

pointer magazine

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November 11, 1982
Volume 26, No. 13

APCALYPTSE II

ARMAGEDDON OUTTA HERE!

pointer magazine

November 11, 1982 Vol. 26, No. 13

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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. - Written permission is required for the reprint of all materials presented in Pointer.

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 'changin'

Thirty-seven years after Hiroshima's devastation 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 as 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 has 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 behind 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're 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 statements 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.

Critics have dismissed the proposed pastoral as idealistic, "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 rest of the world. We can no longer separate American existence and interests from those of our global siblings.

The psychologically disturbing presence of possible nuclear disintegration remains secondary to the daily destruction wrought by a

global nuclear build-up—the leeching 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 nuclear game, however, possess economies that lay in ruins because of their weapons expenditures. Governments, most notably the Soviet Union, have purchased missiles rather than milk, leaving their citizens to live on little food and even less hope for peace. 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

"Someday 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

Established 1981

This Week's Weather

There is no protection from a fire storm. Have you ever tried carrying a lead umbrella?



MAIN STREET

Week in Review

Race takes its toll on minority students

The chairman of a new Minority Action Council in Stevens Point says a questionnaire has been completed by minority and foreign students living 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" in terms of race relations in the community; therefore, it will conduct more surveys. The council has 15 "town-gown" members appointed by Mayor Michael Haberman and UWSP Chancellor Philip Marshall.

Members have been meeting once every week or every other week since their appointments about two months ago. But to date their profile has been low, Overholt explains.

"We wanted to get our own act together before going 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

Communication Room of the University Center.

The Council's formation came in response to the much publicized beating of a Nigerian student at the Outer Limits, a local night spot, in early July.

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 of them—53—responded that they do not feel safe in the community at night. Thirty-nine of them also responded 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:

I have been called derogatory names like "nigger" or "chink." 24 replied yes; 17 no.

I have heard others called derogatory names. 29 yes; 14 no.

Someone in a motor vehicle tried to run me down. 5 yes; 36 no.

I saw someone in a motor vehicle try to run down a student. 4 yes; 38 no.

I have been over-charged by a business. 8 yes; 34 no.

Caucasians moved away from me when I sat at a table to eat. 22 yes; 26 no.

Caucasians moved away from me or would not sit by me at church. 5 yes; 33 no.

I feel other hall residents play(ed) pranks on me because of racial prejudice on their part. 13 yes; 28 no.

I have had difficulty getting a laboratory partner. 16 yes; 26 no.

I have seen caucasians move away from minority or foreign students who came to sit at a table with them to eat. 22 yes; 18 no.

I have seen hall residents play tricks on foreign or minority students. 19 yes; 25 no.

I have seen foreign or minority students harassed by patrons at bars. 18 yes; 21 no.

I have called the city of Stevens Point Police for help, but did not receive any help. 6 yes; 36 no.

People have been slow to serve because of my skin color. 17 yes; 24 no.

People have been so quick to serve me that I felt they were uncomfortable with my presence. 15 yes; 26 no.

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

My professors have made derogatory remarks about my people. 13 yes; 31 no.

I have been physically attacked by other students. 5 yes; 38 no.

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

I have seen physical attacks on other foreign or minority students. 15 yes; 27 no.

I have had difficulty securing off-campus housing. 15 yes; 29 no.

Overholt said the council has established several goals. The first is to educate

themselves about the problems. Other surveys will be conducted of native American residents of the area, landlords, members of the business community, and minority employees at UWSP.

After that a public education effort will be attempted, and action will be taken on problems.

At the Nov. 10 meeting, the discussion will be on strategies for those actions.

Some of the proposals that have come forth in recent meetings are establishment of a hot line for people to use in making complaints and seeking assistance concerning racially-motivated problems. The council would like a system of monitoring complaints and how public officials deal with them. Education of minority related matters could be in specific areas such as special training for bartenders, Overholt suggested.

"We even have a problem of convincing minority people of the need to report incidents," he said. In order for bias to be stemmed, people are "obligated" to call attention to problems they encounter, he added.

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 Endowment 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.

The Wisconsin committee's members, including a museum curator, a librarian, a lawyer and a homemaker are from all parts of the state. The governor appoints two members. John Ellery, former acting chancellor at UWSP, now head of the Department of Veterans Affairs, is one of Governor Lee Dreyfus's appointees.

The members are allowed to serve two three-year appointments. Since Feldman is in his fifth year of service, he will retire when his term as chairman expires.

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 on campus epitomizes funding problems at UWSP.

The Faculty Senate has a budget of about \$4,500 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 Marion 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 requirement for admission to student teaching programs, which come at the end of education majors' collegiate careers. Previously, the School of Education enacted a requirement of a 2.5 overall gradepoint for admission to the teacher preparation program. A third change calls for a 2.75 gradepoint for students seeking teaching internships which carry stipends.



Today Interior Secretary James Watt announced he is putting our national symbol on the auction block, saying "It's about time the old bird earned his seed. The announcement ruffled the feathers of environmentalists who cried 'Fowl!'"

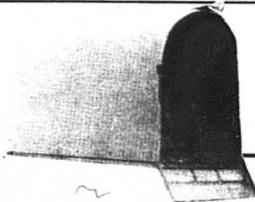
"Snap out of it on Nov. 18th!"



"Nov. 18th is the day we're asking every smoker to quit for 24 hours. And we'll help. Just ask your American Cancer Society for a 'Larry Hagman Special Stop Smokin' Wrist Snappin' Red Rubber Band.' Not smoking just might be habit-forming."

The Great American Smokeout
American Cancer Society

This space contributed as a public service.



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 collect aluminum cans, recycle them, 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!

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, we'll send the money in to Lutheran World Relief's hunger appeal or to an agency of your choice... what could be easier! Give us a call if you'd like to be part of such a great idea!

Peace!
Art Simmons
Pastor, Peace Campus Center

Long term care for SPARE

To Pointer Magazine, As a renter in several residences over the last ten years, I have realized the value of an energy-efficient dwelling.

A drafty, uninsulated home is not only uncomfortable,

but uses up vital resources which need to be conserved. I become very frustrated "throwing" my hard earned money "out the window" Not only is it wasteful, but it benefits no one in the long run.

Certainly the initial investment to weatherize a property is costly for the landlord, but these can be passed on to the renters. Over a period of time the landlord is sure to recoup this investment and the renters' payments are sure to be offset by reduced energy bills. I am grateful to my present landlord for his sound investment to weatherize his property.

The money spent for rent remains in this community and will be reinvested in other community commodities. Money spent on oil, gas, or electricity generally leaves our community and is unavailable for local reinvestment. It is more beneficial to keep money circulating within our community, rather than leaving it.

It is often difficult to strive for long term benefits. Instead, some are greedy and seek immediate

gratification. However, this immature, "me-now" viewpoint leads to environmental waste. We all must look at what is best for all concerned.

For the above reasons I support the program proposed by SPARE (Stevens Point Advocates for Rental Efficiency). Our city council will be making the final decisions, so please let your alderperson know your opinion.

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

Thanks for the correction.

HELP WANTED

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news

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 into the investigation of the beating of Nigerian student Anthony Isua last July 3.

Kurth, who was in Stevens Point Monday to deliver his report on the investigation at the November meeting of the Police and Fire Commission, said the officer on duty handled the incident

"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 incident report which was prepared."

Kurth report

"differently" than previous assault cases he had reported on.

Kurth said the report filed by the officer was insufficient because it failed to note the extent to which Isua was injured, thus underestimating the seriousness of the crime. The Wausau attorney said the officer should have known how badly Isua was hurt (Isua suffered a fractured clavical, 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 his apartment by friends. His friends called the police and the officers determined that Isua had been injured in the assault at the Outer Limits, where two other Nigerian students had been less seriously injured. Shortly thereafter, Isua was transported by ambulance to St. Michael's Hospital.

Kurth reported that the

failure of the officer to file a complete report delayed a follow-up investigation for nearly a week. He explained that according to the normal procedure of the Stevens Point Police Department, the incident report is relied upon by supervisory personnel in the department to determine whether further action should be taken. What appeared to be normal police procedure, noted Kurth, did not take place. He also pointed out in his written report that previous assault reports by the officer from the previous year included reports of injuries ranging from a broken nose to a small cut on the lip. Kurth said the reasons for the difference in this particular report were unclear and that the officer had told him it was "just one of those things that happens."

The report was also critical of the shift commander who was on duty that night. Kurth said the shift commander had approved the incident report despite the fact that an ambulance call had been made. He indicated that the shift commander could have required a more complete investigation of the incident based on the ambulance call. He also said that since the incident occurred on a holiday weekend, the department could have received assistance from the Detective Bureau if on-the-street policemen were too busy to conduct an immediate follow-up investigation. The written report did note, however, that several hours had passed before the officer in question responded to another call. Thus, a follow-up investigation could have been conducted immediately.

Kurth also told the gathering of police officials, members of the media and townspeople that he inquired into several racial allegations but only one was

confirmed with evidence. He revealed that one witness he interviewed said one of the officers involved made a derogatory racial slur regarding one of the injured Nigerians while at the hospital. However, Kurth said he found no casual relationship between the alleged slur and the inadequate incident report.

At the conclusion of his written report, Kurth recommended that similar incidents could be avoided in

"The Stevens Point Police Department has many qualified and conscientious individuals. I think the fact that there even was an investigation into this incident is testimony to the department's responsiveness to a community need."

James Kurth

the future if the Stevens Point Police Department adopted guidelines for conducting investigations. He said it was essential for police officers to know what is expected of them when investigating crimes.

Before delivering his oral report Kurth cautioned that his findings did not constitute a condemnation of the entire Stevens Point Police Department but was a criticism of individual inefficiency. Although he admitted that his report was negative in general, he said the department employed competent personnel and was committed to serving the community. "The Stevens Point Police Department has many qualified and conscientious individuals," said Kurth. "I think the fact that there even was an investigation into this incident is testimony to the department's responsiveness to a community need."

The matter now rests with

the police department hierarchy. Police and Fire Commission member William S. Nuck said the

commission will not address the matter until all members have had sufficient time to study Kurth's report.

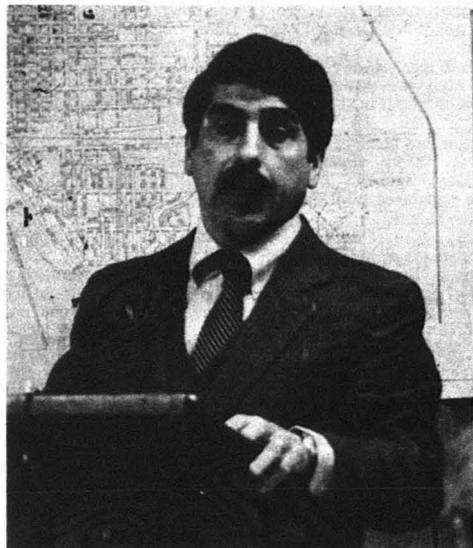


Photo by Rick McNitt

Wausau attorney James Kurth delivers his report on the investigation of the Nigerian beating.

Woman assaulted on campus

By Lora Holman
Pointer Features Editor

This past Monday night at 7 p.m., a woman was sexually assaulted outside of Delzell Hall.

The victim has declined to release any further information, press charges or seek medical treatment or counseling, according to Alan Kursevski, head of Protective Services.

Lynn McIntosh, director of the Women's Resource Center (WRC), commented on the incident by stating, "I wish people would just think about this. It's so important that victims report being assaulted for the safety of other people and themselves. If she were ever to read this, I would encourage her to take some kind of action."

In expressing her frustration, McIntosh noted that the assault occurred just one week after the Take Back The Night Program which dealt with sexual assault. "It gives evidence to support the need for programs, and that the university should be encouraged to work on this issue."

McIntosh stated that sexual assault is an unjustified crime no matter what the time, place or situation. The WRC urges everyone to use the Escort Service for their protection. Escort Service hours are from darkness until 2 a.m. Interested persons are encouraged to call the WRC or Protective Services for more information.

SGA UPDATE

By Marian Young
Pointer News Writer

A presentation by UWSP Chancellor Philip Marshall highlighted the weekly SGA meeting.

Chancellor Marshall addressed the senators on the current level of funding of the UW system. He presented a comparison of Wisconsin schools with other Midwestern universities and pointed out the significant money loss UW schools have received. By comparison, Marshall noted that Madison is the most poorly funded institution in the "Big 10" conference. He commented that a budget increase of 57

percent would be needed for Madison's budget to be equal to the budget of Michigan State.

Marshall said he feels the problem is political, not economical.

Senators also heard some initial guideline proposals for regulating organization funding. SORC chairperson Sarah Dunham read the initial guidelines which will be written up and presented to senators this Sunday. They include not funding religious organizations, fraternities, sororities, honor societies requiring a grade point average above 2.00, political organizations promoting a person or persons, residence

halls, and groups which charge excessive dues (amount to be determined later). These groups could receive money for some types of programs open to the entire campus.

In voting action, senators voted to support the ID-Validine retention over the summer. This will be an official recommendation to the Validine office. The resolution to support 24-hour visitation was referred to a committee. The committee will examine the current objections and the possibility of having another trial basis program started using underclassmen dorms.

Students urged to make plans

Students planning to register for the second semester 1982-83 are urged to make appointments with their advisers during the period of Nov. 22 to Dec. 6.

The student and his/her adviser should determine which courses are to be taken and list them on the Student List card, which is provided in each student's packet. The Student List card must be signed by the adviser.

Assignment to class sections will be carried out in Quandt Gymnasium on Tuesday, Dec. 7. Students will be admitted to register according to this schedule:

graduates, specials and second semester seniors will register from 8 to 8:50 a.m.; first semester seniors will register from 8:50 to 9:30 a.m.; juniors will register from 9:30 to 11:10 a.m.; sophomores will register from 11:10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; and freshmen will register from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Study loads of 18 or more semester hours may be authorized only by the Student Assistant Center, 103 Student Service Building. This permission must be obtained in writing on an authorization form before the student registers.

SECURITY REPORT



Nov. 2-Nov. 8

Tuesday, November 2

8:50 a.m. Paul A. Martin reported money stolen from his wallet in a Quandt locker room.

10:50 a.m. Shirley Randall reported her wallet stolen from her purse in 317 COPS.

7:14 p.m. An unknown person was observed driving a red Chevy Monza in a reckless manner. The car was registered to a Knutzen Hall resident.

7:22 p.m. Mike Ganz claimed his wallet was stolen from a Berg locker room while he was showering.

Wednesday, November 3

12:21 a.m. Four males were observed shaking a Reserve St. light pole until it went out. Afterwards they headed toward Pray-Sims. After finding the light working again, an officer chased and caught one individual. He was counseled and released.

12:00 p.m. Charles Gates reported his backpack stolen from the Quandt men's locker room.

4:16 p.m. A student called from the Phy Ed building requesting to be taken to the hospital to treat eye and lip cuts. When an officer arrived, the apparently intoxicated individual decided he did not need a doctor's attention and was driven home.

Thursday, November 4

12:29 a.m. A Pray Hall RA reported all of the lightbulbs on his wing were removed. A security officer helped replace them.

3:54 a.m. a backpack belonging to Charles Gates was found by a custodian in Annex No. 1 of the Phy Ed building.

8:15 a.m. Lynn Johnson reported camera equipment stolen from a display case on

the 3rd floor of COPS.

8:35 p.m. A Sims Hall RA reported a hall resident for threatening people with a machete.

Friday, November 5

12:26 a.m. A group of students were observed vandalizing football equipment on the practice field. Officers could not locate the individuals upon investigation.

10:34 p.m. A Smith Hall RA reported that someone tossed a cement brick through the north entrance door. Maintenance was called and a janitor boarded up the window.

Saturday, November 6

12:35 a.m. Two Burroughs Hall residents were observed in the Fine Arts costume shop and claimed they were with a faculty member. When one was not seen, they were asked to leave.

1:56 a.m. A male was caught driving on the sidewalk behind the tennis court. He was counseled and released.

10:00 p.m. A power plant operator informed security that much water had been used lately, and asked officers to watch for a possible leak in one of the buildings.

Sunday, November 7

1:49 a.m. A Neale Hall RA reported that someone had taken part of the bait left for a thief. She requested an officer come by at 10 a.m. to check out people for possible ink stains left by the bait.

7:05 a.m. Two windows on the north side of Old Main were found broken.

Monday, November 8

11:30 a.m. Kathy A. Houghsby, 419 Neale, reported that she and her roommate lost \$65 and personal items from their dresser drawers between 8 and 9 a.m.

10:13 p.m. A woman reported being sexually assaulted near Delzell between 7 and 7:30 p.m.

Grief support meeting slated

Tonight at 5 p.m., in the Dodge Room of in the University Center, a grief support group will hold its first meeting. All students who have experienced the death of a loved one within the past year are welcome and are encouraged to attend. No pre-registration is required, simply join us for the first meeting.

When someone you've loved or cared about dies, the pain can be overwhelming. Confusion, anger, depression, profound loneliness—these and other painful feelings can destroy your ability to relate to others or to function normally in your own life. By sharing those feelings, better

understanding of how they start and how to manage them, learning how to find help when you can't manage them, you can insure your own survival of the grieving process. Using the best possible resources speakers, films, books, etc.—the grief support group will try to facilitate that kind of sharing and learning.

Participants in the group will be asked to commit themselves to attend all of the sessions of the group (6 this semester) so that some degree of continuity can be achieved. Although the group will offer ample opportunity for the sharing of feelings and

concerns, no pressure will be brought to bear on those who are not comfortable doing that sharing. A staff person from campus ministry will be present at each meeting to facilitate the session and to see that the discussion flows smoothly. That staff person will also be familiar with other professionals who can be called upon if a group participant should need the sort of help that the group is not qualified to give. Further information about the grief support group can be obtained by calling, 346-4448, or by stopping by the Campus Ministry Center at Fourth and Reserve, across from the Quandt Gymnasium.

AMERICAN NEWS CAPSULE

THE NEWS THAT WAS



By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor



Washington—The Democratic and Republican parties took optimistic approaches to the results of last week's midterm election, which strengthened Democratic control of the House and maintained the Republican majority in the Senate.

President Reagan, who had urged voters to "stay the course" said, "We (Republicans) have every reason to feel good." He also indicated that he would not alter his policies.

Meanwhile, House speaker Tip O'Neill said the results were "A disastrous defeat for the president."

Washington—In the wake of the cyanide-Tylenol murders, the federal government formally required that all non-prescription medications be sold in tamper-resistant packages.

The requirement will be complied with on a phased schedule that will begin within 90 days.

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schwiker said the requirement would extend to cosmetic products but not skin-care products. He also said products less susceptible to tampering such as tablets and suppositories would have 180 days to comply with the federal provisions.

Washington—Reagan administration officials admitted that a pending \$200 million deficit expected by 1984 may not be manageable without higher taxes and cuts in military spending.

The officials, who chose to remain anonymous, say no

other solutions have been proposed.

Washington—The national unemployment rate continued to set post World War II records, climbing to 10.4 percent.

The Department of Labor reported that the number of Americans out of work rose to 11.6 million, an increase of 3.7 million since the recession began in July of 1981.



Wausau—The assistant secretary of nuclear energy for the US Energy Department said the federal government is considering building a nuclear storage dump in Wisconsin.

Shelby T. Brewer told the Wisconsin Radioactive Waste Review Board that the government has made the decision over a month ago and he apologized to the Board for not notifying the state about it.

The Board was created to monitor the Energy Department and has criticized the DOE for not keeping the board informed about nuclear waste issues.

Madison—Gov.-elect Anthony Earl expressed confidence that the state's financial problems could be solved.

Stressing strong ties to business and the extension of the one-cent sales tax

increase, Earl indicated the potential \$1.5 billion deficit was manageable. "I've never been one to think things are unmanageable. The only unmanageable things I know of are New York City and the Chicago Cubs," Earl said.

The Gov.-elect also began to form his cabinet this week. He fulfilled a campaign promise by appointing a woman to a high state post. Earl named Doris Hanson, a career state employee, to head the State Administration Department.

Earl also appointed former Republican gubernatorial candidate Lowell Jackson to the post of secretary of the Department of Transportation.

Madison—Governor Lee Dreyfus announced he would delay the state's general bill payments to keep the state from overdrawing on its checking account.

In an attempt to steer the state through a two month period of cash shortages (Nov. 15-Jan. 17), Dreyfus ordered the state treasury to pay only high priority bills, such as payrolls, welfare and related payments, and debt retirement payments during that period.

The cash shortages have come at a time when incoming revenue is low and state debts are high.

Milwaukee—Fifty state veterans filed a class action suit in federal court against nine companies that manufactured the herbicide Agent Orange and sold it to the government for use in the Vietnam War.

Corneli to speak

Helen Corneli, director of International Programs, will be the featured speaker at the Faculty Forum Luncheon-Lecture Series tomorrow at noon in the Newman Center.

The topic of the lecture is:

"How My Semester Abroad Has Affected Me: Perceptions and Permutations." The cost is \$3 and reservations must be made by contacting the University Campus Ministry at 346-4448 by noon today.

History scholarships offered

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 promise in the study of history are eligible for the Herbert Steiner award of \$50.

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.

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Kerley represents new breed of draft resistor

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

If Gilliam Kerley is any indication, today's draft resistor is a different breed than those dreaded draft resisters of the Vietnam era.

Everyone remembers Vietnam-era draft resisters. They were that motley crew, with their tattered blue jeans and their long, untidy hair. They marched about chanting those ridiculous anti-war chants and who, for God's sake, could forget their cowardly exodus to Canada? They were nothing but hippie rebels who shuddered at the mention of "Peace with Honor" and who dared to buck the establishment. Shameful.

So what makes Gilliam Kerley different? Isn't he trying to pull the same dreadful thing in refusing to fight for this great country no matter what the circumstance? Isn't he trying to confuse matters by repeating all that philosophical crap? Is he not trying to buck the establishment also? That crummy commy.

But seriously, Gilliam Kerley is typical of today's draft resistor in that he plans to remain in the United States and fight the "establishment" on its own turf—the federal courts. Kerley, who currently resides in Madison, is one of 12 resisters to be indicted for failing to register for the stand-by military draft.

Kerley and his defense counsel are trying to get the charges dropped on the grounds that the government is unduly punishing him for exercising his First Amendment right to criticize the government.

He has a point. The federal government, in its efforts to prosecute draft resisters, has continually singled out leaders of the peace movement. Kerley is no exception. For the past few years, he has been an outspoken critic of peace-time draft registration. He has volunteered his talents to two Madison-based anti-draft publications, Freedom For All and the Madison Press Connection, and to peace organizations such as the Wisconsin Peace Commission Project.

Furthermore, he is a highly intelligent young man, having earned his bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry from Winthrop College of Rock Hill, South Carolina, at the tender age of 16. Thus, as an articulate spokesman for the draft resistance forces, he has become a prime target for federal prosecution.

Despite the fact he would prefer to avoid a trial, Kerley views a possible trial as an opportunity to rebuff the government in the courts. Instead of fleeing in torn jeans and wrinkled T-shirts, Kerley will remain and don a suit in his attempt to do what draft resisters previously

failed to do—mount a legal challenge to the concept of military conscription.

Kerley pleaded not guilty by reason of sanity at his Sept. 28 arraignment. This was unprecedented and may set the stage for what Kerley hopes to accomplish during the trial. He vowed to use his trial to protest military conscription. Specifically, Kerley wants to alert the public to the following issues: why the government initiated draft registration at the present time, the type of war this draft may be used for, how a conventional war involving the United States could escalate into a nuclear war, the effects of military spending on the "human need" budget, and he plans to question the importance of the military in our society.

Thus Kerley, who came to Madison to attend grad school, is not relying solely on the "sanity" defense. "It will continue to be a major part of my defense, but it's basically a metaphor for all of the real issues involved," he says.

Although the roots of Kerley's pacifistic orientation lie in his parents' opposition to the Vietnam War, the draft issue hit home when peace-time registration



was introduced. "When Jimmy Carter began draft registration I saw that as a first step to war. There has never been peace-time draft registration before. I became concerned that the United States government would send troops to Third World nations like El Salvador where their chief aim would be to protect economic interests.

"The concept of defending economic interests with military force is suspect," he continued. "The U.S. would be defending corporations in El Salvador like United Fruit

so that they can hire cheap labor and reap the benefits of that labor."

Kerley believes the United States government tends to use force whether or not it is necessary. "My views are based on a moral belief that violence, at best, should be used only as a last resort. The United States has always used the threat of war, not as a last resort, but as a way to get their way in the world.

"The only country on earth that has the military might to threaten the United States is the Soviet Union, not the El Salvadors of the world. And the only way the Soviets could attack the United States would be by sending their missiles. In that case, troops would be unnecessary."

Cynicism isn't Kerley's only trait, however. He is a young man concerned about the direction his country is headed and is hurt by unpatriotic accusations. "I just can't see the United States becoming involved in a war I would support," he

explained.

The 21-year-old South Carolina native is especially concerned with the tensions in Central America. His fear is that the United States may provoke a war between Honduras and Nicaragua and that the U.S. may eventually intervene in such a war, inviting further escalation.

This is precisely why he believes military conscription is despotism and that it should become a thing of the past. "I think it's going to have to be (a thing of the past). Right now, I believe the world is teetering on the edge of destruction. We all must realize that we live in an era when the human race has the technological capability to destroy itself.

"A world composed of feuding states is no longer an appropriate structure. Some may call that an idealistic approach, but I think it would be more idealistic to expect the world to remain the same and still be around in 20 years."

ROTC: to be or not to be

By Joe Stinson
Pointer News Writer

Eleven years ago former Chancellor Lee 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.

Under that kind of commitment, the UWSP ROTC program has grown to become, according to one ROTC candidate, "one of the best in the nation."

Lt. Col. Lonnie Hartley the leader of the UWSP program, said in an interview last week that military science "has a lot of support here (on campus). The atmosphere is very healthy."

Hartley, who took over as head of the program last July, added this has not always been the case for ROTC units. He pointed to the vocal protest movements of the Vietnam War era as a time when both ROTC programs, and the military in general, were put on the defensive.

"The connotations from the late sixties and seventies are not completely gone, but feelings now are much more conducive to the program."

A major factor helping to promote careers in the military is high unemployment. Hartley said that the Army has currently filled all its quotas.

"We've got all the people we can use," he said.

The UWSP program has about 350 students, Hartley said, which represents a small increase over previous

years. However, next May the department will be commissioning more officers than ever before.

The principle objective of ROTC training, according to Hartley, is to train leaders—and not necessarily just military leaders.

"We're training people for leadership roles in lots of different areas, but obviously we concentrate on what life's like in the military."

Hartley added that his 22-year career in the Army has provided him with some "great opportunities," so he sees himself as a role model for students.



"I'm trying to show them a lifestyle, but I'm not trying to force it on anyone. ROTC is just one more option for students," he said.

Senior Nancy Brown, a former ROTC battalion commander who will be commissioned as a second lieutenant in December, agreed with Hartley's assessment about the image of ROTC on campus.

"Generally there's an acceptance of the program here," she said.

Brown explained she chose ROTC because of the career opportunities available, and the financial backing she got through the program has helped her earn a degree, in addition to helping her gain a sense of independence.

"Right now I'm looking at a

career in the military. My upcoming commission is the fulfillment of our years of hard work. I'm really looking forward to it."

She commented that the course of study in military science is not geared toward teaching students to "kill, kill, kill," rather it is designed to present physical and mental challenges that build confidence.

Though the national and regional voices opposing programs like ROTC have become less strident in recent years, strong opposition remains.

English and Peace Studies Professor Lee Burress, said he was "not enthusiastic about educating people to solve problems in a violent way."

"I don't approve of ROTC on campus. We're at this university to teach young people to get things done using persuasion and reason," he said.

"Military leadership is inconsistent with our notions of democracy," Burress said. "If we don't like someone we can vote them out of office, but a private in the Army has no control over his leaders. If he doesn't do what his superiors tell him to do he can be shot."

"The ultimate aim of an army is to solve problems through killing people," he said.

Burress also commented about last spring's commencement exercises. The graduates were led, Burress said, by ROTC students who were flanking the American flag with rifles.

"I would rather see them escort the flag holding a book," he said.

Associate Professor of English Jim Missor, who describes himself as a pacifist, echoed Burress' comments.

"The ROTC program, as part of the military establishment, is ultimately designed to teach people to kill. That is their ultimate sanction."

Missor said he would never deny the right of any student the right to join ROTC, but he would prefer to see students choose against it.

He added he would also like to see ROTC leave campus because of non-participation by students.

"Students should have the choice." But he added, "a pro-con debate legitimizes ROTC, yet I don't think that every idea is equally acceptable. ROTC isn't one of them."

Even though the UWSP program is brimming with new officer candidates, and the lines for "signing up" at recruitment stations are long these days, perhaps the attitude of Susan Failor, an art major from Milwaukee, sums up the feelings of many UWSP students.

"I really don't know that much about ROTC," she said, "I don't have much interest in military programs."

Failor admitted the financial assistance available, including the guarantee of a job in the military upon graduation "sounds tempting."

"I'd think it through, but I don't think I'd join."



Peace studies courses offer alternatives

By Paula Smith
Pointer Features Writer
The dream: World Peace—an end to all wars.

The reality: A world threatened by nuclear devastation.

Can the dream ever become our reality? Those involved in the UWSP 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 UWSP. Four of these are being taught this semester.

Peace Studies 100-300—"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, and the economic aspects of war, and the alternatives to war.

"Theories of War and Aggression" is the title of Peace Studies 350, which is taught by Professor J. Morser of the Political Science Department. This course is an examination of the various definitions of war. It will fulfill a Social Science credit for general degree requirements.

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 an understanding of the problems of past, present and future arms control.

Other Peace Studies courses include: 240—"The Personal Element in Peace," 250—"War and the Arts," 101—"The Social Matrix of War," 350—"Economics of War and Peace," 320—"Peace Movements," 370—"Futures," and Special Work and Seminar courses. Peace Studies is offered as a minor and is usually accompanied by a major in the Social Sciences.

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, Terri Emmerich. Because the program does not have its own department, it is inter-disciplinary, involving the efforts of several university departments.

The Peace Studies instructors stay in direct cooperation with the Military Science Department. Skelton is involved in both departments, teaching Military Science courses for ROTC, and also, Peace Studies 340. Officers from the Military Science Department are frequently invited to speak to Peace Studies classes. Rumsey 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 "free people from 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 UWSP faces an uncertain future. Because of budget pressure, 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 see more people from the existing faculty teach some of the courses," he said.

Burress feels that Peace Studies should be taught at the secondary level schools, or even the primary schools in some cases.

In respect to the importance of such programs as UWSP's and ones like it around the country, Burress looks at 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.

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Fiscal hypocrisy

By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

What class of US workers could get a 26 percent pay-raise next month? Here's a hint. They already make \$60,662.50 and talk about trying to save all of us money, especially every other autumn.

Give up, huh? US Congressman will get paid \$77,300 annually after mid-December if a continuing resolution to fund the government is allowed to expire. Congressional and high-level civil service pay would rise to "payable rates", levels the government considers comparable to those received by executives in the private sector.

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

ACADEMIA

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

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 Sani 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.

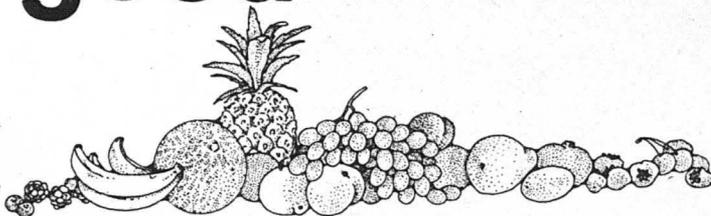
UW-Mad to enter baby-making business

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.

"feeling good"



Nutrition Awareness

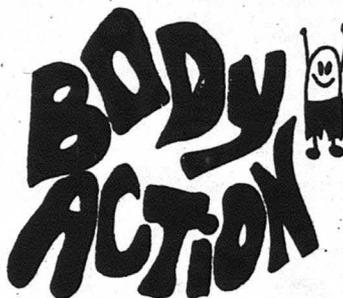
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November 22—"Sugar and Space and . . ."

November 29—"FIT or FAT"

4:00 - Room 213

Health Center



November 11—Total body massage

November 18—Weight reduction for the holidays

December 2—Stretching and the benefits of exercising

December 9—Weight lifting

Tuesdays 4:00
Room 213
Health Center



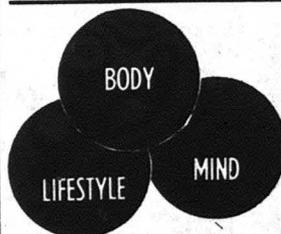
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features

Billy Joel Has finally reached a plateau

"The Nylon Curtain"
Billy Joel
By Paul Bissett

Have you ever had the feeling that you know a particular album is going to be disappointing before you listen to it? I had that feeling while checking out "The Nylon Curtain" from Billy Joel.

I grew up listening to Billy Joel in high school, as I'm sure many of you did, and enjoyed his upbeat latin-ish style. But that was long ago, and with this new release it seemed as if this album could be a sleepy reminder that yes — Billy Joel is still around somewhere. I was disappointed.

I was disappointed because in expecting to find redundant lyrics and nagging pop music, I found something new and solid. I feel a little embarrassed to say that Billy Joel has finally reached a plateau that brings out all his best qualities. His voice is pleasantly harsh and more forceful than before, with music that permeates the

words to create some very good sounds. He still sways the listener, and pumps well planned rhythms straight at you. An increase in overall vigor is the most dynamic change you will immediately notice.

"The Nylon Curtain" is hard to compare to earlier releases like "The Stranger", "52nd Street", or "Glass Houses". The sound is new and reminds me of the fresh quality that first made Billy Joel a success.

It is difficult to recommend an album that I expected to dislike, because I know most of you would be turned off at yet another Billy Joel album. The reason that I am recommending you listen to this album, is because it isn't the same Billy Joel as before. If you do get the chance to listen to "The Nylon Curtain" you will know what I mean. If you don't get a chance to listen to it, you will still think "ugh — more Billy Joel". So if you want to discover some very good contemporary rock, try listening to the new Billy Joel.

"Hospice gave us hope"

By Bonnie Eiden
Special to the Pointer

This is National Hospice Week, November 7-13. If you ask "what is hospice?" you are 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 different kind, that lies in the quality of life instead of the quantity, which now has found limits.

The hospice concept originated in Europe and the United Kingdom. Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-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 have made it more acceptable as a topic of discussion. These changing attitudes, in turn, are giving momentum to the hospice movement across the country.

In the United States, interest turned into action with the formation of the National Hospice Organization (NHO) in 1978. Their goal is to integrate hospice care 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 extends hospice benefits under Medicare. President Reagan signed the bill this fall, and 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 six-bed unit 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 those who have been a recipient of its care. "Hospice gave us hope," says Gery, "it allowed us to put ourselves together, all of us...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 want you to go on doing that, too. I want to tell them that because I've never had the chance.' Reconciled to his fate, and without suffering, Gery's father died on May 11, 1967." Laurence Cherry, "Hospices: New Help for the Dying" *Glamour*, March 1982.

90 notes

Polished school girls

"Screaming Blue Murder"

Girlschool

By Mark Goswitz

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.

Side one opens with the title song, a good, tight, solid rock and roll tune. Unfortunately, the rest of the side hardly compares. Only "When Your Blood Runs Cold" comes close, and their version of the Stones' "Live With Me" pales next to the original.

Side two is where the girls decided to go for it. "Don't Call It Love" is great and should garner lots of airplay. "Take It From Me" and "Wildlife" both crank out the jams. Their redo of ZZ Top's "Tush" is almost better than the original. The disc comes to a rousing finish with "It Turns Your Head Around."

Girlschool is one of the newer groups from England's latest resurgence of heavy-metal bands. Coming out of London, they carry more panache than AD-DC or Motorhead will ever hope to carry. Compared to other all-female bands that have existed, these ladies certainly head the list, and they're better musically than a lot of newer male bands from England, Def Leppard being a good example.

Kim McAnuliffe on vocals and guitar, Kelly Johnson on guitars and vocals, new member Gil Weston on bass and vocals, and Denise Dufort on drums can really take it up and put it down. I had the chance to see Girlschool this summer at Alpine Valley and they put on quite an excellent show.

Overall, "Screaming Blue Murder" comes recommended. They still need perhaps one more album to really take off, but here's your chance to have an album in your collection by a band before they hit it big.

Rhapsody in Point

By Chris Celichowski

Lukas Foss brought his Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, "the fastest rising orchestra in the country," to the Sentry Theatre last Tuesday night, treating music lovers to a dazzling performance.

As members of the audience shuffled into the theatre, rumbles stirred from 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 Berlioz's Overture to "The 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 shower of sound, the orchestra began to assert itself, brilliant notes flashing from the brass section.

Lukas Foss brooded over his charges like Thor, each

sweep of his arms, every grasp in the air extracting a desired melody from them. Brisk gestures were answered by sharp tones while Foss' slow interjections brought 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 and exchanged melodies, each with an opportunity to present a stirring, undulating solo.

Foss' harpsichord seldom rose above the strings in the piece, yet became a heart-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 echoes.

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 instruments coursed through our ears, thunder stirred from the kettle drums, appearing to emphasize brass soundings.

Schumann's piece worked well for the audience because the strings grasped their ears while a trumpet blast plucked a nerve, releasing varied levels of excitement and anticipation.

The Symphony and Lukas Foss were aptly rewarded with three ovations and responded with an encore presentation of Bach's famous *Ere 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.

Band is all wet now

The band "Wet Behind The Ears," well known in the Midwest, has changed its name to "Wet" recently. Along with the name change, musical direction has shifted from country rock music to a highly danceable rock format. Tunes played by "Wet" include originals, old standards such as "Roadhouse Blues" by the Doors, "Let It Rain" by Eric

Clapton and "Somebody To Love" by the Jefferson Airplane. Newer tunes played include "Back On The Road Again" by REO Speedwagon, "Something Big" by Tom Petty and "Working For A Living" by Huey Lewis and The News.

Jill Clark, a lead vocalist and front person from the Minneapolis area, has joined the "Wet" lineup. Ms. Clark

sings "Is It Tomorrow Yet" by Joan Armatrading, "Old Enough" by LouAnn Barton,

"Brown Eyed Handsome Man" by Buddy Holly and "Willya Wontcha" by Bonnie Raitt. Karen Deutsch, the

former lead vocalist, has moved to New York City. "Wet" has relocated to Madison, Wisconsin.



Pointer Mag's APOCALYPSE II

Only You Can Prevent Nuclear War

Today four national organizations are sponsoring an Anti-Nuclear Convocation. The Union of Concerned Scientists, Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War have decided to observe this day of educational events as a follow up to last spring's Ground Zero Day.

Although UWSP had a number of events observing Ground Zero, none are scheduled for the Anti-Nuclear Convocation. The Pointer Magazine, therefore, is devoting this issue to an examination of arms control and nuclear proliferation.

Ex missile commander talks about underground world

**By Lauren Cnare
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 silos 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 takeover is 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 dig out

Con't on page 12

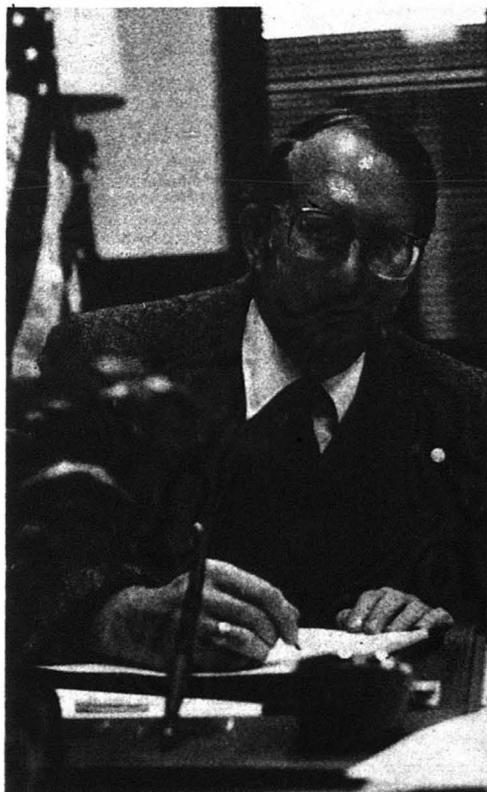


Photo by Rick McNitt

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 10:30 p.m. while you're just getting ready to have a few beers and watch Bob Newhart, an emergency broadcast interrupts Bob and Emily. Minneapolis has been subjected to a nuclear attack and radioactive fallout is headed in your direction.

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 "there is no defense; civil defense is at best an illusion, at worst a fraud."

Bob Steinke disagrees. Steinke is the Portage County Board Chairman and works with the Portage County Civil Defense Program. In his view, a nuclear attack is defensible, but he insists that action must be taken quickly if the explosion is within a 300

mile radius, given that the wind currents are blowing in our direction.

In response to Dr. Geiger's quote, Steinke said that it was an "easy statement to make" considering that a civil defense program has never been put to the test of a nuclear explosion.

There are periodic practice runs, said Steinke, that involve simulated disaster situations including people posing as burn victims. Steinke said that the Sheriff's Department, the local police force, the State Patrol, and the trained personnel of the Civil Defense Program, all work together closely in the simulations. He also assured that the program is under "constant improvement."

Buildings on campus which are considered "safe" in the event of a nuclear attack include the University Center, Thompson Hall, the LRC, and the Fine Arts Building. These buildings are recognized by the Portage County Civil Defense Program as meeting the standards of civil defense.

In the event that standard communication channels would be conducted from the offices of Frank Guth, head of

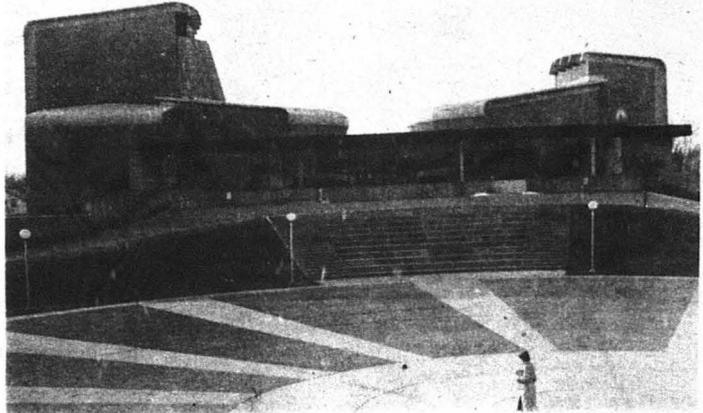


Photo by Bernard Hall

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

the Portage County Civil Defense Program, and Alan Kursevski, 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 ample warning is given. In any event, the choice remains with the individual. You can finish your six-pack or seek refuge. Or, if you have no 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 would be insects and grass. That will live only a short time anyway. This scenario is described in the first chapter of Jonathan Schell's book *The Fate of the Earth* appropriately entitled "A Republic of Insects and Grass."

This 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 no one will survive. We will have gone beyond individual death to what he calls a global death; A second death of extinction.

"A nuclear holocaust," writes Schell, "widely regarded as unthinkable but never as undoable, appears to confront us with an action that we can perform but cannot quite conceive."

In the beginning of the book, he gives a rather lengthy description of how,

scientifically, the bomb is composed. Although the technicalities 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 at 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 recounting the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Here, through excerpts from books on these 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 millionth part of a holocaust at present levels of world nuclear armament," warns Schell, and he provides details to prove it. "The detonation of a one-megaton bomb possesses eighty 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 goriness of a nuclear explosion, but also discusses 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 station breaks 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.

Con't from page 11

because of the utter devastation. But somehow, mankind would probably find a way to survive," he said.

As far as nuclear disarmament is concerned, there isn't a viable option, suggests Taylor, simply because the United States can't trust the enemy, which is typically the Soviet Union. Taylor noted that in the history of war, technology

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.

"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."

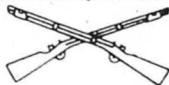
President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Sure you can!

Can you say defensible nuclear attack?

By Scott Carlson
Pointer Features Writer
"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."

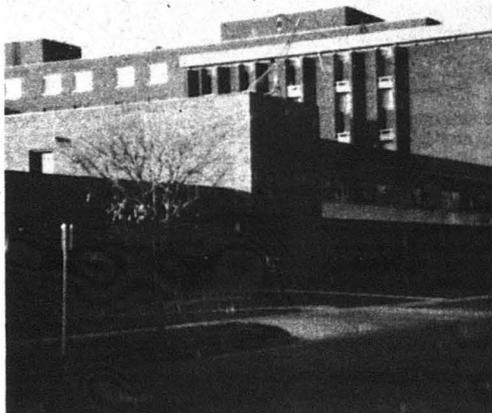


Point, however, has little to worry about from a direct attack because it is not in a "risk" area. Wisconsin has been divided up into "risk" and "host" areas. Risk areas are places that would most likely be a nuclear target, such as Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Oshkosh, and Madison. Host areas are all the 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



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

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 industrial complexes also have shelter areas. Each shelter will be provided with a kit (a Geiger counter and a disseminator) for detecting radiation levels. Each shelter has been checked by a corp of engineers and architects against radioactive fallout and given a rating.

Medically, if people are in the protected areas, few if any problems should occur. However, people should be aware of their bodily functions during and after the fallout period. If nausea occurs for only one day in five, then there is little to worry about. If vomiting follows with more complications, medical assistance should be sought. If people are unsure, they should be examined medically.

"The amount of exposure is the key," Dr. Kohn says. When the body is exposed to radiation, that exposure kills the cell's nucleus in the body. Some of these cells survive to produce again while others don't. It is when more cells die than the body can reproduce that the body is in danger. These problems can be handled to a point by medicine, depending on the levels and amount of exposure.

"The greatest problem in a fallout situation, would be securing major supplies and drugs for radiation problems. Usually all the drugs come from metropolitan areas, areas that would be hit," Holub stated. However, Holub assured, the hospital would do everything in its power to help such conditions, no matter how dismal.

"Hopefully," Kohn states, "someday we won't have to worry about such nuclear threats."

Decoding nuke terms

Beyond The Freeze:

The Road To Nuclear Sanity
Daniel Ford,
Henry Kendall,
Steven Nadis

Union of Concerned Scientists

\$4.95

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 the issues they involve.

Beyond The Freeze begins by defining nuclear weaponry terms simply. Simultaneously, it translates each weapon's potential into comparable power to the

Hiroshima bomb. I found these beginning chapters easy to grasp and 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 call 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 espouses 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 most of us have heard and have probably never understood. 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.)

BEYOND THE FREEZE

The Road to Nuclear Sanity

Daniel Ford, Henry Kendall, Steven Nadis



"Hello, eh, hello Dimitri. Listen, I...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 fine...and, and I'm fine. Good. Well, it's good that you're fine...and I'm fine. I agree with you Dimitri, it's great to be fine. Now then, Dimitri, you know how we've always talked about the possibility of something going wrong with the bomb...The Bomb, Dimitri! The hydrogen Bomb...Well, now, 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, I'll tell you what he did. He 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? Can you imagine how I feel 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
Doctor Strangelove



"The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything except our ways of thinking. Thus we are drifting toward a catastrophe beyond comparison. We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive."

Albert Einstein

World War III: Friend or Foe?

By Bob Ham

Silent Nuke,
Holy Nuke,
Button pushed
By some kook,
Missiles headed for our fair
city,
Maybe they'll drop one on G.
Gordon Liddy,
Blow the planet to pieces,
Blow the planet to pieces.

They're gonna bomb our little
town tonight,
Bomb, bomb, bomb our dads
and moms tonight,
They're gonna bomb our little
town tonight.

—two hit singles from
the Age of Certainty

I don't know about you, but I'm sick to death of the anti-nuclear activists and their perpetual whining about the glowing—er, growing threat of an atomic holocaust. The way they screech and wail and beat their bony little chests, you'd think it was the end of the world or something. I mean, really! What's the point? World War III is coming, 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, unavoidably, self-destructive adults we are.

Admittedly, an all-out nuclear war would be a pretty upsetting business. According to 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 fallout, which would last several years (counting weekends and holidays) and put a slow, agonizing end to 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 just blow the shingles off a few roofs 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're 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 politically impotent world, and the old U-235 really hits the fanola. Would the resulting ten 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 microwave oven, fit for 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 itty-bitty bite-sized pieces, and mad, raving packs of inhuman beings will run amok, killing, maiming, raping, and otherwise injuring those of us who don't get blasted into angel dust at ground zero. Anyone who's ever been to a professional hockey game has seen worse.

The number of human mutations would increase dramatically. True, any post-fallout nookie might very well result in offspring that make the Elephant Man look like Burt Reynolds. But after a holocaust, who's going to be in the mood anyway?

Electromagnetic pulses caused by the bombs would destroy solid-state electrical circuits over the entire North American continent, totally wiping out our advanced technology. True, but who's going to care? The only thing anyone is going to miss is

television. And now that Lou Grant has been canceled, TV is no great loss either.

There, that wasn't so bad, was it. Now for the good news. Along with the unpleasant side-effects of nuclear war, there will be some unexpected benefits. For example, Big Business will go the way of the buffalo. No more unruly herds of money-hungry execs 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 calamine 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 comfy 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 peeking through. This will almost certainly beat the daylight 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 goddam doornail. 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 nonbeingness, 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, in a final moment of poetic justice, Phyl will be speaking on that very subject at some fundamentalist dysfunction when The End comes. One minute she'll be saying something characteristically asinine 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.

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 halt the testing and production of missiles and aircraft with nuclear weapons as their primary or sole payload
- d.) to "freeze" at their present levels the total number of launch tubes on land and at sea.

Nonproliferation Treaty.

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

3.) Halt to testing and deployment of aircraft, missiles, and submarines can be verified using satellites which 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 each advance 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.

6.) ISN'T THE SOVIET UNION OUTSPENDING US BY TWO TO ONE FOR DEFENSE? DOESN'T THIS PROVE THEY WANT TO ACHIEVE SUPERIORITY AND WORLD DOMINATION?

It is a myth that the Soviet Union is outspending the U.S. by a wide margin. The Soviet Union does spend a higher percentage of its GNP for defense than the U.S. (12 percent for the USSR; 6 percent for the U.S.). However, since the Soviet GNP is only one half as large as ours, the absolute amount spent in each country is roughly the same.



7.) BUT AREN'T MANY PEOPLE TODAY SAYING THAT THE U.S. IS MILITARILY INFERIOR TO THE SOVIET UNION?

Yes. Sometimes these charges come from private organizations such as the American Security Council, whose members include major defense contractors such as McDonnell-Douglas and Rockwell, who stand to benefit financially from increased defense spending. Other times the charges come from news magazines such as Time and Newsweek, or from opportunistic politicians seeking to gain votes by using scare tactics.

Even according to Secretary of State Alexander Haig the U.S. is second to no other country. On September 11, 1981, he said: "In a contemporary sense, the U.S. is very, very strong and very, very capable, especially in the strategic area. Our systems are both more sophisticated and reliable and more technologically sound."

however, the Soviet Union has not been the only aggressive world power. Since 1948, the USSR 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 1953, in Laos from 1960 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 been guilty of foreign intervention makes the nuclear freeze even more important and urgent, since any of these local conflicts had the potential of escalating into nuclear war.



9.) WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIAN SS-20 MISSILES IN EUROPE?

While the SS-20 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-20 launchers in the Soviet Union, two-thirds in the Western part of Russia, and one-third near China.

Of the nuclear weapons the U.S. and its allies have at sea and on land for war in Europe, over 2,000 are

inside the Soviet Union.

If we persist in adding the Pershing II and Cruise missile to Europe this will give credibility to the European view that the U.S. is attempting to achieve a first strike capability against the USSR.

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 Russia as Cuban land-based missiles were to the U.S. in 1962.



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.

2.) WOULD THE SOVIET UNION AGREE TO THIS?

We can't know until we propose it. 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. Most recently at the U.N. conference on disarmament, Gromyko proposed a no-first-use policy. Since the U.S. and U.S.S.R. spend roughly the same amount on the military but the U.S.S.R.'s GNP is half that of the U.S., the arms race must be even more harmful to the Soviet economy than it is to ours. This would provide strong economic incentive to the Soviets to end the nuclear arms race. Also, there is no evidence that the U.S.S.R. has ever cheated on any nuclear related treaty.



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

Yes. The means 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 those who have vested interests in pursuing the arms race makes credible verification unlikely. Also, given our tremendous overkill potential verification becomes a moot issue.)

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

5.) DOESN'T THE SOVIET UNION HAVE SUPERIORITY OVER THE U.S. IN MISSILES?

The Soviet Union has more missiles than the U.S. (1,477 for the USSR; 1,054 for the U.S. Land Based). However, MISSILES do not destroy property or kill people. It is the WARHEADS (bombs) that missiles carry that destroy. In terms of warheads, the U.S. 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.

8.) HOW CAN WE TRUST THE RUSSIANS, WHOSE FOREIGN POLICY IS SO AGGRESSIVE? WHAT ABOUT RUSSIAN DOMINATION OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN?

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Fall Safe
Hiroshima Mon Amour
The Last Epidemic
Missiles of October
The Mouse That Roared
One Thousand Cranes: The Children of Hiroshima
Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

earthbound

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 and Mining Development in Wisconsin* (1974). Gedicks is also co-author of *The Land Grab: The Corporate Theft of Wisconsin's Mineral Resources* (1982). He 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 Pointer 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 both the ground rules for mining and, in particular, what rules were going to be set in place to regulate possible toxic contamination of groundwater for mining.

This whole process began as a result of Kennecott Copper Corporation running into citizen opposition in getting its mining permits in Rusk County in 1976. In a sense, the consensus process was a response on the part of the mining companies and state regulatory agencies to citizen insurgency. It was an attempt to divert citizen insurgency into legislative and bureaucratic channels, and it was a public relations attempt, over and above everything else, to make it appear to the Wisconsin public that the responsible parties, people who were going to do the polluting, people who were going to regulate the polluting, and the people who were going to be impacted by the polluting would sit down and agree on these rules.

T.H.: Let's back up for a second. Kennecott and Exxon and what other corporation were directly involved in the consensus decision-making process?

A.G.: Inland Steel.

T.H.: Are they the three largest mining corporations in northern Wisconsin? Is this why they participated?

A.G.: Inland Steel was chosen because they have a taconite mine in Black River Falls. Kennecott and Exxon because they have identified ore deposits and they have announced their intentions to apply for mining permits. So, they had the most urgent reason to have some regulations in place.

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

A.G.: Not formally, but informally that's how it was perceived. We have 35 mining companies in the state that will be doing exploring and leasing. They are all going to be affected by whatever groundwater rules were established by this group. So in that sense Exxon, Kennecott and Inland Steel were representing all of the

presence in the state, the Crandon 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 has never developed a mine from start to finish...
A.G.: ...a copper mine...
T.H.: ...a copper mine from start to finish?
A.G.: No.

T.H.: Have they mined copper prior?
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.: The other parties were who?

A.G.: The regulatory agency, the Department of Natural Resources, the 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?

A.G.: Not so much that it is clumsy or overlapping as that it excluded people who were not privy to the consensus process. Which

that mining and was therefore capable of regulating that mining. And third, that if existing environmental regulation and standards were obstacles to mining that those standards would be adapted to mining. That's the Department of Natural Resources, their charter says they are to protect, enhance, maintain and improve the groundwater of the state. Translated into policy that means a non-degradation policy for groundwater, that you don't inject new sources of contaminants into the groundwater. Once you enter into the consensus process you can no longer maintain that assumption.

T.H.: Because you said that the first assumption was that there was going to be mining.

A.G.: Right. So, now the Department of Natural Resources is in a position whereby in order to participate in this process they had to give up their non-degradation standard for groundwater. They also had to abdicate their public and legislative responsibility to protect groundwater because you can't on the one hand give mining companies permits to inject toxic and radioactive contaminants into the groundwater while at the same time maintain that this is a public agency representing the interests of the public in protecting groundwater. You can't have both. So, the public interest was sacrificed in the name of the public interest, and that is the insidious nature of the consensus process.

There is no substantive product whereby groundwater is actually protected. All there is, is a symbolic product. That symbolic product is that because people are involved in this process that we're going to protect groundwater. So all of the reports that came out of this consensus process only referred to the statements of people involved in that process who were justifying that process to themselves and to the public. All the people who did not share those assumptions, who were also members of the DNR for that matter, that did not share those assumptions, those people, those concerns were disregarded, were ignored in reporting of the groundwater rule-making decision-making process.

Next week Gedicks concludes by discussing maximum contaminant levels.

Table #2

Top Ten Corporate Mineral Leaseholders in Wisconsin

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

Source: *The Land Grab: The Corporate Theft of Wisconsin's Mineral Resources*. 35 multinationals 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 and Kennecott 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 of land leased for mineral rights, including copper, zinc, as well as the radioactive materials 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 market through its acquisition of copper mines. So, in terms of Exxon's

in British Columbia and in Chile.

T.H.: So northern Wisconsin would be Exxon's...

A.G.: ...test case.

T.H.: In the consensus process Exxon, Kennecott and Inland Steel informally represented the mining companies. Peter Peshek and the state intervenor's office represented who?

A.G.: They were supposed to represent the citizens of the state on the issue of groundwater, on the issue of environmental contamination. The overseeing board of the public intervenor's office had given Peter Peshek the go-ahead to devote the majority of his time and energy at that time to the

means, for the most part, the Indian tribes, they're going to be affected by mining in those areas, as well as ordinary citizens, who up until that point had not even known that there were mines planned for northern Wisconsin, let alone that regulations did not exist to regulate mines. Therefore, they had an interest in participating in whatever process led up to the development of those rules.

The reason that it is clumsy is not because of overlapping interests but because the assumption of the consensus decision-making process was that first of all there was going to be mining in the state. Second, that some state agency was going to regulate

CNR pesticide research is sound and responsible

By Todd Hotchkiss
Pointer Environmental
Editor

A memo written by a professor who presented research conclusions upon invitation to the Portage County Human Services Board on July 19 claims that the president of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association who authored a letter critical of the research and the presentation was not at the meeting at 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 Water Science, and graduate student George Deeley 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, Deeley 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 memo to the dean of the College of Natural Resources, Dan Trainer, dated September 28.

"To my knowledge, Pavelski was not at (the) meeting of the Portage County Human Services Board," wrote Anderson. "I am sure that I would have noted had he been there. He must, therefore, be reacting to hearsay from that which he read in newspapers or heard 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 definitely must have heeded to the word of others as the basis for his letter.

Circumstantial evidence which might indicate that Pavelski had not seen a copy of the research prior to his August 27 letter is a portion of his letter which 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 had been put before any type of public audience. Anderson's memo to Dean



Dr. Raymond Anderson

Trainer states just the opposite. As a matter of fact, Anderson takes 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, 1979 and 1980.

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

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

These are the instances in which the Anderson, Shaw and Deeley 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 as the first public release of the research data, he is erroneous in assuming so, as the above evidence shows. 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 Deeley'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 documents he commented on at the meeting were public documents, he sought clearance to do so. "I did clear with Robert Dumke, Chief of WDNR Wildlife Research, for permission to discuss the reports..." wrote Anderson.

Part of Pavelski's general criticism was the charge that Anderson, Shaw and Deeley's research was "...so premature..." and it "...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 portion of the report: "Actual studies should be conducted to further determine the incidence 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 pointed out that we were not testing the impact of agricultural practices on the wildlife of the study areas," wrote Anderson. "...There were many potential sources of the pesticides that we found in the air samples."

Looking at the WDNR Performance Report there appears to be not any language that reflects the knowledge of any cause, let alone an agricultural cause. In the abstract to the first half of the study on pesticide residues in birds and mammals, the following appears:

"The cholinesterase levels of the Savannah sparrows prior to the pesticide aerial spray period were significantly different from those during the spray period." This is a reflective observation from the data not a conclusion of agricultural casualty.

Pavelski thought the research was a "disservice to the community." What must be remembered is that the research was done "for" the WDNR. The researchers' ability "to respond to the request of a public agency charged with the responsibility of the health of county-wide citizens," wrote Anderson, "is a definite service."

Pavelski also thought the

research was "causing undue alarm to citizens of this state." Anderson indicates that people were concerned, that "the citizens and their representatives in local government were already alarmed, and justifiably so. The problems associated with pesticides have been publicly prevalent for a considerable length of time in this state and others."

Finally, Pavelski charges that the money expended to fund Anderson, Deeley and Shaw's research was a "...waste of tax dollars..." Anderson again disagrees. The "research was supported by PR (Public Research) moneys through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources," 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 must take into account other connections of the research. "Although the research was directed specifically at the wild life community, we can use the information of such research 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".

Con't on page 18



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First strike weapon of north country

By John C. Savagian
Pointer Environmental
Writer

Imagine yourself trekking through the Chequamegon 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 endless wilderness.

Suddenly, you hear a dull humming, a noise so out of place that it shatters the forest silence. You instinctively walk towards that eerie sound and through a clearing in the woods, you barely see some type of construction darting in and out of the trees. Your senses are alerted to an alien presence. There! To your left you spy the intruder. A video camera mounted to a Jack Pine stares at you following your every move. A feeling of uneasiness quickly turns to fear as you hear the low thud

of boots crashing through the brush. As the sounds increase, you panic and run, leaving behind memories of peace and harmony with nature.

An alien from the depths of space? Perhaps it is some clandestine CIA operation that you foolishly discovered. No, what you have witnessed was a bona fide U.S. government military installation. You have just met Project ELF. Deep in the bowels of Chequamegon (Shwa-mi-gun) National Forest, the United States has built 28 miles of transmission lines that operate at extremely low frequency (ELF). But there is nothing cute or pixie about this ELF.

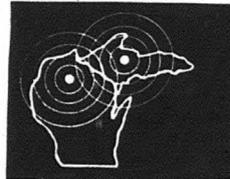
ELF is a radio transmitter designed to emit electromagnetic radiation around the world sending a one-way message to U.S. nuclear submarines. The Navy has been pushing this project for the past thirteen years, claiming that ELF is needed to communicate with

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 former aerospace engineer and nuclear missile designer,

function of ELF. ELF could summon all tridents to the surface at once, where existing communications systems could give them the "fire order."

The Navy itself admits that



PROJECT ELF

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

there really is no role seen for ELF in a retaliatory strike, one in which the U.S. responds to an attack by an enemy. This is so because ELF is a very fragile system, easily disrupted by an act of sabotage or from the blast of a missile. Its only possible 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 "off" than "on," 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 humans tested, 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 a giant military base. According to an article in the Christian Science Monitor (June 28, 1977), the Navy still 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

proponents, beside the Navy, are headed by the "ELF Political Action Committee," which was formed by employees of the test facilities, i.e., workers for GTE Sylvania, the principle contractor for Project ELF. The northern utilities also have endorsed ELF, and for a good reason. ELF's electricity bill comes to a whopping one million dollars a year.

The future of ELF may very 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 Wisconsin, such as the possibility of a federal high-level waste radioactive waste dump being put in Wisconsin. 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 Wisconsin DNR board 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. To be ELF or not to be ELF may be decided within the next few months. Be prepared for an answer that may radically alter your life hereafter, because if ELF is the danger that its opponents say it is, then losing your right to walk in the woods may not be the only problem you may encounter while living in northern Wisconsin.



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Con't from page 17

It appears that Pavelski wrote a hasty letter on August 27. If he had investigated the situation further, namely to 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 sensitive situation as the current pesticide controversy there is very little room for such inaccuracy in allegations. Pavelski's letter did nothing to help the situation, and hopefully it will stand as exemplary of what not to do in searching for solutions to the present pesticide-related problems.



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sports

Advance to Regionals—

Harriers take third in WSUC meet

By Tamas Houlihan
Pointer Sportswriter

Even though two of its top runners were ailing with the flu the UWSP men's cross country team still took third place in the WSUC Championship meet at the Stevens Point Country Club last Saturday.

UW-La Crosse was an easy winner, capturing first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth places to finish with an outstanding score of 19. UW-Stout was second with 65, followed by UWSP at 77, UW-Platteville, 112; UW-Eau Claire, 147; UW-River Falls, 173; UW-Whitewater, 175; UW-Oshkosh, 221; and UW-Superior 282.

Jerry Husz of La Crosse was the individual winner with a time of 25:02, well ahead of the competition. Dave Wolff of Stout was second in 25:11, but his eligibility is still in question. Stevens Point was led by Lou Agnew who finished 10th with a time of 25:28, followed by Chris Celichowski who was 12th in 25:33, Ray Przybelski 14th in 25:49, Ron Reiter 19th in 25:58 and Dave Parker

22nd in 26:03.

UWSP was hampered by the fact that two of its top five

runners were not at full strength. Dan Shoepke and Jim Kowalczyk, the Pointers'

regular number one and three runners, were both ill with the flu and did not figure

in the team's scoring.

Coach Rick Witt had mixed feelings about the outcome of the meet. "I 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 NAIA national meet, 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 NAIA nationals. "We talked it over and decided to try for the NCAA meet because it's more prestigious, the competition is tougher, and it allows Platteville to go to the NAIA meet, which gives our conference more representation and a better reputation," said Witt.



A La Crosse runner pulls ahead to help his team take first in the WSUC championship.

Sports media offers challenge to ex-athletes

By Mary-Margaret Vogel
Pointer Sports Editor

Former athletes—when their playing careers are over, are they destined to fade away, living only in record books and in the memories of fans? Not always. Four men, Jon McGlocklin, Bill Schmidt, Vince Sweeney, and Tom Enlund, relate how they used their sports background 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 in 1976 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 Eddie Doucette, the Bucks play-by-play television announcer, asking me if I wanted to help him."

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

Nothing in McGlocklin's educational background indicated a career in broadcasting. A 1965 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 books," he stressed. "Get 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 infielder, 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

his career locally. Enlund, a 1974 graduate of UWSP, played basketball here under former coach Bob Krueger. The six-foot, three-inch forward transferred as a sophomore from Carroll College and earned a degree in Communications. A former Pointer sportswriter, Enlund was hired at a De Kalb, Illinois, newspaper upon graduation.

Enlund attributed the development of his writing skills to Communications Professor Dan Houlihan.

"Being an ex-basketball player didn't hurt my career as a sportswriter, but Dan (Houlihan) really pushed me to improve my writing skills and I think that challenge made a difference," he emphasized.

A West Allis native, Enlund has had the Bucks beat for two years.

"To everyone else it looks very glamorous," he said. "Traveling with the team, staying in nice hotels, rubbing elbows with the stars of the game, but it is a seven day a week, 24 hour a day job—it's a lot of hard work."

However, Enlund has no plans to quit.

"I plan to stick with it for a while," he laughed. "There are advantages. I'm able to pretty much make my own hours and I have met a lot of Cont. on p. 21

Pointer rally falls short at River Falls

By Tom Burkman
Asst. Sports Editor

After falling behind 21-0, the UWSP varsity football team rallied with 19 fourth quarter points but still fell short to River Falls 24-19 last Saturday afternoon at Ramer Field.

With the victory, River Falls boosted their record to 5-2 while Point dropped to 2-5 in league play. Eau Claire and La Crosse (both 6-1) will play for the championship this Saturday.

The Pointers were shut out for the first three quarters but came alive over the last two minutes of the third and all of the fourth period. Up until that time, quarterback Dave Geissler completed only seven of 23 passes for 69 yards and three interceptions.

But after Point solved the three man rush defense late in the third period, Geissler then completed 16 of his last 20 attempts for 209 yards and

three touchdown passes.

"River Falls rushed three people and sat back so that there was nothing for Dave to read," Leroy said. "It really threw our timing off and we went through three different things before we found out what would work."

Mike Gaab found out what would work as he scored all three touchdowns in the fourth period. The first Pointer score (a 16 yard reception) came with 14:12 remaining and with 9:54 remaining, Point cut the lead to 21-13 after an 11-yard scoring strike. Their final score (another 11-yard touchdown pass) came with only 1:55 to play.

"All three catches came on hook patterns" Gaab said. "Dave had a lot of time to throw but we weren't doing a good job of coming back for the ball in the first half."

River Falls scored on a 32 yard field goal by Mike Farley Jr. after Gaab's

second score. That gave the Falcons a 21-13 lead with just 4:28 to play.

Following Gaab's last score (cutting the deficit to 21-19), Pointer kicker Randy Rysoski tried the on-side kick but the ball bounced away from Pointer Steve Wedwick and River Falls recovered and ran out the clock.

The Falcons had opened up a quick 21-0 lead after three periods and seemingly, the rout was on.

Their first score came on a 57-yard option run by Ed Nadolski. The PAT made it 7-0 in the first quarter. The second score was a 13 yard pass from quarterback Doug Derginer to wide receiver Tom Smith. This PAT failed but they now lead 13-0. The score reached 21-0 when Tony Kulinski ran in five yards to score. He then followed that with a two point conversion run.

Although the Pointers were shut out for three periods,

they did have their chances to score much earlier but were unable to capitalize on them.

Dan Rubenzer recovered a fumble for the Pointers at the Falcon 31 with 11:55 remaining in the half. Point got down to the eight yard line, but Geissler was intercepted on a third down pass at the five.

Another opportunity slipped by the Pointers when Randy Rysoski missed a 53-yard field goal after the Pointers got the ball off a high snap that sailed over River Falls' punter John Carr.

"We had to get some kind of score in that first half" said Leroy. "We couldn't generate any kind of momentum and I don't feel our receivers did a good job at all."

He then added, "You just can't turn the ball over so easily as we did in the first half and expect to win." The Pointers committed all four

of their turnovers in the first half.

River Falls held a 191-76 yards gained advantage in the first half and wound up with a 342-219 edge for the game.

Point managed only 43 net yards rushing but Geissler passed for 276 yards completing 23 of 43 pass attempts. Rod Mayer and Tim Lau led in receiving with 71 and 60 yards respectively.

In contrast, River Falls gained 301 yards on the ground (led by Tony Kulinski's 132 yards on 31 carries) but only 41 yards passing. Quarterback Doug Derginer attempted only four passes all day and completed two.

The Pointers will conclude their season this Saturday afternoon when they take on UW-Platteville at Goerke Field. Starting time is scheduled for 1 p.m.

Icers fall to Superior

SID — The UWSP ice hockey team took a 2-0 lead after the first period, but couldn't hold on to it as the Pointers lost their second game in a row to UW-Superior, 7-3, Saturday night in Superior.

The Pointers jumped out to a 1-0 lead at the 8:15 mark of the first period on a powerplay goal by Paul Kohlman, assisted by Jeff Stoskopf and Mike Kubera. Then, at the 13:21 mark of the period, the Pointers scored their second goal when Dan Taylor put the puck past the Superior goalie. Paul Schaefer and Bob Schmidt were credited with assists.

Superior answered in the second period with four straight goals. With 4:46 gone from the second period, Lee Popkin scored a powerplay goal assisted by Jeff Pantze. Jeff Lennon scored the next two goals for the Yellowjackets, one at the 6:18

mark and the other at the 17:46 mark. Superior scored their fourth goal with 1:02 remaining in the period when Kevin Kranics scored assisted by Lennon and Bob Ritter.

The Yellowjackets stretched their lead to 5-2 at the 8:49 mark in the third period when Kranics scored an unassisted, shorthanded goal. At the 11:04 mark, Superior added another when Kranics connected with assists going to Lennon and Pat Tollerud.

The Pointers closed to within three 59 seconds later when Mike Kubera scored a powerplay goal. Bob Schmidt was credited the assist.

At the 14:07 mark, Superior scored the final goal when Lennon scored, assisted by Ritter.

The Pointers out-shot Superior, 27-26. Pointer goalie Rod Efta was credited with 24 saves, while Superior

goal keeper Don Carlson had 19.

Pointer head coach Linden Carlson attributed the loss to his team's lack of experience. He felt that his team's inexperience caused them to miss several scoring opportunities.

"Both games so far, we have missed many break away chances," Carlson said. "Part of the reason is that these guys are young and are not used to playing together. Once these guys do come together as a team, they will be pretty hard to beat."

"The last two nights, our goalies have not played up to capacity," Carlson added. "We will need to get some better games out of these guys if we want to start winning."

The Pointers will host the other top contender for the WSUC title this weekend, UW-Eau Claire.

... need experience for success

By Julie Deaker
Pointer Sports Writer

The UWSP hockey team, in only its second year of varsity action, lost its season opener to UW-Superior by the scores of 8-1, and 7-3, last Saturday. Pointer coach Linden Carlson commented, "We played better than the scores would indicate. We're very young and with experience we will improve."

When asked about the outlook for this season, Coach Carlson would not make a prediction, but was optimistic about the future of his team. UWSP has a very young team with two all-conference sophomores, Jeff Stoskopf and Greg Tessier,

returning to the line up. The goalies are Al Suppa and Rod Efta. Some top recruits that can also expect to see action are Paul Kohlman from Fond du Lac and Ted Johnson from New Brighton. In addition to Kohlman and Johnson, Paul Schaefer, Dan Taylor, Bob Schmidt, and Mark Yuell, all products from West High School in Minneapolis, Minnesota, will have opportunities to contribute. Tom Kelly, who has played well with Tessier, is from Bloomington, Minnesota.

Although Coach Carlson would not make any predictions, he did add "I am pleased so far by our progress. We have the talent

but are a very young team. I just have to have patience and give them time to adjust to playing together. We should get better as the season continues. We're a much better team this year and should be very exciting to watch."

Some highlights for the UWSP season will be against the Air Force Academy January 14-15 and against the Wisconsin Badger J.V., February 13.

The next home games will be this Friday and Saturday at 7:30 against UW-Eau Claire. All UWSP home games are played at Willett Arena.

Five Stickers earn honors

SID — The conference championship winning field hockey team of UWSP has been rewarded with five positions on the Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference honor team.

The five players, all of whom are seniors, are Sara Boehnlein, Weston, Conn.; Michelle Anderson, Merrill; Jane Christianson, Shiocton; Shawn Kreklow, Bear Creek; and Karen Konopacki, Menasha.

The five players helped lead the Pointer women to their third straight conference championship and have compiled a 17-4 record this season. Over the last four years, they contributed to an overall record of 80-23-1.

Boehnlein, a four-year letterwinner, led the WWIAC in scoring with 26 goals and seven assists for 33 points. Her current average of 1.2 goals per game is a new school record. She was also an All-WWIAC pick last year.

Anderson was the second leading scorer on the team with a total of 17 points which came from 12 goals and five assists. She is a three-year letterwinner.

Christianson again proved to be one of the steady players on the team. She scored 13 points by way of 12 goals and one assist during the season.

Former Athletes cont. from p. 20

people." Like the other three men, Enlund agrees that a sports background is helpful when considering a career in sports media.

"It's an ideal situation for an athlete with good communication skills," he said.

All four of the men have

Kreklow came back from a year's absence from the team to earn her honor as a defensive player. She also scored one goal and had two assists for Point.

Konopacki, the team's most valuable player in 1981, again proved to be the superior defensive player in the conference. Her play on the defensive end of the field was nearly flawless all season and she started many UWSP drives that resulted in scores.

UWSP coach Nancy Page felt the all-conference designation was deserved by each player and also saluted the honorees.

"I am delighted that all five of our four year players made the team," Page said. "They are all excellent players and very deserving of the honor."

"Sara (Boehnlein) was our top scorer all season and in the conference playoffs last weekend she put on an amazing performance. She teamed up with Michelle (Anderson) and Jane (Christianson) to account for 50 of the 66 goals we scored all season. Michelle and Jane were very consistent performers all season."

"Shawn (Kreklow) and Karen (Konopacki) are excellent defensive players who have great stick work, anticipation and consistency.

proved that through their successful careers. Not content to rest on their laurels, they combined their communication skills with their sports background for a winning combination. A combination that will let them endure in the sports world longer than any mention in a record book.

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 658 points and was followed by UW-Eau Claire with 552. Host UW-Green Bay totalled 462 points to edge out UWSP which tallied 450.

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 800 freestyle relay team consisting of Kim Swanson,

Jane Germanson, Katy Lukow and Mary Cram, and the 400 freestyle relay group of Ellen Richter, Germanson, Elaine Cole and Swanson. The foursomes had times of 8:44.835 and 3:54.160, 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 2:51.028; 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, 122.40 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, 9:45.070; 400 backstroke relay, Pickett, Cram, Germanson, and Cole, 4:40.636; and the 800 individual medley, Cram, Cole, Marcia Jahn and Reetz, 10:07.683.

Finishing fifth was the 200 medley relay of Pickett, Sue Vincent Cole and Celichowski with a time of 2:06.215.

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 400 butterfly relay.

Adding to the success of the day is the fact that UWSP upset a powerful LaCrosse team. With UW-Green Bay and UW-Oshkosh also finishing ahead of LaCrosse, the path is cleared for a possible second place finish for UWSP in the Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference meet.

Coach Huettig had no choice for a most valuable swimmer since "that would have been impossible — each and every swimmer contributed in some crucial way to this total team effort."

Coach Huettig singled out Kathy Rondeau, a sophomore

diver, who had an outstanding day featuring scores of six on a totally new dive.

The one aspect of this meet that impressed Huettig most was the incredible general improvement of the team. "This team has more spirit than any I've coached in a while," says Huettig who adds, "I am increasingly impressed by the depth of their talent and courage."

The next meet for the Pointer swimmers will be a dual contest with UW-Milwaukee which will take place on Saturday, November 13,

Spikers, Stickers prepare for post-season play

SID—A second season begins this week for the UWSP 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 Women's 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 16-1 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

Tournament and Denison won the contest 2-1.

The winner of the UWSP-Denison contest will face Elizabethtown State Saturday, Nov. 13, at 11 a.m. Elizabethtown, the tourney's No. 4 seed with a 14-2-1 record, is the same team UWSP has lost to in post-season play each of the last two years.

Also included in the field at Denison is the No. 1 ranked Division III team in the nation, Trenton State, which is 22-0-0. The winner of the second round contest will face Denison Saturday afternoon.

The Point women's volleyball team was one of six teams selected to compete in the WWIAC State Tournament this weekend in La Crosse. UWSP is the No. 6 ranked team in the field and has a 23-16 record.

The No. 1 seeded team is UW-La Crosse while the remainder of the field includes UW-Whitewater, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Platteville and UW-Superior. The Pointers will open play Friday at 4:30 p.m. against Oshkosh which is the No. 3 seed.

The tournament is double elimination in nature and the winner is virtually assured of one of the 24 invitations which will be extended to the NCAA Division III national tournament.

Sport Shop Invite set

The largest wrestling tournament in the Midwest, the seventh annual Sport Shop Invitational, will be held November 12 and 13 in the Quandt Fieldhouse at UWSP.

The tournament features 26 teams with over 350 competitors. The meet is strictly individual in nature with no team scores being recorded.

In addition, each weight class is broken down into two divisions with the silver being made up of freshmen and sophomores and the gold of the more experienced and better wrestlers.

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POINTER POLL

Given the ever increasing threat of nuclear warfare, do you believe there will be a future for you and your children?

By Laura Sternweis
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. Joining a lobbyist group is also an effective way to get your message across to Congress he said. Petitions work too, but not as well as letters, he continued.

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



"Sure, 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 there is a future. The Soviet Union is as afraid of us as we are of them. No country will make the move."
—Steve Brasch.



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



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



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



"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

"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



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

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



"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 then."
—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

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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 ID, and are available from the University Theatre Box Office in Fine Arts Upper.

HIGHLIGHT

LIVE

Monday, November 15
POETRY READING—Janet Beeler 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 conduct 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 Sentry Theatre, for your Elizabethan enjoyment. Thursday you can see *Romeo and Juliet* at 2 p.m. and *The Comedy of Errors* at 8 p.m. Friday at 8 p.m. it's A

possibly stand comes at you in the UC Concourse, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. all three days, courtesy of the funky folks at UAB.



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 Palmmini at 7. Next up is *In The Act*, featuring Momentum, at 7:25. At 7:50 it's Channels No. 1, followed by Scot Alarik on *Viditraks* at 8:20. This schedule will be repeated on Sunday, November 14. It all comes to you on Cable Channel 3.



Thursday & Friday, November 11 & 12
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

—Blair Brown and the late John Belushi star in this offbeat comedy about a romance that develops between a hardnosed Chicago newspaper reporter (him) and a reclusive Rocky Mountain ornithologist (her). UAB screens this one at 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room. \$1.50.
Tuesday & Wednesday, November 16 & 17
WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOLF?—Director Mike Nichols took the Academy Award for this film version of Edward Albee's powerful play about love and marriage. Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor star.

Monday, November 15
MOUNTAIN VISIONS—This multi-image stereo concert, produced by Gary Grimm and Katy Flanagan, promises to wake up your homework-dulled senses with boffo images of the wilderness and nature in action. UAB brings the mountain to you at 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room. \$1.75.

Coming Up

...The Charlie Daniels Band brings the devil to Quandt 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).

Miscellaneous

Sunday, November 14
PLANETARIUM SERIES—This week's far-out program is on Sputnik and other artificial satellites. Take off time is 3 p.m. in the Planetarium of the Science building, and the ride is free.

Midsummer Night's Dream. Saturday's schedule 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, Plover Pharmacy, The Treasure Chest and Piano Forte.

SPORTS

Saturday, November 13
FOOTBALL—The home team does nasty things to Platteville, 1 p.m. at Goerke.

Music

Thursday, November 11
ALLEN CENTER COFFEEHOUSE—Doug Townsend plays the AC Freight Yard, from 8:30-11:30 p.m.

UC COFFEEHOUSE—Guitarist Randy Bruce strums his heart out in Jeremiah's, from 8-10:30 p.m.

Thursday & Friday, November 11 & 12

JOHN SMITH & HANS MEYER tune up *The Encore* (formerly the UC Coffeehouse) with the sounds of folk, country, and rhythm & blues, starting at 9 p.m. both nights. Free, free, free from UAB.

Tuesday-Thursday, November 16-18

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Thursday 7 to 9:30: Express Night

\$1.50 Cover Charge · 20° Taps, 25° Mixed Drinks

Friday HAPPY HOUR 7-10

\$2.50 all the beer you can drink!

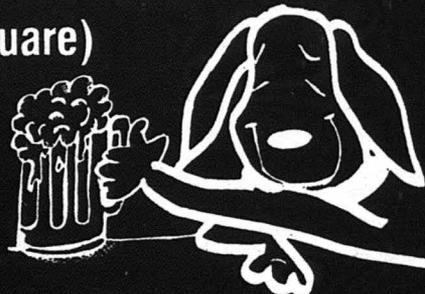
Sunday 1 to 7 p.m.: Pitchers \$1.50

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

Tuesday and Wednesday

7 to 12: Pitcher Night

Pitchers \$1.50



Cont'd from p. 26

announcements

ANNOUNCEMENT: Debot Materials Center presents: Penthouse, Cosmopolitan, Business Week, Discover, Mademoiselle, and Sports Illustrated! Coming soon to a magazine rack near you!

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Debot Center Pizza Parlor will be having free video movies every Tuesday night at 8:00 p.m. You can enjoy it with the Tuesday Nite Salad Bar for only \$1.99.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Writing Lab will soon be administering impromptu for students requiring writing clearance. Impromptu dates are November 15, 16 and 17 at 8:00 a.m. and on Wednesday, November 17, at 7:00 p.m. Please stop by the Lab to sign up for the impromptu and learn more about the writing clearance program.

ANNOUNCEMENT: One of the functions of the SHAC—Student Health Advisory Committee—is to be the intermediary between the Health Center and the students. On Tuesday, Nov. 16th, we are re-evaluating the operation of the Health Center. We would appreciate your view of how well the Health Center is serving the students. You may send your comments to Box 57 of the SLAP Office. Thank you, Ginny Frye, SHAC President.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Hurry! Sign up for this weekend's retreat, "Reach In, Reach Out, Reach Up!" to be held at the Peace Campus Center, Friday, November 12, 5 p.m. until Saturday noon. Sign up for the retreat by stopping at 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 meets this evening, Thursday, November 11, 5:00 p.m. in the Dodge Room of the University Center.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Hey all you "Minnesota Fats," check out the pool table in the Debot Pizza Parlor for a game. It's available 8:00 a.m. to midnight. So come on down and rack a few.

ANNOUNCEMENT: This is it!!! It's for you! "Learn to rub someone the right way!" A session on total body massage, this afternoon at 4:00, room 213 at the Health Center. See you there!

ANNOUNCEMENT: Friday, November 12, at Margarita's from 8:30 to 11:30 it's Momentum. The finest in Reggae and Jazz.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Hey all you Badger fans...Here's your chance to see the Badgers in Madtown. Come see the Badgers vs. Minnesota on Nov. 20. For more info and tickets, come down to the SLAP Office now!

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Canterbury Club will be having a meeting on Wed., Dec. 1, at 7:00 p.m. in the Blue Room at the University Center. The film "The Lady

or the Tiger" will be shown. All are welcome!

ANNOUNCEMENT: The band Relyer will be playing in Allen Upper tonight. 8:30-12:30. \$1.00 admission.

ANNOUNCEMENT: "Reach In, Reach Out, Reach Up!" Focusing on your relationships with God, with yourself, with others—Peace Campus Center—5:00 Friday to noon Saturday. Nov. 12-13. For more info call 348-4448.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Interviewing Seminar for all Education majors and minors: Tuesday, November 23, 10:00 a.m. in the Berg Gym. Speakers will be Administrators Charles Pouba from the Greenwood Elementary School, Greenwood, WI, and Gerald Vance from the Auer Avenue School, Milwaukee.

ANNOUNCEMENT: All pre-professional students in Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Mortuary Science please report to Quandt 137 for advising beginning November 16.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The UWSP Marketing Association meeting will be Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 4:00 in the Garland Room. Be there to discuss Christmas bake sale and party.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Great American Smoke Out will be held Thursday, November 18. Why not try to kick the habit. There will be a booth in the Concourse with information and sign-up sheet for classes offered on Stop Smoking in the Health Center.

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT: SGA is sponsoring an Open Forum today at 4 p.m. in room 101 CCC. Come on down and ask Student Senate questions. Hopefully we will have all the answers. See you there.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Speech and Hearing Tests will be given in the School of Communicative Disorders (COPS Bldg.) on Thursday, November 11, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. This will be your last opportunity this semester to take these tests which are a part of the process in applying for admittance to the Professional Studies Program. Applications to the program are available in the School of Education Advising Center, Room 446 COPS Bldg. Deadline for applications to register for specified education courses for next semester is Friday, Nov. 12.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Attention UWSP party goers!! This Friday evening the wild and slightly deranged men of "Hooterville" (1027 Division St.) will be throwing another

boffo beer bash guaranteed to knock your socks and shoes off! A good time will be had by all, especially those who let their inhibitions run free. Besides, we need the money. Signed Jeff, Jay, Don, Greg, George and Ringo.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Typing Service—reasonable rates, convenient UWSP location. Call 344-4423 after 11 a.m.

lost and found

LOST: A gold Cross pen in the Library on Monday night (11-8). If found please call 345-0961. Thanks.

personals

PERSONAL: Dear Dirty Rona: Please answer my letter. Hiccups.

PERSONAL: To the "precious" men of 4-South Knutzen: We had so much fun being your "pumpkins" last week. Thanks for all the notes & gifts, and for such a great party! Love you all, The Women of 3-South Neale.

PERSONAL: To whoever found a cream-colored, western, straw, Bullrider Cowboy Hat: I hope that you really get your kicks out of wearing my hat. I hope you ride, break, and train as many horses as I have with my hat. And I hope someday you lose something, like your head, while wearing my hat so that I may find my hat and rightfully take it back. Signed: The cream-colored, western, straw, Bullrider Cowboy hat's original owner...Brandy, room 407, Roach Hall, 346-2716.

PERSONAL: To the girls of the Music Department: I know you are all anxiously awaiting one of my personalized, autographed pictures. At this time, I cannot concentrate on this matter. There are some things that must be done in order to achieve success (ex. not eating). Also, numerous late night activities have limited me to completing only the most essential tasks, like "practicing." I hope you can tolerate this unexpected disruption of my normal routine. Love, C.K.

PERSONAL: C.K.—Phone home, we miss you. The Boys from 409 Union.

PERSONAL: Nona, Horns Pal! "Everybody wants —?" M.M.M.

PERSONAL: John David, thanks for caring. I love you. M.M.M.

PERSONAL: TJW—Sorry about this past weekend! The mountain we're climbing is a steep one, and we both have to try harder to give each other strength! I'm looking forward to spending Turkey Day with you—ya turkey! Love ya lots! CLH.

PERSONAL: Hey big boys in 1540 Clark St., No. B. When your friends stole that cow and your friend tried to make it with that cow—I said, "Hey, I wanna party with you!" Love, Deb Boyer.

PERSONAL: 3 North Smith—I want to party with you! The great pumpkin will ride again! KT.

PERSONAL: Frigid—You'll meet him again—only in your dreams or at a party on Briggs! Who is that man and where is he living next semester? G.F.L.Y.F.S. Tanked Kitty.

PERSONAL: Delta Kau Chips: Reunite for a reattachment of our once-famous coffee klatches. This time in the form of a Thanksgiving pig-out this

Sunday. Cordially yours, Chips of 116-4.

PERSONAL: Chris, good luck if you go to Carroll. Teddy (the fag) hopes Buck will write even if you don't. By the way, if you ever need help in Chem 825 you know where to find me, Margaret.

PERSONAL: Toad, I'm sorry about the way I acted that Tuesday night. Can we talk about it sometime? I really think we can be friends. Please call sometime. The Drop Out.

PERSONAL: If you're already fed up with Winter, why wait until March to enjoy a Saturday night in Hawaii? Come dressed for the party! Nov. 13, 1124 College. Signed Eskimo & the natives.

PERSONAL: Tried too quick, but just couldn't do it? Why not take a second chance with this time let the L.A.'s (Life Style Assistants) help you quit smoking. Classes begin Monday, Nov. 22, 6:30 p.m. in the Health Center.

PERSONAL: P.G.—Thanks for the use of your car and for all the time and encouragement you gave me. We'll have to go out and celebrate—either because I passed my test or because the streets will be safe for a while longer—whichever it turns out to be. Maybe after a few beers you'll see that quarry-monster too! A.I.

PERSONAL: Hey Brine Shrimp, how would you like to meet Mr. Hydra? Listen lady, I hope we can filter feed together sometime. Love, the ruffed grouse.

PERSONAL: Meredith, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow! (I am alright. They still want money. Lots of it. In small unmarked bills—or schmucks. Please give them whatever they want or I will die!) Kitty.

PERSONAL: Kari, thank you!!! Tim L.

PERSONAL: Who has turned on audiences for over 25 years and will be here on November 18 in Quandt Gym?

PERSONAL: Think CDB Nov. 18, Quandt Gym.

PERSONAL: Don't you want to be part of the concert event of the year at UWSP?

PERSONAL: Think CDB Nov. 18, Quandt Gym.

PERSONAL: The Answer: Charlie Daniels Band will be here Nov. 18 in Quandt at 8:00 p.m. Many good seats still available!! On sale at the Info desk and the Tea Shop.

PERSONAL: Skippy, good luck against Platteville. You'll always be my favorite linebacker. Get your Fb running soon and no Mike we don't raise the flies. Love & kisses, Bubba.

PERSONAL: Amy, you're such a special lady. I love you! Thanks so much for being, Love, Nancy.

PERSONAL: Joe, I love you very much! Happy Anniversary—all three! Good luck on your interviews too. I know you're worth it! Love, Julie.

PERSONAL: Hey Pooch—get me a beer! (and fire up for CSN—one more day!) Love ya, Hosner.

PERSONAL: M.P. Fire up for a great weekend in LAX with CSN! Hey, stop blowing in my ear. J and M.

PERSONAL: My Big Teddy Bear: I don't know what to say...Our relationship started at a difficult time, but I think the differences can be worked out because I LOVE YOU! oxoxoxo Glucose molecule.

PERSONAL: Pete Sill—I think you are so sexy. I want to jump your bones! So how'd it? S.E.J.

PERSONAL: Poopie doopie, I didn't mean it when I told you to go elsewhere. Please don't. Love, Doopie poopie.

PERSONAL: Mike "Sexgod" Z, I'm ready when you are. Show me your tricks. We won't tell Sue now will we? Arab.

PERSONAL: Waid—have you checked with the children? Squat.

PERSONAL: John—you bonehead. Suz.

PERSONAL: Dave 109—Don't lose her, she loves you very much. Signed, a friend.

PERSONAL: Hey Mollie, cheer up, things will get better, you'll see. Love and friends always, 413.

PERSONAL: Sue 22: Hey wild woman! Let's go watch werewolf spit on people! You party animal. Friends always, Jordan.

PERSONAL: Beetle, how about a date with The Five Star from Minneapolis, Minn. Maybe this time we can make it to the Alibi. Are you still recovering from your date with the Porcelain God on 2-South?

PERSONAL: Come to our Post-Halloween and Pre-Turkey Party on Saturday, Nov. 13. It's at that fun-loving apartment 327 No. 6 in the Village. It's given by Kristi, Cindy, Lynn and Becky. Be there...Aloha.

PERSONAL: Jim—Thanks for the eggs, Velveeta cheese and aspirin at 4 in the morning Saturday. Maybe I should lose my keys more often! KM.

PERSONAL: Deseree, will you cuddle with me this winter and do some hiking, camping or getting lost? P.S. Happy Sweet Birthday. Bird dog.

PERSONAL: Pippin: Have a good time in S.P. Stay out of trouble. Grandma B.

PERSONAL: To the Floutist: Thanks for a real swell time last Thursday. If you ever get over G.M. give me a call. I will play CSN with you anytime. Thanks, Steve.

PERSONAL: Judes Darling: You're terrifically super and fantabulously sweet. Let's raise hell with Diane, Julia, Lori and Terri this Saturday, we deserve it! Good luck on your studying and remember I care. Love, your roomy Lynnne Pooch.

PERSONAL: Hey Beautiful Thing on 1 West: Want to go to the Alibi, OK?

PERSONAL: Dearest Honeybucket: Happy 9 months! Love & kisses, Popeye.

PERSONAL: Dick, do you wanna go out sometime? Love, Squat.

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Look over our large selection of sweaters Imported from China, Afghanistan, Mexico, South America, and India.

Starting At \$24.00

HARDLY EVER
1036 Main





Mark Twain Revisited with Parker Drew



presented by



University Activities Board
UW Stevens Point 775-346-2812

Wednesday,
November
17th

U.C. PBR
8:00 FREE!

Parker Drew — imitator and recreator of the life of Mark Twain — an ability rare and well-refined.

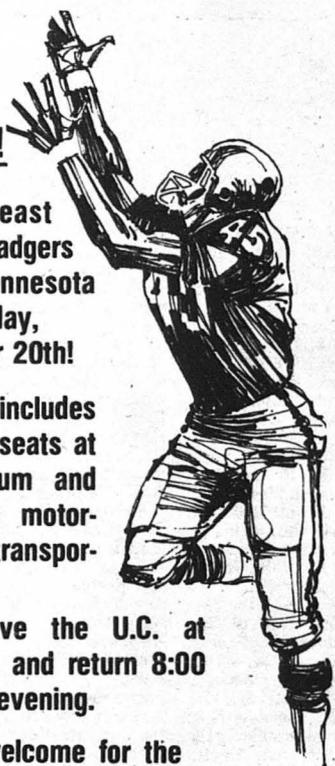
SEE THE WORLD!

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!



Leisure Time Activities

University Activities Board
UW Stevens Point 775-346-2812

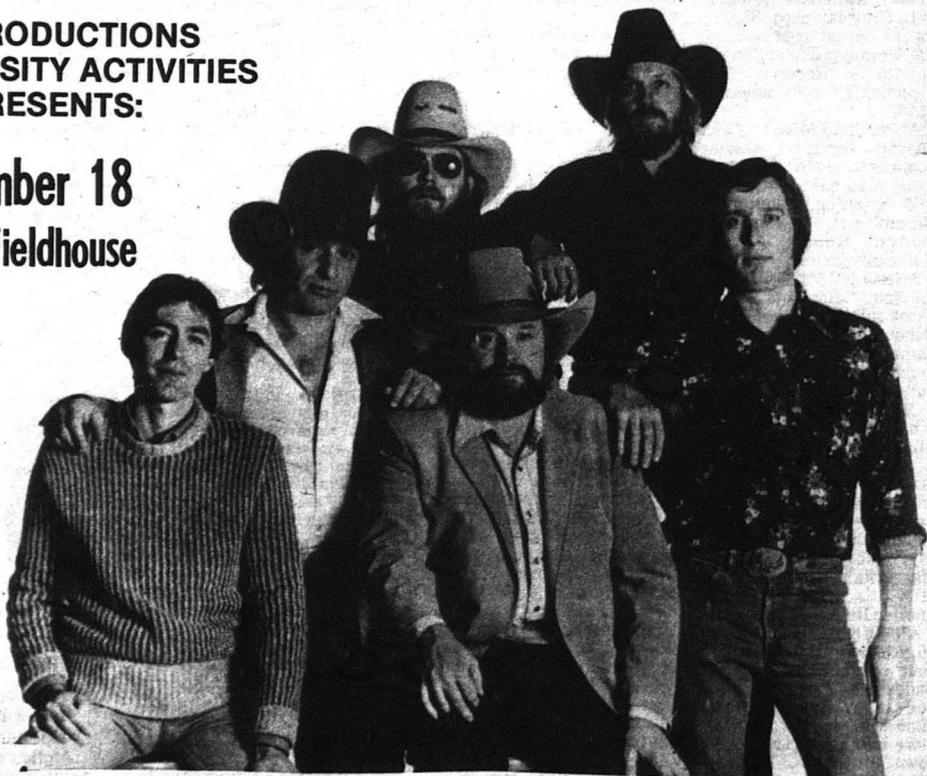
STARDATE PRODUCTIONS AND THE UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES BOARD PRESENTS:

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
- Wausau
- Tea Shop
- Wis. Rapids
- Galaxy Of Sound



the Charlie Daniels Band