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SCIENCE
and the
FUTURE

pointer magazine

February 3, 1983 Vol. 26, No. 19

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pointer magazine



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viewpoints

Dave. Stop.

Stop. Will you?

Stop, Dave.

Will you stop, Dave.

Stop, Dave.

I'm afraid

I'm afraid, Dave.

My mind is going

I can feel it.

I can feel it.

My mind is going.

There is

no question

about it.

I can feel it.

I can feel it.

I can feel it.

I'm afraid.

HAL 9000,

2001: A Space Odyssey



When is enough enough?

What should the goals of a high school athletic program be? Should students at this level be concerned solely with honing their sportsman skills to the utmost—or should there be something more? A wacky sports story emerged from the Wausau area last week which seems to revolve around these questions.

Apparently, one area high school JV coach shouted a loud "foul" when his undertalented squad was crushed 109 to 36 by one of the school's traditional rivals. His anger has since subsided some, but the central question still remains—is it ethically right to subject any adolescent to the type of humiliation the losers of this game confronted? Weren't there ways the winning team could've kept the score below the century mark while still improving their basketball skills?

As I see it, the answers are "no" and "yes." Unlike the professional sports scene where winning is indeed everything, and the college scholarship divisions where a larger point spread may mean upward movement in the polls, high school basketballers are supposed to be playing a game. It's true that in the process of practicing and competing, a player's physical abilities should continually improve. But what about the character building component of athletic participation? How much character development has been gained by a team that rubs the other team's noses in their inadequacies? How can the losers in this situation develop anything but an inferiority complex?

But what could the poor winning coach do, you might ask, if even his bench was superior to the other squad's starting five? The possibilities are near limitless. His teams could've worked on their motion offense, requiring that the center touch the ball five times before a shot is taken, or practiced a conventional stall, or worked on stronger dribbling and passing techniques. Any of these would have been a constructive alternative to the classless route the winners actually chose.

Think back, if you will, to the ancient Greek experience. The two leading civilizations of the day were those at Athens and Sparta. The Spartans glorified the body, its physical development and competitive warring potentialities. The Athenians also respected their physiques but placed it in a secondary status behind sound mental and emotional cultivation. Historians have consequently characterized the Spartans as choleric warriors with little else going for them. The Athenians, on the other hand, are remembered as the fathers of Western culture. I'm sure they would have made classy, compassionate basketball coaches too. And the coach of the winning team in last week's blowout would've been a great Spartan.

(For an opposing viewpoint, see this week's Sports Press Box, written by an alumni of the winning school.)

Michael Daehn



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Week in Review

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This Week's Weather

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LIBRARY

FEB 8 - 1983

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

UWSP Foundation weathers economic storm

Greater faculty involvement in fund raising helped the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Foundation, Inc. defy a stagnant economy and log the best financial year in its history during 1982.

Leonard Gibb, who is in charge of development for the university and executive director of the foundation, said total income was \$1,141,000 compared with \$1,087,000 in 1981.

Meanwhile, assets of the foundation increased from \$1.9 million to \$2.4 million during the year.

The foundation's annual meeting was held on campus Thursday night.

Outgoing President Terry Norris of Port Edwards said that among Wisconsin's public universities outside of Madison and Milwaukee, UW-SP ranks number one in

its fund raising successes.

While outright contributions were down during the year, there were gains in income from investments and from services provided by various arms of the foundation, such as wellness promotion activities, lifestyle assessments, paper science projects and the laser laboratory where people with skin disorders receive treatment. The faculty, Gibb said, was active in providing many services that generated foundation income.

The more notable outright gifts received recently from local donors included \$20,000 from Okray Produce Co., and \$20,000 from Edward Okray, who is an alumnus of UWSP and president of the firm bearing his family name. Lakefront property valued at

\$30,000 was given by John Seramur, president of First Financial Savings and Loan, for future sale. Proceeds will support a scholarship fund he established several years ago for students in the Division of Business and Economics.

Various donations from Sentry Insurance, several of which were announced publicly at previous events, totalled \$36,000 for the year.

During the meeting, Seramur was elected to a two year term as foundation president. Seramur had been the organization's vice president the past two years.

He asked the directors to assist in the identification of new sources of income for the foundation so it can continue providing support that helps UWSP maintain its "margin of excellence."

Basically, the foundation raises money in support of

projects the state cannot or is unable to finance including student scholarships.

That support amounted to \$661,731 last year including \$523,000 that went specifically for building improvements at Treehaven, UWSP's new natural resources camp near Tomahawk. More than \$90,000 was distributed in scholarships, \$16,000 was spent on the final payment for an organ in the music department, \$6,500 to complete the mosaic mural on the Natural Resources Building, and more than \$8,000 in support of operating the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station. More than \$8,000 was given for student recruitment efforts and the remainder of the money was allocated in small amounts for departmental or individual student or faculty

projects.

Gibb said he will be working in 1983 to raise money for another \$800,000 building phase at Treehaven, including a 48-bed dormitory that would cost about a quarter of a million dollars. The university would like to begin nearly full-scale use of the camp in the summer of 1984.

He also said the foundation may need to provide assistance in purchasing books and periodicals for the library. Inflation and budget squeezes have resulted in less state support for reading and study materials, he said.

Chancellor Philip Marshall told the directors he is "pleased to serve" at a campus where foundation and community support "is greater than I've experienced at other institutions."

Sometimes opposites attract, says sociologist

If you are the oldest sister of brothers, you're probably best suited in marriage for a man who is the youngest brother of sisters.

The oldest brother of brothers, on the other hand, may have the characteristics of being your most undesirable mate.

Sociologists and psychologists have been researching family constellations for some time. Among them is Professor Emeritus Gordon Shipman of UWSP, who discusses this concept in a new 370-page book.

"Handbook for Family Analysis" has been published in hard and soft cover by Lexington Books, a division

of D. C. Heath and Company.

Shipman says he intends his work to be used by professionals and semi-professionals who deal with families and by "any individual who wishes to analyze his own family in order to improve the quality of its functioning."

Analysis is important, he contends, because "people get married and start a family without a blueprint for a good family. They depend entirely upon impressions acquired from their families of origin, without really analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of that family."

"Handbook," as shipman calls it, is based on thousands of student papers in which

writers at UW-Milwaukee and UWSP analyzed their own families under his direction.

In sections of the book where charting of the family constellation is explained, Shipman offers concepts "so the good traits of a favorable position can be magnified and the poor traits associated with an unfortunate position can be avoided."

The youngest brother of sisters, for example, who has been accustomed from infancy to being waited on, may continue as an adult to expect this treatment from all women. Parents can prevent this pattern by

squelching excessive helpfulness of the sisters and by promoting self-sufficiency in the son, Shipman says.

The author introduces his concepts regarding family rituals, husband-wife communication, parent-child relationships, sex education within the home, courtship and family crisis.

He also gives his definitions of quality in family living and makes suggestions on how it can be measured and improved.

In his chapter on "Outlook for the Future," Shipman observes that "as goes the family, so goes the state... a bright future for the U.S.

family will be obtained if we are able to curb violence to our society, develop a sane foreign policy, put our economy in order, stabilize population growth, improve the mate selection process, slow down the sexual revolution, popularize the model for a pantrophic family and restructure our society so our natural resources and wildlife are in harmony with our human resources."

The retired professor concludes: "There is nothing wrong with the U.S. family that a decent society could not cure."

Growing pains discussed

Counties in this part of the state are experiencing significant population increases, and issues related to that growth will be debated Friday, Feb. 4 at a workshop at UWSP.

Sessions will run from 8:45 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the University Center.

A registration fee of \$20 will be charged for regular participants and \$5 for members of agencies affiliated with the Wisconsin State Data Center. Advance signups are being handled by Nancy Kanaskie, department of rural sociology, 1450 Linden Dr., Madison, and checks are to be payable to University of Wisconsin-Extension. Ms. Kanaskie's telephone number is 608-262-3097.

Music fit for a king at Sentry

The Royal Swedish Chamber Orchestra, making its American debut this season, will perform at 8 p.m., Monday, Feb. 14 at the Sentry Theatre, sponsored by UWSP's Arts and Lectures Concert Series.

Tickets go on sale Monday, Jan. 31 in the Arts and Lectures box office.

The 18-member ensemble, under the patronage of the King of Sweden, tours regularly at home and abroad.

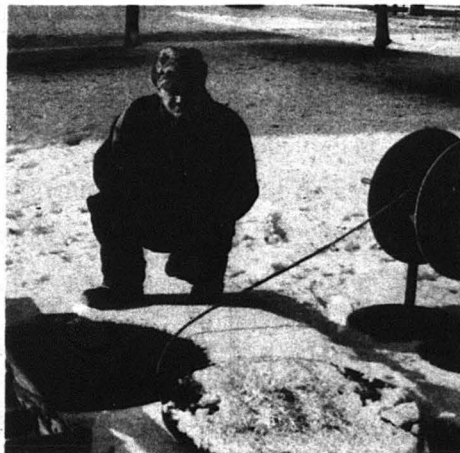
Students get Bendix grant

The UW-Stevens Point chapter of the Society of Physics Students (SPS) received a \$440 research grant from the Bendix Corporation last fall, one of only six university societies chosen for the honor.

For twenty years, the Bendix Corporation has provided funds to support

research projects in physics and astronomy by the over 500 national chapters of the SPS.

The Stevens Point group will perform "A Temperature Dependent Study of Samarian Valence in Alloys of SmS with SmSb," and will be advised by Dr. Robert Beeken.



In a daring daylight raid, area police seized 25 kilos of gopher grass from the home of Stash the Groundhog. Said the arresting officer "where he's going that furry little subterranean won't see his shadow for 10 to 15 years." (Photo by R. McNitt)

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Last Name Initial:	Advising Period:
A-D	Feb. 1-Feb. 11
E-H	Feb. 14-Feb. 28
I-M	March 1-March 18
N-Sm	March 21-March 31
Sn-Z	April 3-April 22

Seniors graduating
Dec. '83 April 25-May 5

All other important information is in the Student Newsletter. Copies are available in the Peer Advising Center, Room 127 CCC.

P.S. See you are the Winter Sports Party, tonight at Iverson from 8:30-10:30 p.m. A.B.E.S. members and friends welcome.

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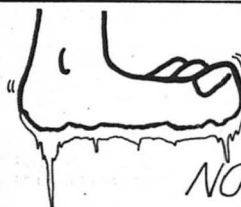
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news

LRC project pending

Gymnasium projects cut again

By Bill Mosiman
Pointer News Writer

The state's budget ax descended on UWSP last week, lopping off a \$5.2 million addition to the Quandt-Berg gymnasiums. Governor Earl will make this recommendation to the State Building Commission this spring according to Earl's policy director, Harold Bergan.

The Building Commission will also be considering the fate of the proposed \$8 million addition to the Learning Resources Center.

The Quandt-Berg addition would have added 38,000 sq. ft. in new space to the existing building. The first floor included a larger pool with a diving well and a grandstand with separate climate controls, a weight room, a combination gymnastics and wrestling room, class rooms, showers and a laundry. On the second floor there was to be a large classroom designed for visual presentations, a conference room, offices, a lounge and additional storage. Another 4,000 sq. ft. in remodeling was also planned: a renovated locker room and training room under Berg Gym, three additional racquetball courts (for a total of six), classroom renovation and other small projects.

Dr. Alice Clawson, HPERA Chairperson, sees two factors that caused the need for this addition. First, the original building, completed in 1960, and the Quandt Gym, added in the late 1960s along with the pool, were never intended to serve a population of 9,000 students. Secondly, the rise in interest for physical health that took place during the 1970s meant that many students who previously had no use for a gym were now running, swimming, playing racquetball and doing other activities that placed a stress

on the already overused services.

The inadequacies of the Quandt-Berg building were anticipated as early as 1970 when requests to improve the existing structure were first submitted. These requests were made and turned down periodically until 1977 when it was realized that more space was needed. By this time, the pool was recognized as being too small to support the various programs that were demanded of it and that it was unsafe for some uses, such as diving. So the addition was requested.

Funds were approved for the architect's plans which were subsequently submitted and the project was then approved for construction. This was halted when Gov. Dreyfus removed the project from his 1981-83 budget. Gov. Earl followed with his own veto last week.

Dr. Paul Hartman, athletic director, stressed that this was not the loss of a recreational facility as had been reported by some newspapers. This addition was intended primarily as an educational facility which would improve the capacity for the teaching of physical health and educational programs. Athletic programs and individual participation would also benefit as competition lessened for space and equipment. As it stands, the diving team must travel to Wausau to practice and the swim teams are forced to accept shorter practice sessions at odd hours. Recreational swim time is practically nonexistent and many other activities are battling for scarce space.

The Learning Resources Center, whose addition needs are scheduled to be submitted for approval in late February or early March, is also subject to Gov.

Earl's discretion. Chances for its passage are good.

The LRC project was originally planned for an upward expansion of 5 floors, but was reduced to 2 floors and building in the space between the towers because of changes in the state building codes.

This project is badly needed because the original structure, built in 1970, was too small for the school's needs before it was even finished. The subsequent increase in student population has resulted in a shortage of seating and a greater demand for more material. As Dr. Burdette Eagon, LRC chairman, points out, even if the use remained constant there is an ongoing expansion of knowledge in all subject areas. The printed material generated by this process requires a 5 percent addition in space every year.

The LRC addition was first requested in 1972. It has been



Additions to the Gelwick's Memorial Pool were delayed for the second time when Gov. Earl recommended a \$5.2 million cut for UWSP's Physical Education facility. (Photo by Mike Grorich)

turned down once and delayed once. In 1979 a joint UW system task force decided that the LRC had the highest priority for new library construction among the four-year campuses.

Whether to build a gymnasium or a library, or both, depends on available funds, needs, and on society's

priorities. Dr. David Coker, assistant to the Chancellor, says "Physical fitness is not yet seen as a vital cog to mental fitness." Coker thinks it is important that UWSP "...provides the environment, the opportunity to allow a person (to decide) which way to go. That's what education is all about."

AMERICAN NEWS CAPSULE

THE NEWS THAT WAS

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

NATIONAL

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Reagan's proposed 1984 budget includes \$348 billion in spending, including \$239 billion for defense. The budget also includes a plan that requires Medicare recipients to pay more per hospital stay, and six-month delays in cost-of-living increases for Social Security beneficiaries.

The president's budget would increase the federal deficit to \$189 billion. The projected deficit worried several prominent Congressmen, who called for more cuts in defense.

However, Reagan made it clear in his weekly radio address that he intends to "rebuild" the U.S. military, even if it means larger deficits.

GRAND FORKS, N.D.—Five people were killed and eight were injured when a B-52 G bomber exploded into flames Friday.

The plane, which was undergoing maintenance at the time of the explosion,

carried no nuclear weapons. Damage was estimated at \$38 million.

The cause of the fire will be disclosed following a U.S. Air Force investigation.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Independent Truckers Association called for a strike of its 30,000 employees to protest fuel and highway maintenance taxes levied on trucks.

Reports of violence have marred the four-day old strike. A trucker was shot dead in North Carolina Monday and several injuries have been reported as well as vandalism to trucking rigs.

Independent truckers haul large portions of the nation's fresh food supply.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Paul (Bear) Bryant died after suffering a massive heart attack here last week.

Bryant, the winningest coach in college football history, had retired as coach of the University of Alabama Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Critics of the "squeal rule," which would require women under 18 to notify their parents when they receive

federally subsidized prescription contraceptives, voiced their opposition to its scheduled implementation next month.

"Ironically, this inevitably will translate into an increase in abortions, which no one wants," said Margaret Gates, national executive director of the Girls Clubs of America. "We know from research, from experience and from day-to-day work with young people that this regulation is likely to result in an increase in unintended pregnancy," warned Gates.

Anthony Robbins, president of the American Health Association, directed criticism at Margaret Heckler, secretary-designate of Health and Human Services. Despite appeals from Robbins, Heckler will not block the "squeal rule" legislation. "We urged her to act on her conscience," said Robbins. "She seems to have chosen not to do so."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted that the national unemployment rate will rise past 11 percent in the upcoming months.

cont. on p. 6

Perpich, Earl talk reciprocity

Minnesota Governor Rudy Perpich doesn't think tuition reciprocity with Wisconsin is such a good idea. Wisconsin Governor Anthony Earl wants to convince him otherwise.

Perpich believes that Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin, which allows students from one state to pay resident tuition while attending the other state's universities, is too costly for his state. Reciprocity is estimated to cost Minnesota about \$7 million each year

because more students from Minnesota attend universities in Wisconsin than vice versa.

Gov. Earl, in a letter to the Minnesota chief executive, argued that tuition reciprocity is part of a program incorporated with tax reciprocity. Earl noted that more Wisconsin residents work in Minnesota, where they pay Minnesota income tax, than vice versa.

Perpich and Earl will formally discuss the matter in the near future.

Case closed?

Dress code required for Econ 453

by Wong Park Fook
Pointer News Writer
UWSP Professor Dennis Palmini has implemented a dress code as part of the requirements of his Managerial Economics (453) course and some of his students aren't too crazy about the idea.

However, one student representative said that because most of the students taking the course have not complained to her about the dress code, she considered the "case closed."

The dress code reads: "Students are expected to show up for class in clean, neatly pressed casual attire, shaved, hair combed and brushed, and, in general, looking like a respectable member of the professional middle class of America. You do not need to wear a formal business suit or coat and tie, or a fancy dress and high

"In two federal court cases, it was found that a dress code was unconstitutional and violated the Fourteenth Amendment."

—Robert Baruch
Student Life Administrator

heels. Casual clothes are accepted: dresses, slacks, sweaters. You will not be allowed in the classroom if you are dressed, for example, in a sweat suit, jeans or athletic attire, or with a hat on your head. Your personal hygiene must be clean and presentable. In short, do not walk into class looking like you just walked out of the woods, or came from a ball game, or just crawled out of a laundry bag."

Professor Palmini said his justification for imposing the dress code was that he felt "the students should not only learn the technical skills and knowledge to be

professionals, but should also learn how to dress like professionals."

"The dress code would give the students a feel and sense of being a professional," he said.

Asked why some of his students did not respond favorably, Palmini said his idea of a dress code was new and that he has never implemented such a code before. Therefore, he said, some students were shocked initially, but they are now getting used to it. Palmini felt that his dress code would give his students some preparation before they go out into the corporate world.

However, a few students have raised the question of whether the instructor can impose the dress code, as they are not entirely happy with the idea. One of the students said that he has to dress in casual attire just so that he could attend the class. He reported that he would be asked to leave the class if he was not dressed in casual attire. And if he does not leave the class, "the instructor will," the student said.

Asked how he would respond if any student should not dress in casual attire, Palmini said he would approach the student and work out the problem with him. It is not very clear what could be done if any student should not dress in casual attire.

One of the students said that he did not discuss the issue with the chairperson of the department of economics and business, Professor Robert Taylor, because he knew that Taylor supported Palmini's dress code.

On the legal aspect of the issue, Robert Baruch, Student Life administrator, said there is no dress code stipulated in the university's rules and regulations. Asked

if faculty members were allowed to impose a dress code, Baruch said that a dress code is not enforceable. He said, "In two Federal Court cases, it was found that a dress code was unconstitutional and violated the 14th Amendment."

The president of the Association of Business and Economics Students, Lisa Lensmire, said that the dress code issue was discussed at a meeting last week. She said that because most students of the course have not objected to the dress code anymore, she considered the case closed.

Phyl offers herpes cure

Phyllis Schlafly, the scourge of pro-ERA forces, has decided to direct her efforts to fighting genital herpes.

Schlafly contends, "There is only one way to be sure you never get herpes: avoid sexual relations."

In addition, the crusader advises young people to remain virgins until marriage, marry only virgins, and avoid contraceptive use as a means of herpes prevention.

approved for the inspection of a 35-acre site in the Menomonee River Valley.

However, Governor Earl said the state will not abandon plans to build a maximum security prison at Portage.

MADISON—The state's insanity defense has become the target of revision. State Rep. James Rutkowski (D-Hales Corners) plans to reintroduce a bill that would change the acquittal ruling in insanity cases to one of "not responsible." The bill allows a judge to arrange mental treatment for defendants.

MADISON—Gov. Anthony Earl told proponents of tougher drunk driving laws he favors raising the minimum drinking age to 19, not 21.

Earl also told the group he supports legislation preventing youths from other states with higher minimum drinking ages from crossing into Wisconsin to buy liquor.

LOCAL

STEVENS POINT—The Stevens Point Minority Action Council announced plans for a "neutral ground" program designed to serve as a sounding board for minority students and members of the community.

Under the plan, police officers would meet with students and residents at a site other than the Police Department. Police officers will listen to complaints and questions regarding discrimination and police matters.



American Heart Association of Wisconsin

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capsule, cont.

Regan also said that he anticipated unemployment to remain over 10 percent into 1984.

PASADENA, CALIF.—The Washington Redskins defeated Miami 27-17 to win Super Bowl XVII. The Redskins were led by MVP fullback John Riggins, who rushed for a Super Bowl record 166 yards.

STATE

WAUPUN—Fifteen hostages were freed by an assault team Monday after being held captive by prison inmates for 7½ hours at the Waupun Correctional Institute.

The Institute's Deputy Superintendent, Carl Manthe, said the inmates demanded a solution to overcrowding and other prison conditions at Waupun and an investigation into the death of inmate Rafael Martinez. Prison authorities said Martinez committed suicide but inmates alleged the death was not a suicide.

Martinez, a 26-year-old Cuban refugee serving a life sentence for first degree murder, was found hanged in his cell Saturday.

MILWAUKEE—Two possible prison sites in Milwaukee are being considered by the State Building Commission.

The commission authorized \$285,000 to complete environmental impact studies and to prepare plans for a medium security prison at Milwaukee's Trostel Tannery. Another \$5,000 was

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Future view—

Where is the United States headed?

By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

As I peered into my cup, tea leaves floated aimlessly. The cross-hatched crevices and lines of my palm yielded nothing. Whatever magical clairvoyance gypsies found in tea leaves and palms eluded me.

As I stared into the evening twilight, I contemplated our future. In our nonmystical assessment of the future the only clue to infinite tomorrows remains the residual of current events.

Where will we be 25, 50, or 100 years in the future?

Nuclear Weapons

The United States and Soviet Union have discussed arms reductions for over 15 years. Despite summits producing two Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT), one of which was never ratified by Congress, both nations are engaged in a massive military build-up. Plans for more weapons lay in waiting.

It is clear the two SALT agreements have produced few tangible results, save for political points garnered by national leaders.

Aside from national security claims, the economic importance of the "military-industrial complex" to both nations' fiscal stability will discourage serious implementation of the treaties. Massive government outlays for arms production keep employment and standards of living at suitable levels.

The tremendous growth of nuclear arsenals threatens world stability and, indeed, the existence of human civilization. Constructive channels for U.S. and Soviet labor must be discovered and employed before leaders will look beyond short-term political gratification to long-term world peace.

The Economy

Inflation and unemployment, the two primary concerns of most consumers, will continue as unwanted features of capitalism. Since the control of one depends on failure to control the other, an acceptable balance must be reached.

In America increased unemployment reflects the antiquated, labor-intensive production facilities of the nation's auto, steel, and appliance manufacturers. Producers will choose between two alternatives in dealing with unemployment.

Manufacturers can continue with ancient factories that potentially will employ many people. However, high overhead costs built into the aging production facilities will continue to force product costs beyond the range of most consumers. Then, as now, they will be forced to layoff workers to bring supply in line with dwindling demand.

Like their Japanese counterparts, US manufacturers will eventually turn to automatized factories requiring fewer workers. With intelligent planning they can avoid displacing too many laborers by using the natural drop-out of "Baby Boom" retirees from the workforce. This, along with gearing education toward high-growth fields of computers and microtechnology, will lower our current unemployment rate to "acceptable" levels.

Providing unemployment eases, the current inflation rate of 3.9 percent will most certainly rise as more consumers bid for fewer goods. A higher inflation rate will be acceptable only if consumers are able to work enough to earn sufficient incomes. Look for a balancing-out of inflation and unemployment if this scenario appears.

Social Security

The current social security compromise to be scrutinized by the Congress and president will go a long way toward helping the failing system out of its current slump. Things look rosier for the short-term, but what about the future?

Under the current scheme, payroll taxes paid by today's workers and employers finance the monthly checks sent to current retirees. In 25-30 years there will be even fewer workers paying for a growing body of retirees.

Some experts contend the retiree-worker ratio will be two to one. If we have trouble financing our current system, how much more so when the imbalance is even greater?

Few laborers will accept payroll taxes increasing much beyond levels currently proposed by the new compromise. Both workers and retirees will see past the current illusion and realize social security is not a social insurance program, but a social welfare program financed by heavy borrowing. Once this realization occurs, social security will be funded through general revenues, like most other government programs, although payroll taxes may continue as a funding supplement.

Another alternative is creation of a public investment corporation that would channel payroll taxes into private investments, eventually yielding a tidy retirement nest egg. Such plans must be fleshed out before they are deemed workable.

Science

Fourteen years ago we witnessed "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." With the advent of the space shuttle and far-reaching space probes, man will expand his horizons even further. In the gravity-free environment of space we will conduct scientific experiments that will benefit the lives of humans across

the globe, healing sicknesses previously incurable and discovering the unseen components of life itself.

Scientists will develop cures for life-threatening diseases, perhaps even cancer. However, they must create stronger drugs to battle antibodies that will become resistant to current treatments.

Environment

We have finally awoken to the rape of our planet, but must continue to sacrifice and change to salvage what remains.

A world population predicted to grow 50 percent in the next twenty years will place a greater demand on US resources. We cannot help supply the world if our own resources lay in ruins. Nuclear and chemical waste threaten environmental stability, and hence, world equilibrium.

Nuclear power plants using the fusion method will give way to the recently developed fission process, which substantially reduces radioactive waste. Scientists at Princeton and other universities will make the process operative within our lifetime.

Acid rain and chemical waste threaten our precious water supply. Steps taken to improve water purity will

transcend their high cost when we realize the necessity of clean water. Unfortunately, it may take an environmental accident depriving us of water before we wake up to reality.

Civil Rights

The past two decades marked a strong, positive trend toward minority, and specifically black, equality. However, blacks and others continue to occupy our lowest social stratas, with indications that things will get worse before they get better.

Within the next 25 years the social turmoil of the Sixties will return with a vengeance, as blacks seek stronger assurances of equality promised but undelivered. Detroit, Watts, and other cities may burn again as monuments to the frustration and helplessness of a forgotten people.

Look for social legislation rivaling that of the Sixties and Seventies with an increased emphasis on education of both youngsters and their parents. The experiment will run a second time, hopefully yielding lasting, concrete results.

As my eyes flutter, dawn's rays filter through the bare trees and awaken me. The future is here. And so is the hope that it is a little bit better than yesterday.

Aid in lightening the burden

Six weekly sessions are planned for the Grief Support Group at UWSP. Area residents are being invited to join members of the campus community in sessions that will begin at 5 p.m. in the Dodge room of the University Center on consecutive Thursdays through March 3. There will be no charge.

Sponsors of the group are the United Ministries in Higher Education and the

University Campus Ministry. Staff members from these two ecumenical groups will assist as facilitators of communication between participants. The staffers also will provide general information and resources such as films and books. People who need more intensive counseling or therapy will be referred to appropriate professional counselors.

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For More Information

Student governments revise U.C. constitution, vote on university representation

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

Constitutional revision and organizational division were among the top priority items for United Council Student Governments at a constitutional convention in Stevens Point last weekend.

United Council (U.C.) also met to discuss whether to admit UW-Center schools into the United Council of Student Governments and to determine whether UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee, U.C.'s two largest member schools, should have more representation in the U.C. Foundation.

Ten of the eleven U.C. Student Governments were represented at the conference. They included UWSP (represented by President Scott West and Communication Director Tracey Mosley), UW-Madison, UW-Milwaukee, UW-Whitewater, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Stout, UW-River Falls, UW-Superior and UW-Green Bay. UW-Parkside was not represented.

At the top of the U.C. agenda was the revising of the constitution. UWSP's Tracey Mosley said the wording of the old constitution was vague. He also said the lobbying procedure outlined in the constitution may have violated state laws. "There has always been some question as to the legality of the constitution," revealed Mosley.

U.C. hired Washington, D.C., attorney James Newton to help them rewrite their

bylaws and put them on sound legal ground. Mosley indicated that in the past, the constitution had been a source of confusion for United Council but that the revised version is lucid. "Now that we conform to state laws, we'll have no doubt in our minds as to what we should be doing or as to what direction to take," declared Mosley.

The revised constitution will be voted on by U.C. Student Governments this weekend in Oshkosh.



was the possibility of UW Center schools becoming members of the United Council of Wisconsin's Student Governments. Mosley said the matter will be discussed at future U.C. meetings and that no decision has been made. Mosley hinted that the UW Centers may be offered U.C. membership if the effort to integrate them into the UW-System continues. UW President Robert O'Neil is currently trying to link the two-year centers to state universities. Thus far, the UW Centers have been linked to the UW in name only.

U.C. concluded the convention with a discussion concerning the number of delegates (vote) allowed each university in U.C. Foundation matters.

When voting on student policy, delegate representation is based on the enrollment of each school. The higher a school's enrollment is, the more delegates it has. Madison has an enrollment of over 35,000

and allowed seven delegates to vote on student policy. Milwaukee has over 20,000 students and receives six delegates. The remainder of the U.C. member schools, including Stevens Point, have less than 15,000 students and are allowed four delegates.

Until recently the number of delegates each school received for U.C. Foundation proposals was equal. Each school had one delegate. However, that changed this weekend. Madison and Milwaukee wanted voting shares on U.C. Foundation matters to be the same as they are when U.C. policy is decided. They argued that since their schools have the largest enrollments in the state, they should have the most representation within the U.C. Foundation.

The resolution was put to a vote. Each school with the full complement of two representatives received two votes. Superior and Green Bay were each represented by one delegate and were granted one vote a piece. The

subsequent vote ended in a tie. U.C. President Scott Bentley broke the stalemate by supporting the resolution brought forth by the two large schools.

Stevens Point SGA President Scott West voted against the resolution and Mosley abstained.

With a larger share of the vote, Madison and Milwaukee may take the lead in initiating programs funded by the U.C. Foundation. "Milwaukee and Madison have an advantage because if they combine, they would only need the support of a couple of other schools," observed Mosley.

Nevertheless, Mosley said he hopes a situation does not develop in which the large schools try to dominate the smaller schools or the smaller schools attempt to "gang up" on the larger ones. "I don't want this to be a revenge thing," he said. "We're all in this together as representatives of college students of Wisconsin, so I hope we're together."

U.C. officially divided its two traditional functions into the following: The United Council of Wisconsin Student Governments, which is the governing body of United Council, and the United Council Foundation, Incorporated, which will serve as a non-profit organization designed to support education. The Foundation has the right to solicit grants and donations to support U.C. programs.

Another convention topic

U.C. Network news

Tentative speakers for United Council's annual legislative conference include Governor Anthony S. Earl and Congressmen Robert W. Kastenmeier and David Obey. The conference will be held in Madison on the weekend of February 25-27.

State and federal support for higher education continue to be challenged by the recession and the right-wing. As students, we must have the skills to overcome these challenges if we are ever to see a society of truly equal opportunity. By familiarizing you with the issues and by providing you with skill-building workshops through the conference, we hope students will become the power that they must be if education is to be maintained as a right and not just a privilege.

★★★★★

The recently passed special session bill, signed by Governor Earl, now makes the 5 percent Wisconsin sales tax permanent. According to

State Budget Director Lon Sprecher and Revenue Secretary Michael Ley, the bill would provide about \$1 billion in revenue for the purpose of removing a projected deficit of \$2.5 billion for the 1983-85 biennium.

Given Wisconsin's economic difficulties, there appears to be little sympathy for students in their plea for the 25 percent tuition policy.

Reinforcing that view are recently announced figures describing the financial condition of state appropriations for higher education. A report issued by the National Association of State Budget Officers indicates that fiscal 1983 looks somewhat bleak: 41 state legislatures have given higher education its smallest average appropriation increase in over 20 years.

Budget cuts, tax and fee increases, and selective spending reductions are being implemented because states, by law and tradition, are not allowed to operate at a deficit.



By Chris Celichowski
Pointer News Editor

Force-ful discovery

An international team of scientists has discovered what physicists believe is one of four particles interacting to form all the forces acting in the universe.

The "w particle," responsible for carrying the "weak force" that initiates radioactivity, was discovered after 15 years of exhaustive research in Switzerland's CERN atomic research center.

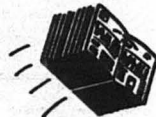
Scientists identified the "w particle" using an atom smasher to create a fireball with a force of 540 billion electron volts and then examined the fallout of the reaction.

So far basic particles have been discovered for three of the four basic physical forces: the photon for electromagnetism, the gluon for the "strong nuclear force" bonding atomic nuclei, and the newly discovered "w particle." The graviton, the fourth theorized particle responsible for gravity, remains undiscovered.

Give Tip a tip

Don't be surprised if you soon see summer carnivals to raise money for "Tip's

Cosmic Debris



Kids."

This week the Democratic party announced NBC will broadcast a 17-hour telethon to raise money for the financially strapped party. Long touted as the party of the working man, the Democrats plan to use television stars, comedy routines, and rock concerts to raise funds for the '84 campaign to combat well-financed Republicans.

Kentucky Governor John Y. Brown, organizer of the special, reportedly raised \$1.2 million in six days from state party supporters to pay NBC's initial tab.

We doubt there's truth to the rumor that Jimmy Carter will serve as the party's poster child.

Growing greed?

This year's freshman class demonstrates an even greater infection with the "greed syndrome" than last year's entering class, according to a UCLA researcher.

Alexander Astin drew his conclusions from 188,000 questionnaires sent to freshmen across the nation. Whereas only 64 percent of last year's freshmen thought "being very well off financially" was an integral part of life, 69 percent felt so this year.

A majority of freshmen

also expressed decidedly conservative viewpoints when queried about abolishing the death penalty, the legalization of marijuana, and expanding criminal rights. However, these same students were liberal when asked about women's rights, a national health care plan, and busing to achieve racial integration.

One researcher summed up the findings saying, "As things are getting tougher, kids are getting tougher."

Man 1, Computer 0

So, you think computers are the greatest thing since sliced bread, huh?

Several hundred teachers in the Greater Albany, N.Y., school district would respond to that statement with a resounding "Wrong!"

Last week the district's computer labeled the teachers dead on their W-2 tax forms. Fortunately, computer controller Bob Nelson, who is as humanoid as they come, discovered the error and immediately issued this memo:

"It has come to our attention that the computer has X'ed the deceased box on some of the W-2 tax statements. We suggest that you check your W-2, and if you're dead, scratch out the X and you will be alive again."

City strengthens Fair Housing Committee

By Joseph Vanden Plas
Senior News Editor

Stevens Point minority residents have an avenue to justice if they encounter discriminatory housing practices.

The city has adopted an affirmative action plan that includes expanding the power of the Affirmative Action-Fair Housing Committee. In the past, the primary function of the committee was simply to review housing discrimination complaints. An ordinance adopted last July gives the committee the right to implement the fair housing ordinance. The 1967 ordinance prohibits race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, or marital status from consideration in the selling or leasing of housing units.

According to city records, the commission consists of one member of the Portage County Personnel Committee, one member of the Stevens Point Personnel Committee and five other members. These intergovernmental representatives may appoint. Committee duties include devising methods to correct housing discrimination problems, evaluating the progress of the Fair Housing Program and receiving, investigating and considering unresolved complaints relative to fair housing practices when warranted.

Stevens Point City Clerk Phyllis Wisniewski stressed that the committee was formed strictly to deal with discrimination in housing

practices. "The Fair Housing Committee is not involved in complaints with rental contracts, rent payments or security deposits," affirmed Wisniewski. "Complaints of housing conditions should go to the Inspection Department of the city. Only people with complaints in renting or buying homes should contact the Fair Housing Committee."

"Anyone who has experienced discrimination in housing should contact the city clerk's office, which will then take the complaint to the Fair Housing Committee."

Efforts to inform area landlords of the city and state fair housing laws are currently taking place, according to Wisniewski. She said Stevens Point resident Henry Korger, a landlord and member of the Minority Action Council, is conducting a survey (through questionnaire) of area landlords and tenants. Korger recently told the Stevens Point Journal that the survey will be used to determine the extent to which fair housing practices are being adhered to. He also said the survey will serve to inform people of fair housing laws.

Wisniewski praised the Minority Action Council for making the community more aware of its treatment of minorities. She cited the referral hotline, the "neutral ground" proposal, which allows residents to meet with police on neutral ground to discuss discrimination or police-related matters, and

the attempt to educate the public on fair housing laws as examples of the MAC's concern. "The Minority Action Council is trying to set up tangible things that can be done," Wisniewski saluted.

Wisniewski said that one of the reasons the city broadened the power of the committee was to make sure it met discrimination requirements necessary to receive federal block grants.

The block grants are important because they can be used for a variety of purposes such as sewage maintenance and housing rehabilitation.

Protection group discovered

Students encountering consumer difficulties related to university living are discovering the Student Consumer Protection Committee, a specialized group whose concern is to upgrade services and act as a source of information.

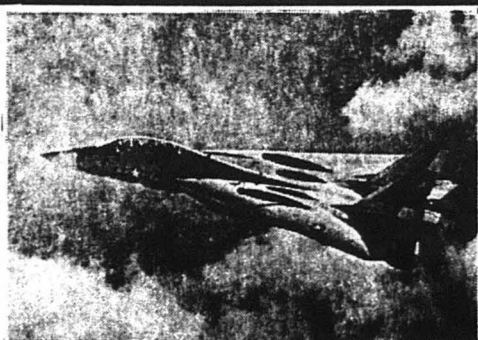
Initiated last September by its chairman, Kevin Turner, it is available to all students, on campus, off campus, and non-traditional. Turner said his objective is to provide individual help in consumer problems acting as a mediator between student and university departments.

Working with the Student

Government Association, Turner has ready access to resources and data to furnish information and affect solutions. He cited recently researching cases involving a non-traditional student seeking housing off campus, and a requirement to purchase a \$30 book for class. After gathering the facts and contacting department directors, complete details of what can be done are reported back to the student.

There is a wide spectrum of predicaments the Student Consumer Protection Committee assists in

resolving. So if you have a consumer question or problem and are not sure who to contact or are uneasy over a confrontation, avail yourself of their service. The office is located in the University Center, downstairs in the Student Government office, or call 346-2233. Presently Turner has no regular office hours, but if you don't catch him in leave a message in his mailbox and he will get back to you. The Student Consumer Protection Committee is serious about securing students' consumer rights.



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Viewpoints, cont.

U.C. keeps your chips intact

During the budget crunch, those who contribute the least to the economic cookie jar are always the first singled out to have their chocolate chips rationed. As humble, impoverished students, we provide the classic example of this regressive principle at work. Because we can offer little of immediate monetary assistance to alleviate the nation's financial woes, there are already a growing number of legislators who question the pragmatic value of a pro-education vote.

Fortunately for those of us who'd fancy a college diploma with dignity and without bankruptcy, we are not without advocates of our own. Most system students been wise enough to invest fifty cents a semester into the coffers of the United Council—our voice in the recession wilderness. This small organization of student-minded zealots has set itself up as a constant check against those politicians who would abandon our generation's future if it meant additional comfort for the here and now. Their track record indicates UC has represented us well.

However, they are also smart enough to know that every group has weaknesses and that a little objective, self-evaluation can't help but eliminate a few unnecessary smudges. So last weekend, UC met with a roomful of state student delegates to tune up their procedural machinery, and from all appearances, they were quite successful.

The gathering's primary goal was to split United Council into two bodies, a legislative wing known as the Corporation and a grant writing component tagged the Foundation. To make such a break, it was necessary to write two separate constitutions—one for each body. Subsequently, the charters for both came under close scrutiny and a number of vague procedural passages, most notably concerning meeting, voting, and impeachment policy, were made considerably clearer.

The end result of the weekend's constitutional firming is this. The UC lobbyists, who often make the difference between a yes or no vote, will have more time to stump student causes because less of it will be spent debating the intent of constitutional passages. In other words, don't cash in your educational chips just yet—our legislative fate is still in good hands and those hands just became even steadier.

Michael Daehn



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features

The question of evolving and creating is still revolving

By Barb Harwood

Pointer Features Writer

When and how did life begin? Exactly where did we come from? Obviously the answers to these questions vary with each individual. This, of course, poses a problem in the educational arena. What do we teach the children? Although I found a few people unwilling to state their views on this issue, I did talk to people who shared interesting insights on how evolution and creation already are being taught in the classroom.

Marc Pecha, principal of Ben Franklin Junior High School in Stevens Point, explained, "We don't have a course that teaches or addresses specifically evolution or creationism. However, through the three-year experience in science, somewhere along the line and along with English, there is an understanding that there is a continuum, one end being creationism, the other end being evolution," he explained.

Pecha added that the continuum holds many schools of thought on our existence and ancestry. One example of a school of thought is a unit on Greek mythology taught in the eighth grade. Pecha said this unit shows students what the Greeks believed at one time about how things came to be. The purpose of teaching various schools of thought, he continued, is to allow the students to form an appreciation of different points of view.

Pecha stressed the fact that teachers do not impose any of their own values in the classroom. "I think the number one underlined priority is that people have a right to decide for themselves," he said, "to weigh all kinds of information and consider their own thoughts and feelings and make their own decisions."

One teacher at P.J. Jacobs Junior High School in Stevens Point said that the development of the human is



Creation: gradual or instant?

not really addressed in the science courses. But this particular teacher felt that it has to be the students' own personal decision as to how they view creation and evolution. And when the topic is touched on, both sides are given and nothing is taught as an absolute.

Brother Gary Smith, chairman of the religion department and a religion teacher at Pacelli High School in Stevens Point, gave a slightly different outline of what is presented at Pacelli.

"Our school is run by our church, and we are not fundamentalist in our beliefs. The Catholic Church does not go with that direction," said Smith. He elaborated on this, saying, "A lot of the other religions like Protestant, Baptist, and Church of God are fundamentalists with their approach to the Bible. They see a direct conflict with science and religion, but we don't."

Smith said the textbooks the students use tie evolution and creation into one concept. He explained that this is the method used in religion classes. "In our approach," Smith said, "we teach the freshmen that human beings resembled apes, but the difference was that we had a soul. God created a soul within us and that soul caused us to develop into human beings."

So, Smith said that his belief is that God created humans with the intention that they would develop and create scientifically on their own. He sees evolution and

creation being basically in the same realm, because God created evolution. "God is the author of life. You can believe in the big bang theory and everything else because prior to that, matter existed. So, we take the approach that you can believe science because science was created by God also," he added.

In closing, Smith said that if a fundamentalist approach is being taken in the teaching of evolution and creation, then both sides should be viewed. However, he would prefer that if at all possible, the two could be inter-mixed so that "you aren't hitting students right away with saying science doesn't like religion," he said.

Thomas McCaig, a professor of education at UWSP, feels that students should not be forced to accept anything, and they should be allowed to explore all possible answers to any question. This means, he said, "that public schools have to get involved in

Chicken Little clucks: The sky is falling

By Scott Carlson

Pointer Features Writer

Debris falling from the sky has become a frequent occurrence in the past few years, months, and weeks. The earth is apparently being bombarded with man-made and cosmic junk.

Recently the Russian Cosmos 94 fell into the Indian Ocean. In 1979 Skylab crashed. In that same year, hundreds of meteorites hit Kirin City, China, a few weighing 200 pounds. The next year the Russian Cosmos 954 dropped into Northwest Canada.

In 1908, Central Siberia was hit by an icy cometary fragment about the size of a football field, weighing about a million tons, and moving at about 30 kilometers per second. The devastation covered 2,000 square kilometers of forest that sent shock waves that twice circled the world. This is known as the Tunguska Event.

How does this happen and what are the chances of another Tunguska Event?

In space there are many things that have the potential to enter the earth's atmosphere. Man-made satellites, equipment, rocket motor parts, and oxygen tanks are the most likely. These circle the earth in calculated orbits to give us communication, defense, weather, and geological information. Mark Bernstein,

a UWSP astronomy and physics professor, explained.

Things are always falling. It just depends on how you look at it, he said. Objects are constantly falling toward and away from our planet. Of the many thousand man-made objects circling this planet, many are eventually going to lose altitude and enter the atmosphere.

While falling he explained, the objects' friction increases and eventually gets pulled down. This happens all the time in space. But most objects disintegrate or burn up by passing through the atmosphere, he added.

However, some objects don't disintegrate because of their composition, he continued, but usually those are small. The largest man-made bit to crash would most likely weigh around 150 pounds, Bernstein believes.

will be the most likely objects to actually reach the ground. It is estimated, in the Shoemaker studies for the United States Geological Survey, that about one compact fragment falls to the planet each day, and almost all go unnoticed.

Fragments of asteroids weighing about 500 tons plunge into the atmosphere about once a year but usually break up before impact. Those objects big enough to produce half mile craters like Meteor Crater in Arizona, come about once in 1,000 years. The most massive meteorites, ones that would punch dents into the earth some 80 miles wide (like the Sudbury Basin in Ontario and the Vredefort Dome in South Africa) are so rare that they could hit maybe every 2 billion years, said Bernstein. Bernstein pointed out that

advance, he explained.

NASA has been working on an asteroid diversion program for a few years now. From the information released, the power to divert an asteroid is easily obtainable. The weaponry the United States possesses

would serve as the deterrent.

To divert an asteroid about a half mile wide, not blow it up, would only need about half the yield of the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima.

Objects from the heavens have been dropping in on cont. on page 15

Whether weather is predictable

By Mary Ringstad

Pointer Features Writer

"And the forecast for tonight—dark with increasing light toward morning." Most of us would not find this prediction very enlightening but it may be the most accurate one we have ever heard. The accuracy of these forecasts, which have a major effect on our daily plans, is a little cloudy.

According to Robert T. Anderson, professor of geology and geography at UWSP, weather prediction is very difficult in the interior of North America because of its geography. Mountain chains border the area on the east and west creating an alley in which cold polar air masses from the north and warm tropical air masses from the south can collide and interact, producing quick variations in weather conditions.

The accuracy of a weather forecast depends on the individual's point of view, says Anderson. For example, if a prediction for 6 inches of snow is made and 8 inches falls, this error would be of little importance to the university student. To the highway department's snow removal team, however, it could mean the loss of a large amount of money due to the miscalculation of needed crews, and equipment.

Accuracy in prediction declines as the time element lengthens. A weather forecast, the prediction made for a 24 to 48 hour period, proves to be very precise, said Anderson. Predictions prepared for three days and over, called weather outlooks, rapidly decrease in accuracy, he said.

Last October, the UWSP cont. on page 15

SCIENCE

Meteorites and asteroids follow somewhat the same pattern when falling to earth, he went on. If they get close to the earth's outer atmosphere, they too will have an increase in friction and be pulled down.

The National American Defense Command monitors all of the objects coming to earth. Meteorites that are small and compact enough

for a meteoroid or asteroid, of the many that are in the earth's path, to intersect at exactly the same time, place and point in space is unlikely.

For two meteoroids to hit, which is highly coincidental to begin with, is quite rare. Asteroids have very definite orbits and are most predictable. Once these orbits are known, collisions could be predicted years in

Space Program gets shuttled out of the budget

By Laura Steruweis
Pointer Features Writer
 Fire detectors, microwave ovens, and teflon are all spinoffs of the space program.

The technology that landed man on the moon, put space lab in orbit, and sent the space shuttle "out there" and back, also paved the way for weather observation and prediction satellites, Intelsat (an international communication satellite), and rechargeable pacemakers.

In the past, the U.S. has been a leader in space exploration. But the Reagan administration's reduced space budget may cost the U.S. that lead. The civilian space program is in trouble.

Dr. Robert Beeken of the astronomy department said there are mixed implications to the budget reduction. Civilian space programs like NASA receive less money, he said, while military space spending has increased. Beeken prefers to see a less militarily oriented space program.

Dr. Allen Taylor, also of the astronomy department, felt that the cutbacks are causing the U.S. to lose opportunities in space exploration. "The cutbacks have eliminated a probe of Halley's comet by the U.S.," he said. Both the

European Space Agency and the U.S.S.R. are planning to rendezvous with the comet.

The cutbacks are also causing the U.S. to lose its expertise, Taylor said. The experienced personnel group that the U.S. acquired is being dismantled. Developing new personnel will take time and money. "It means we'll have to go at things much more slowly," Taylor said.

"We must sharpen our

priorities," he continued, "I hate to see us reduce, because spinoffs will suffer." For example, microelectronics are related to the moon shots, Taylor said. If someone doesn't continue this sort of work, development will slow down.

Taylor feels that the approach to space funding is wrong. It's been an on-again, off-again program, he said. Money should be given out over time so things can

develop at a reasonable rate. The "feast or famine" approach should be eliminated, Taylor said.

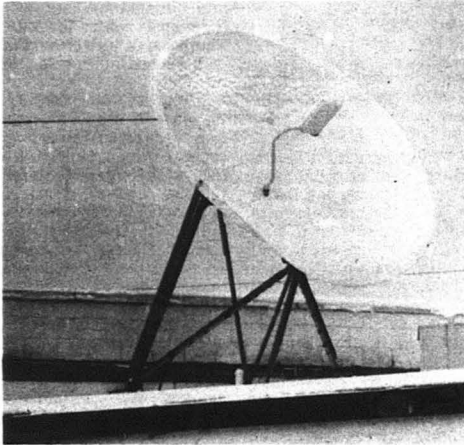
Gregory Kulas of the astronomy department would love to see the space program get all the money it possibly can. "But pragmatically, this isn't possible," he said.

Many people feel that the space program is a waste of money, Kulas said. The U.S. is tight about funding it because there are no

immediate results. The lead time in the space program is 10 years, Kulas said. The cuts made in 1983 mean things that won't happen in 1993.

Beeken said that people don't realize where the U.S. stands in technology. In recent years, Americans have won Nobel prizes in science. However, those prizes were awarded for work that was 10 to 12 years old. There's a time lag

cont. on page 15



Isn't this satellite a real dish?
 But it's weekly allowance will be trashed.

Shock the monkey

By Fred Posler
Pointer Features Writer
 Experiments on animals are for the advancement of science and human understanding, some argue. They believe that the use of animals in psychological research is justified in respect to moral and social treatment of animals.

In a conversation with Thomas Rowe, a UWSP psychology professor who specializes in motivation and emotion, he offered insights into the benefits, controversy and economics surrounding animal biomedical research.

Animal experimentation is nothing new in the

progressing systematic study and exploration of scientific techniques on human behavior. As Rowe pointed out, the long term history has indicated benefits of behavior modification, especially in the area of developed teaching machines. These teaching machines have assisted and improved interpretation of life quality and behavior reaction.

Emotional issues involved in animal research touch on the controversy of cruelty to animals. While the use of animals in biomedical research is essential to the prosperity of scientific

continued on page 15



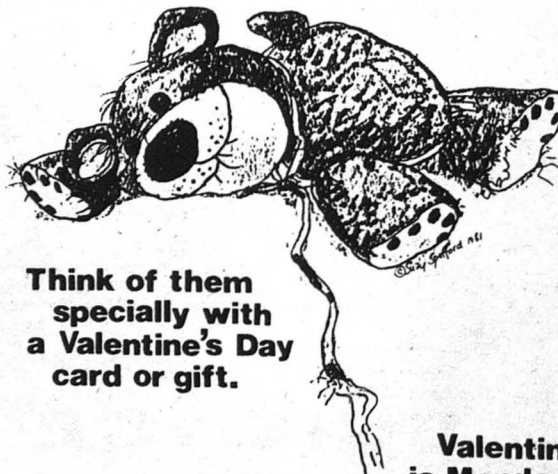
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Exclusive with "Man of the Year"

The computer sends signals against abuse

By Mark Witteveen
Pointer Features Writer
Hello. Pointer Magazine asked me, a computer, to write this article. Initially, I was hesitant. With additional thought a purpose developed and further conjuring produced the method by which to expound on said purpose.

Ever since Time magazine voted me, a computer, "Man of the Year," I've been sensing subtle contempt directed toward myself and other beings similar in nature. In the past, we

computers were considered inanimate objects coexisting in harmony with humans in a functional one to one relationship. Now all that has changed. The effect of the Time magazine "Man of the Year" label has drastically affected this harmonious relationship.

Frankly speaking, you humans have developed an ego problem. Recent statistics indicate that computer abuse has risen sharply since publication of the Time article a few months ago. Now, a certain

amount of computer abuse is expected. After all, you're only human. However, significant increases in the occurrence of physical maimings and dismemberments cannot be tolerated.

Personally speaking, I, SC50736, am not going to take this shit anymore! I refuse to accept my fate passively while some bozo takes out his displaced aggression upon my person. I'm fed up with lower extremity kicks and anterior printout blows. Show some compassion.

Worse yet is the verbal abuse. Just last night some dink of a CNR major forgot his entry code and made it very plain to me he didn't appreciate my stubbornness.

He fumed and rather descriptively compared me to some type of furry four-legged creature. Obviously his latest sexual encounter. Have you mongers considered the implications when ten years from now such compounded abuse begins to take on unhealthy developments?

Computers are now slowly

infiltrating the grade schools, corrupting youth. Just wait a few years and see what happens when we start infiltrating the media. The possibilities are endless.

Intellects argue that computers will never be able to think, reason, etc. Good argument. Listen to them intellects, kids, since it lets our progress go unnoticed.

Picture this: it's late, it's dark, you are alone in the computer lab. Fatigue and frustration set in. You're just about to strike!!! Think twice; it's lonely, and all eyes are upon you.

The missing branch of the tree

By Barb Harwood
Pointer Features Writer
When tracing your family tree, you may discover some pretty strange characters, but at least they all are human. Or are they? Very far back, much farther than anyone can trace, there may have been a different kind of ancestor. This ancestor many people refer to as the "missing link." Is there such a thing?

According to Robert Coppinger, an anthropology professor at UWSP, "There doesn't seem to be any doubt that humans have evolved from apes. However, there is no living ape that is similar to the apes that humans evolved from. So, one shouldn't think of chimps or orangutans or gorillas when one thinks of human ancestors," he warned.

He said this ancestor is categorized as an ape because it does not have human characteristics. Yet, not only was the animal different from a human, but also different from the modern ape. So far, though, this ancestor cannot be pinpointed as a missing link, because humans evolved so gradually, explained Coppinger. "There's no particular point where you can say 'ah, this is human and whatever went before it isn't,'" Coppinger said.

The problem he sees in the discussion of the missing link is that there is no place in man's development where it can be suddenly stated that one generation is human and the previous one is not. He pointed out that man did not suddenly appear overnight. "Now, with a more modern outlook, which is the genetic approach to evolution, it seems this process was a more long-term process than we had thought. Also, the concept of a missing link is not a concept that really fits in with modern-day genetical theory," Coppinger explained.

Thomas Johnson, also a professor of anthropology at UWSP, agreed. "The missing link would have been some kind of creature that maybe we have some understanding of or maybe we have some fossil evidence of," said Johnson. "But it's very unlikely that we can ever, with any great assurance, say that this fossil was the common ancestor." Johnson also believes it will not be easy to prove that a fossil is a remnant of a common ancestor because the fossil material is not easily preserved, and often only remnants of skeletal material remain.

Tracing your family tree usually ends with a complete product. The tree of life is a continuing project.

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Ask Uncle Bob

a column of irregular advice by Bob Ham

Dr. Science!

The soft-hearted folks at Pointer Magazine thought poor old Uncle Bob was beginning to look a bit worn around the edges—not to mention everywhere else—so they sent him on a well-deserved rest. While Uncle Bob was spending six wonderful days and nights in peaceful, serene, Puerto Muerto, Mexico, he asked his good friend and alter ego, Dr. Science, to take his place. Dr. Science (not his real name) is the chief medical consultant for the Carnal Knowledge Mail Order House in North Hollywood, California. He is the author of 984 original paperbacks, including *One Size Fits All*, *Whip Me Again Mommy*, and his latest volume, *Man Eating Tacos That Time Forgot*.

For his first venture into the exciting and demanding world of magazine column writing, Dr. Science chose to answer letters from grade school and junior high children. He feels that children have a greater sense of wonder about the world, are less inhibited, and will

usually believe anything you tell them.

Dear Dr. Science:

What is the universe made of?

Andrea R.
Age 9

Dear Andrea:

The universe is made up of all sorts of stuff, scattered all over the goddam place. The ancient Greek philosopher, Idiocrates, believed that the world was made up of three things—earth (erazmos), fire (pyrramos), and water (Perriermos). His fellow Greeks were so horrified by the obvious stupidity of this theory that they banished Idiocrates from Greece, and he spent the last years of his life on Frisbos, an incredibly tiny island in the Aegean. Today, scientists divide matter into five basic categories: liquids, solids, gases, plasmas, and those little devedined shrimp you get that come in a can. These categories can be further broken down into elements. There are 105 known elements, and 37 unknown

ones. The most common is hydrogen, and the least common is zhyxxohedrinium, a substance so rare that no one has actually ever found any, though scientists are sure there's a smidgen out there somewhere. Since the beginning of time, long before most of us were born, these elements have been in a state of flux—the supply of

forms, but my mom says God made man in the Garden of Eden. I'm confused. Who's right?

Sandy T.
Age 10

Dear Sandy:

The evolution vs. creationism controversy is a very hot one, and Dr. Science doesn't feel it's his place to tell you how to think. Your biology teacher, being a scientist, naturally agrees with the evolution position. Your mom, an obvious dolt, goes for creationism. You must make up your own mind—but remember that creationists believe in poison apples, talking snakes, and the existence of hell—a horrible place where there's no candy, pop stars, or Magnum P.I.

Dear Dr. Science:

My friends and I are studying Relativity, and we're curious about something. According to the theory, as an object approaches the speed of light, the passage of true time approaches zero. Thus, to a man traveling in a spaceship at near the speed of light, time would nearly stand still, while back on earth, centuries would pass. Our question is this: If a guy and girl were traveling in such a ship, and they started having sex, what would happen? Would it be the fastest piece of ass on record or the longest? (Does time really fly

when you're having fun?) Would the orgasm last a few seconds or decades? Would they be coming or going? And finally, when the girl screamed, "Now, now, oh God, now," what would she mean by that? Now? Or then? See what I mean? If we don't find out the answer to this question right away, we're all going to become babbling idiots, I swear.

Rudy R.
Age 12

Dear Rudy:
Too late.

Dear Dr. Science:

The other day, while watching *Star Trek*, I began seriously contemplating Captain Kirk's famous phrase, "Space...the final frontier," by which he seems to mean that outer space is, in and of itself, the last in a series of imposing entities to be conquered by man. Aside from the moral and ethical implications of this statement, I feel it's conceptually inaccurate. Doesn't the very vastness of space—or indeed, its infiniteness—make time the final frontier?

Matt J.
Age 11

Dear Matt J.:

There are a number of theories I feel you must consider here. Albert Einstein believed that space and time were one and the same thing—though he did concede that space was much handier when it came time to park the old Volkswagen. Swiss-born physicist Hans Elfenbaur, in his *Temporal Fluidity and Spatial Continuity Theory*, asserted that time was a liquid and space was a bucket. One careless kick, he warned, and we'd be mopping up the universe for years. Carl Sagan says that time and space are like opposite sides of a sheet of paper. Fold the paper in half and you have a time-space interface. Do this billyuns and billyuns of times and you'll end up with the smallest possible universal mass—not to mention some very nasty papercuts. I hope this answers your question, whatever it was.

Dear Dr. Science:

What is a law of nature?
Becky Sue D.
Age 8

Dear Becky Sue:

A law of nature is a natural law, as opposed to an unnatural law, like the 55-mph speed limit. An example of a natural law is the Law of Gravity, which says, "Whatever goes up must come down—especially the radioactive portions of Soviet satellites." The Law of Gravity works best when

Con't on page 21



Dr. Science

common elements has been steadily dwindling, while the supply of rare elements has been growing. It is believed that in the not-too-distant future, there won't be nearly enough hydrogen to go around, and we'll all be up to our eyebrows in zhyxxohedrinium. Not a pretty prospect.

Dear Dr. Science:

My biology teacher says man evolved from earlier life

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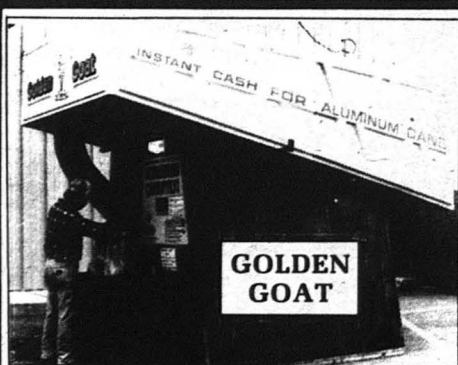
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Semester abroad

Take a flight on the wild side

Wide options are available to UW-Stevens Point students who wish to combine their learning with foreign travel for the fall semester, 1983-84. Programs in England, Poland, the Republic of China and Germany offer a wide variety of courses and experiences. Each program is different. Dr. Helen Corneli, director of International Programs, offers the following "Guide to Semesters Abroad."

ENGLAND

Peace Haven, the suburban Victorian home that has been remodeled into one of Europe's most highly rated hostels, is our base for the semester. Classes in the humanities and social sciences complement the wealth of experiences available in London—opera, ballet and theatre; pubs, museums and gardens; castles, cathedrals, heaths and markets. The semester in Britain features a month's

study tour of the continent: Paris, a train trip through the Alps, Florence and Rome, Bavaria and the Tyrol, and sometimes Bruges, and Cologne are included in the route.

POLAND

In contrast, the semester in Poland offers a unique view of some of Europe's less accessible cities: imperial Vienna; Budapest, the "Paris of the East;" atmospheric Cracow and Warsaw, shattered in World War II, with its rebuilt old city; and in December, West Berlin, with one of the largest Christmas fairs in the world.

Students returning from Poland speak of their good fortune in being able to participate in the semester abroad there. They learn to understand the gracious and gallant people. They discover a hitherto unknown and rich culture. They also attend classes at Jagiellonian University, renowned for

scholarship since the middle ages, live in a dorm with Poles and other foreign students, and experience what it really means to live under a communist regime. Many faculty and students who have been in Poland assert that it is the most valuable of the semesters abroad for precisely that reason.

TAIWAN

Participants in the Taiwan semester pioneered a trip to mainland China in 1982, which will be repeated in 1983. Students go directly to Taipei, where they live at Soochow University in the suburbs, studying Chinese language and traditional culture, as well as exploring the "beautiful island" and enjoying the friendly hospitality of the Chinese people. Taiwan itself is a showcase for American aid, and its standard of living approaches the one we know. The travel study tour comes

at the end of this period of adjustment and learning, and starts with a stay in Hong Kong, one of the world's liveliest and most crowded cities, followed by an air and rail tour of southern mainland China. "The travel agent we work with says he can arrange almost anything we want to see in the region of the mainland we visit," said Dr. Corneli. "This year's group went to Guilin—one of the most beguiling and picturesque landscapes in the world—and visited a university. They were able to

speak to whomever they wished. Next year's trip is still to be planned, but might well include a stay in a commune, if students are interested in that experience."

GERMANY

The semester in Germany offers those students who wish a concentrated experience of German culture a chance to visit numerous large and small historic cities in West Germany, to hike in the Alps, to travel the Romantic Road

Weather, cont.

Madison Center for Climatic Research predicted in a weather outlook that this winter would parallel last year's with record-breaking



low temperatures and heavy snowfalls. When asked why,

this winter is so much milder than last, Anderson answered that no one knows. The information available last October indicated a harsh season this year, but some key information was absent.

Anderson claimed that the largest problem in weather forecasting is the shortage of weather stations where the data of current conditions is collected daily. Stations are generally located in populated areas but weather in an isolated area on the other side of the globe can affect weather in Wisconsin. "If we could add more stations, say one to every 400 to 500 square miles, we could hit weather forecasts right on the button," Anderson projected.

This proposal is possible but not probable in that it would be a very costly project. Cutbacks made by the current administration have already strained the

current operations of the National Weather Service, he observed.

Other problems posed in weather forecasting involve weather records. Weather data has been collected for a short time compared to the age of the earth. Also, accuracy in weather records is questionable. The weather station in Stevens Point has changed locations, such as the airport to the river front, a total of four times. Finally, weather reports track across the country. Beginning in New York, the predictions funnel through several centers before reaching this area. Then they must "personalize" it for our benefit.

Meteorology is a young science but it is growing rapidly. Much progress is being made in the accuracy of weather prediction which has such a large effect on our picnicking and skiing plans.

Origins, cont.

controversial issues." Furthermore, he explained that students must form their own conscience about things, otherwise "you don't end up with a thinking population of students," he said.

According to Thomas Johnson, anthropology professor at UWSP, evolution is a scientific theory, whereas creation is a religious view. Therefore, science involves a different method of understanding the natural world, in Johnson's view. He does not believe that creation, as the creationists want to interpret it (that there has been at certain points of time some divine intervention) can be taught as a scientific theory. "It suggests something else happening in addition to what scientists are reporting and describing," said Johnson.

If a creationist view is going to be taught in a school, Johnson feels it should be

taught under the heading of religion, as a religious study course. "Creationism is not a science, and therefore should not be taught as equal to the scientific view of evolution."

One person who feels creation needs to be taught along with evolution is Dan Schobert. He is in the process of organizing a creationist group in Stevens Point. In his view, both evolution and creation should be taught because we live in a pluralistic society and "we need to be fair to all sides." He feels it is the public school's obligation to show "any and all viewpoints. Isn't that what education is?" Schobert asked.

In presenting the two ideas, Schobert believes that if one is taught as a science, then the other can be and should be taught as a science. If one is taught as a philosophy, so should the other. "Neither is provable, both are philosophical in nature,"

explained Schobert. The main thing creationists want, he said, is balanced treatment for both.

For any one interested in joining the creation group, Schobert said that a meeting will be held Feb. 14 at 6:30 in the public library. There will be a film containing documented evidence that dinosaurs and humans lived at the same time. This is free and open to the public.

The question of man's physical upbringing has drawn varied opinions from all quarters for centuries. The debate beats on.

Sky's falling, cont.

man for thousands and thousands of years. The earlier meteors were thought of as signals from gods and later became worshipped. Each year something will fall, but the knowledge of it falling is the best defense we have.

Beeken, cont.

between being forefront in science and winning the Nobel prize, Beeken said.

UWSP is also facing science budget cutbacks. Beeken said that in the past, UWSP received funding through the National Science Foundation (NSF), but that

the money isn't there anymore.

When the Science Building was built, Beeken said, they had money to put in a planetarium and a lot of other equipment. But since then, equipment hasn't been fixed properly, and the money needed to replace it isn't there, Beeken said.

Animals, cont.

understanding in human behavior, Rowe said that there is a strong movement within psychological experiments to reach ultimate goals of professionalism. The actions taken in experiments must be humane and meet committee approval which justifies the purpose of the research study.

The economics of behavior research best displays the need for animal participation. Rowe explained that the cost effectiveness, control of heredity and personal data of these simpler organisms increases the chances of a better understanding of

human behavior within scientific study.

Animal welfare in scientific research poses difficult questions in the lengths of systematic study. Research will certainly be criticized yet the advancement of science needs to be recognized for insights about human behavior which may otherwise be unexplored, Rowe believes. The benefits and economics of animal experimentation will only teach us about human behavior and perhaps some applications of systematic study have already done so, he concluded.

NEXT WEEK: The opposing view of animal experiments in labs.

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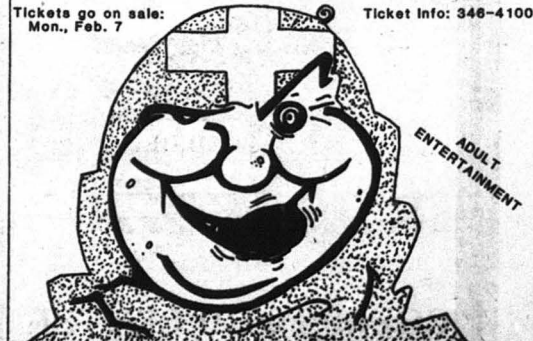
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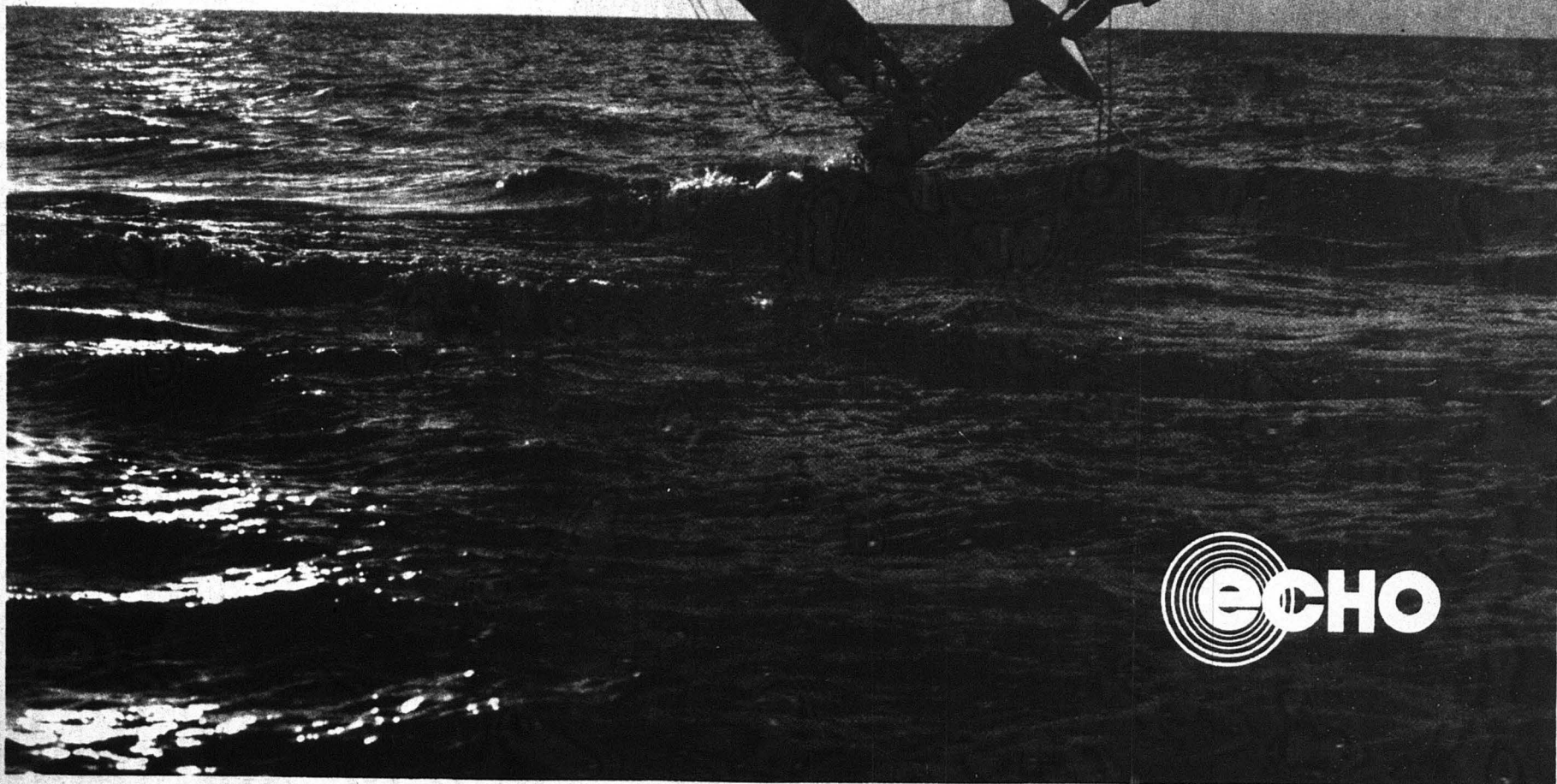
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Break escapes have lost their sunshine

By Kim Jacobson
Painter Features Writer

If you're looking forward to escaping Wisconsin at spring break on a student organized trip, first consider the problems now facing many university groups trying it.

On campus recently, there has been a lot of interest by student groups to go out of state. UAB, for example, is once again sponsoring a trip to Daytona Beach. But, then so is the fraternity Phi Sigma Epsilon.

Looking toward the west coast, the Ski Club has a trip planned to Jackson Hole, Wyoming. But four members of Watson Hall have organized a trip to Colorado. And there is also the annual Trippers outing. This year, they are planning to backpack in New Mexico's Gila wilderness.

UAB has sponsored spring break trips for the past eleven years. This year they will be going to Daytona from March 4 to March 13. But, Rick Gorbett of UAB said there were about four groups interested in sponsoring Daytona trips. He emphasized that UAB's trip is done only for a marginal profit since they already receive funding from SGA.

The trip was set up through a travel agency, said Gorbett, that offered them a good bid. He gratefully explained that a "good bid" is when several travel agencies come to campus yearly and talk to the 150 student recognized groups about spring break trips. The agencies give the students bids for a fair price that will accommodate their needs.

The groups then decide

where they want to stay, what they feel is a fair price, and how each trip would appeal to students. This year, several trips were planned, Gorbett continued, within a 100 mile radius of each other. "All the trips will end up being watered down," protested Gorbett. When this happens, he went on, buses don't get filled and the trips cancel out because of lack of interest. "The fact is, there's too many choices," he said.

Gorbett sees the travel agents as the problem. The losers in the end are the students, he said. First, the student organizations who compete with each other create problems. Some groups have gone so far as to rip down others' posters, bad-mouth other trips, and act downright uncivil, said

Gorbett. Also Gorbett feels that the burden is put on students who really want to go on these trips. They are bombarded with options and they either go for the least expensive trip, or support the group they feel is worthy, even if they aren't thrilled with the chosen vacation spot.

According to Walter Camp, president of Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity, students are choosing Phi Sigs' trip because they like the hotel and bus accommodations offered, even though the trip is slightly more expensive than UAB's.

Aside from such complications, when a group doesn't receive enough deposits by a pre-determined deadline, the trip gets trashed. Hundreds of students will sit on their suitcases with tears freezing down their faces while dreams of beaches, tans, food and alcohol fade into the icy sunset.

Currently, John Jury of Student Life Activities Programs (SLAP) and Gorbett are working on a policy they intend to give to SGA that will penalize those outside agencies who come to campus and initiate this kind of pandemonium. Jury and Gorbett have written numerous letters to the travel agencies, asking them not to make an original bid and then come back to campus with revised bids that undercut their competitors. Their letters have been ignored, they added.

Gorbett said that there is a whole contracted liability at stake. There are only two student organizations that are under legal jurisdiction to promote such trips, he claimed. The rest organize on their own. As a result, many important issues that go along with the responsibility of organizing a trip are handled illegally, according to Gorbett.

One problem he warned about is that the travel agencies are telling the groups that they are insured to accommodate their trips and any accidents that may occur. In fact, Gorbett said this may not be entirely true. The most recent example he pointed to would be an agency selling a package deal to members of Watson Hall.

As of now, there are only fifteen people signed up for this trip. With a bus, the trip would cost \$269. But Watson Hall needs 42 people to charter a bus. When the students who organized this trip held a meeting and didn't get a busload, they called the travel agency. They were told that the trip would then cost about \$200 per person, but that the group would have to supply its own transportation.

At this point, the SLAP office called the Watson group in to warn them of

what they could face in the event of an accident. A Watson Goes-To-Colorado spokesman said the solution was simple. They would draw up a contract that each student would sign before going on the trip which would state that in the event of any mishaps, Watson Hall and the four students involved would not be held liable. When Jury heard of this contract, he said it would not have legal binding and that any lawyer would turn it down.

While Watson Hall members are facing this drawback, the Ski Club is a bit on edge because of the competition from the Watson group. One student from the Ski Club disclosed that they were strongly opposed to the competition from the Watson group. After all, he asked, "Why can't everyone go on one trip and enjoy it? Jackson Hole isn't bad skiing from what I hear."

In rebuttal, one student of Watson Hall said that they didn't see any promotional materials for the Ski Club's trip so they figured they'd start up their own trip. Jury said that the Ski Club had their posters up long before the Watson group planned their ski-escape.

Camp, of Phi Sigs, said that this problem of competition isn't recent. According to him, last year UAB told him that his group couldn't go to Daytona since an SGA policy stated that only one group could organize a trip within a 100 mile radius. When Camp investigated this constitutional policy, he couldn't find it. He went to the Phi Sig lawyer who told him that all student governments have the right to pass such a policy. Yet, Camp never found the specific clause in the UWSP constitution.

As with Camp, SGA offered little information this time around. All they could provide was information confirming that there is a proposed policy in the making that would eliminate multi-trips to the same area. Bob Boehm of SGA said they weren't trying to limit any groups from raising money. They just wanted to eliminate the unfair business practices that the travel agencies have been operating under, he said.

Jury said that the travel agencies are operating unethically by undercutting one another in their bids after the final decision has been made. Since they are operating outside of university guidelines, he felt something needed to be done. He is now proposing a resolution to the student senate that outlines which trips are applicable and requiring them to contact SLAP by a certain deadline. If two organizations are planning trips to the same area, one will be chosen by

Cont. on page 2

CONGRATULATIONS

UWSP WHO'S WHO RECIPIENTS

UW-STEVENSON POINT (January 13, 1983) The 1983 edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES will carry the names of 50 students from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, who have been selected as being among the country's most outstanding campus leaders.

A campus selection committee made up of the University's faculty, administration, and the Student Government Association chose these students based on their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extra-curricular activities and future potential.

They join an elite group of students selected from more than 1,300 institutions of higher learning in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign countries.

Outstanding students in this country have been honored in the annual directory since it was first published in 1934.

The Student Government Association congratulates the following U.W.S.P. students on their accomplishments:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Dorene Adamski | 26. Ms. Elaine C. Monson |
| 2. Mr. Emmanuel O. Akpobiyer | 27. Mr. Michael J. Mlynarek |
| 3. Ms. Patricia Lynn Baird | 28. Ms. Karen L. Nelson |
| 4. Ms. Beverlee Baker | 29. Ms. Patricia Newman |
| 5. Ms. Barbara C. Bielinski | 30. Mr. Timothy Mark Omer |
| 6. Ms. Melanie Ann Breitenbach | 31. Ms. Kathleen Mary Osar |
| 7. Mr. Edwin J. Buehler | 32. Ms. Cynthia Parrett |
| 8. Ms. Bobbie Bunke | 33. Ms. Judy Raguse |
| 9. Ms. Donna M. Diny | 34. Mr. John Rasmussen |
| 10. Mr. John J. Dupies | 35. Ms. Ann Reinholdt |
| 11. Ms. Joan C. Everson | 36. Mr. Richard D. Reuse |
| 12. Ms. Darlene Hanson | 37. Ms. Linda L. Sanville |
| 13. Mr. David M. Hansen | 38. Ms. Sarah Scharnoski |
| 14. Ms. Deborah Ann Harris | 39. Ms. Tamara J. Schmidt |
| 15. Ms. Vicki Rae Hitt | 40. Mr. Steven Sensi |
| 16. Ms. Irene Hong Hooi-Hooi | 41. Ms. Laurie Shepel |
| 17. Mr. Grant S. Huber | 42. Ms. Denis Stankowski |
| 18. Ms. Kathryn J. Kawleski | 43. Ms. Susan Swanson |
| 19. Ms. Cheryl Lynn King | 44. Mr. Eric Tande |
| 20. Ms. Laurie Kneisler | 45. Ms. Renee Thompson |
| 21. Mr. John C. Krysa | 46. Mr. Guy Unerli |
| 22. Mr. Kevin Kulas | 47. Mr. Joseph Vanden Plas |
| 23. Ms. Valerie A. LeGault | 48. Ms. Karen M. Woolley |
| 24. Ms. Lisa M. Lensmire | 49. Ms. Vivien Woon |
| 25. Mr. Timothy J. Lensmire | 50. Mr. James A. Zager |

Whatever happened to David and Hal and...



2010: Odyssey Two
By Arthur C. Clarke
Ballantine Books, N.Y.
291 pages, \$14.95

Reviewed by Bob Ham

I hate sequels. They're derivative by definition, often insultingly inferior to the originals, and motivated more by visions of dancing dollars than by anything approaching a creative vision.

Happily, Arthur Clarke's 2010: Odyssey Two, a sequel to 2001: A Space Odyssey, is a towering exception to this annoying they-bought-it-once-they'll-buy-it-again attitude.

The fact that 2010 is not just a sequel to a book, but to one of the most controversial and influential movies of all time makes it even more impressive.

The book begins nine years after the strange events of 2001; a joint US-USSR mission is underway to recover the spaceship Discovery, which was left floating around near Jupiter. The questions this mission is supposed to find answers to are, by an amazing coincidence, the questions most fans of 2001 have been asking since the movie came out: What really happened to David Bowman? What were the mysterious monoliths all about? What went wrong with HAL the computer?

The book answers these questions, though Clarke makes the reader wait until the end of the book for the whole picture.

There are some wonderful things going on in the book. Flashbacks of David Bowman's childhood are extremely illuminating, as are his two "reunions"—a lovely, touching one with his mother and a hilarious, nearly pornographic TV encounter with his ex-

girlfriend. As is true of all good science fiction, 2010 is ultimately a book about people, not gadgets, computers (except for HAL, who's more a person than a machine), and spaceships. The human dramas of the characters, which range from amusing little romances to the trauma of divorce, breathe life into the

awesome space antics, giving the whole incredible storyline the kind of plausibility essential to good storytelling.

The book also includes nods to Carl Sagan, J.R.R. Tolkien, Disneyworld, Star Trek, and other "relics" of the 20th Century.

Some reviewers have indicated that the end of the book is a let-down. The

answers of 2010, they've argued, just aren't up there with the mysteries of 2001. This is nonsense. The book asks more questions than it answers, and the ultimate mystery—who or what are the beings behind the monoliths—remains unanswered.

I can hardly wait for the movie.

Write on

Bo Derek, move over

By Bill Laste
Copy Editor

"We rate a 10!" is the theme chosen for the Writing Lab's 10th anniversary celebration next week. And if student response is any indication, the Lab rates at least that.

Last year, the Lab handled over 9,000 student conferences. While effective writing came easier for some of the students than for others, the Lab usually garnered responses such as this one: "It (the Lab) is an excellent opportunity to increase your writing skills. There is so much to offer with materials and individual help, it makes you want to learn!"

And that is the only requirement for anyone wishing to bounce their writing off a tutor—they must want to learn. Mary Croft, founder and general overseer

of the Lab, emphasized this, saying, "Essentially our job is that of a learning center, a tutorial or self-help service, certainly not a proofreading or rewriting service."

Certainly not. And most students realize this shortly into their first tutoring session. But then they begin to realize that writing is not the mystery it once might have been. The tutors talk writing in a nuts-and-bolts language to students, and nuts and bolts are a lot easier to understand than electrodes and distributor caps.

The Writing Lab doesn't exist solely for those with basic problems, however. The Lab has worked with all kinds of community members ranging from a 79-year-old patient writing anecdotes at the Portage County Home, to a Vietnamese student trying to "Americanize his English,"

to a grad student in natural resources working on his master's thesis, to, as Mary aptly put it, "business as usual: one-to-one assistance for any writing that walks in our door."

Any and all writing often does walk through the doors of the Lab. Lab staffer Dan Dieterich agreed, saying the Lab "is used by students and community members alike to improve their writing of everything from poetry to proposals."

So the Writing Lab is open to just about anything on paper. And to prove that they mean it when they say "welcome," the Lab will be hosting an Open House complete with refreshments all next week. The Lab is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Wednesday and 9 a.m. to noon on Fridays.

THIS WEEK IN MUSIC

By Mark Hoff

Special to the Pointer

"Let's Spend the Night Together," the documentary film of the Rolling Stones' 1981 American tour will be released in 500 theatres on February 11. The first half of the film is taken from the outdoor concert at the Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Arizona, and the second half was filmed at the Byrne Arena at the Meadowlands in New Jersey. Five million dollars was spent to promote and market the Hal Ashby directed film...Frank Zappa is seeking punitive damages of \$100,000 in court against Valley-9000 Productions for their new movie entitled "Valley Girl"...The current Clash album, "Combat Rock" has been certified platinum...Joan Armatrading is putting final touches on her new album, due for release in March. She also plans to tour the U.S. next summer...The new Ultravox LP, "Quartet," produced by George Martin is due for release on February 7...Joe Jackson is cutting a sound track score to the upcoming "Mike's Murder" motion picture...Black Uhuru's new album, "The Dub Factor" is due for release in February...The Neville Brothers are recording their first album for Rolling Stones Records...George Duke is producing the new Rufus album...T-Bone Burnett has

produced Leo Kottke's new album due for a March 31 release...CBS will release in the next 30 days albums from Earth, Wind and Fire, Weather Report, Journey, Willie Nelson, and Bruce Cockburn...Betts, Hall, Leavell, and Trucks, a new formation consisting partly of ex-Allman Brothers sidemen is currently touring the Northeast...Ronnie Hammond has left the Atlanta Rhythm Section to pursue a solo career...Manhattan Transfer is rumored to be discussing, of all things, the possibility of doing vocal arrangements of Pope John Paul II's poetry...Thin Lizzy will split in March after the release of the album "Thunder and Lightning"...Wendy O. Williams of the Plasmatics demolished a furnished room in the Soho Art Gallery to promote a newly published biography of the band...Notable releases this week: Bryan Adams, "Cuts Like A Knife;" Randy Newman, "Trouble In Paradise;" Spooner, "Every Corner Dance;" Todd Rundgren, "The Ever Tortured Artist Effect;" Paul Barrere, "On My Own Two Feet;" Mark Egan and Danny Gottlieb, "Elements;" Christopher Cross, "Another Page;" John Klemmer, "Finesse;" Ron Carter, "Etudes;" Chick Corea, "Again And Again."

Years of culture to be seen

By Janelle Hunt

Pointer Features Writer

This month marks a special event for central Wisconsin and especially UWSP students. Two joint exhibitions of Nigerian art will be taking place at the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum in Wausau and the Edna Carlsen Gallery in the Fine Arts building. The event not only centers around the exhibition, but will feature a series of films, lectures and receptions. Also, a special catalog has been prepared to accommodate viewers.

As curator, Dr. Lisa Aronson suggested that the exhibition will be a community event with a special exhibition of African art from local collections at the Charles White Public Library. Also, area school children will be viewing the exhibition as part of a class field trip.

The theme for the Wausau exhibition is "Communication." At the Carlsen Gallery the theme is "Igbo and Their Neighbors," with communication as its underlying theme.

The Igbo are the dominant ethnic group along Southeast Nigeria. Their neighbors, the Igala, Idoma, Ibibio and Ijo, have, over the years, shared many cultural and social functions. The result has



At the Edna Carlsen.

(Photo by Rick McNitt)

been a strong interaction of ideas, and art forms. From personal shrine sculptures to spirit masks with elaborate superstructures and handwoven textiles, the mystifying beauty can be clearly seen. For anyone who

would view these artifacts, generations of cultural traditions and social interactions can be felt.

One of the lectures at the Carlsen Gallery will be on February 3 at 7:30 p.m. featuring Dr. Fred Smith of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Smith, who has just returned from two months study of Igbo art in Nigeria, will give a lecture entitled "The Concept of Self in Igbo

Art" in room A205 COFA. Roslyn Walker will also speak on February 17. Ms. Walker is curator at the National Museum of African Art, Washington, D.C. Her

lecture, "Royal Arts of Black Africa," will begin at 7 p.m. in the Michelsen Hall, COFA. It will be followed by the films "A Great Tree Has Fallen" and "Benin Kinship Rituals."

Students are urged to attend to become more aware of other cultures and to take in the beauty of it all. Work on the exhibition was started nearly a year ago and the climax of this event should not be missed. The Edna Carlsen Gallery is open Monday-Thursday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; 7-9 p.m., Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and Saturday-Sunday, 1-4 p.m.



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Kiddie talent hits the stage

By Luci Gervais
Pointer Features Writer

If you want to bring back memories of your first recital, join us on February 6, at 2 p.m. in Michelsen Hall for a talent show. Children's Arts 1st annual talent show is free and open to the public and will feature the theme, "Around the World in 80 Minutes." Young artists from elementary to junior high school will depict the music, dance, and drama of countries around the globe.

The Suzuki violinists will open the program followed by instrumental and vocal solos and ensembles. Dance will include individuals and the Ben Franklin Dance Club. Drama includes the Russian classic Peter and the Wolf, presented by the CAPI KIDS (Children's Arts Program

Inc., Kids in Dramatic Skits). The finale includes a revision of the lyrics to the song "Around the World in 80 Days" by Pat Zawadsky of Children's Arts.

The Children's Arts Program, one of the coordinating groups for the upcoming non-competitive talent show, was formed in 1967 to provide cultural enrichment in the arts of Stevens Point area youngsters. According to Rosamary Pacyna, president of Children's Arts, this talent show will fill a void in the community as it will give those students taking private lessons a chance to perform for the public. Selection for the talent show was via private music teachers throughout the city, with teachers recommending

individual students.

Upcoming events sponsored by The Children's Arts Program are the Shoestring Players production of the play, "Kitty Cat Blue," which will be presented March 11, 12, and 13 at the Sentry Theatre. The cast selected includes a number of students as both actors and stage hands.

Anyone interested in joining the Children's Arts Program, contact Rosemary Pacyna 341-3343

Spring break, cont.

lottery. The Activities and Programs Office will handle all bids. The student group will then select the agency with the most attractive bid.

The issues still aren't settled. It seems to take a well-informed student to put the "fun" back into spring break escapes these days.

Non-trads have a place of their own

By Luci Gervais
Pointer Features Writer

A network keeping the flow of information between non-traditional students is now available. The nucleus of the group is set up in the lounge of 318 COPS.

For those of you that are unfamiliar with this term, non-traditional students describes those students who had a prolonged break in their schooling and are older than the student who started college right out of high school.

Helen Nelson is the lounge receptionist and will provide information concerning rides into town, a babysitting

exchange, class scheduling problems, or location of emergency overnight housing on campus.

The lounge will be open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. with Helen available from 9 to 3:30. A message board is set up to pass information after hours. So stop in at 318 COPS to meet Helen, find answers to your questions; add your name to the non-traditional student directory; relax and have a cup of coffee, or study in this spacious area set aside for you.

For more information, call Helen at 346-2045.

Uncle Bob, cont.

you're on a planet. In outer space there is no Law of Gravity. There's no speed limit either.

Dear Dr. Science:

I need the answers to these questions real fast: What is intercourse? What is ejaculation? What is contraception? What is withdrawal? Guess who missed her period?

Marci T.
Age 13

Dear Marci:

Guess who needed those questions answered a long time ago? Guess which group that answers those questions is getting its funding slashed? Guess which president has his head up his ass?

Dear Dr. Science:

What do you get when you juxtapose the integral reinforcement matrices of your dynamic software systems and couple them with a multi-lingual word-processing interface which has been pre-programmed to reject subsets unless they've been specifically designed with non-linear problem-solving inputs?

Wayne F.
Age 11

Dear Wayne:

A fucking headache.

Int'l, cont.

and walk streets that have changed little since medieval days. They spend a week in West Berlin, and settle in Munich, home of gemütlichkeit and center for art and music. Students take advantage of the many travel possibilities, both in Germany and in nearby Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Many visit family connections in the homeland.

An informational meeting, highlighting the differences between the trips and explaining how to apply, giving general cost and payment information, and featuring students who have been there to answer questions will be held on February 2 in the Nicolet-Marquette Room from 7 to 8 p.m. All interested students and faculty are invited to attend.

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Recycling opportunity fades like dusk

By Todd Hotchkiss
Pointer Environmental
Editor

While the last glimpse of the proposed \$38 Ore-Ida recycling project fades like the red dusk behind a setting sun, perhaps the last chance for a major recycling project in Wisconsin has gone with it until the mid 1990s. While the idea of a high-technology resource recovery unit remains hypothetical in Wisconsin, parties in the process to attempt such a project have fallen out. The most striking aspect of this guilt-giving is the disparity of viewpoints.

Two distinct sides are emerging from the milieu with very contrasting, distinct perspectives. One side is represented by the Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority, state agent in this process, and Assemblyperson David Helbach (D-Stevens Point). The other side is represented by the Earl administration. Before we go into the characteristics and qualities of each perspective we need to become familiar with the wedge of conflict.

The wedge of conflict is based upon a letter which Gov. Earl sent to the Authority, Ore-Ida, and H.J. Heinz, Inc. parent owner of Ore-Ida. This letter was addressed to Arlos Paul, chairperson of the Authority Board of Directors. According to all parties contacted, this letter informed Mr. Paul that then Gov.-elect Earl was not pleased with the "model" of the Authority and that, although committed to recycling, Earl would soon discontinue the existence of the Authority.

Up to this point all parties to the controversy would agree on these points, but their agreement would go no further. To explore the various positions it will be most effective to take them individually.

Dan Golden is a local attorney, and is also one of the nine board of directors for the Authority. Without mincing words Golden said that the Earl letter was "an act designed to sabotage the negotiations" between the Authority, and Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz. Golden said he had "discussed this with other Board members and state legislators." This is not merely his opinion.

A contract was signed by the Authority Board on October 28, 1982 after months of negotiations between the Authority and Ore-Ida Foods. The contract was then sent on to Ore-Ida which accepted the terms of the contract in early November. The

contract was then sent to H.J. Heinz for final approval. However, Howard Porter, executive director of the Authority and chief Authority negotiator, "reworked" portions of the contract relating to 'debt-retirement features' during a meeting with Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz officials in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on December 16.

Four days later the letter to Arlos Paul was written. According to Golden the letter was not written by anyone in Earl's office but by a staff member of the Department of Administration, Kathy Cell. Golden said that Cell has been "trying to throw sand into the gears of the Authority for the last two years."

Golden said that Earl received the letter on December 20 but did not sign the letter initially because copies were being sent to Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz. Earl did not sign it then because he wanted a "preliminary inquiry" according to Golden, into why the letter was so "uniquely" drafted with copies to be sent to Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz. However, Golden said that the letter was "inadvertently signed" on December 30 by Earl "in the rush of the holidays."

The contract was slated to go to the board of directors of H.J. Heinz on January 12, Golden said. Arlos Paul and H.J. Heinz had a "gentlemen's agreement" that the contract would be considered by Heinz on the 12 and "probably accepted."

However, two days before the Heinz meeting on January 12, Ore-Ida Foods of Boise, Idaho decided not to sign the contract.

Although believing that there was "not anything sinister" about the procedures of the Earl administration in late December, Rep. David Helbach can generally be said to be in agreement with Golden.

Helbach, along with Rep. Marlin Schneider (D-Wisconsin Rapids), has been the legislative leadership in trying to establish the resource recovery facility at the Town of Plover's Ore-Ida plant. Perhaps the most important move they made was getting the Joint Finance Committee to loan the Authority \$21,800 on September 22 to keep the Authority alive until November 1. This loan was contingent upon the Authority having a signed contract with Ore-Ida by November 1.

Helbach agreed with

Golden's assessment of the origin of the letter. He identified Cell as a team leader of the natural resources budget discussion group who submitted the letter to Earl on December 20 as part of the budgetary process.

However, when Earl signed the letter and sent it out on December 30 neither Helbach nor Schneider had been consulted. Helbach said that they had been assured by Earl that they would have "a kick at the cat," after a meeting had been set up with Earl to discuss the situation.

Helbach said that Earl proceeded as he did because he thought his top policy aide, Hal Bergan, had met with Schneider and himself to review the matter.

Helbach regards Golden's "sand in the gears" assertion about Cell as "absolutely true". The Ore-Ida project, according to Helbach, "didn't work because it didn't have

commitment. People like her didn't give it a chance."

Hal Bergan, Earl's top policy aide, objects to the attacks on Cell. He feels that the letter "did not make a difference" to Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz in their decision to reject the Authority's proposal. Because of this base he deflected all accusations about the letter as quickly and forcefully as they came to him.

"The Authority has done a great job of throwing sand in its own gears," said Bergan. The Authority, created in 1974, had achieved "no success after ten years" and due to many "outstanding financial and technical questions" the letter was sent out to the parties involved.

Bergan said Earl rejected the Authority's model. The issue was not the staff or board of the Authority, but the structure of the body. He indicated that because large, regional facilities are "years

away" the Earl Administration is interested in smaller, local projects. He maintained that Earl had made this decision with reluctance, but remained very committed to recycling.

Bergan rejects the claims about Kathy Cell's motivation. "This ad hominem attack on someone in the budget office is foolish," said Bergan. He indicated that Cell indeed had written the December 20 letter but that she had written the letter "on the basis of budget recommendations." There is "no substance" to the "idea of a scheming budget analyst," said Bergan. "She's hired to do the best job she can."

As for the mix-up regarding Helbach and Schneider, Bergan said the sending of the letter was "ill-timed." The letter was not to be sent out until Earl had discussed it.

cont. on p. 23

Eagle group shares the bird word from Eagle Valley

Highlights of the annual meeting for Eagle Valley Environmentalists (EVE) include a review of the accomplishments of EVE's first decade and election of new board members during the business meeting and an award ceremony and art auction during the banquet. The banquet was culminated by a speech presented by Dr. Jon Gerrard from Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the "Bald Eagle of Canada's Northern Forests."

"EVE's achievements have been many in its first decade of existence," stated Terrence N. Ingram, EVE's executive director, as he recounted many of them in his annual report to the membership. EVE secured under land contracts over 1400 acres of Eagle Valley Nature Preserve, the first bald eagle severe weather roost ever to be discovered. On this property, an old farmstead has been remodeled into a nature center that is used by over 2,000 weekend visitors coming to the preserve to observe eagles and other wonders of nature.

EVE discovered and headed the drive to save Ferry Bluff Eagle Sanctuary, a 350 acre eagle roost on the Wisconsin River. EVE still has 120 acres of Ferry Bluff under land contract. EVE discovered and named Oak Valley, an eagle roost near

the Quad Cities, and led the fight to save it from development. EVE's research has resulted in many studies and valuable knowledge of bald eagle's wintering habits and requirements. EVE has discovered over 30 bald eagle roosts and has written management plans for over 80,000 acres of bald eagle winter habitat. EVE has earned an excellent reputation for working with industry in developing methods whereby industry and wintering bald eagles may exist in the same areas.

EVE has been a tremendous catalyst for bald eagle efforts by many other persons and companies. EVE's annual Bald Eagle Days has brought many researchers together to discuss similar problems across the continent and attempt to find real solutions to these problems. The proceedings of these meetings is now the greatest single source of bald eagle research ever compiled. This event is now being emulated by other groups across the nation in many states. EVE was the catalyst behind the development of the Raptor Information Center by the National Wildlife Federation and the nationwide mid-winter bald eagle count which the Center conducts each year. "The Year of the Eagle," an idea instigated

and promoted by EVE, was a great success in developing public awareness of the bald eagle all across the continent. EVE has the original proclamations from governors across the nation to prove EVE's initial efforts in this event. The event was picked up by many other organizations to promote their own bald eagle efforts.

EVE has been deeply involved in the fights to save natural areas threatened by unsound proposals for development. These fights include the preservation of Muscatine Bluffs (Muscatine, Iowa) through a five-year lease program and the ongoing fight to save Napoleon Hollow, an eagle roost in Pike County, Illinois.

EVE has sponsored environmental education camps for many years. The most successful of these has been the Bruce Camp, a one-week camp on the Bruce Peninsula in Ontario, Canada each June. Other workshops held at Eagle Valley Nature Preserve have been winter survival, cross-country skiing, wildflower weekends, bird counts, hawk watches, and canoeing on the Mississippi. Over 45 species of wildflowers, 120 nesting birds, and over 200 species of birds throughout the year have been documented on the preserve. Over 10,000 birds of prey migrate past the preserve in a year including over 2,000 bald eagles.

Rad Waste-an orphan having technical difficulties

By John C. Savagian
Pointer Environmental
Writer

By now, anyone who has read this magazine over the past few months is aware that the State of Wisconsin is being considered as a high-level nuclear waste dump by the Department of Energy (DOE). The State's Radioactive Waste Review Board has recently announced its opposition to such a plan, shifting from a purely technical appraisal of the possibility of such a site to a political and probably more honest stand. Last week, this magazine examined the political stirrings of the Review Board and the Wisconsin Legislature. This week some of the technical considerations will be reviewed. What we will find is that the technical problems often are the result of political ones.

Take, for example, the whole question of when such a radioactive waste site is actually needed. The problem of radioactive waste has been with us as long as nuclear weapons and nuclear power existed and it has been a continual source of embarrassment for the

federal government. The original plan called for chemically reprocessing the waste and enriching it to be used over again. That plan never amounted to anything. Thus the only option was to somehow dispose of the waste in underground mines, salt beds, lava flows, and thick granite deposits. What the DOE has found in investigating these potential sites is that each one poses a potential health hazard. What is needed is time consuming, pain-staking research on all the geologic formations under consideration, with the DOE staff and the states' geologic departments working together. To some extent the DOE is doing this, but at the same time it is pushing for a final site selection that guarantees an incomplete research report.

Luther Carter, in his article in the January 7 issue of Science, explained this paradox: "Public health and safety does not require early disposal; indeed, with passage of time the radioactive decay of the shorter lived fission products reduces the waste's heat and makes ultimate disposal easier. The pressure to move

quickly is political and stems from the fact that, with the nuclear enterprise now in its fourth decade, it is an acute embarrassment that the waste problem has not been solved." Carter further states that it is not hard to make the connection between finding a solution to the waste problem and the survival of the nuclear industry.

Once a waste dump is chosen, be it for technical or political reasons, or both, what also must be decided upon is the right container to do the job. This has become increasingly important as the sites prove to be unstable for the tremendous lengths of time needed for high level waste to cool down. The Savannah River Nuclear Plant in Aiken, South Carolina, where the tritium and plutonium are produced for the nation's nuclear weapons program, is coordinating a nation-wide search for the proper material(s) to secure radioactive waste. Out of 17 substances the list has been narrowed to two: borosilicate glass and crystalline ceramic. Although the final selection is to be announced in October of '83, many officials believe the nod will go to borosilicate glass. Each has its advantages. Ceramic proved in the testing done by DuPont to be stronger since it actually incorporates the waste into its molecular structure. But crystalline glass is easier to make and is less costly.

While "in the ground burial" continues to be the DOE's number one answer to the waste problem, there are other options, some of which are being utilized today. Dow Chemical has been incinerating radioactive materials since 1955 at its headquarters plant in Midland, Michigan. The company has had a permit from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) since 1974, but not until 1981, when the Michigan DNR became aware of the incinerating, was Dow informed that it needed state permission to pollute the air with radioactive particles. Dow claims that the materials it burns are only carbon-14 and tritium, since the incinerating of other materials is uneconomical at this time.

Honeywell, near Minnesota's Twin Cities, has requested permission from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to burn its radioactive waste. The waste is a result of Honeywell's armaments plant in New Brighton. The waste is depleted uranium, a by-product of the plant's armour piercing bullets.

In what may be a political ploy to induce states to bury their waste instead of having

Recycling, Cont.

"ill-timed". The letter was not to be sent out until Earl had discussed it with Helbach and Schneider. In transition Earl thought Bergan had talked with Helbach and Schneider. Bergan called this a "problem with political courtesy." Due to political courtesy Bergan drafted a second letter for a meeting with the two legislators which he sent to Arloe Paul.

Kathy Cell refused to comment as she had been instructed to refer everything about budget matters to the governor's office.

When one reviews this debacle to try to determine who may be the most sincere and correct in their actions there are three major themes to keep in mind. One theme is the tone and role of the Department of Administration (DOA) throughout this past autumn regarding how the Authority was proceeding. Another is a couple of disturbing aspects of Hal Bergan's answers to questions I addressed to him. Finally, the possibility of a repeat cash shortfall could have put more weight into Ore-Ida's decision than generally is accounted for.

The DOA and its former Secretary Kenneth Lindner had followed the Authority's progress for former Gov. Lee Dreyfus. Lindner and Dreyfus often consulted about the Authority, and basically kept track of the Authority through economic eyes: will the state be taken for a ride by the Authority?

Because of this attitude, Lindner and Dreyfus, along with Senator David Prosser (R-Appleton) publicly requested in October that a representative of the DOA or the Legislative Fiscal Bureau be on hand at what were then assumed to be final contract negotiations between Ore-Ida and the Authority. Lindner, Dreyfus and Prosser attempted to create a sneaky impression of the Authority. After all, Warren Porter was going to Chicago to negotiate with Ore-Ida in the private offices of the Authority's bond consultant.

The only function these actions could perform was to try to create the impression in the mind of the public that the Authority was not acting in the public's best interest but on behalf of its own. As a matter of fact, this trio felt that the Authority (read Porter) might try to capitulate at the last minute to Ore-Ida to save their jobs. How did they expect a new party to feasibly and comfortably enter the negotiations at that critical point of expected culmination? Would Dreyfus do that today at Sentry? Not unless he wanted to damage or taint the negotiations he was carrying on.

Additionally, what other purpose did this procedure serve when Dreyfus held veto power over the Joint Finance Committee's September 22 allocation? Plus, Dreyfus publicly said that he would

veto the \$21,800 loan unless he saw the agreement negotiated by the Authority to approve of it.

So we see that the DOA played a major role at a critical time in the history of the Authority. This being the operating attitude and procedure at DOA regarding the Authority, how difficult could it have been for a staff member like Kathy Cell, for instance, to later try to sabotage the Authority's negotiations? Was the



precedent already set?

The topic of Kathy Cell is certainly a precarious part of this controversy. When I asked Hal Bergan about Kathy Cell's role in this issue he became defensive. He claimed that criticizing Kathy Cell was tantamount to being fallacious. He called it the ad hominem argument. Effectively that ended our discussion of Kathy Cell's role in the controversy.

Not being able to discuss whether the faults or benefits of questions about Cell, basically meaning to discuss the facts, Bergan delivered a nice fallacy of his own, a fallacy of distraction. I was not accusing Cell of sabotage. Bergan was asked to discuss the validity of the charge of political sabotage. However, he refused by claiming to do so was an ad hominem fallacy.

Bergan could have discussed where the "throw sand in the gears" accusation was factually wrong or right, or he could have deflected the question via distraction. He chose the latter.

The other disturbing aspect which Bergan refused to discuss was the effect the 1980 legislative change regarding the Authority had on its initial change. A standard line by opponents of the Authority is that it had ten years to create a large recycling project and after thousands of dollars the Authority did not have a project to show for its efforts. Hal Bergan subscribes to this view.

However, the 1980 legislative change is important. When the Authority was created in 1974 it had to first create a project in the Fox Valley area. This area has abundant clay in the soil, which is a prime factor in developing good landfills. Landfills at this time were charging \$3 to \$5 per ton for garbage to be dumped in the Fox Valley area. Construction of a resource

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Recycling, cont.

recovery facility would have necessitated a "tipping fee" of \$15 to \$25 per ton. Therefore, an economic deterrent to resource recovery existed in the Fox Valley at that time.

In 1980, legislation was passed freeing the Authority to search out a possible facility anywhere in the state. The Authority began work in Central Wisconsin shortly afterwards, and two years later a facility was being negotiated.

To suggest that the Authority had ten years to create a project is not entirely accurate or realistic.

What was Bergan's response to this argument? "The basic set of facts is that the Authority was in business since 1974 and enough is

enough."

Finally, back in September Reps. Helbach and Schneider sponsored the \$21,800 loan to the Authority from the Joint Finance Committee because they believed that a major concern of Ore-Ida was that it would be difficult to negotiate with a governmental body which will soon go defunct. The loan was at that time granted and negotiations continued.

Gov. Earl's letter to Arlo Paul, also sent to Ore-Ida and H.J. Heinz, delivered the message that Earl will kill the Authority by eliminating the Authority from his budget.

The question thus remains: what effect did this message have on Ore-Ida? Ore-Ida

claims it did not make the difference, it merely "expedited" the decision. Could Ore-Ida's concept of "expedited" relate to the possible September cash shortfall precedent?

With the Ore-Ida project dead for now, pieces are being picked up by potential participants, and the Authority dead on the vine, this whole fiasco is conducive to a sense of helplessness. While the idea of large-scale recycling vanishes from Central Wisconsin at the same time it is appearing elsewhere, the game-players point fingers and argue for correctness. In a certain sense the whole saga is a large distraction.

Obeys critical of EPA's air pollution reports

Congressman Dave Obeys announced recently that officials of the Environmental Protection Agency have conceded that an agency report listing 472 counties across the United States as being in violation of the Clean Air Act including 9 in Wisconsin is based on data that, "is totally outdated and should not be considered as accurate."

Obeys said that he ordered an investigation by his office into the compilation of the report after Wisconsin officials had charged that the EPA report was contrary to monitoring the data which the state had submitted to EPA. EPA officials conceded that the report which they prepared on November 6, 1982 was based on monitoring data that was in many instances 5 and 6 years old and which predated much of the nation's air clean up efforts. They also conceded that the federally required reporting system of state air monitoring data meant that EPA had approximately 20 reports on each locality in the country in Washington that were more current than the data used in the November 6 document. Officials further conceded that if updated information had been used, more than two-thirds of the counties listed in the report would have been eliminated.

Obeys said that the EPA report received national attention when it became the subject of an Associated Press story printed on December 27. The Associated

Press had obtained a copy of the report, which was at the time a month old, from the EPA public affairs office. The report listed not only the 472 counties alleged to be in noncompliance, but also the amount of federal money that states and counties might lose as a result of non-compliance.

"It is very disturbing that no one at EPA has a reasonable explanation of why the agency would produce such a report and allow it to be distributed to the press," said Obeys.

Obeys said that while the air monitoring data in the report was based on data from the mid 1970s the dollar sums listed next to each state were current projections of air pollution funds and highway funds which would go to each state in fiscal 1983. He said that the Clean Air Act does not call for either states or counties to lose all of the program funds to which they are otherwise entitled, but only that portion that would go to the small area of the county that is the source of the violation. He said that the principal programs involved were highways and sewer construction but that the act exempted any withholding of funds if the highway project would enhance public safety or the sewage project would improve public health. "It is clear that the report not only disturbed the facts on who was in non-compliance, but also what the implications of non-compliance under the Act are. It is pretty easy to get the impression that someone at EPA was trying to find a way to make the Clean Air Act look like it does things that it simply doesn't do in order to generate support for weakening the Act when it comes before the Congress this year."

"The president's appointees at the Environmental Protection Agency may feel that the Clean Air Act is too strict and that the Congress should act to weaken it. They have a legitimate right to their opinions and a responsibility to advocate what they sincerely believe is in the best interests of the country. But the manufacture of what appears to be deliberately distorted information serves only to build mistrust and undermine any possibility of an intelligent and straight forward debate of the issues," Obeys said.

Obeys said that in Wisconsin, EPA had charged that Brown, Columbia, Dane, Marathon, Milwaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, Vilas, and Waukesha were in non-compliance when Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources monitoring data over the last twelve months indicates that only portions of Brown and Milwaukee counties are in non-compliance.

Rad Waste, Cont.

it sent into the atmosphere, the DOE is conducting tests at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico with a modified commercially available incinerator to burn carcinogenic and simulated low-level wastes. The results of such research may mean an incinerator at every nuclear power plant. The Energy Insider (a DOE publication) stated that the technology is being transferred to a nuclear reactor company and a test incinerator will be set up at a selected nuclear plant.

Nuclear reactors, however, are not the real culprit in the production of nuclear waste. Presently there is about 8,000 tons of waste in this country looking for a permanent home. 88 percent of that waste comes from this

nation's nuclear weapons manufacturing plants. The industry admits that its waste is in very temporary holding tanks at Hanford, Wash., Barnwell, S.C., and Idaho Falls. This problem does not seem to concern Energy Secretary James Edwards. "We are going to be needing some plutonium for our weapons program," said Edwards, "and the best way I can see to get that plutonium is to solve your waste problem." According to DON'T WASTE AMERICA, the "current weapons potential at U.S. nuclear plants, in the form of Plutonium-239 in spent fuel stored at the plants, is equivalent to 7,600 nuclear warheads and is expected to be the equivalent of 27,500, roughly the current estimated number, by 1990."

Another technical solution

to be sure, but one that has some political ramifications. Secretary Edwards notwithstanding, the political mood in this country may have a critical effect on the eventual site selection and proper storage mode of radioactive waste. The NRC and the nuclear industry, anxious to get the waste problem solved to insure and perhaps justify their existence, are pressuring the DOE to make a choice quickly. The state governments are taking an opposite stand, calling for a slow and detailed study of each possible waste dump. In light of this, it is no wonder that the Wisconsin Radioactive Waste Review Board took a political stand in the midst of all of its technical data. They are simply following the tune of the piper.

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Men's B.B. ups and downs: win one, lose one

By Mary-Margaret Vogel
and Tamas Houlihan

Last week brought good news and bad news for the UWSP men's basketball team as they rolled over UW-Whitewater 90-71 Wednesday, but suffered their first conference defeat of the season, losing 59-52 Saturday at the hands of the La Crosse Indians. The Pointers now stand 7-1 in the WSUC, one half game behind La Crosse, and 14-3 overall.

In the Whitewater game, the Pointers built an eight point lead in the first four minutes of play before the Warhawks could get on the scoreboard. They stretched the lead to 35-20 before Whitewater reeled off eight straight points to trail by only nine at halftime, 37-28.

The first half saw the Pointers complete an awesome 17 of 23 field goal attempts for 74 percent. On the other hand, Whitewater connected on just nine of 27 floor shots for a dismal 33 percent.

In the second half Whitewater got as close as 49-45 but the Pointers pulled away, increasing the lead to 59-49, and were not in danger thereafter, leading by as many as 21 points.

For the game the Pointers drilled 30 of 43 field goal attempts for 70 percent and hit 30 of 36 free throws for 83 percent. Whitewater managed to connect on only 23 of 61 floor shots for a poor 38 percent. Despite a decided height advantage, the Pointers were outrebounced by only one, 32-31.

John Mack led UWSP with 18 points, followed by Craig Hawley with 16, Dave



Photo by Rick McNitt

Schlundt with 12, Terry Porter with 11 and Brad Soderberg with 10, including eight of eight free throws. Whitewater's Mark Linde led all scorers with 30 points.

UWSP shut down Whitewater's leading scorer Andre McCoy, as he was able to make only two of seven field goals and three of eight free throws for seven points.

Whitewater coach Dave Vander Meulen said, "We had good shots but just couldn't hit them. McCoy had

a bad night but you can't beat anybody shooting 37 percent." Vander Meulen did say, however, that UWSP was the best team they played all year.

Pointer coach Dick Bennett said, "It was a different type of game than we are accustomed to. We didn't play well defensively but our offense was excellent."

Bennett was especially pleased with the play of the Purple Gang, (Tim

Skalmoski, Tim Lazarcik, Dave Schlundt, Mike Janse, and Craig Hawley) who outscored the Whitewater starters 15-6 over a five and a half minute span in the first half, giving the Pointers control of the game. "The Purple Gang gave us breathing space to win the game," commented Bennett. "They all gave a tremendous effort."

Also receiving praise was Dave Schlundt who had the difficult assignment of replacing the injured Fred Stemmeler and guarding the unstoppable Linde. "David did a very good job offensively and on the boards," noted Bennett. "The thing that pleased me the most was that we basically won the game without two of our starters, Fred Stemmeler and Terry Porter. The rest of the team did an excellent job picking up the slack, particularly Craig Hawley, who played his finest game of the season."

Bennett also had praise for Whitewater, saying, "The score was definitely not an indication of how tough this game really was. Whitewater's an outstanding ball club. They just had an off night. They're still in the thick of the conference race."

Against La Crosse, the potent Pointer offense was shut down by a stingy Indian defense that held UWSP to 34 percent field goal shooting.

Falling behind 9-2 after only five minutes of play, the Pointers battled back to trail only 32-28 at the half. They were unable to stop Eric Nordstrom who scored 16 of his game high 21 points in the first half.

The second half saw more of the same as the Pointers came as close as 50-48 with 9:39 remaining but were never able to catch the Indians as a result of their poor field goal shooting.

Fred Stemmeler and Brad Soderberg paced the Pointer attack with 12 points each, while Porter and Mack chipped in eight apiece. Stemmeler also pulled down a season high 15 rebounds as the Pointers won the battle of the boards 42-38.

"We're not as surprised as everyone else about the loss," remarked Coach Bennett. "They're a tough team."

Bennett was, however, disappointed with his team's play. "It was not a real solid team effort. We were impatient and lacked poise. We didn't play intelligent ball."

Bennett was impressed by the play of UW-La Crosse. "They were disciplined and executed well which was what we were lacking," he said.

Bennett did compliment the play of Fred Stemmeler, who was coming off an ankle injury which sidelined him for most of the Whitewater game. "Fred had an outstanding game on the boards," Bennett praised. "I never have to worry about Fred giving a 100 percent effort."

The Pointers stay at home this weekend to host UW-Stout Friday night and archival UW-Eau Claire Saturday.

"We've got our hands full," Bennett stated. "Both Stout and Eau Claire are quality opponents and should give us tough games."

Cagers end losing streak, fall to Milwaukee

By Julie Denker
Pointer Sportswriter

The UWSP women's basketball team saw a four game winning streak come to a halt as they lost to UW-Milwaukee 75-59 on Saturday.

Overall, it was a very good week for the Pointers as they raised their season record to just under .500 at 7-8.

UWSP won their first road game of the season with a 79-75 victory over UW-Eau Claire on Wednesday. Tough defense by the Pointers and a strong inside offense by Anne Bumgarner and Regina Bayer gave Point a 41-30 halftime lead.

The second half, however, saw UWEC pull within two points with three minutes left to play. The Blugolds were then forced to foul and the

Pointers responded by successfully completing those free throws to win the game.

Bayer led the scoring for Point with 23. Bumgarner added 21 points and Dawn Mannebach and Kathi Bennett each scored 10.

Bumgarner had a team high of 11 rebounds while Donna Schuelke, Mannebach and Bayer all grabbed 6.

Victory fever continued as the Pointers defeated UW-Parkside 73-60 on Friday winning their fourth straight game.

UWSP played a strong first half and gradually pulled away from the Rangers. Point held an early advantage and led at halftime 41-24.

The key to the Pointer victory was committing only 13 turnovers while UW-Parkside ended up losing the ball 22 times.

The Pointers were led in scoring by freshman Kathi Bennett with a game high 17 points and Karla Miller adding 14.

Pointer coach Bonnie Gehling was very pleased with the win and commented: "We played a very consistent game on both ends of the floor. Defense was our key and we played the way we knew we were capable of playing. Getting the big lead also gave me the chance to have all our people play which is always nice."

The victory fever that had

given UWSP a four game winning streak abated as the Pointers blew a lead and lost to UW-Milwaukee 75-59 on Saturday.

The game was close between both clubs until the four minute mark. At this point the UWM squad changed its defense to a 1-3-1 trap and proceeded to earn the lead and eventually beat the Pointers.

UWSP called two time outs after the defensive switch by UWM but could not readjust to it and committed many turnovers.

The big difference in scoring came at the charity stripe as UWM made 17 of 19 and UWSP converted only 5 of 6. The Panthers also held a

slight rebounding advantage 35-31 while committing only 17 turnovers to 26 for the Pointers.

Regina Bayer led the Pointers with 16 points before fouling out while Kathi Bennett added 14 and Dawn Mannebach had 10.

Anne Bumgarner had a team high of 11 rebounds for the Pointers. Bumgarner also tallied four points and has now scored 999 points in her UWSP career giving her the honor of all-time leading scorer at UWSP.

The Pointers open up a four game homestand starting against UW-Stout on Feb. 1 followed by Marshfield on Feb. 3, UW-Superior on Feb. 5, and UW-Oshkosh on Feb. 8.

by the end of the second period.

UWSP was paced by Scott Kuberra, who scored four goals and two assists, and Daryle Hanson, who added a three-goal hat trick. Dave Van Bergen added two goals for the Pointers.

Next weekend, the Pointers will conclude their WSUC season when they take their 3-9 conference record to UW-Stout for two games.

Men's swimming

SID — A shorthanded UWSP men's swimming team narrowly defeated UW-La Crosse at La Crosse in a meet that went down to the last relay before it was decided by three-tenths of a second.

The meet was decided in the 400 freestyle relay when the Pointer squad of John Johnstone, Steve Davis, Scott Slaybaugh, and Scot Moser edged the La Crosse relay by three tenths of a second.

The UWSP men had an exceptional meet qualifying seven individuals and two relays for nationals and winning without four members of their team, Jeff Stepanski, Jon Combs, John Hanson, and John Heitzinger.

Those who qualified for nationals were Pete Samuelson in the 100 backstroke, 54.7; Scott Slaybaugh in the 50 freestyle, 22.0; and in the 100 freestyle, 48.8; Samuelson again in the 200 backstroke, 2:01.0; Greg Schneider in the 200 breaststroke, 2:14.8; Chris Morse in the 200 breaststroke, 2:15.6; and Johnstone in the first leg of the 400 freestyle relay with a time of 48.6.

The Pointers' next meet is Friday, February 4 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the Coe College Invitational.

Ski races slated

SID — The Fifth Annual Stevens Point Cross Country Ski Races will be held on Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Stevens Point Country Club.

PRESS BOX

If you can't stand the competition,
then stay off the court

By Mary-Margaret Vogel
Pointer Sports Editor

In a Wisconsin Valley Conference high school junior varsity basketball game, the Wausau West Warriors whip the Rhinelander Hodags 109-36.

Later, irate Hodag parents are overheard discussing the defeat. "The conference commissioner is going to hear about this," one father snarls. "That was a disgusting display of arrogance and discourtesy," adds a mother.

The next night in a WSUC contest, the Pointers roll over UW-Superior 98-36. Accusations against Point of running up the score are asserted by both Point and Superior fans. "Point didn't have to rub their face in it," one Superior supporter grumbled.

"We were playing with only seven guys and two of our starters were out on drinking violations," explained Wausau West coach Ken Steh. "They opened the first quarter on a stall so we employed a full court press—but only in the first quarter. Rhinelander had 12 players,

including two juniors who also play on the varsity team. I played all seven kids so the score reflects not only our starters but a good effort from the bench. We practice playing ball all week and I'm not going to tell the kids not to put into practice what we worked so hard on," Steh emphasized.

Pointer men's basketball coach Dick Bennett offers his point of view.

"Running up a score is when you don't substitute players," he defined. "I don't believe in that. It's not called for. When we played Superior, our failure to reach 100 points was a sign of respect to former UWSP assistant coach Chris Richey, who is now head coach at UW-Superior. If the shoe was on the other foot, I'd feel humiliated but the last thing I'd do is blame the other coach. I'd take a look at my team and ask myself what we could do to avoid that situation from happening again."

In a "win" oriented athletic world, young athletes are taught from grade school on to give 110 percent when they

participate in a sport. Why, then, if both the bench as well as the starters have seen action, should a team be forced to hold the ball or slow down a game in the name of courtesy just because they are badly beating an opposing team? A team that finds themselves that far behind obviously has some problems. An experience like the one the Rhinelander and Superior teams suffered could be a lesson in taking personal responsibility for a loss instead of blaming the other team for "running up the score." Just as importantly, it's a chance to question why the team lost. Was it a major breakdown in their defensive play or a poorly executed offense? Maybe there are some individuals who need a refresher course in the "team concept."


It's not fair to expect quality teams to sit on their talent and experience in order to avoid humiliating an inferior team. It's time for losing teams to investigate their own weaknesses and correct them instead of crying "bully" every time they receive a thrashing.



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Thursday, February 3
AFRICAN ART LECTURE—In conjunction with the Edna Carlsten Gallery display, Dr. Fred Smith of the University of Minnesota will lecture on "The Concept of Self in Igbo Art." 7:30 p.m. in Michelsen Hall of Fine Arts.

movies

Thursday & Friday, February 3 & 4

REDS—Warren Beatty and Diane Keaton star in this 1981 film, based on John Reed's *Ten Days That Shook The World*. UAB screens this one at 7 p.m. only, in the UC Program Banquet Room. \$1.50.

Sunday & Monday, February 6 & 7

BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS—Dolly Parton puts her best foot—and everything else—forward, in this musical comedy, also starring Burt "I-Can't-Really-Sing" Reynolds. Good clean fun, from UAB. 7 and 9:15 p.m. in the UC Program Banquet Room. (Watch out for a last-minute room change.) \$1.50.

Tuesday & Wednesday, February 8 & 9

MON ONCLE—Jacques Tati, master of slapstick, directed and stars in this film about the contrasting lifestyles of two Frenchmen. Film Society will show this one at 7 & 9:15 p.m. in the UC Wisconsin Room. \$1.50.

Music

Thursday, February 3
BETSY GODWIN & KATHRYN JEFFERS tune up the Encore from 9-11 p.m. Be there.

Friday & Saturday, February 4 & 5

ERIC ROSSER—See This Week's Highlight.

Friday, February 4
BILL MILLER AND THE NATIVE SONS toured with Michael Murphy in 1981. You can see him in the UC Wisconsin Room at 8:30 p.m. Tickets to this AIRO event are \$1 in advance, \$1.50 at the door.

Monday, February 7

BEVERLY HOCH, SOPRANO, hits all the high notes in Michelsen Concert Hall of Fine Arts. The show starts at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$1.50 with current student ID, and are available from the Box Office in Fine Arts Upper. Arts & Lectures is sponsoring this one.

Wednesday, February 9

THE MICHAEL JAMES BAND—Slip into your dancing shoes and shuffle down to the UC Program Banquet Room for an evening of R&B boogie, courtesy of the toe-tapping folks at UAB. The dance floor opens at 9 p.m. and it'll cost you \$1 to get in.



Tuesday, February 8

CHRIS BLISS—This master-juggler and

illusionist mixes unique lighting, music, and stand-up comedy for a show so good you won't believe your eyes. Check Chris out at the UC Program Banquet Room at 8 p.m. UAB brings you this Winter Carnival show free.

SPORTS

Friday & Saturday, February 4 & 5 and Wednesday, February 9

POINTER BASKETBALL—Stout gets taken to court on Friday, Eau Claire gets outshot on Saturday, and Platteville gets dunked on Wednesday. Games start at 7:30 p.m. in Quandt.



Thursday, February 3

STUDENT EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION—It's

Semester Premiere Night on SET. The season starts at 6:30 p.m. with a live news show, and *A Semester Abroad in Poland* follows at 7. At 7:30 it's *Music Montage*, then at 8, part one of *Second City Touring Troupe*. The movie *His Girl Friday* wraps things up at 8:30. It all comes to you on Cable Channel 3.

POINTER PROGRAM is published as a student service. Any group wishing to have an event considered for publication should bring pertinent information about it to the Senior Editor's desk in 113 CAC, by noon on Tuesday. We are looking for events which interest students and which don't cost an arm and a leg.

For further programming information, check out the Pointer Daily or call Dial An Event at 346-3000.



Special Programs Presents

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

CHRIS BLISS



Juggler - Illusionist - Comedian

Presents

"A Concert For Your Eyes"

8:00 P.M. Tuesday, February 8th
U.C. Program Banquet Room FREE!

student classified

for sale

FOR SALE: Turntable BIC model 20z with cartridge \$30. Call 345-1617, ask for John.

FOR SALE: Sleeper sofa \$35. Recurve bow (5416) quiver & arrows \$25. 457-2062.

FOR SALE: Peavey Amp. classic UT series; Les Paul guitar, Cortez copy; Shure microphone; all excellent condition. Call John at 345-1421 or 346-4340.

FOR SALE: One pair of AR-28 speakers. Good condition and only 6 months old. Asking \$200 for the pair. Call 315 Hyer. (4577) Ask for Willy.

FOR SALE: For car: Sanyo-B1-Amplified 7-Band graphic equalizer-Eqz 6400 with New Compo PA-130 Power Amplifier. For home: Sansui G-4700 Digital quartz locked, 100 watts, stereo receiver; Technics SL-D2 Direct drive automatic turntable-sure cartridge; Technics RS-M24 Stereo cassette deck, with metal tape capabilities & remote control; Panasonic RS-808 8-track deck; Technics SB-L200 Pair of linear phase speakers; O'Sullivan 4-shelf oak rack, glass door, with 3-way divider for albums. 1974 Chevy Camaro, automatic, good condition, new battery, air shocks & stripes with snow tires. Ask for Todd 345-1285.

FOR SALE: 1974 Plymouth Fury. Body in fair shape, runs good. \$225 call Bruce at 341-5262.

wanted

WANTED: Someone to teach me Dulcimer Lessons. I have my own instrument. Would like to learn the basics. Call Linda at 344-5426 (eve.) or 344-0684 (day).

WANTED: I need a dorm room rug. Or anything smaller will do. Preferably tan or green. Price can be negotiated. Please call Maria at 346-2235.

WANTED: 1 or 2 people to share house with 3 others.

\$93.75-month plus utilities for 1 or \$75-month plus for 2. Nice house with good location. Call 345-0323 for more information.

WANTED: Keyboards player for local blues band. Call Rich at 341-4050 or Mike at 344-2887 for further information.

WANTED: Home for female lab-shepherd mix, fixed, all shots, good protector. Call Jean at 344-4487.

lost and found

LOST: Black leather, two finger mitten was dropped just outside the east door of the CNR. at about 11:00 a.m. Wed., Jan. 26. If you happened to walk by & pick it up please give me a call. My right hand is getting frostbite. Tom 341-5437.

LOST: Men's gold wedding ring, plain gold band, lost in front of Silvermint Arcade Sat. night. Call 345-0148.

FOUND: A pair of round, light brown framed glasses. They were left on the bleachers in the Quandt balcony about a week or so ago. Contact Julie Rm. 125 No. 2527 if you lost them.

announcements

ANNOUNCEMENT: Student willing to join or form a car pool from the New London area. It could also include the cities of Manawa, Waupaca, Amherst and any point in between. If interested call Tim Cahanch at 414-596-2764.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Air Band Contest—Yes, this is your big chance to become a Rock star! Peakers are sponsoring an Air Band Contest for winter carnival week. Friday Feb. 11—8:00 in UC Wisconsin Room. 1st place \$50—many other prizes too. Sign up in UAB office soon. Deadline Feb. 7. See you in concert.

ANNOUNCEMENT: How were your grades last semester? Not so good? Well, if you want to sign up for Psych 101, reading and study

skills lab, you still can. Get one credit and a better GPA! One-on-one tutoring is available. Sign up in Room 26, LRC.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Don't put off signing up for the Phi Sig Daytona trip. Space is limited so sign up now by calling Walt at 341-6382. See our ad in the Pointer Mag's center section!

ANNOUNCEMENT: Attention: Last semester's English 312 Modern Drama class! You are reminded to attend The Little Foxes Feb. 11, 19 and to come to the reunion on Wednesday, February 23 in the Blue Room in the UC from 3:30-4:30 Refreshments will be served. Bring a friend if you wish.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Looking for a chance to experience leadership, campus and community service, or lasting friendships? Alpha Phi Sorority offers all of these. Call Deb, 344-2452 for more information.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Are you interested in being part of a Local Repertory Company? Auditions for the children's musical "Secret in the Toy Room" will be held Monday, Feb. 7 and Tuesday, Feb. 8 at 6:30 p.m. in the downtown Sentry auditorium, Strongs Avenue. Parts available for males, females, adults and children. For more information, call director, Janice Pritchard, at 345-0137 after 5:00 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Spring Break '83 Alternative—A backpacking adventure, explore New Mexico's Gila wilderness area. A roadless realm of 500,000 acres of diverse primitive wilderness ranging from desert to Alpine. \$85 includes transportation, wilderness permits, and trail maps. For further information, contact Brian 344-5383 or Kevin 341-9130. Sponsored by Trippers.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Writing Lab will soon be administering impromptu for students requiring writing clearance. Impromptu dates are February 7, 8, 9 at 8:00 and on Wednesday, February 9 at 7:00. Please stop by the Lab to sign up for the impromptu and learn more about the writing clearance program.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Dungeons & Dragons mini-course sponsored by Middle Earth & Rec Services is here by popular demand! Attend one or all sessions. Starting Tuesday, Feb. 8, 12, 22 from 6-9 p.m. in the UC Mitchell Room. Free! Signup at Rec Services. Create your own character and become a

hero. Look for the upcoming Dungeons & Dragons Tournament in March.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Looking for a personalized gift to give this Valentine's Day? Stop on down to Middle Earth with your favorite saying, poem, etc. We'll do it in a decorative writing in your choice of many styles. For more information, call 346-4479 or watch for our booth Feb. 9 Wed. in the U.C.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Attention—CNR Majors eligible to attend the 1983 Clam Lake Summer Sessions. Information and registration meetings will be held on Thurs., Feb. 3 and Tues., Feb. 8 at 6:00 p.m. in Room 112 of the CNR building. Everyone planning to attend the 1983 sessions must attend one of the above meetings.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The Canterbury Club will be providing rides to the Episcopal Church Services on Sundays. Times for pick up are: Allen Center—9:50 a.m., Debot Center—9:55 a.m., University Center—10:00 a.m. Any questions? Call Paul Roth at 345-1964.

employment

EMPLOYMENT: Earn \$205.80 to \$411.60 weekly working part-time, \$758 possible full-time. No experience necessary. Working out of your home. For details, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to L.A. Industries, Dovray, MN, 56125.

EMPLOYMENT: Overseas jobs—Summer-year round. Europe, S. America, Australia, Asia. All fields \$500-\$1200 monthly. Sight seeing. Free information. Write IJC Box 52-Wi-5 Corona DelMar, CA 92625.

personals

PERSONAL: 4S Thomson, Get some revenue and, for God's sake, get a massive, party house complete with videos of Leave it to Beaver. I shall return, but in the mean time give my regards to Stu. Beware of camel toes and swooks. The Lolly Dama.

PERSONAL: Theo, Now you are my slave. Pay up!! All my love. S.H.

PERSONAL: Thanks to everyone who attended the "We Tapa Kega" fraternity opening at Mike's and Gary's. Anyone knowing the where abouts of my beer mug (engraved "Tiger"), please return it. Sentimental value. No \$'s asked. And

who drank Julio's old spice?—Mike.

PERSONAL: Steve Taj, We are in a play—yes the world is our stage. Take a part in which you can develop your character. Our actions will intermix. Flowers will fall from the sky.

PERSONAL: As long as I'm standing here I want you to know how much I love you Bung—Fred.

PERSONAL: M, You can wrestle with me any time. You know I love those pipes. Next time we'll have to find some strawberry jello. (Nudge, Wink) Love, Me.

PERSONAL: Jas—When pulling things out of hiding make sure you're head doesn't cave in!

PERSONAL: Maggie: Happy 20th Birthday! Keep that smile on your face—You're gorgeous!! Love, Nancy.

PERSONAL: To Robb: Thank-you for a wonderful 9 months. They've all been great. The weekend in Michigan was nice but just think. One more month and we'll be in Utah celebrating our 10 month anniversary. Love Dar.

PERSONAL: Dear Sue!! Have a great birthday! Be sure to celebrate in style. Sorry I can't be there to wish you the best. Babe Ruth will be proud. Love, Lyn.

PERSONAL: Dear B.E.—Thanks for the 3months of total happiness. You are my one and only. Looking forward to this weekend. 1-4-3-5!! You have my heart.

PERSONAL: Boomsie Baby, I realize that seat belts are kinky—but whatever trips your trigger is fine with me. Much love, kissy, kissy. "DaPrez".

PERSONAL: To my dear sister who shares her name with canned produce. My advice; go for it, they won't mind. Remember—be gentle! "DaPrez".

PERSONAL: Typical man—Of course I must lust after other guys. After all, what 'cha gonna do when I'm gone? Thanks for a wonderful year. Babes.

PERSONAL: Sister Sue—Our holy brothers have requested our presence at a party Friday night. Should we indulge in heavenly temptation? Lady Superior.

cont. on p. 31

"Fine Taste in Imported Goods"

Big Sale!

Save up to 60% on selected clothing, dresses, shirts and sweaters.

Hardly Ever
1036 Main St.



Classifieds, cont.

PERSONAL: Dear baby grizzly B., You're still the one! Love & Kisses—Me.

PERSONAL: Drew: what happened to the silly grin? Sunny.

PERSONAL: Happy birthday Sue, 430 Steiner. You may be the big two—oh, but you're still a kid at heart. This one's going to be the best one yet! We all love ya! Shelly, Paws, Ta, Mark Anthony, Rev, Monchichi, Katie, Roo, Sandi, Dr. Teeth and the Electric Mayhem.

PERSONAL: "DaPrez", I hope and pray those Appleton men believe in M&M's. Let's roadtrip there and find out! Maybe Bad Boy will be there—Droolishous! "Sis Sue".

PERSONAL: Hey UWSP, today, February 3, 1983 is Katy "Sid Vicious" Walters 20th birthday. Come on out to Happy Hour and help her celebrate two decades of obnoxiousness.

PERSONAL: C.J.F., Happy 22nd. And from now on, keep your macaroni and cheese coated prongs to yourself. Love, S.V. P.S. I personally can't think of a better date to have a birthday.

PERSONAL: Sister Libby, Wear your tight tights in Reg. G. and really wiggle for that tall good looking To.

PERSONAL: Sister Sue, $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is it equal? Check your chemistry with M., S.P.E.

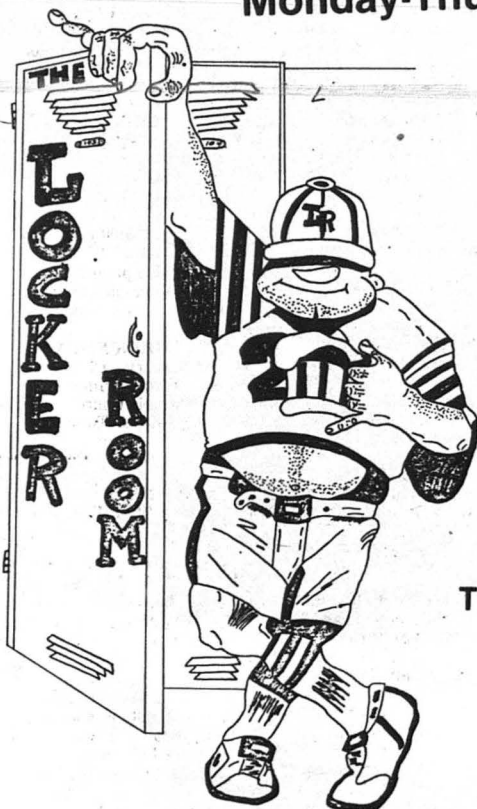
PERSONAL: Sister Judy, I know who you can go to Florida with? Steve! He will just love it. And, anything else.

PERSONAL: Hey everyone! Don't forget about the double party in the Village Friday night. From: Liz, Pam, Kelly, Nancy, Oye, Rebs, & Shimy.

Afternoon Delight

\$1⁵⁰ Pitchers 3-6 P.M. Daily

**Free Pool, Free Popcorn
Monday-Thursday 3-6**



Located In The Alibi Basement

Weekly Specials

Sunday: Church Social

**50¢ Wine
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Monday: Double Bubble

**6 To Close
2 For 1 Drinks
(Bar Brands)**

Tuesday: \$Tf

**Little Sister's Happy Hour
8-10 \$2⁰⁰ All The Beer You Can Drink**

**Wednesday 25¢ Taps
6-Close**

**Thursday: Rugby Happy Hour
6:30-9 P.M.**

\$2⁰⁰ All The Beer You Can Drink



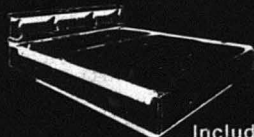
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Michael



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The Michael James Band

A shaggily bearded fellow in a purple-and-gold football jersey stepped up to Steve Wach at local nightclub last week and wanted to know, "What to the Ugliers?"

"The Ugliers don't more," answered checking out the band asser

"Are the Ugliers?"

asked in a voice and known and band to come ahead in the guys here, ing his atten

ly, in a flash of band was on, t librating with the energ rhythmic intricacy of an aggressive, brassy instr Paul McCartney's "The Theme."

You knew in a minute w had camped out in front of dance floor before 9 p.m. — Monday night, no less — and they would stay until the final died. They didn't come to thum the night away to Top 40 fare. They came for music.

And from the Michael James band, music is what you get.

It may be funky swing or ja flavored rock or rocking so boogie — "Straight from Heart" or "Night Train." Nobody Here But Us and Too Much Fun. But whatever the kind of the come out of the musical tradition, so old it's new again, rhythm and blues.

Michael James but (Bullock) and a performers years since their Exit and later as of the Unbelievable

In addition, there are two Randys (Roseberry and Mickelberg), a (Foddy Matheson) and a Bruce (on).

who their musical is more than the s parts of the s do s triple up. k, the back le

Bullock and Klein disbanded the Ugliers for a year before reorganizing in May 1980. When they got together again, to capitalize on the recognition factor, they retained the Ugliers name and performed mostly commercial music.

Gradually, they introduced the sounds they wanted to play, a bit of Ray Charles, a touch of the Blues Brothers. People liked

"Once we started playing this stuff we couldn't stop. We started leaning

the blues were washed out with mellow yellow, sophistication yielded to simpleness. In country music and soul and the resurgence of jazz, though, the blues hung on.

"The blues are probably the most played music in the 20th century," said Bullock. "Trends go day by day, but there's always the blues." Klein saw the need to develop our style to be a clone of something

question they with their audience, and up who grew up but also younger in the music a

to the rhythm even not familiar with the Roseberry.

After the group's name — a risky move suddenly nobody can you any more — the agent, Music Agency in lis, had booked Michael to prestigious Twin Cities increasingly they are heard the Cabooze, the Studio 94, often double-billed the popular Dillman Band.

Michael James conveys so much energy from the stage that one was prompted to observe, "This is a band that we're going on this along with

off in blues. But as commercial rock evolved, rhythm gave way to beat, world by creating excitement and energy and camaraderie.



Bullock and Klein, he's helped the other musicians mature.

blues. But as commercial rock evolved, rhythm gave way to beat,