal referendums, garnering approval in Chicago and Philadelphia among others.

Despite an overwhelming signal from many Americans, President Reagan refused to take notice. Last week the White House announced that the referendum results would have no impact on the president’s thinking, further dismissing the votes as “advisory” and “ambiguous.”

Leonid Brezhnev, meanwhile, announced that the Soviet Union would keep pace with the US military build-up because to lag would be “inadmissible.” In Brezhnev’s less than analytical view, US military policy threatens to “push the world into nuclear war.”

So, the lines of confrontation remain intact, altered little since the days of Truman and Stalin. Our leaders still play their little diplomatic games and pick up their marbles every time they realize they are not winning.

Today, however, neither the Soviet nor American people can let the game go on. Each day the stakes become increasingly costly and vital. They are no less than life itself.

The U.S. Roman Catholic church, a supposed member of “the establishment,” has issued strong member in recent weeks condemning growth of nuclear weapons caches. A proposed pastoral letter, to be debated this week, suggests an immediate, verifiable, and bilateral halt to weapons development and similar reductions in current arsenals of both the superpowers. In addition, it recommends a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Critic have dismissed the proposed pastoral as “idealist,” “transcendental,” and unrealistic, because it advocates non-violent resistance as a possible moral obligation in the event of nuclear attack.

However, it seems that when there is a conflict between idealism and reality we must mold one to fit the other. Ideally, a bilateral freeze on nuclear weapons production and deployment would yield peace without the threat of mutually assured destruction. Our current experience of reality is less-than-peaceful coexistence, maintained only by the menace of armageddon for mankind.

The choice is not hard, but the courage and resolve necessary in backing such an endeavor will be demanding. It requires us to change the way we look at ourselves and the world. We can no longer separate American existence and interests from those of our global siblings.

The politically disturbing presence of possible nuclear disintegration remains secondary to the daily destruction wrought by a global nuclear build-up — the looting of precious constructive resources from our economies.

For a nation that rationalizes its nuclear stockpile as a means to prevent a socialist infestation, a rather incestuous relationship exists between our publicly-funded military and private industry. Certainly this nation is strong enough to weather a change in its public-spending habits. In a year when our federal budget exceeds $700 billion, it seems ludicrous that 11.6 million Americans are unemployed while our sewers, roads, and highways lay in disrepair.

Other nations playing the same tune, however, possess economies that lay in ruins because of their war efforts. Governments, most notably the Soviet Union, have purchased missiles rather than milk, leaving their citizens to live on little food and even less hope. Third world nations, those least able to afford these weapons, buy them to “defend” a malnourished and dying populace.

Will the United States, possessing the world’s most powerful economy and only real democracy purchase its own security by sacrificing the very lives of its brothers and sisters abroad? We hope not.

In the coming month President Reagan will announce a major arms control initiative. Hopefully it will bring Soviet President Brezhnev and himself to the same conclusion that their citizens have reached already: mutually assured destruction is not the threat of some future, fatal occurrence...it happens every day.

Chris Celichowski

The Question of National Defense

“Somewhere there will be an accidental explosion of a nuclear weapon, a pure accident, which has nothing whatsoever to do with military or political plans, intentions, or operations. The human mind cannot construct something that is infallible. Accordingly, the laws of probability virtually guarantee such an accident—not because the United States is relaxing any of the conscientious precautions designed to prevent one, or because the Soviet Union is necessarily getting more careless, but simply because sheer numbers of weapons are increasing.”

Oskar Morgenstern

The Question of National Defense

Letters to the editor will be accepted only if they are typewritten and signed, and should not exceed a maximum of 250 words. Names will be withheld from publication only if appropriate reason is given. Pointer reserves the right to edit letters if necessary and to refuse to print letters not suitable for publication.

All correspondence should be addressed to Pointer, 113 Communication Arts Center, UWSP, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481.

Permission is required for the reprint of all materials presented in Pointer.
**Race takes its toll on minority students**

The chairman of a new Minority Affairs Committee at Stevens Point says a questionnaire has been completed by a minority group distributing it in the city, and the results call attention to "a lot of problems we didn't know about."

Thomas Overholt, a philosophy professor at the UWSP, reports the council "wants to know what is going on" about minority race relations in the community; therefore, it will conduct more surveys.

The council has 15 "town-grown" members appointed by Mayor Michael Haberman and UWSP Chancellor Philip Marshall.

Overholt said that in its investigations, the council is learning that, "we have thought it nice to think this is a safe place to live, and what happened at the Outer Limits was something we might see only once in a decade. But that is not the case. Incidents are happening all the time."

In a survey of about 95 minority and foreign students at the university, a majority estimated that they do not feel safe in the community at night. Thirty-nine of those responding said they do not feel safe at night at UWSP.

On the other hand, 93 of 96 respondents said they feel welcome at the university and 74 said they feel welcome in the community of Stevens Point.

Of those who indicated they have encountered prejudicial treatment either in the city at large or specifically on campus, their responses came out like this:

**Feldman to chair humanities committee**

A philosophy professor at UWSP has been elected to serve a one-year term as chairman of the Wisconsin Humanities Committee. Richard Feldman, who has taught at UWSP since 1971, was selected to head the 25-member group, the state arm of the National Council for the Humanities. He is serving his second three-year term on the committee, which grants federal funding for humanities programming.

The national group supports projects throughout the country such as research and book publishing. The state committee focuses on television and radio programming, films, lectures and other projects which are more publicly oriented. According to Feldman, two of the criteria the committee uses for selection are that the plan be academically sound and that it be aimed at a public audience.

Every state has a humanities council which designates federal funds to state programs. Feldman says the grants may range from a few hundred dollars to one hundred thousand dollars.

**Cutting back on all that paper**

An hour-long debate Wednesday, Nov. 3 on the question of reducing the number of faculty committee minutes distributed to campus epitomizes funding problems at UWSP.

The Faculty Senate has a budget of about $1,000 this year to run its office and prepare and duplicate minutes and agendas for its own group and for its committees. But it isn't enough money to cover costs of operations.

This year the appropriation also must cover a $600 deficit incurred in the past academic year plus increased costs for printing.

The plan to streamline the distribution would save a minimum of about $1,648, possibly more.

Carol Malone of the history department led opposition to the plan arguing that minutes are the best means of stimulating university-wide involvement in faculty governance.

However, when the vote was taken the proposal passed overwhelmingly.

In other action, the senators approved a proposal of a 2.5 overall gradepoint average requirement for admission to student teaching programs, which come at the end of education majors' college careers. Previously, the School of Education enacted a requirement of a 3.0 for admission to the teacher preparation program. A third change calls for a 2.5 gradepoint for students seeking teaching internships which carry stipends.

I have heard difficulty leaving or receiving messages at residence hall desks. 10 yes; 30 no.

I have been physically attacked by other community residents. 6 yes; 37 no.

I have been physically attacked by other foreign or minority students. 15 yes; 27 no.

I have difficulty securing off-campus housing. 15 yes; 25 no.

We want to get our own area without being "town public,"" he explained. Moreover, he said the council would like interested members of the public to start attending meetings. The next one will be held 4 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 10, in the
"Snap out of it on Nov. 18th."

We "can" change the world

To Pointer Magazine,

I think it's a great idea! The students of Peace Campus Center-Lutheran, the residents of Hyer Hall, the staff at the Newman Center, and several other groups have gotten together to help fight world hunger! What a remarkable way to utilize a small fraction of the waste that we churn out in this country to help alleviate the need of those who are always looking for enough food to stay alive!

I think it's a great idea that deserves to catch on! If you use a lot of aluminum cans, attend lots of parties where beer and soda are served in aluminum cans, live in a residence hall or apartment where many cans are used and people wonder what to do besides throw them away ... get in touch with us! We'll make arrangements to collect the cans or give you a convenient place to deposit them, we'll take care of taking them to the recycling center, and contribute the money they earn to help fight world hunger! What a remarkable way to utilize a small fraction of the waste that we churn out in this country to help alleviate the need of those who are always looking for enough food to stay alive!

Peace!
Art Simmons
Pastor, Peace Campus Center

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Interested in Photography?
Why not turn it into a part-time job? Your local Army Reserve unit is looking for people to train as photographers. You'll learn all about photography at an area school. Then you'll use your skill at your local reserve unit one weekend a month, plus two weeks a year. For more information call or stop by, 1717 4th Ave., Stevens Point, WI 54481 (715) 344-2356. ARMY RESERVE, BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE.

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multi media magic
by
mountain visions

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November 15

Thanks for the correction.

Betsy Steffen
League never endorses
To Pointer Magazine:
The League of Women Voters of Stevens Point regrets the reference to our organization in your editorial, "The Red Vest Hath Passed," on page 2 of your November 4, 1982 issue. The League of Women Voters never endorses any candidates and are sorry that this misinformation was included in your editorial.

Sincerely,
Lois E. Feldman
President
Third party investigation

Insufficient report delayed beating investigation

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

Third party consultant James Kurth said an insufficient police report resulted in a delay in the investigation of the beating of Nigerian student Anthony Isua last July 3.

Kurth, who was in Stevens Point at the time, said the report on the investigation at the November meeting of the Police and Fire Commission, said the officer on duty handled the incident differently than previous assault cases he had reported.

Kurth said the report filed by the officer was insufficient because it failed to note the extent to which Isua was injured, thus understimating the seriousness of the crime. The Wausau attorney said the officer should have known that Isua (Isua suffered a fractured ankle, a fractured clavicle, a fractured tibia and a crushed knee joint) because he was in obvious pain.

Isua had been taken from the scene of the crime, the Outer Limits bar, to the hospital by ambulance. Isua then was transported by ambulance to Stevens Point for further treatment.

"The fact that a detailed follow-up investigation was not initiated for a number of days following this incident is unusual because of the seriousness of the assault and its sequelae. This failure can, in my judgement, be traced back to the initial report which was prepared." Kurth report

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The UWSP history department has announced that it is offering a series of scholarships to qualified students varying from $50 to $300. Freshmen and sophomores who have demonstrated a high promise in the study of history are eligible for the Herbeder-Moore的历史 scholarships. Any history major with high academic achievement and potential in future study may apply for the Elwin W. Sigmund award of approximately $100, or the Rhys Hays Memorial Scholarship carrying a $300-$500 stipend. A faculty recommendation must accompany applications for these two scholarships.

Applications for the scholarships are due at the history department office, 422 COPS, no later than Friday, November 19.

Learn Telecommunications and Get Paid

If you are at least 17 years of age and would like to begin training and possibly become an telecommunications officer you can take your local Army Reserve office and you may earn an Army Reserve. One week a month and two weeks a year. Good pay and benefits. If you would like to know more about learning and joining your local Army Reserve, call 1717th Army Reserve. 346-4448.
Kerley represents new breed of draft resistor

By Joe Stinson

Eleven years ago former Chandler High School student, Dreyfus coined a saying about Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). He said, "ROTC is not the presence of the military in the university, but rather the presence of the university in the military." This idea impressed Army ROTC officials enough that they include the statement in their "basic facts" brochure.

Unquestioned commitment of, the UWSP ROTC program has grown to the point of one of the 21-yea r-old South Carolina, is a different breed of anti-war activist who is embarrassed by a winner, and not necessarily just military leaders. This program for leadership roles in lots of different areas, but obviously remains the Army option in the same, and still be around in 20 years."
Peace studies courses offer alternatives

By Paula Smith
Pointer Features Writer

The dream: World Peace—an end to all war.

The reality: A world threatened by nuclear devastation.

Can the dream ever become our reality? Those involved in the UWS Peace Studies program think so.

The Peace Studies program was begun here in 1971, in response to bringing ROTC to our campus, says Professor Charles Rumsey of the History Department. A second reason for the birth of the program, according to Lee Burress of the English Department, was part of the protest of the Vietnam war. He says the program is a productive, permanent effort to study the alternatives to war.

There are presently 12 different Peace Studies courses offered at UWS. Four of these are being taught this semester.

Peace Studies 100-330—"Dimensions of a Peaceful World," is taught by Rumsey. This class is an examination of the alternatives to violence and war. Rumsey says that the purpose of the class is to inform students about the dangers of war in our nuclear age, and to take a look at some of the forces which tend to cause war.

Peace Studies 230, which is titled "Nonviolence," can be taken to fulfill a Humanities credit for the general degree requirements (GDR's). This course, taught by Burress, tends to be the most popular among students, says Rumsey. Burress says his aim in this course is to teach students what kinds of social situations war arises in, the economic aspects of war, and the alternatives to war.

"Theories of War and Aggression" is the title of a department yet. Instead, it is interesting because of the work on aggression.

The fourth Peace Studies class underway this semester is 340, "The Arms Race and Arms Control," taught by William Skelton, History Department. This course is designed to give students an awareness of the international arms race, and attempts to analyze some of the problems of past, present and future arms control.


Peace Studies has not officially been developed into a department yet. Instead, it is run by the Peace Studies Committee, made up of Rumsey, Burress, David Stafford of the Sociology Department, and one student member. The program is run by the Peace Studies Committee. Because the program does not have its own department, it is inter-disciplinary; it involves the efforts of several university departments.

The Peace Studies instructors stay in direct cooperation with the military science department. Skelton explains that the cooperation between the two is one of "interest" because both are concerned with the same general subject matter.

Rumsey feels that the students who take his 100-300 course tend to be a more interested group than in many classes. He thinks this is because they are taking the class out of interest in the subject matter, not to fulfill general degree requirements. However, he still plans on applying to have the course fulfill a Humanities credit sometime in the near future.

Peace Studies courses are also being offered as part of the Semester Abroad program. This semester, Professor Gordon Shipman is teaching 100-300 in Taiwan. Next semester, Burress may be teaching 230 in England. If he does, he feels it would be interesting because of the strong peace movements occurring there. He hopes to get some of the people who are active in these movements to speak to his class.

As of now, 230 is the only Peace Studies class scheduled for next semester. If Burress does go to England, there probably won't be any offered again until the fall semester of 1983.

How do the instructors hope the students will benefit from these Peace Studies courses? Rumsey would like to see his students gain "a better understanding of nuclear war as a global problem that no one is immune from. He would also like them to better understand the ways to avoid nuclear war, the nature of aggression, the rising cost of war, the role of the military, and finally, theories of deterrence.

Burress hopes his students will change their attitudes about war. He feels that people are so governed by custom, that they think of war as inevitable. We must stop this "habitual thinking," according to Burress. He believes that sooner or later war will end, and says that just as we ended slavery and smallpox, we can end war.

The Peace Studies program at UWS faces an uncertain future. Because of budget cuts and shortage of faculty, there are presently no plans to expand the program.

Rumsey sees no immediate need to expand the number of courses, but would like to see one change. "We would like to see a half-time faculty member with experience in Peace Studies or conflict resolution and we would like to bring people from the existing faculty teach some of the courses," he said.

He thinks the Peace Studies should be taught at the secondary level schools, and not in elementary schools in some cases.

In respect to the importance of such programs as UWS's and ones like it around the country, Burress looks toward the future optimistically. "There has been a ground swell of opposition to war as a national policy, throughout this century," he says. Though there has at the same time been a strong push toward arms build-up, he feels that in general, Americans are opposed to war. "Hopefully, that opinion will become a majority," he added.

Fiscal hypocracy
By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

What class of US workers could get a 20 percent pay raise next month? Here's a hint. They already make $60,625 annually after mid-year.

Gave up, huh? US Congressmen will get paid $70,300 annually after mid-year if a continuing resolution to fund the government is allowed to expire. Congressmen and high-level civil service pay would rise to "payable rates" after mid-year if the government considers comparable to those received by executives in the private sector.

A House staff member indicated, Congressmen had an eye on up-coming elections when they temporarily froze its salary in the continuing budget resolution, while an anonymous congressman believed the House would now "reconsider" the pay situation.

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UW students to go on another tuition hike

The University of Wisconsin announced it has trimmed its budget request for the 1983-85 biennium and that students will continue to pay for 27 percent of their educational cost during that period.

The Board of Regents Finance Committee is asking for $1.1 billion in state tax money, a 12 percent increase over the 1981-83 budget allotment.

However, an increase in state funding will not result in lower tuition costs. The UW budget proposal also requests that $27.1 million in tuition increases be approved by the state legislature. If the legislature approves the request, it is estimated that undergraduate costs will rise by about $45 to $55 in 1983-84 and by $25 to $30 in 1984-85.

Much harm, no foul

State Attorney General Bronson La Follette said there was no basis for a homicide prosecution in the death of Tela, a Nigerian student who was killed when he was struck by an automobile at UW-Stout last June.

After a thorough investigation of the incident, an investigative team headed by La Follette concluded that Tela was killed by an automobile and that the driver never knew a human being had been killed.

Thus far, no suspects have been found and no one has come forward to claim responsibility for the crime.

UW-Mad to enter baby-making business

A spokesman for UW-Madison said the university plans to begin a test-tube fertilization program early next year.

Sander Shipiro, director of the UW fertility clinic, said the clinic may begin treating patients with fertility problems by February of 1983. The test-tube procedure allows women with damaged or nonexistent fallopian tubes to bear children.

The UW clinic will be the first in the Midwest to offer test-tube fertilization.

Nutrition Awareness

November 12—"Get To Know Your FAT"
November 22—"Sugar and Space and . . ."
November 29—"FIT or FAT"
4:00 - Room 213

Health Center

Had enough of smoking?

Join a support group to STOP SMOKING!

November 22—6:30-7:30
Room 213

Health Center

STRESS AWARENESS/REDUCTION

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Polished school girls

**Screaming Blue Murder**

*Girlschool*

*By Mark Gowitz*

This is Girlschool's second American album, following last year's "Hit and Run," and their third album overall. "Screaming" has them on a new record label, and the change has apparently done them well. This is a highly polished album of nine original tunes and two remakes.

Sing Along with the title song, a good, light, solid rock and roll tune. Unfortunately, the beat of the band hardly compares. Only "When Your Blood Runs Cold" comes close, and their version of the Stones' "Live With Me" pales next to the original. Still, the group is one of the girls decided to go for it. "Don't Call It Love" is great and should garner a lot of airplay. "Take It From Me" and "Wildlife" both crank out the jams. Their reed of ZZ Top's "Tush" is almost better than the original. The disc comes to a running finish with "It Turns Your Head Around."

**"Hospice gave us hope"**

By Bonnie Ellen

Special to the Pointer

This is National Hospice Week, November 7-13. If you ask me, I'll tell you that hospice is not alone. This is one of the reasons for Hospice Week, to raise public awareness and offer information about existing programs.

Simply defined, hospice is a quality of care given to the dying patient and their families, with primary emphasis on home care as an alternative to the institution. This support comes from a team of people including doctors, nurses, therapists, clergy and volunteers. They exist to offer hope where it is no longer seen. It is hope of a bill that lies in the quality of life instead of the quantity, which now has found hospice.

The hospice concept originated in Europe and the United States, and this spring, Eliza Kehler-Ross, psychiatrist-author, is noted for her work with the terminally ill. Her extensive writing and lectures have influenced the attitudes of many people concerning death and hospice care. This issue is one that many are discussing this week.

In the United States, interest turned into action with the formation of the National Hospice Organization (NHO) in 1979. Their goal is to integrate hospice programs into the U.S. health care system.

This year the efforts of NHO have shown considerable success. They were instrumental in the passage of a bill that provides hospice benefits under Medicare. President Reagan signed the bill this February. It is the only health or human services benefit passed by the 97th Congress. Most existing human services benefits were either frozen or cut.

Presently, there are about 800 hospice programs operating across the country. In our area, Wausau Hospital Center offers a program with a staff of six. Buffalo is currently operating within the hospital.

What is hospice? It is this and more, in medieval times, hospice referred to a place of rest and hospitality for the ill and weary traveler. But perhaps it is best defined by Billy Joel, who once said, "I was a recipient of its gifts." "Hospice gave us hope," says Gery, "it allowed us to put our lives together. Out of...my dad said things to me that he'd probably never have said before. He told me, 'I love you. I love your mother and brother and I love you on being that, too. I want to tell you that because I've never had the chance.'"

Schumann's piece worked with the audience because the strings grasped the solo while a trumpet blast plumbed a nerve, revealing varied levels of excitement and anticipation. The Symphony and Lukas Foss were aply rewarded with three ovations and responded with an encore presentation. J.B. Bach's famous E in G, Suite No. 3. The audience was held rapt from the initial pluckings of the strings to the piece's sonorous and ebbing conclusion.

The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra's Wisconsin tour was supported in part by grants from the Wisconsin Arts Board and the National Endowment for the Arts.

**Rhapsody in Point**

By Chris Celichowski

Lukas Foss brought his Milk Cow Car Wheels to Symphony Hall and the Orchestra, "the fastest rising orchestra in the country," to the Schermerhorn Theatre last Tuesday night, treating music lovers to a dazzling performance.

As members of the audience shuffled into the theatre, rumbling strings for the stage like distant thunder prophesying the arrival of a refreshing summer storm. The lights dimmed as silence fell upon the theatre.

The first strains of Berlin's "Overture to Roman Carnival" washed the audience in the rich tones of a large string section, varying from melancholy to triumphant. As we accustomed ourselves to the proper sound of shower, the orchestra began to assert itself, brilliant notes flashing from the brass section.

Lukas Foss brooded over his charges like thorough sweep of his arms, every grasp in the air extracting a desired melody from them. Brisk gestures were answered by sharp tones while Foss' conducted it is a distant, yet steady flow of sound from the musicians.

Violinists Taik-Ki Kim and Judith Koch were featured in J.S. Bach's Concerto for Two Violins about the exchange of melodies, each with an opportunity to present a stirring, undying solo. Foss' harpsichord seldom rose above the strings in the piece, yet became a heartfelt beat of sorts. Listeners could only hear it if they centered their attention on its beat, however the harpsichord gave life to the piece through its steady rhythm.

The Symphony closed its repertoire with Robert Schumann's Symphony No. 2 in C major, which highlighted the Orchestra's talented brass and percussion sections. While the subdued strains of the string section is coursed through our ears, thunder gives, from the kettle drums, appearing to reemphasize brass soundings.

Rhapsody in Point
Ex missile commander talks about underground world

By Lauren Caere
Pointer Features Writer

"I felt safer on an air force base with nuclear weapons than I would living near a nuclear power plant," said Dr. Robert Taylor, chairman of the economics-business department. "We've had nuclear weapons for about 40 years now and suffered no serious accident or mistake." Dr. Taylor, who worked as a Minuteman Crew Commander at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota, shared some of his impressions and knowledge on the subject of United States nuclear arms with Pointer Magazine.

Minutemen missiles are contained in sites buried 120 feet underground. They are designed only for retaliation, not for first strike use, he explained. The crew does not know where the missiles are targeted, he added. "It's an awesome responsibility," says Taylor, "but it's an assignment."

"Personnel choice for the missile crew is only one facet of the complex security system surrounding the Minutemen," continued Taylor. In addition to volunteering for the post, a recommendation from a superior is necessary as well as passage of the Human Reliability Program, which is a continuous testing of physical and psychological fitness for duty. The tour of duty is three to four years and most people opt out at the end of their term because it is such a high pressure job, he said.

Each time, before going "on alert" (on duty), each crew member is required to take two tests, one objective and one practical, again to determine the fitness for duty and readiness for action. "There are harsh penalties for making mistakes," added Taylor, "including loss of your job."

While on duty, he said that the crew has the responsibility of caretaking for the missile and standing by for the alarm. They also have the option of completing their education by working on an MBA while off-duty.

Many anti-nuclear weapon groups assert that the likelihood of an unintentional launch due to false alarm or terrorist takeover is only one of the inherent dangers of nuclear weapons. Taylor refutes this saying that security is so careful, precise, and complex that such an event is nearly impossible.

For insiders, according to Taylor, the process to launch a missile is designed so that two people must activate the system together. It is impossible for one person to reach and turn both of the necessary keys at the same time, he pointed out. All other crews (there are nine in South Dakota), must also receive the same alarm and the same order at the same time to launch the missile.

Any one person or crew can override a mistaken attempt to launch, he finished. "You know your partner as well as your spouse," said Taylor. "You spend so much time together in this situation that you trust them to do the right thing." Each member is armed and there is no hesitation to use the weapon if it is necessary, he added.

The crews undergo constant turnover; as one person's tour ends, they are replaced by a new person. This also functions as another built-in security measure in that it prevents any plotting on the part of the entire group. No one group is together long enough to plan, let alone execute, a subversive act, said Taylor.

Outside takeovers are also nearly impossible, according to Taylor, unless the intruder knew all of the codes and crew members. Entrance alone to the missile site is protected by electronic surveillance, he explained, and "even if a rabbit hops into the area, we know it." The doors to the controls are operable only from the inside to prevent unauthorized or forced entry, he said, restating that there is no hesitation to kill any intruder.

Dr. Taylor admits that a nuclear war would be a tragedy and the subject is discussed by crew members at meetings. "We know we wouldn't want to die out, but it's never easy," he said. "You know your partner as well as a spouse."

Photo by Rick McNiff

Dr. Taylor, head of the Business-Economics Department, says he knew his partner as well as a spouse.
Bob and Emily falling out

By Mike Robillard
Pointer Features Writer

What would you do if one night, at around 10 p.m., while you're just getting ready to have a few beers and watch Bob Newhart, an emergency broadcast interrupts Bob and Emily. Minchag's has been subjected to a nuclear attack and radioactive fallout is heading their way.

Should you finish your six-pack and die with a grin on your face, or should you run for a shelter in hopes that tomorrow will bring yet another episode of Bob Newhart?

According to Dr. H. Jack Geiger, M.D., who is a professor of community medicine at the City University of New York, you should probably finish your six-pack. Dr. Geiger says that if we come under attack, and we are subjected to a nuclear attack, that we have no idea what we're going to find when we return.

"That will live only a (the point on the ground will survive. We will have . gives as survival. A government...One day turn into your

This innocently beautiful Fine Arts building could one day turn into yourFallout shelter.

the Portage County Civil Defense Program, and Alan Kurszewski, head of Protective Services on campus. Guth, who was unavailable for comment last week, is in close communication with the university civil defense officials as well as with other area schools, according to Steinke.

So, while some consider the civil defense programs a mere hoax that attempts to defend what is indefensible, others feel that surviving a nuclear attack is possible if you have firm stand on the issue you can finish your six-pack on the way to the U.C.

Fate of the Earth: Anatomy of nuclear attack

The Fate of the Earth. By Jonathan Schell. Avon Books. $2.50.

Reviewed By Barb Harwood

The people are gone, the land and lakes are dead.

After a full-scale nuclear attack on the U.S. the only thing hardy enough to survive are insects and grass. That will live only a short time away. This scenario is described in the first chapter of Jonathan Schell's book The Fate of the Earth. Schell describes "a Republic of Insects and Grass."

The book feeds the imagination the food of bleakness, a bleakness that is hard to swallow. Yet I took it in, believing that it would be for the good of the world and myself. According to Schell at any time we could become nonexistent and no one will know, because defense will survive. We will have gone beyond individual death to a call a global death; A second death of extinction.

"A nuclear holocaust," wrote Schell, "is widely regarded as unthinkable but never as unbearable, appears to be a source of comfort to many that we can perform but cannot conceive."

In the book, he gives a rather lengthy description of how scientifically, the bomb is composed. Although the technological went above my head, I obtained the basic idea without becoming too discouraged.

Schell next describes, much as if in a play by play account of a football game, the events of a nuclear explosion from ground zero (the point on the ground directly under the explosion) to the very outer limits of the bomb's reach. Included in this is a description of what everyone and everything will subsequently become as each phase of the explosion. He assembles a picture of a nuclear holocaust as a black nightmare on a black background.

Schell wastes little time sending his points home by recasting the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Here, through excerpts from books on those events, he gives the basis to compare with our present situation and these help to understand the direction that it could go in the future.

"What happened at Hiroshima was less than a milhont part of a holocaust at present level of world nuclear capability," warns Schell, and he provides details to prove it. "The destruction in a one-nation bomb possesses eight times the explosive power of the Hiroshima bomb," he writes. Furthermore, there are some 50 thousand warheads in the world, possessing 1,600,000 times the explosive yield of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Schell finds reasons for this arms build up. The blame cannot be put on the leaders alone, but also on the people who allow this to continue.

A repeated philosophizing of life flutters over the pages of this book. Not only does Schell address the gorness of a nuclear explosion, but also the economy, the future of unborn generations to whom he asserts we owe it to stay in existence, and the environment.

While reading his views on these other subjects, I sometimes forgot that I was reading about the nuclear peril.

However, he snaps back to the holocaust as if he knows that I'm trying to put it out of my mind. It's like watching a late movie and every 10 minutes an advertisement cuts in. In Fate of the Earth, those stats, who was reminded me of the possibility of total world extinction, almost to the point of monotony.

The book is organized in a coherent, understandable manner, and kept me on a straight path through the darkness to the brightness. But I saw this brightness as a utopia.

To choose to live in a system other than that of sovereign bodies, and to "revolutionize the politics of the earth" so that the entire world is making international decisions together, is to dream of the stuff that dreams are made of. These ideas of Schell's have been around for ages. Haven't we all futilely hoped for peace on earth and international brotherhood? Schell admits this "brightness" may take a while, but that it is our duty to begin by acting against the nuclear movement. This beginning, he believes, will lead us to international friendship once and for all.

Obviously, the book is not something you would read for enjoyment. It is one to read to obtain an understanding of where nuclear weapons could take us. And for that matter, where they could not.

"People in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than our government...One of these days government had better get out of the way and let them have it."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Photo by Bernard Hall

has only increased the power and capability of weapons. Enlightenment and public education have done nothing to reverse the weaponry advances, he feels.

Despite the horrors of nuclear weapons, there are much worse things available for the future, such as killer satellites, biological warfare such as disease or environmental poisoning, and gas, he concluded.

Photo by Bernard Hall

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Can you say defensible nuclear attack?

By Scott Carlson

"To talk about a nuclear attack on Stevens Point is rather ridiculous, in means of helping people, for there would be no facility left to help them anyway," Dr. Kohn, head radiologist at St. Michael's hospital, stated. The general consensus of the medical profession of this area is that if a direct attack ever occurred on Stevens Point, it would be futile to worry about where to go for protection. The effects of such an attack would be staggering they feel. Greg Holub, an administrator at St. Michael's, phrased it nicely, saying "every part of society would be affected. It would literally crumble."

Point, however, has little to worry about from a direct attack because it is not in a "risk" and "host" area. Risk areas are places that would most likely be a nuclear target, such as Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Oshkosh, and Madison. Host areas are all the other areas. They have the responsibility of accepting a certain amount of people from one of the risk areas. Portage County is a host for Milwaukee, with an estimated 100,000 people to be sent from there. How to handle the movement of these people has been mapped out in the Crisis Relocation Plan. This plan was created and put into effect by law since the sixties.

Frank Guth, Portage County emergency director, is in charge of coordinating this plan for the county. He can only act on the plan by the governor's order in times of international tension, he said. When this order is given, people in risk areas would start evacuating. Before they leave they would be advised where to go and to take clothes, special medicines, and at least three days of food, Guth explained. The people from Milwaukee would be sent to a receiving station in either Bancroft, Rosholt, Amherst, Almond, Junction City, Kellner, or one of two in Stevens Point. From there they would be assigned to a shelter. All the supplies from Milwaukee that would be shipped to it would be re-routed to the host area according to USDA law.

Guth observed that the major problem Point would have to consider would be fallout. Fallout is the slow descent of radioactive debris in the atmosphere after a nuclear explosion. For instance, if Minneapolis was hit with a nuclear bomb, Point would have to worry about fallout due to the westerly winds. "Fallout decreases by a factor of ten for every sevenfold increase in time," Guth said. So if the fallout after an explosion of 100 Roentgens after seven hours would be 10 Roentgens, after forty-nine hours, it would be 1 Roentgen or less.

That amount of radiation is minimal considering everything from beer to taking a plane trip gives off radiation, easily accumulating to 1 Roentgen. Roentgens in the 0-50 range are said to have no obvious effect.

Guth states that in case of fallout, everybody should proceed to the nearest shelter. Every building on campus has such shelter areas. Around the city, many churches, office buildings, city plants, and industries also have shelter areas. Each shelter will be provided with a kit (a Geiger counter and a disriminator) for detecting radiation levels. Each shelter has been checked by a corps of engineers and architects against radioactive fallout and given a rating.

St. Michael's would no longer exist for help in the event of nuclear war.

Photo by Bernard Hall

Decoding nuke terms

Beyond The Freeze: The Road To Nuclear Sanity

Daniel Ford, Henry Kendall, Steven Nadis

Union of Concerned Scientists

Reviewed by

Lora Holman

MIRV, ICBM, MX, B-1, U-2, SALT, and TITAN II. It once left me feeling like I was reading the latest news from fraternity row. But no more. The Union of Concerned Scientists had the insight to write this primer on the meaning of this jumbled alphabet and these issues involve.

Beyond The Freeze begins by defining nuclear weapons terms simply. Simultaneously, it translates each weapon's potential into comparable power to the Hiroshima bomb. I found these beginning chapters easy to grasp as a result, terrifying. I came to a better understanding of ground zero.

The book then goes on to deal with the issues of the ever-increasing nuclear stockpile. It deals with the mutual suspicion between Americans and the Soviets, military mentality, and the consistent outcry by politicians about the latest gap.

The screaming about gaps in American nuclear defense began during the cold war following World War II, according to these scientists. From then on, they cite details that show America off and running with panic over a "Red Menace." of the early fifties, a missile gap in the late fifties, the launcher gap, the "throw-weight" gap, and the spending gap of the seventies. The scientists prove that these gaps were blown out of proportion, if not mere creations of the Pentagon. As a result, they say that while the Soviets have been chasing the Americans. Americans have been chasing their own tails. And they unabashedly called for the forces to halt.

I found the method of stopping the nuclear arms race presented in this book rational and steady. Each move it exposes struck me as feasible.

Beyond The Freeze is not to be reviewed, it is to be read. Its worth is in its levelness. It defines terms succinctly that people might have never heard of. It makes you think. It makes sense.

To say one nation is superior or inferior has no meaning. It is like two people waiting around in a tank of gasoline arguing about who is more dangerous, the one with 8 matches or the one with 12 matches."

Admiral Eugene J. Carroll (Ret.)
“Hello, eh, hello Dimitri. Listen, I can’t hear you too well; do you suppose you could turn the music down just a little? Ah, ah, that’s much better… Yes, uh huh, yes. Fine, I can hear you now. Dimitri, clear and plain and coming through… fine. I’m coming through fine too, aye? Good, then, well, as you say, we’re both coming through… and, and I’m fine. Well, it’s good that you’re fine… and I’m fine. I agree with you, Dimitri, it’s great to be safe and sound. Now then, Dimitri, you know how we’ve always talked about the possibility of something going wrong with the bomb… The Bomb, Dimitri, that bomb…”

“Then what happened is that, eh, one of our commanders, he had a sort of, well, he went a little funny in the head. You know, just a little funny. And he went and did a silly thing. Well and tell you what he had ordered his planes to attack your country. Well let me finish Dimitri… let me finish. Dimitri… well, listen, how do you think I feel about it? Of course I’m sorry… I know you’re going to say: ‘Oh, no, not you, I want to hear about it, Dimitri? Why do you think I’m calling you?… just to say hello? Of course, I like to speak to you… of course I’d like to say hello… of course I’m sorry… I know you’re sorry too…”

—President Mervin Muffley

Dr. Strangelove

“...resulting in the form of incinerated debris… into the air like towering mushroom clouds. Into the air like huge phallic symbols in a perversely impotent world, and the old U-235 will blow the shingles off your roof and wake up the neighborhood dog… We don’t… On the other hand, we don’t know the scientists are wrong either—though it certainly wouldn’t be the first time. Let’s assume, just for laughs, that they are right, and that the whole Armageddonish episode unfolds according to their pessimistic predictions. The buttons are pushed, the missiles are thrust into the air like huge phallic symbols in a perversely impotent world, and the old U-235 really hits the fanola. Would the resulting tens or twenty thousand megatons of unleashed energy take all the fun out of life? Let’s examine a few of the predicted effects of nuclear war to see if the whole thing would really be all that bad.

The United States would be physically devastated. At first glance, this seems a bit unpleasant. The interior of the country would be turned into a vast, airless ocean of gray, with nothing but… well, fit for nothing. But hold the phone—our dim bulb Secretary of the Interior, James Watt, would be out of a job. If that isn’t a silver lining, I don’t know what is.

Horrible psychological shock would cause anarchy to break out among the survivors. Okay, so the fragile fabric of civilization will get torn into a bit of a … pieces of bread. But the other side-effects of nuclear war will be some unexpected benefits. For example, Big Business will go the way of the buffalo. No more unruly herds of money-hungry executives running roughshod over our precious natural resources… turning parks into parking lots, dumping sleazy byproducts into rivers and streams, and generally reaping the profits of doom. And you can stop worrying about offshore drilling too. Nobody’s going to be wanting any oil—though a little bit of alpine lotion might be nice.

The awesome power of the atomic blasts will hurl tons of unsightly dust into the air, cooling the earth’s temperature to a chilly 180 below zero and producing gorgeous sunsets for the next 2.5 million years. Nuclear war will destroy up to 70 percent of the earth’s protective ozone layer, allowing the sun’s deadly ultraviolet radiation to come pecking through. This will almost certainly beat the daylights out of any life forms that somehow managed to survive the initial conflagration. On the plus side, one will be able to get a beautiful, deep suntan in under nine seconds.

Finally, there is a very good possibility of widespread human casualties. We’re not talking ‘sick’ here. We’re not even talking ‘real, real sick for a week to ten days.’ We’re talking ‘dead.’ As a goddamn dronetail. Dead as in out of breath forever. Dead as in blown into outer-fucking-space. Dead as in ‘poof,’ you’re gone. You will be dead. I will be dead. No two ways about it. But look here, creeps like Richard Nixon and the aforementioned, unemployed Mr. Watt are going to be dead too. (The difference is you and I will go to heaven.)

Yes folks, the plain and somewhat comforting fact is lots and lots of genuinely rotten people will get wiped out along with us regular joes. It’s true. In a single, cleansing instant, Jerry Falwell will be burned into nonbeing, leaving behind nothing but an unpleasant aftertaste in the mouth of the world. Ditto for Phyllis Schlafly, who once called the atomic bomb a gift from God. Perhaps the moment of poetic justice, Phyl will be speaking on that very subject at some fundamentalist dysfunctions when The End comes. One minute she’ll be saying something charismatically amiable like, “Good things come in 20-megaton packages,” and in the next microsecond, she’ll be standing in the middle of a huge, expanding fireball, screaming her stupid head off.

I feel better already.

Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Facilities in the U.S.

World War III: Friend or Foe?

By Bob Ham

Silent Nuke, Holy Nuke, Button pushed By some hook, Mission doomed for our fair city, Maybe they’ll drop one on G. Gordon Liddy, Blow the plan to pieces, Blow the plan to pieces.

They’re gonna bomb our little towns tonight, Bomb, bomb, bomb our days and mens tonight, They’re gonna bomb our little town tonight.

—two bit singles from the Age of Certainty

I don’t know about you, but I’m sick to death of the anti-nuclear groups and their perpetual whining about the glooming—er, growing threat of an atomic holocaust. The way they screech and wall and beat their bony little chest and think it was the end of the world or something. I mean, really! What’s the point? World War III is clearly not obligatory and blubbering about it isn’t going to help one bit. So let’s all stop acting like spoiled children denied a future, and start looking at this doomsday thing like the calm, rational, unavoidable, self-destructive adults we are.

Admittedly, an all-out nuclear war would be a pretty upsetting business. According to the scientists, it would produce an alarming number of 2,000-square-mile fireballs over our major cities and military installations, turning them into crater-sized graveyards, and sucking discouraging amounts of instantly incinerated debris into towering mushroom clouds which would eventually return the whole wretched mess to earth in the form of lethal dust and would last several years (counting weekends and holidays) and settle in the form of acid, slow, agonizing death to all life as we know it. Not to mention life as everyone else knows it.

Well that’s just silly. I mean, how do they know all that? Has anyone ever tested a nuclear holocaust? No. Not even a little one. So how do we know the bombs won’t be used? Just because they don’t have a few off their own feet and wake up the neighborhood dog? We don’t.

On the other hand, we don’t know the scientists are wrong either—though it certainly wouldn’t be the first time. Let’s assume, just for laughs, that they are right, and that the whole Armageddonish episode unfolds according to their pessimistic predictions. The buttons are pushed, the missiles are thrust into the air like huge phallic symbols in a perversely impotent world, and the old U-235 really hits the fanola. Would the resulting tens or twenty thousand megatons of unleashed energy take all the fun out of life? Let’s examine a few of the predicted effects of nuclear war to see if the whole thing would really be all that bad.

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I feel better already.
Ten questions (and answers) on a nuclear freeze

1.) WHAT WOULD THE PROVISIONS OF A NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE BE?

The U.S. and U.S.S.R. would agree:

a.) to halt the production of weapons-grade fissionable material.

b.) to suspend underground testing of nuclear weapons.

c.) to destroy all land-based missiles and aircraft with nuclear weapons as their primary or secondary payload.

d.) to "freeze" at their present levels the total number of launch tubes on land and at sea.

2.) WOULD THE SOVIET UNION AGREE TO THIS?

We can only hope so. As recently as last summer, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, proposed an end to nuclear weapons production and the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons. The most recent plenum at the U.S.S.R. conference on disarmament, Gromyko proposed a non-first-use policy. Since the U.S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. spend roughly the same amount of their GNP on defense, it is very, very likely that the Soviets, if they have as much reason as ours, the absolute amount spent in each country is roughly the same.

3.) COULD THE U.S. MONITOR WHETHER THE SOVIETS WERE OBSERVING A FREEZE?

The Soviets already exist by which the U.S. could monitor Soviet compliance with a nuclear freeze agreement. (Some, however, argue that the whole idea of verification is questionable. The mere fact that eventual verification would originate with the U.S. would create serious problems. If so, given our tremendous overkill potential verification becomes a lost issue.)

1.) Halt to production of fissionable material: procedures are already established by the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor compliance with the

Nonproliferation Treaty.

2.) Halt to underground testing: controls are provided for in the draft of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

3.) Halt to testing and deployment of all nuclear weapons: missiles, and submarines can be verified using satellites that already monitor compliance with SALT I.

4.) WHAT WOULD THE U.S. STAND TO GAIN BY A NUCLEAR FREEZE?

1.) A stop to the momentum of the arms race in which some advantages on one side results in escalation on the other. Only by stopping this momentum can we hope to start reversing our course and begin actually to cut back on the number of weapons.

2.) A reduction of tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

3.) A halt in development of first-strike weapons.

4.) A halt in production of the non-verifiable cruise missile.

5.) An improvement in prospects for halting spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

6.) A strengthening of our economy by stopping the diversion of funds, talent and resources away from civilian needs. More jobs are gained in civilian investment compared to military spending.

7.) As a result of all of the above, an increase in national and international security.

8.) HOW CAN WE TRUST THE RUSSIANS, WHOSE FOREIGN POLICY IS SO AGGRESSIVE?

The U.S.S.R. has more missiles than the U.S. (1,477 for the U.S.S.R.; 1,064 for the U.S. Land Based). However, MISSILES do not destroy property or kill people. It is the WARRIORS (bombs) that missiles carry that destroy. In terms of warheads, the U.S.S.R. is far ahead of the Soviet Union. The U.S. has 10,000 large, long-range warheads (and 30,000 warheads total); the Soviet Union has only 7,000 large, long-range warheads (and 20,000 warheads total). U.S. warheads can be delivered more reliably and accurately. Furthermore, a larger percentage of them are ready to be used at any given time.

However, the Soviet Union is attempting to achieve a first strike capability against the U.S.S.R. American efforts to place these new missiles in Europe will give the U.S. the possibility to strike Russia in 5 minutes, while the Russians would not have that same capability against the U.S. I would be as unsettling to them as Cuban land-based missiles were to the U.S. in 1962.

9.) WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIAN SS-29 MISSILES IN EUROPE?

If the SS-29 is a very destructive nuclear weapon, the Soviet Union for more than 20 years has had the capability to devastate Western Europe with nuclear weapons. Currently there are about 275 SS-29 launches in the Soviet Union, two-thirds in the Western USSR, Russia, and one-third near China. Of the nuclear weapons the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. are ready to use at sea and on land for war in Europe, over 2,000 are inside the Soviet Union.

When it comes to anti-nuke messages, the following facts are the cream of the crop: the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. are the two largest states in the world with nuclear arsenals. The U.S.S.R. is the nuclear superpower in Europe and the illegal and immoral Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is causing suffering resulting from these actions should not be underestimated. Since World War II, however, the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. have not been the only aggressive world power. Since 1948, the U.S.S.R. has intervened militarily in other countries on three occasions, in each case in border countries: in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and in Afghanistan beginning in 1979. During the same period, the U.S. has intervened militarily at least nine times: in Korea 1950, in Guatemala in 1954, in Lebanon in 1956, in Vietnam from 1954 to 1975, in the Dominican Republic in 1965, in the Congo in 1960, in Iran in 1955, in Laos from 1969 to 1975, and in Cambodia from 1970 to 1975. It also looks like we are trying to work our way into El Salvador. Thus, the Soviets might say that they have as much reason to distrust us as we feel we have to distrust them.

The fact that both sides have not been the only intervention makes the nuclear freeze even more important. As a result of local conflicts, both sides have the potential of escalating into nuclear war.

10.) DO OUR STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES FACE "A WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY?"

No! American nuclear strategic forces are organized on a triad system. We have the capability of annihilating Russia with any leg of our land, air, sea based missiles.

It also makes some assumptions about the Russian capability to perfectly destroy all our missiles which is hardly likely. The "window of vulnerability" slogan is a fraud perpetrated on the American public by the Reagan administration and designed to scare Americans into supporting a needless and wasteful expenditure on more and more weapons. It is like the fake so-called bomber gaps in the 1950s and missile gaps in the 1960s.

Film Fallout

COMING ATTRACTIONS

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Wealth for water: mining corps and the public interest

Editor's Note: Al Gedicks is the director of the Center for Alternative Development Policy and the author of Kennecott Copper Corporation: Conflict and Compromise in Mining Development in Wisconsin (1974). Gedicks is also co-author of The Corporate Theft of Wisconsin's Mineral Resources (1982). It is presently at work on a documentary film called The New Resource Wars which examines the impact of mining in four communities in New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming and northern Wisconsin. Gedicks was interviewed in Stevens Point by Polkier Environmental Editor Todd Hotchkiss.

T.H.: Briefly explain the consensus decision-making process that established the groundwater rules for mining.

A.G.: The consensus process was made up of lawyers for Exxon, Kennecott, the Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Environmental Decade, the state public intervenors' office, and some of the mining-impacted townships, namely the Town of Grant in Rusk County and Nashville in Lincoln and Forest Counties. The idea of the consensus process was that all interested parties that would be impacted by mining would sit down and hammer out rules for mining and, in particular, what rules were going to be set in place to regulate possible toxic contamination of groundwater for mining.

T.H.: Did they represent all of the corporations?

A.G.: Not formally, but informally that's how it was perceived. We have 35 mining companies going to be discussing whatever groundwater rules were established by this group. So in that sense Exxon, Kennecott, Amax and Steel were representing all of the presence in the state, the Grandon deposit represents the first time Exxon is attempting to develop a mine from start to finish. It has never mined copper before, it is not primarily a mining company. If you look at its mining record it does not have a very good record. The uranium mine it operates in Highland, Wyoming, leaks radioactive contaminants into the groundwater around the mine. This is the mine that's being used as a model for Exxon's environmental responsibilities.

T.H.: You said that Exxon never has developed a mine from start to finish?

A.G.: No. They have bought existing copper mines, mining issue since that was going to affect groundwater in the most direct and immediate way.

T.H.: What other parties were who?

A.G.: The regulatory agency, the Department of Natural Resources, lawyers for some of the townships, and Wisconsin Environmental Decade supposedly representing environmental organizations in the state.

T.H.: So the mining companies, the general public, the people of the townships in northern Wisconsin, and the environmental interests were the parties of the process. Is that a clumsy setup? Are there overlapping interests? No. Not so much that it is clumsy or overlapping as that it excluded people who were not privy to the consensus process.

Table #2

Top Ten Corporate Mineral Leaseholders in Wisconsin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporation</th>
<th>Acreage Under Lease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exxon</td>
<td>161,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr-McGee</td>
<td>93,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Oil Products (UOP)</td>
<td>43,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoco/UOP Joint Venture</td>
<td>26,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayrock Mines (Canadian)</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Nuclear (subsidiary of Phelps-Dodge)</td>
<td>10,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.K. Lehman/Getty Oil Joint Venture</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amax</td>
<td>4,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennecott (subsidiary of Sohio)</td>
<td>3,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Copper &amp; Nickel (ACNC)</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestake Mining Joint Venture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Land Grab: The Corporate Theft of Wisconsin's Mineral Resources. 35 multi-nationals have leased out over 400,000 acres in northern Wisconsin, county parks and national forests exclusive.

other mining companies.

T.H.: How extensive is the presence of Exxon in northern Wisconsin?

A.G.: Exxon is the largest owner of mineral rights in the state of Wisconsin. It has something like 180,000 acres to 200,000 acres leased for mineral rights, including copper, zinc, as well as the radioactive material uranium and thorium.

Exxon is the largest corporation in the world: it mines uranium, it has operations in all phases of the nuclear fuel cycle, and it had an interest in capturing a good part of the solar energy that will go through its acquisition of copper mines. So, in terms of Exxon's mining, for the most part, the Indian tribes, they're going to be affected by mining in those areas, as well as ordinary citizens, whose water is used by individuals, and the public in general.

T.H.: So northern Wisconsin would be Exxon's...[next test case.]

A.G.: They were supposed to represent the citizens of the state, as well. They had an interest in participating who?

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CNRI pesticide research is sound and responsible

By Todd Hotchkiss
Pointe Environmental Editor

A memo written by a professor who presented research conclusions upon investigation of pesticides in central Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers, which circulated recently, has brought a letter critical of the research and the presentation was not at the meeting in which the research was presented.

The researcher and presenter of the research is Professor Raymond Anderson, Wildlife Professor in the CNR. Anderson did research with Professor Byron Shaw, Professor of Soils and a graduate student George Deely that investigated the possibility of pesticide residues being present in birds and mammals in the area of the Buena Vista Marsh. The researchers also investigated the presence of pesticides in the air around the marsh, which is located just to the south of Stevens Point.

The president of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association is Richard Pavelski, who is also president of Pavelski Enterprises, Inc. of Amherst Junction.

In an August 27 letter, according to the Stevens Point Daily Journal, Pavelski criticized Anderson, Deely and Shaw's research as "poorly done, questionable in accuracy, extremely variable as to data and makes invalid conclusions.

Anderson responded to Pavelski's letter with a letter of complaint to the College of Natural Resources, Dean Trainer, dated September 28.

"To my knowledge, Pavelski was not at (the) meeting and if Pavelski had not seen a copy of the research report, it would seem that Pavelski does not have to be able to read in newspapers or from others.

If Pavelski was not at the meeting, and if Pavelski had not seen a copy of the research report, it would seem that Pavelski is not a respectable person and must have needed to the word of others as the basis for his letter.

Circumstantial evidence which might indicate that Pavelski was not a part of the research prior to his August 27 letter is a portion of his letter which appeared in the Stevens Point Daily Journal included in its article. Pavelski wrote that the release of such data, so premature, to the county agencies so as to make it available to the media prior to scientific peer review has done a great disservice to this community by causing undue alarm to the citizens of this state.

This phrase indicates that Pavelski possibly thought that Anderson's presentation to the Human Services Board was the first time that the research was presented in any type of public audience. Anderson's memo to Dean Pavelski states just the opposite. As a matter of fact, Anderson has been approximately half of the memo's length to drive home his point: this can hardly be (considered) a release of data.

Anderson, referring to the research, wrote that "reports ... had been submitted to the WDNR (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources) for the two years of the research, 1978 and 1980."

An "oral progress report was presented to the Portage County Pesticide Task Force by George Deely, Byron Shaw and myself on November 14, 1979."

"A M.S. thesis by George Deely entitled 'Pesticide Drift and Its Effect on Cholinesterase Levels of Birds in non-target Areas of the Buena Vista March' (1980) " continues, "has been on file in the UW-Stevens Point library since 1980."

These are the instances in which the Anderson, Shaw and Deely research had been exposed to the public before the July 19 Human Services Board meeting. If Pavelski's timing of the letter and phrases like the above, which were contained in the letter, indicate that Pavelski was referring to the meeting to which the public release the data research, he is erroneous in assuming so, as the above sources show. It was only this information which Anderson discussed at the meeting. "My invited presentation to the Human Services Board simply reviewed the historical reports submitted to WDNR and Deely's thesis."...

"The reports are public documents," continued Anderson, "and as such are available to anyone." Anderson indicates in the memo that even though the presentation depended on at the meeting were public documents, he sought clearance with Robert Dunke, Chief of WDNR Wildlife, prior to the meeting and permitted to discuss the report. "...wrote Anderson.

Anderson's general criticism was the charge that Anderson, Shaw and Deely's research was "...so premature..." and "...makes invalid conclusions."

Anderson replied that "I specifically called attention to the fact that we did not have definitive data; that this was a Preliminary study; that the results were not conclusive; and that much more research was needed."

On page 14 of the Performance Report to the WDNR's Bureau of Research, a document which explains the research, the following is written under the Discussion section of the report: "Actual studies should be conducted to further determine incident and impact of various pesticides on wildlife and humans in the agricultural area of central Wisconsin." Included in the researchers' claim that their research was not definitive, it appears they also did not casually relate the pesticide residues found in people or the air to agriculture. "I carefully and emphatically have attempted to do just this," Anderson continued. The source of the money, according to Anderson, was "the hunting public through voluntary purchase of hunting supplies and equipment." Additionally, in proceeding through a cost-benefit analysis one that take into account other connections of the research. "Although the research was directed specifically at the wild life community, we can use the information as indicators of human environmental quality, a longstanding practice since we don't submit humans to similar experimentation."

While Pavelski laments the "waste of tax dollars" presumably due to the lack of perceived benefits, Anderson purports that the money was not wasted because more knowledge was discovered about the "wildlife community" and about "human environmental quality.""
First strike weapon of north country

By John C. Savagian
Pointner Environmental Writer

Imagine yourself trekking through the Chequamegan National Forest. It is a fall morning, the frosted leaves crunch beneath your steps, deer and squirrels play at a safe distance. You are enjoying the solitude and the pristine air of northern Wisconsin. Your steps know no bounds in this seemingly pristine air of northern Wisconsin. Your senses are alerted to an alien presence. You instinctively walk towards that eerie sound and through the forest silence. You place your foot on the leaves, crunch beneath your steps, deer and squirrels play at a safe distance. You are enjoying the solitude and the pristine air of northern Wisconsin. Your steps know no bounds in this seemingly pristine air of northern Wisconsin.

PROJECT ELF

ELF is a radio transmitter designed to emit electromagnetic radiation around the world sending a one-way message to U.S. nuclear submarines. The Navy has been pushing this project for the past thirteen years, claiming that ELF is needed to communicate with these subs since conventional radio waves are not able to penetrate the depths of our oceans. In order to communicate, these submarines must come close to the surface to receive signals, thereby making them vulnerable to a Soviet sneak attack. This is the Navy's side of Project ELF.

The opponents of ELF contend there is more to the project than the Navy makes public. Robert Aldridge, a nuclear missile designer, calls Project ELF a "first strike trigger" that will bring the world one step closer to obliteration. In a speech this year in Ashland, Wisconsin, he explained: "At present, there is no way to rally the submarine force to the surface to coordinate a secret attack. That would be the function of ELF. ELF could summon all tridents to the surface where existing communications systems could give them the 'fire order.'"

The Navy itself admits that there really is no role seen for ELF in the strike role, one in which the U.S. responds to an attack by an enemy. The Navy says ELF is a very fragile system, easily disrupted by an act of sabotage or from the blast of a missile. The ELF role is one in which the military is planning to strike first. This is the danger, opponents say, and they want ELF dropped from U.S. strategic planning.

Project ELF is presently on hold. The Navy originally constructed the existing 28 miles of cable back in 1969 as a test site, promising to remove it once the tests were complete. During the next thirteen years, ELF has been more than "out to lunch," making any testing for long-term effects on the environment extremely difficult. The Navy claims that there is little proof that ELF causes damage to humans, although they noted that ELF radiation changes the behavior and blood chemistry in the monkeys, and has caused certain effects in laboratory tests with birds, cats and monkeys.

Still, the Navy has grandiose schemes for Project ELF. Their original plan would have covered more than six thousand square miles of Wisconsin and Michigan with twenty-four hundred miles of buried cable, thereby making a large section of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan into giant military electronics testing grounds. According to an article in the Christian Science Monitor (June 28, 1977), the Navy plans on building this ELF of giant proportions, and sees the smaller ELF version as a short-term compromise.

Public consciousness about Project ELF continues to grow. An Ashland County referendum in 1981 saw almost half the vote cast against the present ELF system, while in the Upper Peninsula a vote showed every two out of three opposed ELF. The "Stop Project ELF" organization is the main opposition group, with over one thousand dues-paying members. The proponent, beside the Navy, are headed by the "ELF Project Action Committee," which was formed by employees of the test site.

The opponents of ELF have endorsed ELF, and for a good reason. ELF's "stop" group has been a whopping one million dollars a year.

The future of ELF may well be decided this year. Both sides appear to be gearing up for a showdown. At stake, according to the Navy, is the security of our nuclear submarine fleet. ELF opponents claim that allowing ELF to be built without the consent of the people of Wisconsin would set a dangerous precedent for other issues that affect the right of the people to decide whether or not to accept such a project in their backyard. They also refuse to be placed on the map in the event of a nuclear war. If ELF were in place and operational, it would be a prime target for attack.

Next Tuesday, November 16, the Navy is coming to Madison to sell the people of Wisconsin on Project ELF. Stop Project ELF is holding a rally at the state capitol that day, from noon to one. The meeting with the Navy is being held from one to four. There may be ELF or not to be ELF may be decided within the next few months. Be prepared for an answer that is no compromise.

There's a better way to get there this Thanksgiving.

Greyhound is going your way with trouble-free, economical service. You can leave directly from campus or other nearby locations. Most schedules have stops at convenient suburban locations. And talk about comfort. You get a soft, reclining seat and plenty of room for carry-on bags.

"Only a turkey should be stuffed like this on Thanksgiving."

Con't from page 17

It appeared that Pavelksi's letter was written to the DNR board on Project ELF. If he had investigated the situation further, he might have read the research because it appears that he didn't before August 27. He possibly would have adjusted his letter or possibly not written one at all. In such a situation as the current pesticide contro very little room for such inaccuracy in allegations. Pavelksi's letter did nothing to help the situation as the current pesticide contro there is very little room for such inaccuracy in allegations. Pavelksi's letter did nothing to help the situation as the current pesticide contro
John Smith and Hans Mayer
November 11, 12, 13
The Encore — FREE!

John Smith and Hans Mayer are excellent musicians who blend country folk to rhythm & blues into a unique sound. They also have a talent for making old songs seem new and new songs sound like old favorites.

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Sports media offers challenge to ex-athletes

By Mary-Margaret Vogel

Point/Reader Editor

Former athletes—when their playing careers are over, are they destined to fade away, living only in recordings, books, and the memories of fans? Not always. Four men, Jon McGlocklin, Bill Schmidt, Vince Sweeney, and Tom Enlund, relate how they used their athletic backgrounds to carve a new career in sports media.

Jon McGlocklin had played 11 years of pro basketball—eight for the Milwaukee Bucks—when he retired at the age of 33. Even though his playing days were over, his connection with the world of basketball was not.

"I had only been retired for a year when CBS called," he said. "I then spent three years with the USA Cable Network broadcasting NBA games for a national audience. Later, I received a call from an Announcer for the Bucks play-by-play television announcer, asking me if I wanted to host his show."

McGlocklin is now the color man for Bucks radio and television broadcasts.

Nothing in McGlocklin's educational background indicated a career in broadcasting. A 1969 graduate of Indiana University, he earned a degree in Education and Business.

"I got my broadcasting opportunities because of my experience in basketball," he explained. "I took a lot of speech courses in college, and I'm used to speaking, talking and acting quickly. Going from pro basketball to radio and television was an easy transition. I've always been articulate and I know the game."

In addition to McGlocklin's broadcasting duties, he is a partner in an investment company with ex-Brewer Sal Bando.

"In the Bucks off-season I spend 100 percent of my working hours at the office," he said. "Sometimes it gets difficult to stay on top of everything."

What words of wisdom would McGlocklin give to an athlete considering a career in sports media?

"I would tell them that it's exciting and enjoyable but also a lot of hard work. It's also difficult to make the top level. Yet, if you think you can be good at it, go for it."

Bill Schmidt, a sportscaster at WSAW Channel 7 in Wausau, entered his field without the benefit of pro experience. Schmidt, an offensive guard, played four years of football at Northwestern. He graduated in 1980 with a B.S. degree from the Medill School of Journalism.

"I'm very comfortable with my job," he said. "It's a way to stay close to the sports world, which has always been a big part of my life. I guess you could say I live vicariously through the athletes I come into contact with."

Schmidt cites the diversity of his job as a main attraction.

"No two days are the same," he said. "New stories are breaking all the time and that's exciting."

Though satisfied after two and a half years at Channel 7, Schmidt looked ahead to the future.

"I haven't ruled out sports public relations as a career," he admitted. "A sports information job at a Big Ten University also sounds good."

Schmidt's advice to aspiring sports journalists?

"Keep your nose in the book at all times, be well educated and do a lot of reading. Establish your name in the field through a television or newspaper internship."

In contrast to McGlocklin and Schmidt, Vince Sweeney, a sportswriter for the Milwaukee Sentinel, participated in neither pro nor college athletics. He was, however, a nine letter winner at Madison Edgewood High School, participating in football, basketball and baseball. As an infelder, he was named to the All-City squad in baseball and helped the team to two state championships. He later received a degree in journalism and has worked at several newspapers, including the Milwaukee Journal, the Madison Press Connection and the Waukesha Freeman.

"Sports was an area I was familiar with," he relates. "It's important to have a working knowledge of what you're writing about."

In between his journalism career, Sweeney worked for two years in Newark, New Jersey, with the Intercity Basketball Program, and tutored young people in English and math.

"I had a sports background and a journalism background and both of them helped me with my job in Newark," he said.

For the future, Sweeney expressed an interest in sports broadcasting but plans to stay in print journalism for a while yet.

"It's a field I know well and I'm comfortable with it," he said.

Tom Enlund, a sportswriter who covers the Milwaukee Bucks for the Milwaukee Journal, started in the team's scoring.

Coach Witt had mixed feelings about the outcome of the meet, which was happy with the way the kids ran, but had Dan and Jim been fully healthy, I think we would have taken second place, so in that respect we're all a little disappointed. La Crosse was by far the class of the meet, but we could have beaten Stout."

The top three teams automatically qualified for the NCAA Regional but UWSP opted to try to go the NCAA Division III national meet by participating in the NCAA Regional next weekend at Rock Island, Illinois. In so doing, UW-Platteville takes UWSP's place and qualifies for the NCAA Regional next weekend at Rock Island, Illinois. Nothing more could have been said.

"We talked it over and decided to try for the NCAA meet because it's more prestigious and the competition is tougher, and it allows Platteville to go to the NCAA meet, which gives our conference more representation and a better reputation," said Witt.
**ICERS fall to Superior**

**Five Stickers earn honors**

**Need experience for success**
Women Swimmers cop fourth at Green Bay

SID - The UWSP women's swim team opened up its 1982-83 season by placing fourth in the UW-Green Bay Phoenix Relays in Green Bay Saturday.

Northern Michigan won the eight team meet with a total of 683 points and was followed by UW-Eau Claire with 552. Host UW-Green Bay tallied 422 points to edge out UWSP which tallied 406.

The final team standings were not settled until the last event which was the 400 freestyle relay. The Pointer women captured third in the event to sew up their fourth place finish.

Earning third place finishes for UWSP were the 400 freestyle relay team consisting of Kim Swanson, Jane Germanson, Kathy Lukow and Mary Cram, and the 400 freestyle relay group of Ellen Richter, Germanson, Elaine Cole and Swanson. The foursomes had times of 4:14.835 and 3:54.180, respectively.

Fourth place finishes were earned by the 300 freestyle relay squad of Richter, Jenny Carlson, Pam Steinbach and Sarah Celichowski with a time of 3:51.028; the 200 backstroke relay of Jill Pickett, Theresa Gallagher, Lisa Reetz and Germanson, 2:12.388; and the diving relay of LeAnn Clark and Kathy Rondeau, 122.46 points.

Additional fourths were won by the 200 medley relay of Richter, Cram, Germanson and Cole, 4:40.636; the mixed distance relay, Carlson, Germanson, Swanson and Lukow, 3:40.076; 400 backyard relay, Pickett, Cram, Germanson, and Cole, 4:40.636; and the 300 individual medley, Cram, Cole, Marcia Jahn and Reetz, 3:55.936.

Finishing fifth was the 200 medley relay of Pickett, Sue Vincent Cole and Celichowski with a time of 2:05.215.

Other finishes included the sixth place finish by the 200 butterfly relay and seventh place finishes by the 400 medley relay, the 200 breaststroke relay, the 400 individual medley relay, and the 200 butterfly relay.

The Pointer women's field hockey and volleyball teams as each has been selected for post-season competition.

The field hockey team, winners of its third consecutive Wisconsin Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championship, have been selected to play in the opening round of the NCAA Division III national tournament. The Pointer women, 18-4 for the season and 15-1 against Division III opponents, will open play against Denison University at Denison in Granville, Ohio, at 2 p.m. on Friday, November 12.

The Pointers' first round opponent has a season record of 13-4-1 and is 13-1 against Division III opposition.

The two teams met two years ago in the Midwest Regional of the NCAA National Tourney. The Pointer women are back and will be demo- The Pointer women are back and will be demo-
Given the ever increasing threat of nuclear warfare,
do you believe there will be a future for you and your children?

By Laura Sternweiss
Pointer Features Writer
Are we destined for a nuclear war? The U.S. Postal Service is ready and waiting
to give out emergency change of address cards as soon as somebody "pushes
the button." In the meantime, should we just stop worrying and learn to
love the bomb? Or is there something else we can do?
Rev. Art Simmons of the Newman Center said it's important to let Congress
know how you feel. He suggested that people write
to their representatives, telling them to vote against
increased nuclear spending.
With the U.S. and Soviet Union playing a game of "my nuclear stockpile is bigger
than your nuclear stockpile," how safe do UWSP students feel? Last week, Pointer
Magazine asked students the following question:
Given the ever increasing threat of nuclear warfare, do you believe there
will be a future for you and your children?
Here are their replies.

"Yes, there definitely is a future. Through ROTC, I've been exposed to
the possibility of nuclear warfare. Nuclear weapons are inevitable, but man is
always progressing. I'm not a believer in an all-out holocaust. But we should be
more careful."
—Kevin Hyneman

"Yes, I believe there's a future. I do have confidence in negotiations. I'm an
optimist."
—Bob Bowen

"Yes, there's a future. A nuclear war would be caused
by someone afraid of being the loser. If Russia thinks it
will win, it won't start a war."
—J.C. Eppes

"Yes, I don't think people are really crazy enough to do
it because it would destroy the whole world."
—Karen Thompson

"Yes, Nuclear war is so
incredibly absurd, there's no
possibility of it happening."
—Jennifer Voltz

"I think there will eventually be one (nuclear
war). I hope I'll croak before
then. As for my children, I
can't control what happens
there."
—Gordon Debaker

"Not exactly. I can see
things continuing as they are,
and there will be an end. I
think a lot of it is senseless
because we can blow each
other up so many times."
—Karin Swenson

Great balls
of fire
Here's a brief smattering of our favorite
anti-nuke platters, ideal for background
music at your next neighborhood carnival
for NF:

Atomic Cafe
Soundtrack
Jackson Browne Before the Deluge
The Clash Ivan Meets Joe
Jesse Colin-Young Peace Song
Elvis Costello Waiting for the End
of the World
Bob Dylan Blowing in the Wind
Talkin\' WWII Blues
Dan Fogelburg Kill the Fire
Gang of Four I Found That
Essence Rare
The Jam A Bomb on Waldorf
Street
Jethro Tull War Child
The Kinks Apeman
John Lennon National Anthem
Randy Newman Political Science
Phil Ochs One More Parade
I Ain't Marchin' Anymore
The War is Over
Hiroshima-Nagasaki
Jim Page Russian Roulette
The Police Bombs Away

"Sure. I feel that they'll find controls to harness the
power."
—Mike Schmitt

"Sure. I believe there's a
future because I trust in
God."
—Dana Kinder

"Yes, because I think the
future generation will have it
all together, and will stop
anything from happening."
—Donna Pluciennik

"Yes, I think world leaders
will see nuclear warfare as
too dangerous, and will opt
for other sorts of warfare."
—D.M. DeYoung

"Yes, Nuclear war is so
incredibly absurd, there's no
possibility of it happening."
—Jennifer Voltz
sweaters, jackets, rugby shirts, jerseys, sweats, t-shirts in
Adult & Children sizes

University Store 341-3431
THIS WEEK’S

Friday-Sunday, November 12-14 & Tuesday-Saturday, November 16-20

PIPPIN—Scripted by Roger Hirson, and with music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, this magical musical comedy has something to delight everyone. University Theatre performances of Pippin begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Jenkins Theatre of Fine Arts. Tickets are $1.50 with current student I.D., and are available from the University Theatre Box Office in Fine Arts Upper.

HIGHLIGHT

Monday, November 15

POETRY READING—Janet Beetor Shaw, poet and short-story writer, will read from her work at 7:30 p.m. in the Nicolet-Marquette Room of the University Center. She will also be conducting a writing workshop at 3:50 p.m. in the Collins Classroom Center Writing Lab (room 304). Shaw has been published in numerous poetry magazines, and in such publications as Seventeen, Mademoiselle, and The Atlantic. Her reading and workshop are sponsored by University Writers and The Writing Lab, and both are free and open to the public.

Wednesday, November 17

MARK TWAIN REVISITED—Parker Drew, a mere slip of a lad, does Mark Twain so well you can darn near smell the Mississippi mud. See him at 8 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room for free, from the just-plain-folks at UAB.

Theater

Friday-Sunday, November 12-14 & Tuesday-Saturday, November 16-20

PIPPIN—See This Week’s Highlight.

Thursday-Sunday, November 11-14

AMERICAN PLAYERS THEATRE brings a quartet of Shakespeare plays to the Sentries Theatre, for your Elizabethan enjoyment. Thursday you can see Romeo and Juliet at 3 p.m. and The Comedy of Errors at 8 p.m. Friday at 8 p.m. it’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream. Saturday night features A Midsummer Night’s Dream at 2 p.m. and The Taming of the Shrew at 8 p.m. A Comedy of Errors finishes the program at 2 p.m. Sunday. Tickets are $5.50 for students (except for the Thursday matinee, which costs $4) and are available from Kellerman Pharmacy, Park Ridge Pharmacy, Flower Pharmacy, The Treasure Chest and Piano Forte.

Thursday, November 11

STUDENT EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION—This week’s program kicks off with the premiere of SET’s Live News Show at 6:30 p.m., followed by Alternative Thought with Dr. Dennis Palmini at 7. Next up is In The Act—featuring Momentum, at 7:20. At 7:50 it’s Channels No. 1, followed by Sco! Alerick on Viltraka at 8:20. This schedule will be repeated on Sunday, November 14. It all comes to you on Cable Channel 3.

Thursday, November 11

MOUNTAIN VISION—This multi-image stereo concert, presented by Gary Grinn and Katy Planagan, promises to give you an up-close view of the wildness and nature in action. UAB brings the mountain to you at 8:30 and 9:15 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room. $1.75.

Coming Up

The Charlie Daniels Band brings the devil to Quadnt Fieldhouse on Thursday, November 18, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $9 and $10 and are available at the UC Info Desk and the Tea Shop...UAB screens Only When I Laugh (Nov. 18 & 19)...Ann Reed tunes up The Encore (Nov. 19)...and Film Society brings you The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie (Nov. 21 & 22).

Grin & Beer It

(On The Square)

Daily Special-

(Monday-Friday)

Pitchers $1.50

(1 to 7 p.m.)

Free Popcorn

Nightly Specials

Thursday 7 to 9:30: Express Night

$1.10 Cover Charge 20° Taps 25° Mixed Drinks

Friday HAPPY HOUR 7-10

$2.50 all the beer you can drink!

Sunday 1 to 7 p.m.: Pitchers $1.50

Monday 7 to 10: 50° Bottle Beer, 80° Heineken, 40° Bar Shots

Tuesday and Wednesday

7 to 12: Pitcher Night

Pitchers $1.50
for sale

FOR SALE: Get a head start on the ski season. I have women's Atomic cross country skis, poles and boots (size 7B) for sale. They're like brand new—only used three times. Will take best offer. (I'll even throw in some wax.) Call 341-6126.

FOR SALE: Two tickets for the sold-out Charlie Daniels Band Concert—good seats—must sell.

FOR SALE: 1977 Dodge van with 78,000 miles on it. 3-speed, 318. Call 344-2771 after 9 p.m.

FOR SALE: Hundreds of good tickets for the concert of the year are on sale now. Charlie Daniels Band will be here at UWSP Nov. 18. 8:00 p.m. in Quadrat Gym. Buy your ticket to the concert of the year (and the one everybody will be talking about) at the Info Desk and the Tea Shop downtown.

FOR SALE: Marantz ST-300 stereo tuner. New—$235, asking only $115. Phone 346-2873, ask for Tom and Dick.

FOR SALE: Giant Rummage Sale! Come one, come all! We are selling clothing, hats, purses, boots, shoes, jewelry, household goods and much, much more! Come shop and bring Wednesday, Nov. 17, and Thursday, Nov. 18. The hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days at 1603 College Avenue.

FOR SALE: Sanyo AM-FM auto-rotating, in-dash cassette deck with 10w power amp for $90. Sanyo belt-driven, turntable without cartridge for $90. Call Scott at 344-7217.


FOR SALE: Down parka for sale; North Face brand, very warm. Excellent condition. Call Paul at 346-6069, rm 202.

FOR SALE: Giant Atomic snowboard for sale; North Face brand, only. Includes down-filled hood. Call Faye at 346-6069, rm 202.

FOR RENT: One bedroom in three-bedroom house. Available December 1st. Very clean, own sink and toilet. $125.00 plus 1/4 utilities. Phone 344-9523.

FOR RENT: Need housing 2nd semester? Sublet our spacious two-bedroom upper. Perfect for two or a couple. Garage, pet with landlord's approval, quiet neighbors. South end of town. $358.00 plus 1/4 utilities. Lease runs through Aug. Call 341-5469.

FOR RENT: One single room in house (1816 College—one block from Old Main). Available Spring Semester (Dec. 23 or thereafter) to female seeking a comfortable environment with 4 other roommates. $450 semester. Must see to believe! Call today 346-1442.


FOR RENT: Males—single room for second semester, nice, large, great location. Call Pete at 346-0350.

FOR RENT: Single room—available for 1st semester. Very close to campus. Males only, 341-2665.

FOR RENT: Subletting house to be shared with 3 other males. Single room. $400 for the semester plus $20 for utilities. Call 341-1805, ask for Greg.

FOR RENT: 1/2 double room to sublet to female 2nd semester. Roommate is charming but I'm graduating. $460-+. Washer/dryer on premises. One block (or less depending how you run) from campus. Call 346-6292, ask for CAC.

FOR RENT: Two single rooms, country setting, 5 miles from campus, for two FEMALE students. Large roommate, new folks, $450 (or less depending how you run), washer/dryer on premises. Call 341-6292, ask for CAC.

FOR RENT: Single apartment for 2nd semester. One block (or so) from campus (just behind South Hall). Roommates nice folks, $650. Washer/dryer on premises. Call 341-6292, ask for CAC.

WANTED: Woman to sublet second semester. One block or so from campus. Ideal roommate. $450-+. Washer/dryer on premises. Call 346-6292, ask for CAC.

WANTED: Cozy room for one female, share bath and kitchen. Heat included, three blocks from campus, $115 mo. 344-6649, Robin or Pat.

FOR RENT: Two females needed to rent double room in large student housing second semester. $650 semester plus utilities. Located at 1624 Ellis. Call 341-2670 or 344-5609 (landlord) for more information.

WANTED: Housing needed for second semester. Young couple looking for a cheap place. We are willing to share a house or apartment or any other kinky arrangement offered. Call Bruce at 346-4728, room 137.

WANTED: Student Experimental Television is looking for people who can sing, dance, etc., for their variety show in THE ACT. For more information call 346-3068 or stop in Room 111 CAC.

WANTED: Woman to sublet second semester. One block (or so) from campus (just behind South Hall). Roommates nice folks, $650. Washer/dryer on premises. Call 341-6292, ask for Abi.

WANTED: Single apartment or flat or efficiency in house for grad for next semester (or sooner). Close to college (small is OK). Call Faye at 341-3079.

WANTED: Female to share ride to St. Louis area over Thanksgiving. I will provide car and gas if you will entertain a 2yr.-old on the way. Peggy 341-4327 after 6:00 or 344-6600 during the day.

WANTED: Housing for 6 responsible males for second semester. Formerly Resident Assistants. Phone 346-4233.

EMPLOYMENT:

EMPLOYMENT: EUROPE: BABYSITTING FOR 2. Benefits: rm bd, salary, time for travel and study. Information on Switzerland and 12 other countries. Send $10 cash-check to C. Steinbruchle, P.O. Box 155, 8025 Zurich, Switzerland.

EMPLOYMENT: EARN SUMMER IN EUROPE OR CASH. Nat'l travel co. seeks reps to sell travel on campus. Reply to Campus Travel, P.O. Box 11387, St. Louis, MO 63106.

EMPLOYMENT: MARKETING REP needed to sell Spring Break & Summer-Fall CANOE TRIPS. Earn CASH & FREE VACATIONS! Set your own hours! Be your own boss! You must be dynamic & outgoing. Call (312)681-1312—evening calls preferred, or write: PIONEER CANOE & OUTDOOR ADVENTURES, INC., P.O. Box 1312, Metrose Park, Illinois 60106.

Can't on page 27
announcements

ANNOUNCEMENT: Debut Motion Picture of "The Blues Brothers" at the Penthouse, Cosmopolitan, Business Week, Discover, Mademoiselle, and several other beautiful illustrations! Coming soon to a magazine rack near you!

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Dayton, Ohio, Public Library will be having free video movies every Tuesday night at 8:00 PM. You can write for a schedule with the Tuesday Nite Salad Bar for only $1.99.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Writing Lab will soon be administering impromptu for probation of radium and junior writing clearance. Impromptu dates are November 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. For more info call 346-4448.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Interim Housing Applications will be available for all Education majors and minors: Tuesday, November 28, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, in the Berg Gym. Speakers will be Administrators Charles Foubare, Principal of the Newman Center, Greenwood, WI, and Gerald Vanco from the Dean Avenue School, Milwaukee.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The UWS Marketing Association meeting will be held Thursday, November 16, at 4:30 in the Garland Room. Be there to discuss Christmas bake sales.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Great American Smoke Out will be held Thursday, November 16. Why not try to kick the habit? There will be a booth in the Counselling and Information sign-up sheet for classes offered on Stop Smoking in the Garland Room.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Join with Middle East in welcoming our new gallery artist Mike Anderson—pottery; Sharon Allen—painting and prints; Debbie Gerke—applied textile design.

ANNOUNCEMENT: X-mas is around the corner. Get a head start on making your own X-mas presents. Look for the Joy of Christmas Workshop presented by Middle East, featuring arts & crafts learned in one evening!

ANNOUNCEMENT: SGA is sponsoring an Open Forum today at 4 p.m. in room 213 at the Health Center. See you there!

ANNOUNCEMENT: Students: Fri., November 11, at Margaret's from 8:30 to 11:30 it's Momentum. The final impromptu practice.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Hey all you "Minnesota Fats," check out the pool table in the Newman Center, corner of 4th & Reserve. Cost including, Friday's supper is $2.00.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Grief Support Group—a sharing community of students whose loved ones have died. Meet this evening, Thursday, November 11, 5:00 p.m. in the Dodge Room of the Union.

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In the space of an entire page, it was difficult to extract meaningful information. The text appears to be a collection of announcements, possibly from a college or university newsletter, covering a variety of topics such as impromptu practice, pool table events, and general campus activities. However, the coherence and clarity of the content are compromised due to the fragmented nature of the text.
STARDATE PRODUCTIONS
AND THE UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES BOARD PRESENTS:

Thursday, November 18
7:30 p.m. Quandt Fieldhouse

There isn't a bad seat in the house!
Good seats still available
get them while they last.

Ticket outlets:
Stevens Point
Info Desk
Tea Shop
Wis. Rapids
Galaxy
Of Sound

SEE THE WORLD!

Or at least see the Badgers play Minnesota on Saturday, November 20th!

$20.00 includes excellent seats at the stadium and 1st class motor-coach transportation.

We'll leave the U.C. at 8:00 a.m. and return 8:00 p.m. that evening.

Beer is welcome for the trip! Sign up now — at SLAP only 40 tickets available!