Caucuses dilute primary vote

That running sound reverberating loudly across Wisconsin after last Saturday’s Democratic caucuses wasn’t thunder. It was legendary Progressive Robert “Bucky” La Follette turning over in his grave.

In 1903 La Follette led a movement to develop what became a Wisconsin tradition: the open primary. After the 1896 Democratic primary, the Democratic National Committee successfully challenged Wisconsin’s open primary in the U.S. Supreme Court. They feared Republicans and other political opponents were casting mischievous votes in the open primary and distorting its outcome.

But Saturday’s caucus results proved something many voters had predicted: the caucus system imposed on Wisconsin by the DNC wasn’t very democratic. And it certainly wasn’t consistent with this state’s Progressive tradition.

For the record, Gary Hart defeated Walter Mondale Monday in open but non-binding Democratic primary. In the Democratic sub-caucuses held in the state’s assembly districts, however, Mondale walked off Hart 53 percent to 30 percent.

Why the dramatic difference in results? Proponents of the new system would tell you that the caucuses revealed the true feelings of Democratic voters. Since caucus participants had to sign a declaration of support for Democratic candidates, most “mischievous” Republicans were effectively eliminated. In addition, they argue the caucuses accurately reflect the wishes of the “real” voters who were interested enough to attend.

Neither argument holds much water. State Democratic Chairman Matthew Flynn admitted last week that Republicans could participate in the caucuses provided they lied on the party declaration form. While one questions whether most Republicans are even interested enough to throw this wrench in the Democratic Party works, we should keep in mind that the second issue is more important. Should independent voters be forced to sign a declaration of party preference before their vote really counts?

Caucuses editorialists have appeared in this paper and others berating voter apathy. Despite our problems, our process works on a 3-1 basis. This year Wisconsin’s beauty contest primary’s voters don’t count. The caucuses favor the party insiders with strong ties to the state’s Progressives and the traditionally strong special interests, as evidenced by Mondale’s liquidated victory.

Although it’s lightly double-dated, the Wisconsin Democratic National Committee would ever wish Wisconsin to return to its open primary. This is a better alternative to the current system which could only be called democratic in the narrowest sense. A closed, binding primary would also require voters to sign a party declaration form, but this could be done at the polls as voter registration is done now. Yes, independents would have to “lie” and say they support the Democratic Party. However, they would do so because of their consciences with the knowledge that they are, in reality, voting for the party and not the party.

If those of us who support Wisconsin’s traditional, progressive open primary system, this compromise seems weak, but we must deal with political reality rather than wishful thinking. I encourage voters throughout the state to help rid Wisconsin of the current undemocratic debacles forced on us by the Democratic National Committee.

The way things stand now, the Committee’s initial — D.N.C. — has an ironic relation to the value of our votes under the primary system we’ve been saddled with: Do Not Count.

Chris Celichowski

Alternatives start with us

As you celebrate Earthweek ’84 and its theme “Search for the Alternatives,” we should remember that one of the alternatives alluded to is something not initially pleasing to many Americans: an alternative lifestyle. The American Dream was built on and continues to thrive on consumerism. We’ve exploited not only our own precious domestic resources but those of many developing nations to keep that dream a reality. As our population and that of the world expands, we must face some sobering consequences, foremost of which is that we cannot expect our luxurious standard of living to grow without dire consequences.

We have yet to learn some lessons from our past. The “Energy Crisis” that gripped America just a short time ago seems almost forgotten by many. The major energy companies tell us little about exciting new energy technologies, but instead fill our minds with their “courageous” attempts to provide non-renewable fossil fuels from new areas of exploitation (they use “exploitation”), such as oil wells and other big cars make a sales comeback, many seem oblivious to the painful economic price we paid for extravagance the last time around.

None is advocating a return to asceticism. America cannot afford to enjoy a comparatively high standard of living, but the alternative must realize the American Dream needs modification. As Cadillacs and other big cars make a sales comeback, many seem oblivious to the painful economic price we paid for extravagance the last time around.

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Faculty wants more time to study report

Professors in nearly every academic discipline at UWSP have been putting their heads together to solve it, but the problem persists:

How can they achieve consensus on a strategy to get state officials to improve their salaries?

After a meeting of the UWSP Faculty Senate last week, the dilemma may have become even greater:

Several senators express frustration over how to respond to another resolution passed last week by a small group of professors and academic staff which called for UW System President Robert O'Neil "to be replaced." By a vote of 27 to 18, the senate turned down a motion to "dissociate itself" from the O'Neil resolution which came from the local chapter of the Association of University Wisconsin Colleges Faculty (TAUWF).

Allen Blocher, a physics professor active on both the local and state levels of TAUWF, indicated the action was not capricious. It was "generated over several months by the (group's) executive committee."

Blocher said he has learned that the state legislature assembly of TAUWF will consider the resolution April 17 and 18 when it meets in Stevens Point.

Much of the ruckus over TAUWF's statement is the result of the manner in which it was reported by some members of the news media.

According to Skip Valle, staff member for the Sub-Committee, the SLMA to consolidate loans of students-Home-and-Abroad and the daily adventures shared

Bill could benefit students with loans

Students graduating with huge loans debts will be able to benefit from a bill introduced into the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

The bill, known as the Senate Loan Marketing Association (SLMA) to consolidate loans of college graduates, would authorize the federal government to guarantee loans to college students, to be repaid over a period ranging from five to 20 years. The bill would also authorize new forms of student loans that could be obtained through private lenders.

The bill, now before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education, Arts, and Human Resources, would be able to consolidate a student's loans into a single 9 percent loan. In addition, if any individual demonstrates need, he or she will be allowed up to 30 years to pay back the loan.

Helbach criticizes widening gap in faculty pay

Any UW faculty pay increase plan that short-changes the non-doctoral campuses will meet with a wall of resistance from, Senate Majority Leader Senator Helbach of Stevens Point. Referring to a preliminary report of the Governor's Faculty Compensation Study Committee, Senator Helbach criticized a recommendation that would result in widening the gap between pay for Madison and Milwaukee faculty and the state's other campus faculty.

"The proposal to improve faculty salaries appears to be a plan to improve some faculty salaries much more than others," Helbach said. "There has always been a disparity between the two big-campus and the smaller campuses across the state. If the study committee's recommendations were to be accepted, it would result in unacceptability, that disparity would grow by as much as 30 percent."

"That is unacceptable. The committee's goal is to close the widening gap between salaries on UW campuses and median salaries in the State of Wisconsin. For the recommendation to pass, the recommendation to pass, the recommendation would have to be unacceptability," Helbach continued.

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American doctors or lawyers made them or whose country. Foreign status symbols do not require some inherent wish you can't deny the obvious, that these are status symbols for Americans. You claim to have a clear understanding of the Soviet people but I think you have misunderstood the people of the Soviet Union and in an attempt at clearing up the myths America, that actively or indirectly, you have endorsed their use and discouraged some misconception implicit by so doing.

You say that because the Soviet youths are curious about the U.S. and its current trends that these youth see the U.S. as a better or more desirable place to live. Why turn simple inaccuracies or misleading or delusion anything else? After all Mr. Peterson, you went to the Soviet Union and propose to understand it clearly, and I'll be no one says you endorse Soviet political ideologies or prefer a Soviet way of life.

To correctly understand foreign people, one must never forget, that though other people appear different, their basic actions and endeavors are universal actions. Then if one wishes to interpret actions use objective eyes and value free judgments. Accentuate not how people differ but how they are similar.

Timothy S. Block

Your vote counts

To the Editor:

On Wednesday, April 18, the Student Government Elections will come and go. A new administration and student senate will win the honor of representing the UWSP student body. If this year will reflect previous election results, the leadership positions will be quickly filled with few political speeches, without many campaign promises and without many votes. Student voter turnout has increased slightly over past years, but the final totals still read pessimistic. This important SGA transition may only be noted by the few who surrender their I.D. card and cast a vote. But the affects of this transition will be felt by every student on campus next year.

There are a variety of reasons why students do not vote in SGA elections. Some common remarks are "I don't know anyone running," or "I don't know anyone voting about SGA so why should I vote in an election that doesn't concern me." But one fact we should realize as students is that SGA (does concern you and me) in many ways at UWSP.

There are over 100 student organizations on campus who deal with the student government through funding for activities and program planning. Over $800,000 is allocated by SGA to these various organizations from the student activities fees every student contributes to when tuition is paid to the university. The SGA executive board and student senate are representatives on faculty and administrative committees that pass policies that influence the campus as a whole. Our student government is also a part of a state organization, United Council, that is also actively lobbying for student rights and legislation in Madison. These are a few reasons why we are all involved in SGA and the main reasons why each of us should vote on April 18.

The elections are an easy and convenient way to find out who next year's leaders will be and the issues and decisions they will face. The SGA needs your student input through these elections to develop and change our campus future by putting a new, responsive administration into office.

The SGA elections on April 18 can be a way to open up next year to a new and different type of student government we all can be a part of.

Patricia A. O'Meara

Communications Committee Student Government Association

To the Student Vote:

Dear Student Voters:

Thank you so very much for recognizing this season. The hundreds of congratulatory letters, notes and telegrams we have received have overwhelmed all of us. To think that people care so much about a group of guys playing basketball is a very humbling thought. We are very thankful for the opportunities we have had.

Your support has played a significant role in maintaining the high level of motivation that has carried us this past year. We play for many reasons, and one of them is to provide enjoyment for you, our loyal fans.

Sincerely,

The 1983-84 Pointer Basketball Team

Need prods blood too

To the Pointer:

BOOBOOTS to the students of UWSP who came to the Red Cross Bloodmobile to give their blood to unfortunate who need transfusions. You come in great numbers, always cheerful, some out of breath from rushing to get there on time. WE ALWAYS MARK QUOTA at UWSP. If you are undecided, we offer peanut butter and jelly and other sandwiches, and homemade cookies.

BUT WHERE ARE THE PROFESSIONALS? A few do come through the line every time.

There must be a great many more still under sixty-five who are in good enough shape to take off an hour from your busy schedules.

Ages Shippman

Dare the Dream

If not you, who? If not here, where? If not now, when?

If not the Kingdom, why?

Consider a religious vocation.

Contact Fr. Tom Finucan at 344-9117 for more information.

IF YOU'VE JUST GRADUATED INTO DEBT, HERE'S HOW TO GET OUT.

If you've gone to college on a National Direct Student Loan or a Guaranteed Student Loan or a Federally Insured Student Loan made after October 1, 1975, here's a great way to pay them off. Get the Army to help you do it. Instead of taking a long, long time paying back that student loan, you spend a short time in the Army, learning a skill, and possibly even accumulating additional money for college (like a graduate degree) via Army College Fund.

If you qualify, each year you serve reduces your indebtedness by one-third, or $1,300, whichever amount is greater. A 3-year enlistment eliminates your debt. It's worth looking into. See your Army Recruiter.

SFC Walter Blanchard

1717 4th Avenue

Stevens Point 344-2556

ARMY, BE ALL YOU CAN BE.
Native Americans aren't privileged: Mohawk

By Al. P. Wong

Native Americans are often wrongly perceived as privileged groups who enjoy special rights, John Mohawk, a Seneca Indian from New York, said Tuesday. He said charges against Indians that they have special privileges are generated as "a result of political hysteria."

"People need to grasp a very simple but necessary element about Indians and their situation," he said. "It is because of this political hysteria that Indians come to some analytical understanding of their situation as it relates to their resources," Mohawk said.

People need to understand that the "Indians are not the major beneficiaries of the wealth derived from Indian land," he stressed. "Non-Indians are the beneficiaries of the wealth derived from Indian land," he said. "If you look at the Federal policies on Indians, you find that Indians in the lower 48 states own some 52 million acres of land. One would assume that (based on the population of Indians) each and every Indian would have properly owned about 50 acres of land per capita," he explained.

"On these 52 million acres of land, we are told again and again that there are significant resources, including of uranium, gas and oil, coal, and farm lands or agricultural lands. Based on these statistics, you would assume that Indians must be rich," he said.

But the income of each Indian household varies greatly, according to Mohawk, and households are known to have an average income of less than $200 a year, in contrast to some persons associated with the tribe who make more than $250,000 a year, he said.

"Even though some Indian lands are leased to companies to extract the resources, the Indians only get a small percentage of the revenue," Mohawk said. "Most of the revenue ends up in the coffers of multinational corporations. In other words, Indians are not the primary beneficiaries of the wealth of Indian land," he said. "Simply, the American people have been led to believe that "the Indians are some kind of Apaches who have all the oil, coal, etc."

"But the next step to do away with the Indian rights in order to attain those resources, he lamented.

On the poverty of the Indians, Mohawk said that was the result of policies from Washington, D.C. He said the challenge that comes to the Indians is to find a way to generate economic activities and redevelop Indian land to draw the Indians out of the cities back to their own land. "It is the people's right to their own land," he said.

"In the past, the idea about education for Indians was not well received by Indian leaders because our experience (showed) that educated Indians were integrated, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1974. He said the act removed from the natives in one single move more land than any other single phenomenon.

"Mohawk felt that the situation on Indian land has been manipulated forth Washington D.C. by people there who have economic interests or the lands. He said that the American people have been led to believe that "the Indians are some kind of Apaches who have all the oil, coal, etc."

"It is because of this political hysteria that Indians come to some analytical understanding of their situation as it relates to their resources," Mohawk said.

By Chris Chichewski

The UWSP Student Government Association unanimously passed a resolution Sunday concerning the university's new student fee.

The resolution, which was introduced earlier this year, said "mismanagement of the educational system" caused the current compensation inequities and the reported flight of some faculty and professors from the private sector. In addition, it said the factors contributed to students' motivation to attend the university. By backing the resolution, the senate agreed to work with the UWSP Student Government, the Wisconsin Faculty (TAWF) in their efforts to achieve a pay raise.

Senator Crystal Gustafson felt the resolution was important to win earlier SGA resolution concerning the UWSP faculty.

"I feel that the resolution was important to win earlier SGA resolution concerning the UWSP faculty and student body," said Gustafson. "It is important to me that the faculty and students are treated fairly and equitably."
Liberal arts vs. career: What should college be?

By Susan Higgins

Only eight disagreement separated Richard Feldman, professor of philosophy, from Michael Kocurek, professor of political science, during a debate sponsored by the Interfaith Council and Student Life Activities.

In the debate titled “What should college be? Should it provide a liberal arts curriculum or should it provide career-oriented education?” Dr. Feldman took the stand in favor of a liberal arts-oriented college education, while Dr. Kocurek argued for the career-oriented education.

In his opening statement, Kocurek claimed that it is believed by some that our liberal arts programs perpetuate guilty desires and noble in the Ivory Tower Syndrome. They go through the college getting their bachelor’s degree, master’s degree and Ph.D. to and then go straight into teaching, never going into the real world. Kocurek finds that this is not the case, and he has an obligation to turn out graduates who are self-confident. Yet, Kocurek also conceded that we cannot turn out people who are narrow specialists and everyone needs people skills.

Richard Feldman supported liberal arts...

Feldman then explained that a liberal arts education is “as broad an education as possible.” He claimed society is too narrow to study computers and present technology and not develop new ideas. “If we let you sit before that blasted keyboard all your life, we won’t have a technology of tomorrow.”

...while Michael Kocurek favored career.

Kocurek claimed that he essentially agreed with Dr. Feldman when discussing com­petency versus career. He does. However, disagrees with Feldman on the worth of a liberal arts education being as broad as possible, saying there was a danger in it being too broad. According to Kocurek you must have “a marketable skill, an identifiable ‘how do you balance depth and breadth.’”

Feldman claimed students today are impoverished in know­ledge of their own culture, and that when students reach college they must make up the ground lost before college and go beyond.

According to Feldman the question should not be how many general degree courses do I have to take, but rather how many more can I take. The debaters both responded to a man asking what happened if he knew of knowledge for the sake of knowledge, and when he was asked of the value of knowledge. Feldman said knowledge for knowledge’s sake is good but Kocurek said “It is development not in itself but in the way it is used.”

Feldman also seemed to think students would believe in their professors more if they were taken out of their normal arena and taught something completely different. Feldman used the example of having Dr. Kocurek teach a poetry class.

Another student questioned Dr. Kocurek’s depth of knowledge and did not come from taking enough courses in the subject. Kocurek explained that to him depth is going into one area to such a degree to have a thorough understanding of it. He described it as being given a question and 15 days, then filling the 15 pages with the answer to that one question.

He went on to say breadth of knowledge helps you to work with others and not overpower them. Kocurek feels that you do need depth and breadth.

Someone asked if the debaters felt the general degree requirements are adequate. Kocurek said they should be more flexible.

Feldman claimed that it is hard to say because education as such requires a significant amount of time and money, and we really don’t know how to teach competency and skills. According to Feldman, “We are doing things we can’t control or measure.”

He also felt a liberal arts education is needed by Kenya.

Feldman concluded by saying, “As an example, they have much like us in many ways. Many times it’s hard to distinguish between an American and a Russian. On the surface the Russians seem to be very cold, detached and rude people. Even though drunkenness is not a problem for the Soviet Union you can’t put that label on all their people. Once the U.S.S.R. is made, you will find most Russians and Soviet people to be very warm and hospitable people. Many times Soviets will invite tourists such as us to their homes for a meal or to talk over a bottle or two of vodka. I might add that most Soviets live in an apartment complex and a visit to their residence should not be passed up if an opportunity arises.”

In the U.S.S.R. you will find people from many different races, cultures and nationalities. The Soviet empire is just that—a land of many different nationalities of former Soviet Republics and is just that—a land of many different nationalities of former Soviet Republics. Many have little education and do not have jobs. They are not as well off as people are. Each has a deep sense of belonging and pride in their culture and heritage.

In many ways these people from the former Soviet republics are no different than the Russians. They are Russian of course but they are Russian in their own way and they are just as proud of their heritage and culture as the Russians are. Many have little education and do not have jobs. They are not as well off as people are. Each has a deep sense of belonging and pride in their culture and heritage.

In addition, the Soviet educa­tional system in some ways is far superior to ours. The Soviet youth are usually well-educated and disciplined in the schools. Many are fluent in at least two languages and often three. They know much more about our history and literature than we know about theirs. Soviets are very well informed about many things in the world. In Soviet Russia you will find many who have read Mark Twain and other renowned American and English authors.

We have heard how many of us have read Puskin and other Soviet writers’ works. On the negative side the Soviet educational system is much more political than ours. Marx­ist-Leninism is the foundation of their system. Many hours of teaching are spent on ideology and communal activity. Also Soviet youth are often given a negative view of our system as they attempt to justify and glorify theirs. Pictures of Lenin are usually found in every classroom. On our visit to Samarkand we visited an English speaking secondary school where the “great American” Angela Davis visited. The Soviets take great pleasure in repeating statements made by Dr. Feldman.

The Right Stuff

The Soviets know more about our system than they know about their own. The Soviet system is very clear and very little is known about what goes on in their government. Soviet people are told very little and many times are fed a lot of misinformation about their system. They are afraid of the police and what will happen to them if they dissent.

Many party members, teachers, athletes and other persons in key occupational positions have a much better standard of living than the average citizen does. In fact, a professor at Moscow University lives better than a professor here. These people enjoy an elite status and have “earned” certain advantages because of their “good works” for the good of the Marxist-Leninist system. The system which we find in the U.S.S.R. is one that exploits the masses or the working classes.

In the U.S.S.R. workers are more exploited than the U.S. citizen. Many people work for the good of the state and have no role in putting into the affairs of their government. Women are treated as equals and are exploited just like everyone else. The Soviet government proudly claims that it has more jobs available than it has workers-total employment doesn’t exist. Yet a visit to the U.S.S.R. quickly reveals what they mean by having a job. Workers in the Marxist-Leninist system are nothing more than slaves for the state.

The average citizen has just accepted this kind of repression and is indifferent to it. Most don’t concern themselves with it. There is some hope among the citizens start seeing through it. Many people I met just accepted this kind of repression without question. Many people I met just accepted this kind of repression without question. They develop from us.

Feldman then went on to say that our system elects to the presidency. The Soviets have become exposed to democracy in key positions. Yet many are smart enough not to believe everything they are told and question much propaganda in this country. The Soviets at times are so heavy in their propaganda that many of their citizens are still unaware of it.

There is some hope among the younger. post 1920 generation of Soviets that this system will change as the “old guard” is replaced. Many of the younger Soviets have become exposed to democracy in key positions. Their thoughts and ideas differ from their parents. Very few of the future of the Soviet Union depends on these young people and hope that these young people will be the revolution from inside the Soviet Union and not from outside the Soviet Union.

Yet many are smart enough not to believe everything they are told and question much propaganda in this country. The Soviets at times are so heavy in their propaganda that many of their citizens are still unaware of it. There is some hope among the younger. post 1920 generation of Soviets that this system will change as the “old guard” is replaced. Many of the younger Soviets have become exposed to democracy in key positions. Their thoughts and ideas differ from their parents. Very few of the future of the Soviet Union depends on these young people and hope that these young people will be the revolution from inside the Soviet Union and not from outside the Soviet Union.
Few participate in caucus

By Roberta Wood and Susan Higgins

Four hundred fifty-two people turned out to vote at the Portage County Democratic Caucus held Saturday in Stevens Point. According to Jim Dunn, Third Ward Alderman, this was only about one or two percent of the eligible voters in Portage County.

Further Vice President Walter Mondale received 13 delegates while Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado got only 12.

There was not enough support for the Rev. Jesse Jackson or uncommitted voters to claim a delegate. Even if all the uncommitted voters supported Jackson or the Jacksones camp switched to uncommitted, they fell short of the 88 votes needed for a delegate.

Because of the lack of votes, the Jackson supporters and uncommitted people had to vote on a blue ballot, giving them one of three options, support Mondale or Hart or go home.

In the initial voting, Mondale received 184 votes, Hart 140, Jackson 40 and 28 were uncommitted. On the blue ballot vote, Mondale picked up 19 votes, Hart added 37 and 10 people voted not to vote.

After the voting to determine the number of delegates for each candidate, the two groups started selecting delegates who will go on to the District Caucus in Medford on May 4. The delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be selected in the District Caucus.

The Hart supporters had to choose five men and five women to send to Medford, while the Mondale camp had to select seven men and seven women. The 19th delegate was chosen from either.

Sixteen men and seven women were nominated to be delegates for Gary Hart. Only two men, Jim Dunn and Scott Schultz, won by the required majority of votes on the first ballot, while four of the five women delegates were chosen on the first ballot. They included Nancy Bausch, Barb Krau
dig, Thersa Shinnier and Mar

Gloria Wentenberg beat out Deb Bannach for the fifth position on the second ballot. Greg Gray, the only one to receive a majority on the second ballot, became the third delegate.

On the third ballot, Stevens Point Mayor Michael Hubberman and District Attorney John Oslin
gang were chosen to fill the last two positions.

Six of the seven women delegates for the Mondale camp were selected on the first ballot. They are Cindy Fenton, Susan Lynch, Janet Newman, Mary Thurnauer, Jeanne Wolfe and Helen Van Proyen.

Mary Zinska lost to Helen Han
en on the second ballot.

Stan Gronzymski, Len New
man, Gary Olson, Paul Piotrow
ski and Mike Verbrick were all chosen to go to Medford on the first ballot.

Jim Schiffer withdrew from the delegate race before the second ballot, and it was eventually Kim Ehringer and Jim Horney coming out over Anton Anday.

The 15th delegate was voted upon among the men and women who were nominated but not selected. Anton Anday was the winner of this honor.

Four students from UWSP were chosen to serve as delegates. They are Dervin Shinnier, Maria Smith, Paul Piotrowski and Mike Verbrick.

When asked if he liked the caucus system, Jim Dunn said he would prefer a closed prima
y, where voters must register with a party before they vote, in lieu of the caucus. He also said it is very ineffective and it does not really represent the people.

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Network wins, 308 teams compete in Trivia

The world's largest trivia contest became even larger during the weekend at UWSP as some of the same teams from the past continued to reap top honors.

Network won the 16th annual event for a second consecutive year with 5,505 points. In the last hour, at about 11 p.m. Sunday, its members answered a 300 point question that put it ahead of Ghost of a Chance, which had been in the lead most of the time since the contest opened at 6 p.m. Friday.

A record number of 308 teams were registered, up from the 299 in 1983. "Everything went really well," said Karen Scholtes, a senior communication major from New Berlin and manager of the student operated campus radio station, WWSP-FM, which sponsors the contest. She commended Jim "The Oz" Oliva, a local junior high school teacher and businessman, who was her co-chair for his continued involvement. He has helped stage the contest for nearly 10 years.

"This is really a community event now," she said, reporting that more townspeople are believed to be involved in teams than university students. "There were only 21 teams registered from the dorms," she added.

co-chair for his continued involvement. He has helped stage the contest for nearly 10 years.

Helbach also said, whether he introduced it or not, legislation would be introduced in January to move to a closed primary. In the 126 caucuses around the state, about 30,000 people voted on Saturday. Mondale received 60 percent of the votes, giving him 1,082 delegates going into the May 5 district caucuses.

Caucus, cont.

Hart had 30 percent of the vote, picking up 532 delegates for the district caucuses. Jesse Jackson will have 144 delegates on May 5 and there are 31 uncommitted delegates.

Ghost of a Chance, which finished in second place with 5,295 points, was organized this year by members of the former Zoo, Hugh Beaumont Fan Club and several other teams. Two of its members — from Madison — arrived Sunday after spending a week at Boulder, Colo., in a week-long trivia bowl where they were honored by being inducted into a trivia hall of fame.

Kory's 76 finished in third place with 5,210 points; Keystone Kops — fourth, 4,945 points; Mutated Members — fifth, 4,835 points; New Bedford Pool Sharks — sixth, 4,730 points; Substation — seventh, 4,730 points; Informaniacs and Brawley Goes Hawaiian tied for eighth with 4,655 points; and Village Idiots — ninth with 4,500 points.

The final question for 500 points, dealing with a story for children that is not widely known, was not answered.

There were visual reminders of the contest throughout the city. Signs appeared on front

(Continued on p. 27)
YOU DECIDE

VOTE IN THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Wednesday, April 18 9 a.m.-4 p.m.
Vote in the College of your major.
Communications majors will be able to vote in the Communications Arts Center, 2nd floor.
Undeclared majors vote in Collins Classroom Center.
A student I.D. is required to vote.

President/Vice President Candidates
President: Alan Kesner. Vice President: Michael Verbrick.

College of Fine Arts
Candidates from left to right: Consuelo Contreras, Tim R. Nelson, Elizabeth "Libby" Claus. 4 Positions Open.

College of Professional Studies
Candidates from left to right: Gregory Gray, Joan Olson, Wayne Kaboord. 3 Positions Open.

College of Natural Resources
Candidates from left to right: (front row) Tom Holm, Penny Collins, Eric Krueger, Scott Thomas (back row) Jeffrey M. Walkenhurst, Richard Renaud, Jeff Deniger. Absent, Mike Vonck. 3 Positions Open.

College of Letters and Science
Candidates from left to right: (front row) Stephanie Pierce, Frances "Joe" Smith, Christopher Johnson, Hugh R. Devlyn, Mark Wirtz, Donna Wichman, (center row) John Daven, Jr., Troy Burns, John Ritchie, Jeff Peterson, Corey J. Rock, (back row) Paul Piotrowski, Matt Blessing, Tim Albers, Pat Oberlin. Absent, Jeffrey M. La Belle. 11 Positions Open.
By Melissa Green

There are two responses on campus who post grades from tests and quizzes in public. The identities of the students are convin­rent names. Is this procedure le­gal? Does it violate a university policy?

Students aren’t the only ones who may not be able to answer these questions. There is a lot of discrepancy on this subject be­tween academic offices, hand­books and catalogs on this cam­pus.

The following has been re­printed from the 1983-84 Aca­demic Catalog:

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of No­vember 26, 1974 (Buckley Amendment) states that a student who requests it has a right to know the names of those who have access to his or her educational records. This includes teachers, counselors, and anyone with a legitimate educational need to know.

The Buckley Amendment also requires that a school inform a student of the existence of such a request for his or her records at least once a year. If a student requests it, the school must give the student a “notification of rights under FERPA” which outlines the student’s rights under the law.

The notification must be given to the student on or before the first day of class and any time a student requests it.

There are a few professors on campus who post grades by name. Is this procedure legal?

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Energy's future looks to the sun for help

By Amy Schroeder

Just as it's no secret that solar energy is rapidly becoming the answer to some of our energy problems, though solar energy may seem like a thing of the future, it is actually an ancient idea. Cavers lived in caves that faced the south. The sunlight heated the floors and walls of their home during the day. Then, at nightfall, when the weather turned cooler, those walls and floor gave back much of that stored heat.

The Pueblo Indians built their adobe rooms into the south face of cliffs, using the sun exactly like cave dwellers for storing heat in the walls and floor.

The fundamental concept behind solar energy is storing the heat and light given off by the sun during the daytime and saving it for later use. There are two basic types of solar systems, active solar systems and passive solar systems. Active solar systems usually consist of a metal box with a glass cover generally called a solar roof or a solar panel. The sunlight passes through the glass top and heats the inside of the box, which is black. It stays trapped inside until water from pipes passes over it and cools it off. The heat is then passed to the water, which flows into a storage tank. When the building gets cold, a fan blows air past the hot water tank, pushing the warmed air through vents throughout the building.

There are variations to this method. A common one is the use of air as a coolant instead of water.

The second type of solar energy system, passive, is so named because it uses no moving parts such as fans and pumps which need electricity to power them.

Passive solar heat is rapidly becoming a popular source of heating. Mainly, because it is inexpensive, can be home-made, is easily installed, and provides a great back-up heating system.

In 1981, with grants from the U.S. Department of Energy, the Stevens Point Area Co-op, located at 833 Second St., constructed a type of passive solar collector called a Trombe-Wall.

The Trombe-Wall is "basically a very primitive idea," stated Bob Lord of the Co-op, "it simply works by heating bricks.

Lord encouraged anyone who has a south masonry wall to "put 'us to good use," as any south-facing masonry wall has the potential to become a passive solar collector.

A common method (the one used by the Co-op involves adding one or two layers of transparent glazing (plastic sheeting) over the exposed masonry, creating a shallow air space in between. The sun shines through the glazing, heating the masonry wall. By painting this wall black, the energy is absorbed rather than reflected away. The energy is stored as heat in the bricks.

The heated air trapped in the shallow space between the bricks and glazing then enters the building through small vents - holes at the top of the wall. The warmed air is replaced in the collector by cooler air entering from the building through similar vents at the bottom of the wall.

Stored heat in the masonry gradually builds up and is conducted through the wall to the building interior. This process continues even after the sun has set.

At night, the cooler air in the airspace is prevented from entering the building by damper doors in the vents.

In summer, the heat generated is used to cool the house. The warmed air in the airspace is drawn out through vents and is replaced in the collector. The air is then sent to the air-conditioning system.

The Trombe-Wall supplies a great back-up heating system.

One thing to remember when converting from fuel to solar is that they can build and weather a Trombe-Wall supplies a great back-up heating system. The possibilities out there are endless.

The sun's rays are energy is stored in the building.

Barbecues and ovens are also, believe it or not, solar air-conditioning. Solar energy can also be used as a source of power for running machinery.

Solar energy is a thing of the future, and contains a warning about the implications of mankind's careless stewardship of the environment.

The Trombe-Wall collector cost $5.19/sq ft. In a 1986 sq ft home, a collector of approximately 150 sq ft would be required to produce a savings of $500/year. Assuming $5 sq ft cost times the 150 sq ft, the cost would be $750 to construct.

According to the federal income tax credit of 40 percent of the total cost would be $300. Clearly this is a very cost-effective system. $400 to construct with a total savings of $500/year for the life of the collector.

One thing to remember however, Lord stated, "It's an excellent supplement system all the heat.

"Many people," said Lord, "get intimidated by the companies selling collectors for thousands of dollars. What they don't realize is that they can build an effective system with a little know how and a few basic materials."

An in-depth explanation of the Trombe-Wall and instructions for building your own are available at the Co-op.

Solar energy has an unlimited number of possibilities boiling away. There now exists solar
Levels of nuclear waste threaten Wisconsin

By Naomi Jacobson

There’s low-level nuclear waste at the Idaho National Industry for one curie of an inventory of a reference LLW special sealed-off area is used to cial certain in December 1984. At Barnwell’s dump, a new-state Midwest compact by Michigan’s ratification included slightly different wording also; that state may automatic­ally be able to refuse conditions on it. Michigan wants a written petition to be included later, but that state has a policy of non-cooperation with DOE except for that information that is required under public law.

The RWB feels the DOE guidelines for choosing or reject­ing potential sites are not specific enough or clear enough and do not contain criteria for re­jecting sites. Decisions are being made about LLW dump sites right now for Wisconsin in the Regional Characterization Report, guidelines development, mission plan development and eventual­ly an Area Characterization Plan and Environmental Assessment.

Public participation is most important at this stage while the groundwork is being laid. The Policy Advisory Council will meet at noon on April 14 at the UW-Extension Civic Center Campus, 929 N. 62nd St., Mil­waukee. The Review Board will hold a regular meeting, at 7 p.m. Cont. on p. 19...
The bear: part of man's imagery and symbolism

By Rick Kaufman

Whether they are called Ursus, Arktos, Bjorn or Bear, these names all refer to one of the most powerful and dangerous animals today. The bear. Occurring widely over the northern hemisphere and parts of South America and China, biologists have now come to recognize eight bear species. Bears and the way human nature has been shaped by relationships with them, was the topic of a presentation by Dr. Paul Shephard last Monday evening in the Pitzer Center in the U.C. Dr. Shephard, a specialist in human ecology at Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif., included descriptions of ancient ceremonies and symbols concerning bears in his lecture entitled, "The Sacred Paw."

His interest and involvement with bears, which started three years ago, grew from his curiosity of the way humans use animals for imagery and symbolism. He stated that the one animal which kept reoccurring in relation to human behavior was the bear. "The bear is perhaps the most venered animal, above and beyond any other. They have been a part of human nature and human imagination and thinking for over 5,000 years," Dr. Shephard added.

He went on to speak about the mythology of the bear, and the three worlds it passes through during the course of its lifetime.

The first of these mythical worlds is known as the "World Above." The bear is associated with the sky and the positions of the stars during the night sky. Dr. Shephard calls the "Great Bear Constellation," "The most astonishing cultural reality."

The bear's activity in the heavens was said to cause the rising of the sun each morning and the passing of the seasons each year.

The second world the bear passes through is closely linked with the one in which we live in now. The bear was thought to bring new life into this "Middle World." This new life idea generated numerous religious ceremonies centering around the bear. One such event, known as the "Celebration of the Main Bear," has been practiced for thousands of years. The last reported sighting of this type of ceremony occurred in the 1950s in Siberia.

At the start of this celebration a hibernating bear was slain in its den by members of a hunting party. The bear was decapitated (the skull was thought to be the soul of the bear) and the carcase was carried to the village. The bear was welcomed with jubilation, for it was believed the bear was alive and in presence throughout the festivities.

The carcass was then carefully dissected and various parts of the bear were consumed by the villagers. They believed this brought the spirits together.

Following several days of feasting and joyous celebration, a final day was set aside for the bear to be returned to the "Spirit of the Forest." When doing so, the bear would then return to their world in a reincarnated state.

The third world in this myth was the "World Below." When a bear hibernated in the winter, it was presumed to have died, only to come alive and bring new life in the spring. According to Dr. Shephard this emergence from the den corresponds with our own transformations we go through in life. "The bear is a model for the passage of renewal for humans," he said.

Toward the end of the lecture Dr. Shephard presented a slide show, depicting the symbols and relationships we associate with bears. These included the bear and her maternal love and care, the Christians having Saints which represented bears and the bear as a symbol of Berlin, Germany and Bern, Switzerland. He also pointed out the 44 or so definitions of "bear," including; to give birth, to carry or support, to abound and to render, just to name a few.

Dr. Shephard concluded by saying, "The bear is crucial to human consciousness and nature. The bear says a lot about individuality and there is an aspect of "beardom" that we all share."
The discovery recently of a dead California condor is viewed as an unfortunate setback in what researchers in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have otherwise characterized as the most successful year to date in the effort to improve the chances for survival of this severely endangered species.

Radio signals led scientists to a remote section near Kern County, located in the rugged coastal mountains of southern California, where they discovered its carcass late Thursday afternoon.

"We have no clues yet about the cause of death of this condor," said Robert A. Jantzen, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which sponsors the condor recovery project along with the California Department of Fish and Game, National Audubon Society, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

"The only positive aspect we can take from this situation is that it demonstrates the critical value of radio telemetry in allowing us to investigate condor deaths that we know are occurring in the wild, but that have previously been nearly impossible for us to document." There are only an estimated 16 California condors known to exist in the wild, with another nine birds in captivity at zoos.

Although one has to rise early in order to see the booming activities, the uniqueness of this activity makes it enjoyable to watch. Observers sit in blinds which enable them to watch and not interrupt the booming activities.

By Bill Davis

One early sign that spring has finally arrived in Central Wisconsin is the courting ritual done by prairie chickens found in the Voyageurs Marsh. Each spring people travel to the marsh in an effort to see the activity that is done by male prairie chickens or cocks.

Prairie chickens are members of the grouse family and usually live in grasslands or prairies. Prairie chickens were found throughout the Midwest, but because prairies gave way to homes and farmland they are only found now in isolated areas. With one of the best areas for observing prairie chickens just south of Stevens Point, people of this area have a good chance to observe the activity of booming.

Booming detaches the activity done by the males in order to attract a female to his territory or booming ground. Each cock establishes a territory which he defends against all other cocks. Usually the stronger cocks control the booming grounds.

Booming is the name given to cocks when they inflate the orange air sacs, raise their neck feathers and stomp their feet. The noise created by this activity is unique and on a clear day can be heard a long way.

Once the hens begin to show up, the cock's activity picks up so that he is able to attract the females to his territory.

Continues
Regenstein blasts Reagan on chem use

In anticipation of the coming debate between Lewis Regenstein and Rita Lavelle, Polaris Network conducted a telephone interview with author Lewis Regenstein to discuss his book, America the Poisoned, and to ask his opinion on the present state of the environmen.

Regenstein has a political science background, worked for the CIA from 1966-1971 involved in collecting information mainly on the People's Republic of China, and also worked on resettling defectors and other foreign nationals brought to the United States. He is presently vice president of the Washington-based Fund for Animals.

Regenstein: Occidental Petroleum Company owns Hooker Chemicals. They make a few billion dollars a year. I don't think it would kill them if one of their plants in such a big operation. Shell Chemical, Dow Chemical, these are multi-billion dollar corporations. But the real question is why should industry make hundreds of millions of dollars poisoning us, and then have taxpayers pay the cost for cleaning up the pollution and treating the people who are victims of cancer and deformed children? That's not free enterprise capitalism when you have industry making profits and the public paying the cost.

Regenstein: The Reagan administration has taken a totally radical approach to the problem that is in sharp contrast to the policies of recent Republican and Democratic administrations. Protecting the environment and the public health has always been a bipartisan issue.

Regenstein: The benefits far outweigh the costs, but you never hear industry talking about that. Throughout my book I've given examples of that. One of them is the Clean Air Act. In 1986, the President's Council on Environmental Quality published a study on the benefits of the Clean Air Act, as well as the cost of it. It concluded that the Clean Air Act, and the reduced air pollution resulting therefrom, was saving the public or providing them benefits of up to $5 billion a year, every year, mainly in terms of damage that were either prevented or reduced, to human health, crops, livestock, forests, automobile paint exteriors and so on. The Clean Water Act reduced water pollution because of federal regulations, providing at least $25 billion in benefits also in terms of damage.

Regenstein: It really's a vicious circle. The government, instead of assisting farmers not to grow things and subsidizing farmers who are not producing things, what would happen to be able to add up farmers to switch over to non-destructive forms of food control. This is the time to do it because we have such huge surpluses of food now in this country. It's helping to out farmers out of business and it's creating the taxpayers close to $30 billion a year with the Poynter in Kind program—where they buy up the surpluses and pay them money, and if you assume the worse-case scenario, which I don't believe it to be true, and if you assume there will be some short-term losses when we switch over, this is the time to do it because the more losses we have at these crops will be better for the taxpayers. The government gives them subsidies for farmers for switching over instead of losing money through waste.

P.M. When you speak of long-term advantages, what would be the major chemical processors when you speak of reducing pesticides by as much as 80 percent?

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Regenstein concluded a lot of people doing.

"More Americans die of cancer every year than the number of Americans who were killed in the last three wars...everyone we fight our last three wars and lose.

Regenstein: I do cite some poll in my book, particularly in the last chapter. There have been some Louis Harris polls taken recently, and he shows that anywhere from 45 percent to 94 percent of the American people favor strict enforcement of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other environmental protection laws. Other polls show that when you ask people the question, "Do you favor increased environmental protection regardless of cost, even if it means higher taxes, even if it hurts the economy?"—which isn't true—but if you ask people a biased question like that, people say yes, we want more environmental protection regard less of cost, by a ratio of three to one.

The problem is that those as percent or 94 percent of the people are not all writing to their senator or Congressman.

Regenstein: You are right, these laws are not enough, but right now the Reagan administration is trying to cripple and weaken all these laws that are up for renewal before Congress: the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, the Federal Pesticide Law, the Federal Toxic Waste Dumping Laws. All of those are up for renewal and the administration's position is that they should be weakened. Thank goodness we have some good Republicans in the committee generally who have been holding the line on these. These guys read the mail and they know what the public wants. I want to stress that this is not a partisan issue.

Regenstein: We have had some good Republicans in the committee generally who have been holding the line on these. These guys read the mail and they know what the public wants. I want to stress that this is not a partisan issue.

Regenstein: The old definition of an optimist is someone who is not knowledgeable about the situation. It's hard to be optimistic when you have an administration that is trying to turn the clock back and weaken or do away with a lot of these environmental regulations or laws. Anybody who is realistic has got to realize that, as the deputy administrator of the EPA said in 1980, the toxic waste problem is one of the most serious problems our country has ever faced. To solve it is going to take a major commitment.

Regenstein: They are right, those laws are not enough, but right now the Reagan administration is trying to cripple and weaken all these laws that are up for renewal before Congress: the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, the Federal Pesticide Law, the Federal Toxic Waste Dumping Laws. All of these are up for renewal and the administration's position is that they should be weakened.
Bald eagle's development offers alternatives for us

By Timothy Byers

The bald eagle was adopted as the national symbol of the United States of America in 1916. The search for a symbol for the young nation had taken six years to complete and was not without debate. One of the foremost of the founding fathers had bitterly opposed the bald eagle. He adopted it all. Benjamin Franklin called the new symbol "a bird of bad moral character. He does not get his living honestly. He is generally poor and often very loopy. Besides he is a rank coward."

Modern writers also voice their disapproval at the bald eagle. Richard B. Morris writing for The New York Times denounced the national symbol as a "gangster, a hijacker...a symbol of espionage." What bothered many was the eagle's historic association with conquerors, battles and imperial might. Detractors notwithstanding, the image of the eagle is still for many one of majesty and freedom, the perfect symbol for a young, growing country that recognized no limitations. The same values have contributed to the falcon's rise and fall in recent years. There are a number of factors influencing the decline of bald eagle populations in the United States. Among these factors are the use of agricultural chemicals, hunting and illegal shooting, and conflicting land uses with human demands. The last may be the most important factor. When human land uses and wildlife mix, wildlife usually ends up the loser. Of the 48 states of the continental U.S., the bald eagle is "endangered" in 40 and "threatened" in 8. We live in the Great Lakes area are lucky to live in fairly large concentrations of bald eagles. There are problems, however.

The great inland river systems, the Wisconsin, the Illinois and the Mississippi, have been home to eagles for thousands of years. Bald eagles were numerous within living memory, as recently as 100 years ago. Human settlement caused displacement of many of the birds. Logging destroyed the giant nesting-trees the eagles preferred. Resorts and development along river systems disturbed the solitude eagles require. Agricultural practices caused not only loss of habitat but pollution of the waterways with erosion products and toxicants from pastures and herbicides. In Illinois especially along the Illinois river watershed, bald eagle communities were severely depleted.

The Illinois River system was drastically altered when the initial locks and dams connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi were finished in the 1930's. Instead of a free prairie river, the Illinois became a series of slowly-filling pools. Backwater lakes were created in the food plains by the rise of river levels. Rice Lake near Peoria, Ill., was one of the lakes so created. In 1943 the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) acquired the land and created the Rice Lake Conservation Area. Its purpose at the time was for management and recreation. In March of 1961 Freeman United Coal Company submitted a written proposal to IDOC to lease the land and lake area to strip mine the estimated 4 million tons of coal beneath the surface.

A word about strip mining in order here. The land is devastated by strip mining. As the overburden is removed, trenches and ridges are formed, mineable coal is exposed to the overburden tum the soil acidic. Plant communities encounter great difficulty in getting established, the gulls that form in the gullies are lifeless and acidic. Areas that have been wooded like this are preyed upon in the Illinois River Valley. Hillside and former drumlins stand as ghost reminders of the coal that was once there. An entire watershed can show the effects of a mining operation that covers only a few acres. On March 24, 1962 IDOC held a public hearing to announce the planned mining operation in the Rice Lake area by the Freeman Coal Company. IDOC claimed that poor fishing was to be had in Rice Lake because of the shallow waters. What IDOC failed to mention was that they were entirely in control of water levels through the lock and dam system. No mention was made of the bald eagle roosts recently discovered in the Conservation Area and the subsequent automatic qualification as a natural area that discovery bestowed. Public hearings were held on October 26, 1962 to gather public comment. Research had been done that summer on the eagle population and conclusive evidence that 50-60 eagles had been using the roost for some time and were continuing to use it was found. Comparisons were made between the cost of purchasing a comparable amount of prime eagle nesting habitat and the fact that IDOC already owned the land in question. The value of the Rice Lake area would then be in excess of $6 million dollars.

Furthermore, strip mining the Rice Lake Area would rule out its use as an eagle roost for a period of at least 45 years affecting as many as 60,000 resident bald eagle population. This is assuming 100% reclamation of the site after mining. As a result of the controversy, a group of Eagle fans known as "the Save the Rice Lake Association" was formed by local residents and 12 civic and environmental organizations. In 1962 petition was brought before the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals asking that Rice Lake be declared unsuitable for surface-mining operations. On December 28, 1963 the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals declared Rice Lake unsuitable for surface-mining operations. This is not a final action however. A five-year deadline for a comprehensive study of bald eagles in the Rice Lake area was specified. If no habitat is found the unsuitability designation will be removed. Again, a brief respite has been gained. What can be learned from a struggle like the Rice Lake Conservation Area battle? To quote Casey Stangel, "It ain't over till it's over!" When livelihoods are at stake and political powers challenged, strange and wondrous things can occur. But what compensations would an out-of-work central Illinois coal miner derive from three bald eagle roosts on a small backwater lake? With a depression economy and a scramble for every available dollar it's not hard to imagine the decisions made by hard-pressed people.

Development and eagles doesn't have to be a contradiction in terms. There are alternative economic benefits to physical extraction of resources. The aesthetic and recreational resources of natural areas can be great and ultimately more sustaining than short term gains. If habitat that can be properly protected be be attracted from far places to see it for themselves, local economies can benefit from natural study areas and continuing research communities. Steps need to be taken now while there is still time to imagine the decisions made by future generations will benefit or suffer from the care we extend today.

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****Waste, cont’d.****

April 25 in the Assembly Room, County Courthouse, 7th N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls, Wis­con­sin. RWRB meetings are scheduled for June 11-12 in Ashland, August 5 in Shawano and October 1 in Phillips. To put yourself on a mailing list for infor­mation from the RWRB, write to RWRB, 801 Tomney Building, 110 E. Main, Madison, WI 53702.

The Review Board expects to publish a newsletter, to have pamphlets available soon and a slide show. Their Ashland office is in the Sigurd Olson Environ­mental Institute.

Between 75 and 90 percent of LLW is produced by nuclear power plants and, of course, all the HLW. Defense waste has both LLW and HLW and we find the Dept of Defense asking to have the Atomic Energy Act and the LLW Act modified to allow DOD LLW to be disposed of at all sites developed under the compacts. In addition, within two years after DOD selects a site for the first permanent repository for HLW, the president would decide whether to store defense nuclear waste there.

Utilities are stepping up their advertising to sell electricity. For example, The Ashland Electric Institute will purchase about $7 million of advertising during 1084. About $6 million will be raised from participating utilities, with another $1 million from “manufacturers and trade alliances.” We find promotion of electric heating, discounts to large industrial consumers and in Wisconsin, Assembly Bill 999 which would repeal a state law requiring dis­claimers when utility representatives, as opposed to stockholders, pay for an ad or commercial.

The ESI’s campaign coordinator states that utilities will provide a national ESI advertising with spending a like amount in their own area. The ESI campaign is in addition to the national ad campaign pro­motion nuclear power by the US Committee on Energy Awareness.

1984 has brought quite shocks to the nuclear industry with the Byron reactors in Illinois at least temporarily denied an operating license by the NRC for a reported breakdown in quality assurance procedures. With Public Service Co. of Indiana canceling its two-unit Marble Hill powerplant because it couldn’t afford the over $6 million estimated to be needed for the project’s completion. With Ohio utilities considering con­verting their 17 percent complete Beaver Valley plant to coal with New England utilities approving a plan to drop the second unit at Seabrook, N.H., if many of the Seabrook owners give Public Service of N.H. about $50 mil­lion in savings they expect from importing Canadian hydroelectric power in region. With Long Island Lighting Company having $4.1 billion invested in Bruce Bridge and a workable emergency evacuation plan according to Suffolk County in which it is located.

Christopher Flavin writing a report for the Wisconsin Institute says that utility industry data for the 85 U.S. nuclear plants scheduled for completion in the mid-eighties shows that they will generate electricity at an average lifetime generating cost of about 10 cents and 13 cents per kilowatt-hour (1982 dollars). He says this is more than 60 percent above the cost of new coal-fired power and 22 percent higher than new oil-fired power, even assuming substan­tial fuel cost price increases.

He then continues, “If all the electricity used by American households and businesses were generated by nuclear power, the nation’s electricity bill would rise about 130 percent. As a source of heat, electricity from new nuclear plants at today’s delivered cost com­pared with oil priced at $200 per barrel.”

It is interesting to note that our operating reactors in Wis­con­sin came on line at an average $38 per kilowatt (Point Beach) and $570 (Kewaunee). Flavin feels nu­clear plants completed in the mid-eighties will cost an average of almost $2,900 (1982) dol­lars per kilowatt to build (inter­est costs not included). Projected costs for new plants — Dia­lo Canyon (Ga) $2,805 originally and now $1,916 per kilowatt, Mill­land in Michigan — $3,497, Nine Mile Point 2 in NY — $3,824, in 1974 at $4,581 now, Clinton in Illinois — $422 to $428 now, Seabrook in N.H. $423 to $431 now, Wolf Creek in Kansas $474 to $522. Highest costs mentioned per kilowatt today are Nine Mile Point 2, Mill­land, Shoreham, Ohio, Seabrook, Hope Creek in N.J., Limerick in Pa.

Utilities are allowed to make a percentage of return on their equity capital investment. The greater their investment, the greater their return.

A Wisconsin electric spokes­man said in January 1980, “Probably the two smartest deci­sions the company has made in the past was No. 1 to build Point Beach when we did and No. 2 to cancel Haven when we did.” The newspaper article said Nuke-Power Ltd Seen as Blessing for Wisconsin.” Credit is given to the Public Service Com­mission and utility compa­nies for putting this on us. The article’s author seems to forget the many Wisconsin citizens who opposed construction of the $4 billion nuclear power plants pro­posed for Wisconsin in 1977. Per­haps in another ten years, a thank you will be also due to those who were alert and con­cerned about LLW and HLW dis­posal projects for Wisconsin.

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\[INSERT IMAGE OF Close-Out Sale\]

\[INSERT IMAGE OF University Store\]

\[INSERT IMAGE OF Wisconsin Michigan \- Trailways Offers Student Aid\]

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\[INSERT IMAGE OF Wisconsin Trailways\]

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Desert Solitaire: a celebration of the earth

By Timothy Byers

As we delve deeper into the desert world of rocks, heat and sun we begin to see an image. That image is the man Edward Abbey and the sweep of the Americas he inhabits, slickrock, canyon, Abbey's country, Desert Solitaire is a study in nature but this book is more than "nature-writing. It is a celebration of the land, air, sky and water, a feast of the American landscape, especially the South-west. Criticisms are also an inherent feature of this work, criticisms of some of the excesses of the American civilization. Despite the problems there is hope. There is always hope and a promise for the future if one lets natural processes take their course.

Abbey sets the stage and the tone early. We know that he loves this country, "the red dust and the burnt cliffs and the lonely sky-all that which lies beyond the end of the roads." Here we see an early intimation of Abbey's stand, "all that which lies beyond the end of the roads." The theme of wilderness and the necessity that we leave our machines behind in order to truly experience the country is repeated throughout the book. In fact, many of Abbey's polemics are directed at what he calls "Industrial Tourism." "Industrial Tourism is a big business. It means money. It includes the motels and restaurant owners, the gasoline retailers, the oil corporations, the road-building contractors..." Abbey looks on this combination of growth and "progress" not as an evil thing but quite unworkable, in fact unsalvageable for very long on this earth (as geologic time goes). He realizes that we are all a part of the "megamachine" we've created and are generally swept along in the rush of it rather than actively planning to destroy.

We also discover a keen eye in Abbey the Observer. Rocks, formations, cactus, plants, cloud banks, sandstorms, all these things become physical premonitions for us. "The wind will not stop. Gusts of sand swirl before me, stinging my face. But there is still too much to see and marvel at, the world very much alive in the bright light and wind, exulting with the flavor of spring, the delight of morning." The objects Abbey observes gain names but his descriptions go beyond names and to the heart of the things he sees. "The single leaf is in my garden stands alone along the path, a dwarf tree only three feet high but tough and enduring, destined to the stone." The ash is an anomaly in the desert but perseveres, as Abbey hints, perhaps because it wills it so. Abbey discovers something more than merely going "back to nature," especially in a section titled "Havasupai." It seems that he was sidetracked (for 35 days) on the way to Los Angeles. A section of the Grand Canyon known as "Havasu." A part of the United States Treasury we could, if we wanted to, multiply the area of our national parks tenfold or a hundredfold — simply by banning the private automobile." Abbey does not offer criticisms without solutions however. He urges Americans "to emerge from the familiar luxury of their automobiles, even briefly, to try the little-known and problematic advantages of the bicycle, the mule train, and the footpath." By undertaking ourselves from the mechanistic chains which bind us we can "feel the delicious exhilaration of independent action, of moving toward in time and into primate liberty, into freedom in the most concrete sense. It does not require any meaning of the word, the only meaning that really counts." Abbey seems to tell us in Desert Solitaire that our freedoms are to be cherished, our liberties defended. It is precisely in our dealings with the wilderness where we can see what's gone wrong in our relationship with the meaning of life.

Finally, Abbey acknowledges his ties to civilization, his country in the wilderness is over and it's time to return to the "complex" of human and rodent called the raft race (Rattus Urbanus). He goes willingly and for his own reasons. Although extreme views are presented in Desert Solitaire, the book is filled with personal revelations, the author's "way back into himself or the earth." Modern man is not terribly bad, maybe just a bit off-track. Somewhere in the dim past we lost touch with the primal, natural world. Writers like Abbey and books like Desert Solitaire remind us of this link to a grander reality, more splendid than the artificial one we create.

Viewpoint

By Les Anderson

Forty percent of the lakes in northern Wisconsin are thought to be sensitive to acid rain. The DNR believes up to eight may already be showing the effects of acidification. What are the alternatives to acid rain? Nuclear power does not require choosing sides. It is not terribly bad, maybe just a bit off-track. Somewhere in the dim past we lost touch with the primal, natural world. Writers like Abbey and books like Desert Solitaire remind us of this link to a grander reality, more splendid than the artificial one we create.

The issue of acid rain has divided the scientific community into two camps: those that would require more research to prove harm and those that claim the evidence already is, while far from perfect, is strong enough from which to draw conclusions. There is a final alternative that seems feasible right now. It doesn't require choosing sides. It does not require new dams, or any other kinds of waste from the water. Nuclear power can reduce most of the acid chemicals and other wastes from the factories. Nuclear power can produce what we need as long as we don't need to continue to destroy another, also unwanted, waste product. Hydroelectric power requires dams that are living sections of streams and rivers, warming the water and forever changing the biota of the area. Scrubbers are very expensive to construct and maintain, and the trapped waste needs to be disposed of in a safe, economical way. Another alternative is to do nothing.

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Trail needs help

By Tom Markwardt

Can you imagine spending your entire summer indoors? That’s the way it is for many residents of the Finger Lakes region. The Homes has a beautiful woodsy property, but the residents do not have access to it so as many are confined to wheelchairs.

Students from the Student Association Board and other organizations from the College of Natural Resources are working to provide access by constructing a boardwalk and asphalt trail through the wood. It's hard work, but fun and rewarding.

If you are interested in lending a much needed hand, meet at the west end of the CNR on Saturday and/or Sunday, April 14 and 15 at 9 a.m., or stop down at the employees parking lot, south of the Campus House to check us out. The Homes is located on the corner of Water Street and Whitney Avenue, just south of the Point Brewery.

Viewpoint cont.

This method of reducing acid precipitation, yet this is often the least talked about method. The required procedure requests two working parts: the people involved and the electrical appliance.

The largest producer of acid-causing matter is the air is power companies. Industry and automobiles produce most of the rest. Our demand for well-cooked meals, air conditioned or nicely warmed houses, for instance, that acid rain issue frontal and chop your feet for us. For the ice in the door and heated toilet seats all add to the problem of acid rain. It's so easy to point a finger at the large corporations and say, "They do it. They stop them," but they do it for us. They do it so we can keep our electric blanket warm and watch reruns or sports on television on rainy afternoons. They do it as we don't have to be afraid of what goes bump in the dark. The incinerators corporations that produce electricity are made up of us. Reduce demand for electricity and reduce the amount of acids released into the air.

Electricity is thought of as the clean fuel, and it is where we use it. However, the creation of the electric power requires pollution into the air somehow, and the winds spread it all over and it falls as acid rain.

Each time you drive instead of walk or ride a bike, you directly add to the acid rain problem. The waste produced by cars does not spread as far as the smoke stack waste, but it does its harm right where you live. Carpool, walk, ride your bike and/or use the telephone. Drive only when you truly need to. All of the practices that are used for energy conservation help prevent acid rain. The cost saved is not just dollars, it may be lakes and plants, statues and building fronts.

**In the news: nuclear power**

Another nuclear power plant hit the dust recently, continuing a trend of cancellations that are marauding the already scarred record of the nuclear industry.

The decision by a group of New England utilities to cancel Unit 3 of the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire is the latest setback, and here is a list of the most recent events:

- Jan. 13 1986—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission prevented the $33.6 billion flying nuclear power station near Rockford, Ill., from startup, the first time an operating permit had been unconditionally refused to a nuclear power plant. The commission's action and licensing board said the nearby vitrified plant cemented by Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago had a very long record of non-compliance with NRC requirements on quality-checks.
- Jan. 14—Public Service Indi- ana, principal partner in the Marble Hill nuclear power plant in southern Indiana, announced it would abandon the project because of skyrocketing costs, after spending $3 billion. Wabash Valley Power Association, a majority partner, is pushing consideration of converting the plant to a coal-fired facility.

**The following figures are current as of March 19, 1984:**

- 96 Reactors With Operating Licenses: 23,898 MWe
- 50 Reactors With Construction Permits:
  - 2 Reactors On Order: 55,814 MWe
- Total: 127,981 MWe

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For more information call 1-800-4-US-INFO or write: Peace Corps, College of Natural Resources, Pit 210A University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, WI 54481.
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- Requires 40 hours per week beginning Monday, July 30, 1984.

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Applications due by 4PM Wed., April 18.

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* CITY LIMITS
Sports

Pointer Tracksters Begin Outdoor Season

by Lindsay Wendt

The UWSP women's track and field team completed their 1984 outdoor season at home Saturday in the Cobman Invitational.

No team scores were accumulated but the Pointer team did very well by capturing five firsts, five seconds, and five thirds.

In the 440 meter intermediate hurdles the Pointers swept the top three places. Ric Perven, a native of Kenosha, captured first place with a time of 56.38 which also qualified him for the nationals. Placing second and third in the event were Mike Christian and Al Hilgenfort.

Other Pointers placed first at the meet were Mike Walden in the decathlon with 939 points, Tom Weatherpoon, long jump, 21'7"; Tom Peterson, 800 meter run, 1:56.86; and the one mile relay team of Hilgenfort, Peterson, Christian and Tim Lau clocked at 3:59.62.

Earning second place finishes for UWSP were Tom Shannon, 800 meter run, 1:56.96; Lau, 400 meter dash, 46.22; Mike Baumgartner, 300 high hurdles, 3:29; and Mike Walden, pole vault, 14'.

Placing third for the Pointers were Jeff Crawford, shot put, 47'7"; Ron Green, long jump, 21'6"; Bob Cook, 200 meter dash, 22.46; and the 440 relay team of Joel Kiepke, Cook, Green and Hilgenfort with a time of 3:20.62.

Coach Rick Witt was very pleased with the results and was happy to compete in front of the home crowd.

"Both relays ran well along with the sprinters. It was a good meet and a lot of people were out to watch us," said Witt.

"Ric Perven did a tremendous job in qualifying for nationals in the 440 intermediate hurdles and Mike Walden did a good job in the decathlon since it was really the first time he competed in the event. We didn't perform quite as well as we could have in some events since a lot of them were working on setting up for the meet. It's hard to concentrate when you do that."

Coach Witt also stated that All-American Tom Weatherpoon is questionable for the next meet.

Women's softball team shoots for fourth straight crown

By Chris Havel

The UWSP women's softball team is hoping for its fourth straight championship in 1984, and with eight letterwinners returning, including five starters, the quest for the title is still very much within reach.

This year's Lady Pointers are a talented team that needs to play together and stay healthy to repeat as conference champions.

Co-captain Sue Murphy, a senior from Neenah, is excited about the big reason why the Lady Pointers should have as good a pitching staff as there is in the conference. "Murph," an all-league selection and team most valuable player each of the past three seasons, compiled an 8-4 record last year with a stringy 2.73 ERA. Murphy also plays shortstop when she isn't pitching, and she is no slouch at the plate either, where she owns an impressive .345 career batting average.

Sophomore Dawn McCartney is the Lady Pointers' other top pitcher. McCartney was 4-4 last year and she complements Murphy's fastball style with a slow ball that moves a lot and is accurate. McCartney has the ability to keep opposing hitters off stride, making her that much more effective.

Freshman Lisa Brunner from Mankato, MN., will also get some time on the mound this year.

Stevens Point native Dee Christofferson, a returning letter-winner, will be moved from the outfield to the starting catcher position this year due to a graduation loss. Christofferson is a strong armed junior who will need some time to adjust to her new position. She hasn't caught since her high school days three years ago, but what she lacks in experience she makes up for in talent.

Senior Laurie Craft from Wisconsin Rapids will be the team's first baseman. Craft is a good hitter with excellent power. She will be counted on to add long ball punch to the Pointer lineup.

Co-captain Madonna Golla, who has been an All-WIILC honor the last two years, will handle the second base duties. Golla, the Lady Pointer lead-off hitter, hit .311 last year and has a knack for getting on base. Golla also is a good fielder who adds leadership and experience to the infield.

Junior Stephanie York will start at shortstop this year. York has a strong arm and also makes good contact at the plate.

Junior right fielder Shelly Thomas is a strong arm who will need some time to adjust to her new position. She owns a .300 average.

Third base will be shared by sophomore Tina Roosken and Angelica Craft. Both have good gloves and will see plenty of action.

In the outfield, senior Chris Smith will occupy leftfield, with Linda Butter, also a senior, in centerfield and either Tina Roosken or Karla Ouam in rightfield. Smith boasts a strong arm and great speed while Butter comes off a 200 performance at the plate last year. Roosken or Ouam are counted on to do the job in right. Cindy Dejeur, a junior from Fennimore, WI., is expected to help immediately in the outfield when she overcomes arm troubles that have sidelined her. Other outfield reserves include Deb Patalsky, Jody Wilkman and Mary Jo Derenne.

The reserve infielders are Shelly Downing (sb), Becky Prusk (1b), Deanne Schwegler (sb) and Lisa Bouche (sb).

When asked what the keys to this year's success are, coach Nancy Page said, "We are a hard-hitting team with solid pitching. Our infield is untalented but must learn to play together. Otherwise, we're experienced in the outfield, and all over for that matter. We have good leadership and enthusiasm. We're really looking forward to the season. We play 35 games in 36 days which will be trying. Fortunately, a new eight-team double elimination tournament for the conference tournament championship has been adopted this year, so even if we get off to a slow start we will have plenty of time to redeem ourselves."

When asked to evaluate the other top teams in the conference, coach Page said, "Both UW-Whitewater and UW-La Crosse are good. They'll give us a strong challenge to be sure. We'll have to step up big to beat either of these two teams."
Baseball team loses, wins

By Tamas Houthaus
Playing at home for the first time this season, the Pointer baseball team earned a split in its non-conference doubleheader with Ripon College Saturday afternoon, winning the second game 6-4 after losing the first game by the same score.

Shady pitching and sloppy defense spelled defeat for UWSP in game one.

Three Pointer hitters gave up nine hits and issued seven walks, while the infield committed three errors. Right-hander Brian Sauer allowed four hits, two walks and two runs in 3.1 innings to take the loss.
The game might have been more lop-sided, but the Redmen left 14 men on base. UWSP stranded six.

Ripon righthander Fred Von Haden allowed the Pointer bats, working all seven innings and allowing just four hits and one walk while striking out one.

UWSP's final run was scored in the third inning, Lyons and Sauer hit singles, a wild pitch moved them to second and third, and Mark Malmiiller lined an awkward position. Miter hit into a double play, Lyons scoring.

UWSP jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the first inning when Don Harley's single was followed by walks to Phil Huerlein and Lyons, allowing the bases for Sauer, who came through with a two-run single to left.

The Pointers' Pat Mendyke singled to lead off the second inning, moved to second on an out, and came home when Harley's high pop-up was dropped by the Ripon second baseman, making the score 3-1.

UWSP's final run was scored in the third inning, Lyons and Sauer hit singles, a wild pitch moved them to second and third, and Mark Malmiiller lined an RSI single to left.

Sauer had two hits to lead the Pointers' six-hit attack. Lyons added a single and a stolen base.

UWSP turned two double plays, with third baseman Lyons and shortstop Hoeber making fine defensive plays.

Ripon righthander Jim Fielder went the distance, allowing six hits and three walks while striking out four.

Each team stranded four baserunners.

Pointers' manager Ken Steiner was disappointed with the opening game loss.

"We didn't come out fired-up and ready to play head-on ball the first game," said Steiner. "I was disappointed in that we were very passive. We were swinging at a lot of bad pitches and popped up a lot. We must have hit 11-15 pop-ups or fly balls."

"Our mistakes were more mental than physical," Steiner continued. "We missed some signs and didn't do the things we practiced. We also took Ripon too lightly. We played much better the second game after we realized that we got beat by a team that shouldn't have beaten us. Our pitching was good and our defense was much better. In such a short season, we have to be consistent defensively if we're going to win."
Backs. If you do those three things, you're tough to beat. The Hoyas did all three, and I believe put a new style of substitution into the college game while they were at it.

One of Houston's big problems was that the Cougars missed a number of one-on-one in the first half. It's one weakness a championship team cannot have. You've got to hit from the charity line, take advantage of all gifts when batting on center stage.

Two other things: I feel Akeem played too tentative and Georgetown came right at him, trying to create the 5th foul. He played soft and gave Georgetown five revenge dunks. Once Georgetown got the lead, they spread out Houston's zone.

John Thompson has finally got the monkey off his back. Georgetown can forget about the past. The team's progress is evident. They have a full blown talented half. It's one weakness a championship team cannot have. The Hoyas did all three, and I believe put a new style of substitution into the college game while they were at it.

Three of the Pointer's seven losses came in the third set, and the losses have been easily given the other way.

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Judith Crist, New York Magazine

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This space contributed as a public service.

Nuclear power cont.

be converted to a coal-burning plant.

Jan. 24—Philadelphia Electric Co. said it would delay work on the second unit of its 15-year-old Limerick nuclear power project, but said it intended to complete that portion of the plant after Unit 1 was finished.

March 7—Long Island Lighting Co., saddled with an idle $4 billion nuclear power plant in Shoreham, N.Y., announced it would lay off 1,000 employees, cut salaries and halt stock dividends. The company has been prevented from starting up the plant until it comes up with an evacuation plan.

Trivia, cont.

lawn and draped on sheets from second story windows announcing that a trivia team was at work inside. Some signs were fancier than others. Some were even created with lights such as Bates Hotel for the team of Norman Bates School of Hotel Management.

Merchants appeared to be taking advantage of the rush for "fast food" that is traditionally consumed in large supplies each trivia weekend. Beer and soda were being sold at bargain prices from trucks. There were special deals for sandwiches and processed meats in numerous stores.

The Student Experimental Television organization added to the excitement by sending its crews throughout the city to visit team headquarters and to air the interviews on cable television.

Computers again played key roles in scorekeeping.

Ms. Scholtes said the record number of teams took part despite an increase from $3 to $5 in registration fees. The money goes into a fund for general operation expenses of the station.

Next year's contest is scheduled for April 13 to 14, the weekend following Easter, she said.
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The University Center
11:00-1:15

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- Cubed HashBrown Casserole
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$50.00 for Additional Hour

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EASTER SPECIAL: 25% off all R K & Redken Shampoos Monday
April 16 through Thursday, April 19.

Do your hair a favor, use a quality shampoo instead of that detergent you use. Most shampoos are strong detergents that dry out your hair. They contain Polymers and waxes that coat your hair and are not beneficial to your hair. Stop in and let us recommend a superior quality shampoo for your type of hair.

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THREE BLOCKS NORTH. Rent is $285, furnished from campus. Males only. Apartment this summer.

FOR RENT: Single room in a house with 2 other women. If... non-smoker and male and/or females to share 3 bedroom upper flat with bath for a female needed. 2 blocks from campus or Eau Claire. Call any time 341-5830. Ask for Tom. rent

FOR RENT: 2944 or 3414, 2 blocks from campus. Rent $225 for full 10 month period. Available for the summer.


FOR RENT: Private room with bath for both a female non-smoker in a lovely Park Ridge home. For long-term roommates. Call now 346-5734 or Pat at 346-4914 for more information.

FOR RENT: Summer housing single room. Across street from campus. Rate only $225 for full summer. Excellent condition.

FOR RENT: Summer housing single room. Across street from campus. Rate only $240 per month. Available all summer $750 per month. Available for the summer $150 per month. Call 346-8048.

FOR RENT: Apartment this summer. Non-smoker and no-dinkers. Rent is $360, furnished apartment. Call now 341-3661.


FOR RENT: Sears Kenmore refrigerator and freezer. 2 weeks old. Must see to appreciate.

FOR RENT: 1984 Suzuki 600, 341-4357: Peter. Tanker or motorcycle. 2 weeks old. Must see to appreciate.


FOR SALE: 1983 Honda GL 1000, 341-1212: Rod Loucks, 341-4357: Peter. Tanker or motorcycle. 2 weeks old. Must see to appreciate.


FOR RENT: Student housing men or women. 4 double rooms in an older, comfortable, 1 1/2 story house. Reasonable rent. Please leave message.

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FOR RENT: Single room in a house with 2 others. 1 mile from campus. Summer rent also available. Call Mike Miller at 344-2865.

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FOR RENT: Two female roommates needed to sublet apartment this summer. Non-smoker and no dinkers. Rent is $360, furnished apartment. Call now 341-3661.

WANTED: One or two persons to sublet apartment this summer. Call Ellie at 341-9076. Rent is $265.

WANTED: Roommates needed to sublet apartment this summer. Non-smoker and no dinkers. Rent is $360, furnished apartment. Call now 341-3661.

WANTED: Need extra money? Sell your camera or other equipment. Call Mrs. Leaf at 344-3120.

WANTED: A ride tomorrow to Menomonie street campus or Rice Claire area of near proximity. Call anytime. Can leave anytime if necessary. 341-8129 ask for Tom.

WANTED: 1 male to rent single room in a house with 3 others. 1 mile from campus. Summer rent also available. Call Mike Miller at 344-2865.

WANTED: One non-smoking female roommate to share bedroom upper floor of house with 1 other woman for girls summer and 4-bedroom apt. Collins Ridge. $75/month plus roommates bills. Call 346-3208 for further info on the company.

FOR RENT: 1984 GL 1000, 341-1212: Rod Loucks, 341-4357: Peter. Tanker or motorcycle. 2 weeks old. Must see to appreciate.


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WSPT WELCOMES JAMES TAYLOR TO THE QUANDT FIELDHOUSE-PRESENTED BY THE UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES BOARD AND STARDATE PRODUCTIONS

Singer-Songwriter James Taylor will make a rare concert apperance at the UW-Stevens Point campus April 29. Taylor, known for such hits as "Fire And Rain", "You've Got A Friend", "Your Smiling Face", and "Up On The Roof", will perform at 7:30 PM in the Quandt Fieldhouse. Reserved seating only. Tickets are available for $10.50 and $11.50 and can be purchased at the U.C. Info desk, Tea Shops in Stevens Point, Wausau, Marshfield and the Galaxy of Sound in the Rapids Mall. Tickets are limited to four per customer.

James Taylor is being presented by the University Activities Board and Stardate Productions.

JAMES TAYLOR