View from the Desk

In the first interview of the term, Professor Stanley submitted a hypothetical interview of himself by a Lawrentian staffer. Due to an ill-conceived perception of the piece, and a communications blunder, the piece was presented in an unfair fashion. Apologies go out to Mr. Stanley.

Grouse under Glass

Lawrence students seem to possess a mutual feeling of dissatisfaction with the University of late. This is, of course, unfortunate—life is much more delightful if one is happy with his environment. The foundation of unhappiness is frequently constructed of a web of minor irritations, and such irritations are prevalent on this campus. With the hope of relieving the negative attitudes of students, the following list of "common grouses" is offered:

1. There exist no dictionaries on second or fourth floor at the Mudd (the dictionary on third floor is in a sad state of disrepair). It is ludicrous that one has to travel great vertical distances to obtain the meaning of a word.

2. Each dorm and Main Hall are heated to irrational extremes. The heat is of such high quality that one has to sleep with his window open. And the intense heat is especially irritating when one returns from classrooms in Stephenson, which are iceboxes.

3. The dilapidated facilities at Alexander Gym are inaccessible to the casual athlete. The pool is open for a mere eight inconvenient hours each week; the gym is constantly occupied by varsity or IM teams, but when it is available for use, basketball must be played with oblong, plastic basketballs, and the dimly-lit raquetball courts are always occupied.

4. Sidewalk maintenance at Lawrence is pathetic. The snow is allowed to become firmly-packed before it is buffed to a glossy shine. Further irritation occurs when one sees four Physical Plant employees watering the sidewalks each day.

5. Each day hero begins with a nasty burn. When one takes his morning shower he must be prepared to be scalded by boiling water each time a toilet is flushed.

6. When one tries to study in the Mudd, he must be able to ignore the conversations of the sociable "Mudd-regulars." One must also fight to sit in a comfy-chair, as most have been confiscated by carrol-mongers for private use.

7. The yogurt served at Drown is of abysmal quality. Incredible as it may seem, the yogurt is worse than the meat. And the yogurt is not only lousy, it is always runny, and no like runny yogurt.

8. Those who drive the buses to the gym either do not own a watch or they cannot tell time. The buses never run on schedule.

This list could, of course, be much longer, but it is not. Perhaps a more comprehensive list can be submitted when the typewriter in the Lawrentian office is fixed.

Honor Council

Questions, more questions

To the Editor:

How does the Honor System work? What do those pamphlets passed out at the beginning of the year say about the Honors Council and its procedures? How does the council go about "maintaining the atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence among students and faculty?" What measures are taken by the council to insure that the student is judged solely according to his merits? What, in the eyes of the council members, are considered to be the student's merits? Where do student rights fit into this Honor System?

These questions are brought to mind as a result of the recent hearing of a fellow student. This student was brought before the council on a charge of plagiarism, which is indeed a sound case for the council, yet the manner taken by the council in questiioning this student and deciding upon a verdict seemed to follow no just procedure. This hearing lasted approximately nine hours, the first session from 8:30 p.m. until 12:15 a.m., and the second which was supposed to be nothing more than a reading of the verdict from 9:15 p.m. until 9:30 a.m.

The attitude taken by the council members was that of a judge. They seemed determined to see the student break down and kept repeating and repeating questions. With this attitude of power and superiority, where is there room for the council's policy that "the student is assumed innocent until proven guilty?" Or has the council forgotten their representation of the students and their rights? We need to know how council members are selected. What are their particular merits that allow them a seat on the council? Maybe it is time to consider their representation of the students and why they have the right to judge and make such important decisions about our integrity and education. Perhaps it is time to look at alternatives to the council.

The end of this is just like the beginning, a question. Where does it end and where does it begin? Is it time for a change? A change to what? How many more students will have to face the honor council uninformied, unprepared, and have to go through that period of self doubt while being judged and convicted by fellow students?

SUSAN RENAUD and RITA BUGLASS
Period of transition: sizing up the Soviets

by Professor Michael Hilti

Media coverage of the Soviet Union tends to concentrate on Soviet activities in the international arena, activities such as intervention in Afghanistan or in Poland, or the build-up of its armed forces. But it would be a mistake to con-
clude from the coverage of these events, newsworthy as they are, that the Soviet government does indeed have a domestic agenda. It has a political elite that seeks to retain its hold on power, even by improving the living standards of its people rather than by employing repression. And it has an economy that manages to produce substantial increases in productivity despite the constraints of the home market, and even, as we shall see, of an increasingly restricted foreign relations for other states.

The Soviet government does indeed have a domestic agenda. It has a political elite that seeks to retain its hold on power, even by improving the living standards of its people rather than by employing repression. And it has an economy that manages to produce substantial increases in productivity despite the constraints of the home market, and even, as we shall see, of an increasingly restricted foreign relations for other states.

Manufacturing workers, for example, are considered more valuable than the managers and salesmen they produce goods for. The KGB, even in its most furtive practices, is too inefficient, and given to all kinds of snags. This limited supply must result in increased productivity if the energy problem is to be solved. It remains to be seen what actions the new leadership will take to resolve this problem by modifications of the system. It remains to be seen what actions the new leadership will take to resolve this problem by modifications of the system.

In order to make this cumbersome system work, Soviet plant managers have resorted to a variety of ingenious techniques to grease the wheels of this inefficient system. On occasion this inventiveness has led to the creation of an underground economy dealing in goods produced with ill-gotten resources and illegally deployed labor. In confronting these problems, the Soviet government has chosen not to call into question the planning process itself, but instead has sought, with admittedly limited results, to alleviate the problems by modificat-
ions of the system. It remains to be seen what actions the new leadership will take to resolve this problem by modifications of the system.
Reagan's Midterm Crisis

by Bev Larrow

After two years in office, President Reagan is undergoing a barrage of traditional midterm analysis and criticism. Scrutiny of Reagan's first two years in office, however, receives less notice than the multiplicity of problems currently facing the administration. The perceived lack of policy to deal with issues such as $200 billion deficits, saving the Social Security system and reaching an arms control agreement to curb the arms race causes many critics to charge that the Reagan administration is in a state of personal disarray.

Ronald Reagan has reached a clear turning point in his presidency. The 1982 Congressional election, which is cited by Reagan's opponents as a referendum on Reaganomics, created a less reliable Congress comprised of more Democrats and moderate Republicans. Many of these legislators won or retained office by distancing themselves from Reagan's policies. As a result, Reagan will find forging bipartisanship more difficult as he faces a more tenuous political environment. Even falling below the rating which Carter received at his midterm suggests that Reagan's policies, or lack of policy, and cannot afford to compromise with the public. Republicans are also beginning to seek advantageous positions in case Reagan does not seek re-election. The decision of Howard Baker, Senate majority leader, to decline seeking Senate re-election provides an illustration of political positioning. Baker denies that his decision results from a desire to run for the presidency, yet his words in 1980, to the effect that the unemployed are able to run a more successful campaign, illustrates one rationale for his action.

In the midst of this political posturing, the nation faces a series of enormous problems. In terms of foreign policy, Reagan claims he wants to secure the multiplicity of problems currently facing the nation, including the threats posed by the Soviet Union. The New Year's Resolution is a misused tool. It is generally accepted that a New Year's Resolution is made with this object, "I will lose weight." However, the result: instant academic success.

I must admit that the topic of New Year's Resolutions is no longer as apropos as it would have been twenty-odd days ago. However, using the premise that "Today is the first day of the rest of my life." I will not feel remiss in taking this opportunity to address the aforementioned subject. Indeed, it is a matter which needs comment when one considers the less than encouraging circumstances and prospects of our day. Masochism and Cynicism are afoot, and it seems essential that they be fought with all the arsenal at our disposal. The New Year's Resolution is a minor weapon in this battle.

It is generally accepted that a New Year's Resolution is made with this object, the improvement of one's life. It is a conscious decision to make sweeter the fruits of one's labor. Why then do people insist on making negative resolutions? New Year's Resolutions seem to characteristic fall into two categories, those that deny you of something, and those that make you do something you have previously avoided. Examples of "denial resolutions" are easy to find: "I will stop smoking." "I go on a diet." "I will not drink so much." Examples of "maintenance resolutions" are just as common: "I will get more exercise." "I will be a better, kinder, more patient person." Why then do people insist on making negative resolutions? New Year's Resolutions generally involve invoking the initiative to do things we should have failed (in part or completely) to do in the past year. We resolve to reapply some of our actions which we have failed (in part or completely) to do in the past year. We resolve to reapply what we should have done. The result: instant academic success.

Some would question whether or not these are true New Year's Resolutions. A better late than never.

Better late than never.

HENRY'S OWN COLUMN

I would like, in this spirit, to engage in a bit of constructive fantasizing and give you a list of much preferable resolutions. I know that these resolutions come into fruition my life would be greatly improved.

1. For the future: I resolve to get a high-paying summer job that is intellectually stimulating, with concrete opportunities for my career aspirations. My employer will be enthusiastic about my prospects, giving me the latitude necessary to pursue my interests and utilize my talents for the benefit of the organization. Two weeks of paid vacation is a must.

2. For pleasure: I resolve to return to the scene of my semester abroad. Rome. With loads of money and the favorable rate of exchange! I make up for the time I wasted studying.

3. For academic: I resolve to find, miraculously, my intellectual niche, wherein I can truly excel. I am convinced that it will border on a religious experience. Having seen the light for the first time and been released from the shackles of the shackles of ignorance. This shall shine forth and my professors, recognizing this, will be my companions in inquiry. The result: instant academic success.

4. For pleasure: I resolve to suddenly drop from sight and be taken for dead. The laments and eulogies of my friends and loved ones will make my life infinitely richer, fuller and more meaningful than I could ever do.

Some would question whether or not these are true New Year's Resolutions. A New Year's Resolution generally involves invoking the initiative to do things we have failed (in part or completely) to do in the past year. We resolve to improve ourselves, in spite of the agonies because we know that the nature of the results is positive. In this way my resolutions are no different than those listed earlier, excepting that they are more fashionable and a bit unrealistic. I resolve to continue to make the more practical "denial" and "maintenance" resolutions. I just think it is a poor idea to begin a New Year without a few new fantasies.
The journal involves as much as a month's travel on foot through the forest, moving only at night, to reach Laos' southwestern border with Thailand at The Mekong River. The journey begins from small villages along the river, often by boat or small motorized craft. The route is marked by dense forests, rugged terrain, and steep cliffs. Refugees must navigate through hazardous landscapes, often with limited supplies and minimal navigation tools. The journey is physically demanding and requires great endurance.

The Importance of the Mekong River:

The Mekong River serves as a critical link between Laos and Thailand. It has been used by generations of refugees to reach new destinations. The river provides a natural barrier against pursuing military forces and offers a means of escape. Many refugees who are forced to flee their homes use the river as a means of transport, often in boats made from makeshift materials such as bamboo or rubber. The river is a symbol of hope and survival for those who use it.

The Impact on Refugees:

The journey to reach the Mekong River is fraught with danger and uncertainty. Refugees face threats from armed forces, bandits, and natural elements. Many refugees die during their journey due to exhaustion, illness, or accidents. The Mekong River is a place of both hope and peril for those seeking refuge. The journey is just the beginning of their new lives, and many face ongoing challenges as they adjust to their new surroundings.

The Mekong River is a critical point in the journey of many refugees. It marks the beginning of a long and often perilous trek to safety and a new life. The river is a symbol of courage, determination, and the human spirit in the face of adversity.

Who Are They Now?

Since the evacuation of 1975 in Indochina, nearly 610,000 Southeast Asian refugees have resettled in the U.S. The percentage that Vietnamese refugees comprise of the total Southeast Asian refugee population has gradually declined as more refugees have come to the U.S. from Cambodia and Laos, including the Hmong. The proposed admission ceiling for Indochinese refugees for the fiscal year 1983 is 67,905. Seventy percent of the Southeast Asian refugees are resettled in 10 states. The states with the largest estimated concentrations of Southeast Asian refugees in order of decreasing populations are California, Texas, Washington, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Oregon, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Florida, and Michigan. At present roughly 12,000 Indochinese refugees are living in Wisconsin. Interestingly, many of the Hmong refugees in California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were not resettled in these states initially but as a result of secondary migration, a phenomenon in which the Hmong refugees have sought to re-establish community ties and to reunify relatives by congregating in these areas. The Fox River Valley is one such area where the...
"A Better Chance: as simple as A.B.C.

by Bill Schoeller

Nestled between the Conservatory and City Park, there lies a Yellow house. This dwelling has quite a different character than the average Appleton home, because residing there are seven black high school students and four unsung heroes trying to keep things under control. This home is the ABC House for Men, at 416 E. Washington. Most people at Lawrence have heard of it, but few know what it is about.

The ABC House is one part of a national program called A Better Chance, and its purpose is to provide individuals, generally from inner-city and low income area schools, with an opportunity to live and be educated in an environment which offers better educational and career preparation curriculums. A Better Chance is not officially involved with Lawrence University, however there are a few informal links between the campus and ABC. The house is owned and maintained by Lawrence and leased by ABC. David Busse, Director of Admissions serves on the governing board of the Appleton program, and Lawrence alumni Greg Zlevor is serving as Assistant Director this year. Traditionally the live-in tutors have been Lawrence students, and this year they are Chris McLean and Gary Zlevor.

In addition to receiving special help in developing their reading and mathematical skills, and taking college preparatory courses at Appleton East or West High, the students are given a chance to gain a sense of independence and responsibility which they feel they would not have received at home. Sophomore Shawn Bray from Boston put it this way: "I found the value of learning responsibility. Even though I haven't shown it yet, I know it's necessary. You have to work to achieve what you want here. You learn how to do things not just for yourself, but for the good of the whole group. It's Cool.

The director of the house is John Biswas, a high school psychologist in Neenah. John became involved in the ABC program because he felt it would give him a unique opportunity to get involved with high school students in a way unavailable to him at school. "At the ABC house I'm able to really help the kids in a more intense and personal way without all the bureaucratic restrictions of a high school. It can be frustrating here, there's not a lot of privacy and sometimes it's hard to see the growing that happens here. The people involved in this program recognize isn't in the group but in the individuals you aren't aware of it day to day but when you can sit back and get a perspective you can see it and it makes you feel good."

The kids feel they have grown too, and like some Lawrence students they feel that their social lives are at least as important as their academics. For most of them, moving to Appleton has been both a great change and a challenge. In the words of Will Hasan: "School is important, but I didn't come here to become a Brainiac. I think I have grown in the community--the people that I have met here socially have shown me respect, voluntarily." Eric Hughes is also glad to be a part of the program, "My experiences here have made me become a better person than I would have been. It made me grow up faster and gave me a sense of independence."

There is not only a sense of family among the members of the house, but there is a real set of brothers-the Zlevors. Greg has found that being Assistant Director and teaching high school is "a bit much", but admits he is glad to be a part of the program. "You have to learn to turn the other cheek here, but I know as soon as I am finished with this year I'll be able to look back and feel good about being a part of what's happened here." Gary Zlevor serves a multi-purpose role in the house. In addition to being a tutor, he makes sure the kids get a proper degree of exercise by wrestling with them and by demonstrating some of his famous football moves on various house residents. "Ultimately you learn humility, and you learn to give these guys a lot of respect," says Gary.

When asked why he became involved in the ABC program, Chris McLean offered this comment: "I'm not sure why I did it. I know what the program was like because Karl Kramer was here last year and I guess I decided it was something I really wanted to do. One thing is for sure, you don't do this sort of thing just because you would like to go through the experience.

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"Trouble Clef: conflict in the Conservative"

by John Duffy

A soft white security blanket covers the Main Hall Green. This stage could not be set for formidable battles of ideas, one thinks. What purpose do those barbed wire fences serve in this serene, isolated community? Ignoring signs of turmoil outside, across the avenue, students stride purposefully along, carelessly showing themselves. They seem indifferent to the strands of rope "children" being cautiously reined, separated from the violent "Cons" districts only a street's width away.

In the classrooms, students exhibit remarkable discipline. They strain and concentrate, hoping to keep in step, yet training from stepping ahead. Professor Chainey, old school historian, refuses to let events across the avenue distract his classroom. "This is not a political institution, but a learning environment," he says, nodding in agreement with himself. "We impose no values but the perception of an open mind." The students write this down in their notebooks.

Armed with an open mind, I would cross the avenue, on assignment for The Lawrentian, to penetrate the combusting tangle of forces, to lift the mask of intrigue which, since the break of the LUJE—Orchestra accord last year, have wracked the Con districts with chaos and bloodshed.

Diagnosed as a harmless old woman, I stiffly trotted across the street. As I started to get under way, I heard a faint "oomph." Pulling up the Connie hometown, two thugs from the officially banned OLA (Orchestra Liberation Army), tackled and mauled me like bums going through a garbage can.

"Wait!" I cackled. "I'm just a harmless old lady trying to get to City Park to watch the children play.

The thugs worked perfectly. They left behind a mannequin, and entered into aolong, impressive round of apologies and explanations. "The OLA needs to preserve its image as a morally clean terrorist organization," blamed the taller one, offering me an OLA pamphlet, beautifully illustrated. "Our goal is the liberation of the officially banned OLA (Orchestra Liberation Army), and I hammered out, bringing in..."

This? You know that I represent The Lawrentian, and..."

Stern smiled. "The guards smiled, too. He drew his gleaming bass trombone from its plush case, carefully fitting the slide. As I shrank back, slack jawed, I caught a sign from Todd Benson (not his real name)."

"Wait!" I said beads of sweat glazing my forehead. "Why are you telling me this? You know that I represent The Lawrentian, and..."

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The Fox River

Compromising the Environment

by Hugh Dellios

The Fox River

The paper industry is the heart of the Fox Valley. Along with beer and dairy products, paper is one of the pillars of Wisconsin's economy. Yet with the thousands of "Escape to Wisconsin" stickers riding bumpers throughout the Midwest, it is not difficult to forget the importance and advantages of Wisconsin's beautiful natural phenomena, as a source of both recreation and profit to tourism.

The success of the valley's paper industry threatens one of Wisconsin's most important natural phenomena, the Fox River. Since the construction of the Fox Valley's first paper mill, Kaukauna's Thilmany Company in 1883, the Fox River has served as a dumpsite for industrial waste. By 1962, the valley's pulp and paper mills were dumping 400,000 pounds of biological oxygen demanding substances and 200,000 pounds of suspended solids into the river each day.

Looking out at the Fox from Lawrence University's Union Hill, it is not difficult to see the symptoms of such abuse. The river's murky gray color is an indication of the river's lack of oxygen. One does not swim in the Fox.

The pollution of the Fox raises more issues than mere aesthetics and the prohibition of an occasional swimmer. The Fox Valley is a chief source of Wisconsin's water supply. The Fox and Wolf Rivers flow into Lake Winnebago to Green Bay. The Fox Valley is the backbone of Wisconsin's economy. It is not difficult to forget the importance and advantages of Wisconsin's beautiful natural phenomena, as a source of both recreation and profit to tourism.

Why One Doesn't Swim

"This is a contaminated area. It is the responsibility of the DNR and the Planning Agency to control the water quality in the lakes and rivers."

environmental and health process. On the other hand, if not in the river, where can the industries dispose of their wastes? What exactly is the importance of the river to the community, or to the natural environment? What impact would a cleanup of the paper industry?

In the last decade, it is these issues that have come to the fore as state and local governmental agencies have increased their efforts to solve water quality problems, such as the Fox Valley's. The U.S. Congress's 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment, known as the Clean Water Act, is evidence of a substantial concern among the public and policymakers with the water quality of the nation's rivers and lakes.

Since the Clean Water Act, substantial improvements have been achieved in many areas of the country, including the Fox Valley. The CWA established national quality goals and a timetable for their attainment. The CWA also implemented a new "area wide approach" to water quality problems: the establishment of new local agencies to deal with designated problem areas regardless of local political boundaries.

The Fox Valley Water Quality Planning Agency was created in 1973 in compliance with the CWA's new approach, and has addressed the Valley's ongoing water pollution problems. 1983 is the deadline for the implementation of many of the agency's recommended quality measures.

Pollution in the Fox River

There are two major sources. The first is direct discharge of wastes into the river from industrial and municipal sewage treatment plants. The second is urban/rural runoff. Each of these sources constitutes substantially to the Fox's poor water quality.

Every river has a natural ability to cleanse itself of pollutants. A significant amount of the phosphorous flow into the Fox River. Their goal is to implement the wasteload allocations, a continual monitoring of the river conditions must be conducted. After the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' rejection of the Planning Agency's request that they conduct the monitoring and the failure of efforts to create a new governmental entity to carry out the task, the Planning Agency awarded the monitoring job to the Lower Fox River Dischargers Association. This action placed the responsibility for the measurement of the river. "When people think of water quality problems in this area," stated the Agency's Management Plan draft in 1979, "they should be concerned with what has resulted from excess nutrients, the pollutants most common to nonpoint source runoff and to municipal sewage.

The Planning Agency's approach to the problem of runoff source pollution emphasizes the control of phosphorous flow into the Fox River. Their goal is to cut the amount of phosphorus in the area's surface water by 50% "in order to meet a generally high recruitment potential and reduce algae nuisance condition."

Two major programs are planned to help achieve this goal. The first is a limit on phosphorus discharge from municipal sewage treatment plants at no more than 200,000 pounds of suspended solids into the river each day. The major runoff sources of pollution in the Fox are agricultural nutrient and fertilizer drainage, erosion, urban sewage runoff, and septic tank failures. Sediment, phosphorous, and toxins are the major pollutants. A significant amount of the phosphorous enters the river from Lake Winnebago, and the Upper Fox and Wolf Rivers. The results are huge algae blooms and cloudy water, which choke off aquatic life. Along with aquatic life, human drinking water conditions and general public health are threatened by the pollutants, while the spread of toxins is dangerous to the whole ecological system.

The Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act in 1972 set as a national goal the attainment of "fishable and swimmable waters" wherever possible. The State of Wisconsin further defined this goal for the state's rivers as the maintenance of dissolved oxygen content of 5 milligrams per liter in all spots at all times. This oxygen level is believed to be the minimum for the sustenance of aquatic life. To achieve that goal, all industrial and municipal waste discharges to the river were required to meet a minimum secondary level of pollution treatment. If the 5 mg/l oxygen standard was not met at the secondary treatment level at all times, the river would be classified as "water quality limited" and additional treatment would be mandatory.

In 1975, the state found the Lower Fox River from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay to be "water quality limited" and assigned the Fox Valley Water Quality Planning Agency to discover and implement "the best approach to improving water quality in terms of cost, technical feasibility, social acceptability, and environmental compatibility." The agency was to address both the direct discharge and runoff pollution source problems.

In order to meet the additional treatment requirements for satisfactory water quality, the FWV-QPA determined "wasteload allocations" for each of the 21 individual industrial and municipal dischargers on the river. A computer model of the Fox River, developed by the DNR, the Planning Agency calculated the waste assimilation capacity of the river at different levels of flow and temperature with respect to other environmental factors. Each paper mill and municipal treatment plant was then assigned a maximum allowed waste discharge for certain severe river conditions in order to maintain the 5 mg/l oxygen standard. Each discharger's allocation was proportional to its percentage of waste deposit in its area.

Most times throughout the year, the discharge reductions would not be needed, asserted the FWV-QPA, for the river can handle the usual waste discharge and still maintain the required oxygen level. During summer low flow, high temperature conditions, however, the river's waste assimilation capacity is low. At these times, the wasteload allocations assign calculated reductions in each mill's and treatment plant's waste discharge to maintain the water quality standard.

The reduction in discharge would entail a stepped-up secondary treatment, which is a biological process, using a high level of oxygen and microbes to decompose wastes. According to Robert Bergstrom, the Public Information Officer for the Fox River Water Quality Planning Agency, the reductions would be economically feasible for "in summer conditions the biological treatment process works better by itself anyway.

To implement the wasteload allocations, a continual monitoring of the river conditions must be conducted. After the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' rejection of the Planning Agency's request that they conduct the monitoring and the failure of efforts to create a new governmental entity to carry out the task, the Planning Agency awarded the monitoring job to the Lower Fox River Dischargers Association. This action placed the responsibility for the measurement of the factors determining the discharger's allocations in the hands of the dischargers themselves. The DNR requires monthly reports from the Dischargers Association so that their measurements can be checked for compliance with standards.

The implementation deadline for the wasteload allocations for dischargers in the Appleton/Kaukauna and Neenah/Menasha areas in July, 1983. With the success of the primary and secondary direct discharge treatments and the promise of the wasteload allocations, the FWV-QPA contends that runoff pollution is the primary contributor to the pollution of the river. "When people think of water quality problems in this area," stated the Agency's Management Plan draft in 1979, "they should be concerned with what has resulted from excess nutrients, the pollutants most common to nonpoint source runoff and to municipal sewage.

The Planning Agency's approach to the problem of runoff source pollution emphasizes the control of phosphorous flow into the Fox River. Their goal is to cut the amount of phosphorus in the area's surface water by 50% "in order to meet a generally high recruitment potential and reduce algae nuisance condition.

Two major programs are planned to help achieve this goal. The first is a limit on phosphorus discharge from municipal sewage treatment plants at no more...
water must include a check on phosphorous sources in evidence, the agency cited a drop in oxygen demanding great deal of progress has been made in point source projects. No definite implementation deadlines tating best land management practices. The agency also "voluntary cost-shared pollution abatement program," in 1979, "are cleaning up the dissolved oxygen and tox­ ment plants and discharge controls, stated the Agency second is the implementation of a "compounds hazardous to human and aquatic life." The planning agency's public information officer, Robert Bergstrom, claims that "the toxic problem does not to eat more than one meal or a half pound of fish from the Lower Fox River. Fish consumers are advised The Planning Agency's runoff solutions are long range projects. No definite implementation deadlines have been set.

**Progress?**

The FVWQPA claims that over the last decade, "a great deal of progress has been made in point source indirect discharge pollution control." Improved treat­ tants plants and discharge controls, stated the Agency, 1979, "are cleaning up the dissolved oxygen and tox­ substance problems in the Lower Fox River." As evidence, the agency cited a drop in oxygen demanding waste discharges to only 50,000 pounds per day. A reduction in sludge beds and an increase in the number and diversity of the river's fish and vegetation have resulted. With the effective implementation of the wasteloaded allocations and the long range runoff solutions, additional water quality improvements are expected.

Though it is generally agreed that progress has been made in water quality in the Fox River, the extent of that progress is questionable. Terry Kakida, the research director for Citizen's for a Better Environ­ ment, an organisation which represents the public in­ terest in environmental issues, believes that "the high­ tech approach," and schedule for improvements provi­ ded for by the CWA has sparked "Marxian progress in all areas of the country." He does not feel, however, that the Fox River's pollution problem is being thoroughly addressed.

"The FVWQPA's actions against conventional pollutants have been successful," stated Kakida, "yet they have not addressed the toxic chemical discharge into the river from both the municipal treatment plants and the industries.

In 1978, the DNR reported that 81% of the fish taken from the Lower Fox River in one of their studies contained PCB contamination. The PCBs, along with another discovered toxic chemical, chlorophenol, were traced to the Fox's pulp and paper recycling mills. Despite toxic discharge limits on their state issued per­ mis. As a result of the contamination, a fish consump­ tion advisory was placed by the DNR on any fish taken from the Lower Fox River. Fish consumers are advised not to eat more than one meal or a half pound of fish from the river per week.

The CBE concluded that the toxic chemicals in

**The Other Side**

Despite the improvements in water quality, the river, as has been stated, is by no means clean. The Fox's water pollution is an obvious health hazard not only to the aquatic community, but to the human com­ munity as well.

The improvements, in a more latent form, also pose problems for the Fox Valley residents. Implementing the necessary waste treatment facilities to meet water quality standards requires significant cost in­ vestments for the paper industries and the claise sewage treatment plants. The FVWQPA, the DNR, the area's waste management advisory was surprised at the plant's shutdown. The company listed the upcoming pollution control re­ quirements as a major cause of the companies decision to close. Consolidated's chief executive officer, George Mead, told the Appleton Post-Crescent that: "the new regulations are so stringent that we cannot foresee con­ tinuing running at Appleton under hot, dry, summer conditions. The combination of loss of outside markets for CPC's pulp and environmental demands create an economic situation that we cannot overcome." Over 100 of the paper company's 173 employees were left within jobs when the plant closed.

The DNR, satisfied with Consolidated's perform­ ance, was surprised at the plant's shutdown. The paper industry is of dire importance to this com­ munity, both as a major source of jobs and as the au­ thor of this type of pollution. Despite the existence of strict environmental standards, a paper company may choose to pack up and move to a new location, where they can operate under less strict regulations. One can hardly strongly disapprove of this profitmaking con­ cern in the United States.

Yet a man who would claim that the river is less important than the industries would be in the minority. In terms of recreation, pride, and the community health, as well as the pollution problems, the Fox River is an obvious health hazard not only to the aquatic community, but to the human com­ munity as well.

In solving the Fox Valley's water quality prob­ lems, a delicate balance must be reached in order to compromise the profitability. The Planning Agen­ cy has compromised the necessity of the 5 mg/1 oxygen standard at a public hearing the Agency held in 1979.

The unfavorable closing of the Consolidated Paper Company is an extreme example, but it does show the extent of the complications of the Fox River's clean-up. The paper industry is of dire importance to this com­ munity, both as a major source of jobs and as the au­ thor of this type of pollution. Despite the existence of strict environmental standards, a paper company may choose to pack up and move to a new location, where they can operate under less strict regulations. One can hardly strongly disapprove of this profitmaking con­ cern in the United States.

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posed, while in other spots the snow stood drift, so that some segments of the walk everywhere—all fourteen inches of it. But a slight blue tint under the overcast sky. The snow 'of the previous night lay on the ground, its own weight. The block of snow slid off the blade and fell to the ground, into still more snow, at the edge of the sidewalk. As it broke apart and settled into the surface, the boy smiled.

The wind picked up a bit, angling into the sharp winds had caused the snow to open, daydreaming. He watched the steam rise and dissipate, and longed for a snowblower. Andy turned back to his shovel and began to carve the outline of a new block. The snow was too deep to simply be pushed along the sidewalk and discarded at the end; it had to be pre-carved with the shovel blade and piled away, piece by heavy piece. Most of the time, the boy found a certain pleasure in shoveling snow. But occasions like this had reached the edge of his parents' property; officially, his job was done. He thought immediately of the cocoa his mother had probably set to brew on the stove. But, standing on the border, he also thought of the man who shoveled the snow for the widow next door. And forgot, for the moment, about the cocoa.

The man, too, was named Andy. That had always made him seem to the boy somehow close; he thought that there must be some common pool of experiences, or maybe thoughts, that only an Andy could understand. This particular Andy was forty-five years old and mentally retarded. "Moderately," the boy's father had once said. He had heard that from a neighbor who was a good friend of the widow.

The older Andy didn't live in the boy's community, but in a large house in the city, about three miles away. The boy remembered going with his mother to drop the man off once when he had helped the boy's father with some renovations on the garage. On the way there, the man had turned to them and said, "I drove once. I cracked up!" Then he had laughed. The boy's mother had smiled back. Then they had pulled up to the curb, alongside the house, and watched the man get out and walk to the door. He rang the bell, and soon a smiling, sixtyish woman let him in.

Andy shifted his feet in the snow. He gazed at his neighbor's house and wondered when the man would arrive. Usually, by the time Andy stepped outside, the man had come and gone, leaving a snowless, gray sidewalk next door. He always shoveled the first eight or ten feet of snow on Andy's side, too. Andy didn't know why. But, on those rare occasions when he shoveled before the man did, he returned the favor.

So now he pressed forward, shoveling again, fulfilling his unspoken pact with the other Andy. He cleared the snow cleanly away, scoop by scoop, for a minute or two before stopping to look around. He had penetrated almost fifteen feet into his neighbor's sidewalk.

Stepping back, Andy slung the shovel importantly over his shoulder and walked back onto his own property. He turned and marched up the walk to his house, finally leaving the shovel against it, next to the front door. But the sound of a car returned his attention behind him, to the street.

A station wagon pulled up to the curb in front of his neighbor's house, just behind the oak tree. The front passenger door swung open and out stepped Andy. He wore black boots, a bulky corduroy jacket and pants, and a wool hat with a red ball on top. While the car waited, coughing exhaust, Andy slammed the door, walked to the back and removed a shovel. Then he walked away from the car and onto the sidewalk. The car moved forward and soon sped away.

The boy turned back to the door and opened it when a voice beckoned from behind. "Hey!"

The boy turned, again, to the street. Andy stood smiling on the sidewalk, his shovel clenched in one mitten hand. He waved with the other.


"Sure." The boy smiled, waved again, and stepped into the house, closing the door behind him.

The warmth of the house swept upon him, and he sighed happily. Prying off his snow-flecked boots, Andy stepped into the hallway, leaving the kickers, his cap, hat and gloves at various spots along the way. Then he stepped into the kitchen and pedaled quickly to the stove. There was no cocoa on the burner.

Andy stood still for a moment. Then he took a slow step backward and leaned against the counter, feeling vaguely betrayed.
**ART: the first seventeen thousand years**

by Tom Otten

Of all the major art exhibitions of the past half century, of all the recent shows which have forced viewers to revise different ideas about periods of art history, unquestionably the most important is the recently opened ART: The First 17,000 Years. Installed in Madison Square Garden in New York, the show is the largest, most comprehensive ever organized. Its purpose, simply put, is to provide viewers with a complete and organized picture of the history of the art of man from the ancient beginnings to the present. "Nobody's ever done this before, you know," commented Pierre duBois, the show's curator. "All previous shows have only been able to provide viewers with a look at one artist or one aspect of art history. I didn't feel that this was enough. And so I organized ART to travel before, and it's a rare opportunity for the modern-day American artist to make a first-hand examination of his humble origins. The drawing techniques and colorations present in these pieces are admirable. It is clear that these artists were no uncivilized apelike fumblers; in fact, most modern artists would do well to take notes of the high degree of craftsmanship present in these drawings."

After these austere, carefully executed drawings, the Neolithic section of ART comes as something of a shock. Calling attention to the until now neglected kangaroo paintings by Aborigines of North Australia is just one of ART's many accomplishments; the works have a hitherto unappreciated freshness and playful compositional technique that makes them powerfully appealing, and an examination of them may shed new light on such modern greats as Klee and Matison.

Another highlight of ART is the Egyptian section. All the major artifacts are here: the coffin of Tutankhamen, the portrait of Setossis II, the bust of Nefreite. Rothschild commented that, while he was pleased with the Egyptian portion of ART, he regretted his inability to obtain any large-scale stone works from the period. "The Sphinx simply doesn't travel well," he said sadly.

The Egyptians are well represented, although the sphinx couldn't make the trip. "He doesn't like to leave home," explained curator Rothschild.

Cave paintings were especially difficult to mount. The story of a boy and the girl who helps him become a man:

**The Kiss.**

The story of a boy who suddenly alone in the world, The men who challenge him, And the girl who helps him become a man:

**The Man from Snowy River.**

**Point Box**

**Page 2**

**Press of the Week**

**Men of the World**

**March 2**

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January 28, 1983 The Lawrenceian 11
CULTURE CLUB

Kissing to be Clever (Virgin V27123)

British has unleashed an unexpected treat on American AM radio. Culture Club succeeded REO Speedwagon, who succeeded Haircut 100, who succeeded the Human League, who succeeded Adam and the Ants in the seemingly endless string of cranes that are popular music darlings. As Ant's seems unlike the heroically macho Adam Ant and the odd assemblage of Haircut 100, Culture Club boasts its own aesthetic gimmick—lead singer-songwriter Boy George dressed in drag.

One is immediately struck by the garage band, anti-hero and anti-pop of Culture Club. Their garish attire may be the gimmick to beat all gimmicks. But that wasn't what first came to mind. The songs, with their light-hearted, very danceable. Boy George's voice has the pop appeal of some pop music as dull, formulaic and predictable. Indeed, the faddish nature of this record is somewhat rectified by the end of the album, however, and the last three songs, "Angel Eyes," "Forever," and "I've Been Waiting."

Van Zandt acknowledges his debt to the old Rock 'n' Roll is an idiom that feeds off of the rich tapestry of rock music, like the very fabric of American literature. It is clear that Van Zandt sees himself as an artist who is privy to all of the traditions of his time. The bad news: Devo's other four albums are also released. The good news: Devo's latest album, oh, no it's Devo is full of good dance and party music, smoothly produced and sort of fun.

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Coming soon?

Streep

by Stanley Simon

ed note: It remains unclear whether or not this highly acclaimed film will ever show in Appleton, but since nothing is going to keep Mr. Streep from winning this year's Oscar and since miracles have been known to happen, we thought we'd run this review anyway.

Meryl Streep's spectacular lead performance in Sophie's Choice is one of the finest outings by an American actress in several years. Unfortunately, the film which director Alan J. Pakula mounted around Streep is not quite worthy of her performance.

Set in 1947, Sophie's Choice is the story of Stingo, an aspiring southern writer who travels to Brooklyn to become the next Thomas Wolfe. There he befriends and becomes fascinated by Nathan and, to a greater extent, Sophie. Nathan is, at times, entirely charming and endearing. At other times, however, he can prove himself brutal and belligerent. He is a Jew obsessed with the horrors of Nazism; he is also pained

continuing from page twelve:

sincerely in love with Sophie.

Sophie Zowastowska is a Polish

migrant who somehow managed to escape from Auschwitz. Her father, husband and children were not so fortunate. She finds herself in 1947 Brooklyn clinging to Nathan, Stingo and anything else that reminds her that she is alive.

Director and Writer Pakula (Fear Strikes Out, Klute, All the President's Men) presents the saga of Sophie and company in epic fashion, but what he gives us doesn't justify such sprawling proportions.

He is almost painfully faithful to William Styron's bestseller on which the film is based. As with Kubrick's Barry Lyndon, Polanski's Tess and Karel Reisz's French Lieutenant's Woman, the director seems determined to say, "this is high art. The words of the novel will speak for themselves." Unfortunately, this is not enough.

Pakula is so busy coddling Streep's work that he doesn't realize that he is suffocating his own film.

Instead, the director would have done well to intervene, to tailor the novel more comfortably for the screen. There are, for instance, a number of long dialogue sequences which are in urgent need of trimming. There is also a nearly hour-long flashback to Auschwitz, which also requires a film editor's further attention. The result is a three hour film with only 2½ hours of life.

But Pakula does have much going in his favor.

First and foremost is Streep, who dominates the screen. They say that the art of acting takes place only on the stage, that film is a director's medium. Streep seems intent on proving the maxim wrong. She succeeds, unequivocally.

On the surface, Streep's work is a technical masterpiece. She carries a wonderful Polish accent and speaks believably in bastard, broken English. She also speaks in convincing German and Polish at the Auschwitz death camp.

Her complete transformation here is worthy of comparison to Dustin Hoffman in Little Big Man and Cindy Tyson in The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman. She is not Meryl Streep, movie star, playing a role. She is Sophie.

But technical achievements aside, Streep is simply spellbinding. She breathes life into this motion picture, and in her every movement is the type of magic once created by Greta Garbo. The supporting cast is also outstanding. As Nathan, Kevin Kline gives a performance that is as well developed in Pakula's script. Peter MacNichol (The Devlin Overture) is excellent as Stingo. He holds the feature together.

Additional credit is due the Nestor Almendros, Algren Medrano, Erich Rhomer's former cameraman, baths his Brooklyn locations in brilliantly rich oil-paint colors. For his concentration camp flashbacks he uses grizzly faded colors with equal success.

Sophie's Choice is a study in "grotesque, moody camera work and outstanding motion picture acting. It is a film that has high features over every moment, makes one gasp..."

THE LAWRENCE NEWS

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SUNDAY

January 28, 1983 The Lawrenceian
Winter weekend

Doing the grand tour, Wisconsin style

by Rick Moser

As we all know, Winter Weekend is simply the most important event of the entire Lawrence social season. It positively outshines even the Fox River most glamorous of times, when all of the cozyness of the hemisphere. Why, Downer is simply the favorite watering hole in Lawrence's beautiful people simply scatter brochures, it can keep one positively occupied at least until Spring Fling again!

But there are, dreadful as it may seem, some considerations even more important than holiday. I am told—and by responsible sources!—that the economic warmth of the social season such as these sacrifices simply must be made. So, these are the places where the socially concerned socialite will be seen this season. Bon Voyage!

1. Start off by enjoying the town of Stoughton. There is room for them all up very nicely in a sleeves, it can keep one positively occupied at least until Spring Fling again! But there are, dreadful as it may seem, some considerations even more important than holiday. I am told—and by responsible sources!—that the economic warmth of the social season such as these sacrifices simply must be made. So, these are the places where the socially concerned socialite will be seen this season. Bon Voyage!

2. Finished with the vegetable? Well, then—it's time for the main course. Make haste for the nearby town of Stoughton and shop at home. There is room for all of the fun starts up again! But there are, dreadful as it may seem, some considerations even more important than holiday. I am told—and by responsible sources!—that the economic warmth of the social season such as these sacrifices simply must be made. So, these are the places where the socially concerned socialite will be seen this season. Bon Voyage!

3. For the more cosmopolitan among us, a trip to the big city will reveal the site of the mutual recognition. I am told—and by responsible sources!—that the economic warmth of the social season such as these sacrifices simply must be made. So, these are the places where the socially concerned socialite will be seen this season. Bon Voyage!

4. We may enjoy safe and well ordered lives here now—but it wasn't always this comfortable in the great northwoods. Consider, for instance, the historical site of the small white frame schoolhouse located right on the lovely Ripon College campus. After paying your due respects, hop on over to Moxie's Deli on Rte. 3, and don't forget to pick up some of those Rippey Good Cookies.

5. If you're interested in geology or just communing with nature, you'll love Wisconsin's own Devil's Area. Located roughly between Monroe on the east to Alma on the west, and from Wausau to the Illinois line, the Great-Grandparents of the Republican Party. Although Jackson, Michigan poses the same bicentennial claim, we know that the G.O.P. was founded in that "small white frame schoolhouse" located right on the lovely Ripon College campus. After paying your due respects, hop on over to Moxie's Deli on Rte. 3, and don't forget to pick up some of those Rippey Good Cookies.

6. Returning to the field of human endeavor, a brief visit to LaGrange will reveal the site of the Battle of Pecatonica. Invented by Frances Appleby in 1877, the Reformer actually tax a knee in twine and binds nine teeth of the grains harvested today. After observing this mechanical marvel, head on down to the cozy Sunnyside Resort, just up the road a piece.

7. And, since we're all thinking about this naughty recreation thing, why not visit the Birthplace of the Republican Party? Although Jackson, Michigan poses the same bicentennial claim, we know that the G.O.P. was founded in that "small white frame schoolhouse" located right on the lovely Ripon College campus. After paying your due respects, hop on over to Moxie's Deli on Rte. 3, and don't forget to pick up some of those Rippey Good Cookies.

8. With thoughts political fresh in your mind, you certainly wouldn't want to miss the outstanding memorial in the northern part of the state: forged out of real Vermont granite, tiny Hampdes Township boasts the Gran of President Calvin Coolidge's Great Grandchildren. After reading the inscriptions, opt for a foot long Polish dog at Superior's SOS Diner. They just don't make 'em like that anymore.

9. And, finally, to conclude our sight-seeing tour, Mrs. Kohler points out the fascinating Elwell-Wisconsin State Line which she locates in the neighborhood of Beloit. The line was crossed by Illinois troops, "continues," "in 1832 with Capt. Abraham Lincoln commanding one company," "Since the line goes all the way across the state (visible only by airplane), you might want to make this a full day excursion. First, fill up at Beloit's Sunoco, go from Milwaukee Harriet Smith, born October 10, 1835, would hardly recognize the place now. But wouldn't she be proud of those Brewers? After touring the site, why not have dinner at the popular El Fuego restaurant at 499 W. Layton Ave?" What could be better before hitting the hay at the charming 40 Winks Motel, located roughly between Monroe on the east to Alma on the west, and from Wausau to the Illinois line.

P.S. By the way, "Hello Folks Having a Swell Time" was-Invented by Frances Appleby in 1877, the Reformer actually tax a knee in twine and binds nine teeth of the grains harvested today. After observing this mechanical marvel, head on down to the cozy Sunnyside Resort, just up the road a piece.

New Lawrence Vikings Postcards and Stickers are now in!

TRAVEL
Outagamie County administers federal, state, and county cash and medical assistance in the forms of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplementary Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, and food stamps, on the same basis of need as non-refugees. Needy refugees who do not qualify for these forms of income may be able to receive other cash assistance—termed "refugee cash assistance" (RCA)—and refugee medical assistance (RMA) for their first 18 months in this country. After that 18-month transition period, assistance is available to them on the same basis as it is to other needy residents. Doyle reported that of the 850 refugees in Outagamie County, 376 were presently receiving welfare assistance; well over half of the refugees are self-sufficient. Housing programs, available to all low-income people, assist the Hmong and other refugees in their resettlement process.

Many support services, including well-developed English language training programs, are available for refugees of all ages. The Project Bridges Day Care Center offers an excellent program heavily oriented toward language development for 40 to 50 Indochinese preschool children, preparing them for school. Refugee students from kindergarten to grade 12 are placed in the English As A Second Language (ESL) programs established in the Appleton school district has also developed summer educational programs primarily for junior high school students who emphasize language and cultural training. In addition, Lawrence students work with Hmong high school students through an established tutoring program. Vocational programs at the Fox Valley Technical Institute train refugees for specified occupations, while a special Indochinese consultant is available at Job Services to assist refugees in job searching. The Fox Valley Literacy Program, led by local adults, provides English training for Hmong adults, assisting them in cultural adaptation.

Organizations like the Friendship Center at the YMCA and Indochinese Clubs with the school system as well as a special Hmong radio program on WLFM provide some of the community which the refugees experienced in their homes.

Why Do They Need Help Here?

The Hmong refugees—fleeing from Laos with nothing but the clothes they wear, coping with dreadful conditions in Ban Vinai and other refugee camps in Thailand, and resettling in areas vastly different from their homelands—face a tremendous challenge. They leave a culture where they produced mostly all their own clothing, food, housing, and machinery and enter a complex social system in which the link between labor and necessary commodities is much less direct. They leave a culture in which many children are an asset and enter one in which large families are prohibitively expensive. The fact that they have come to a country in which none of the two or three languages they use are spoken makes communication with the other Americans a challenging and frustrating task.

These Indochinese refugees do not need our help because they are lazy, stupid, or unwilling to become Americans. On the contrary, they are a hardworking and intelligent group of people who are faced with numerous challenges and unfamiliar situations. We can all help by getting involved in tutoring programs and cultural training programs where we will be able to meet these interesting people and help them with some of their questions about American life. Most importantly, we can all help by learning more about the Hmong and trying to better understand them.

Gun and butter

difficulties in Poland. Will they cut the political goods sector and defer needed improvements in plant and technology? Will they cut military sector, thereby upsetting one of the most powerful interests in Poland. Will they cut the industrial sector, thereby casting doubts on the 1980 industrial growth goals? Will they cut other sectors, thereby raising the specter that they may have come to a country in which none of the two or three languages they use are spoken makes communication with the other Americans a challenging and frustrating task. These Indochinese refugees do not need our help because they are lazy, stupid, or unwilling to become Americans. On the contrary, they are a hardworking and intelligent group of people who are faced with numerous challenges and unfamiliar situations. We can all help by getting involved in tutoring programs and cultural training programs where we will be able to meet these interesting people and help them with some of their questions about American life. Most importantly, we can all help by learning more about the Hmong and trying to better understand them.

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January 25, 1986 | The Lawrence 15
The refs don't really care too much about being penalized for this violation you deserve it. But with the alarming proliferation of foolish cheers and the increasing virulence of verbal abuse, conference officials have decided upon a new system of rinkside regulation which will finally penalize the unruly fans. Although this is liable to empty the arena altogether, revenues will be untouched, and the plan is expected both to facilitate play and to preserve Tri-County's fragile foundation.

The spectator fouls, to be instituted at the Vikes' next home game, January 29, are as follows:

**Excessive Profanity Against Ref**
A judgment call which will undoubtedly be confused with ill-tempered hecklers. May result in washing out of offender's mouth with soap or gagging at official's discretion.

**Stupid Cheers**
Being rather thick-skinned fellows, refs don't much object to profanity directed against opposing players and coaches, but their aesthetic sensibilities can really be offended by some drunken buffoon trying to spell out V-I-K-I-N-G-S with his body. This is college, after all, and abuse should either be clever or very obvious—never petty. Foolish cheerers will be dragged behind the bench for one intermission.

**Controlled Substances in Stands**
Crowd controllers have given up on trying to regulate alcohol consumption since a short of strip-searching, there's no way to deal with the volume. So, we can look the other way for a little tipping, but the line's got to be drawn somewhere and this is the customary place, after all. Offense is punishable by the organist's rendition of "Ooke from Muskogee."

**Cornball Color Commentary**
Once a simple courtesy to the fans, hockey announcing has blossomed from the simple naming of scorers and offenders to insightful and entertaining commentary. But, of course, everybody's a critic, and the officials would just as soon the F. U. removed anyway, having enough trouble thinking as it is. Unnecessary bantering will be penalized by silence of the microphone and immediate ejection of the announcers.

**Up Yours**
A gratuitous call, thrown in simply for the sake of it, this is a general crowd penalty saved for moments of especially thick abuse. Refs are human too, and they shouldn't have to put up with comments about their wives in addition to being blind, bashed and stupid. No real assessment.

**Air Raid**
When the going gets tough, the fans get ugly, and conventional calls may be met with volleys of any pitchable object that floats through the air. With no form of workers' comp., referees aren't expected to take chances on a bumble, so this one's automatic. Punishable by loss of hands.

**The Larson Line**

**Should Hockey be a Varsity Sport?**

by Andy Larsen

Well sports fans, the time has come to ponder another tough question—the status of hockey at Lawrence. Granted, this isn't as pressing a matter as say, the fate of the U.S.F.L., but then again this isn't the New York Times. Hockey at Lawrence is in an unusual position. The Vikes, unlike the Appleton Rugby Football Club and the Lawrence Lacrosse Club team, have an honest-to-goodness coach, and their games are played in the Tri-County Ice Arena, a more than adequate facility. Moreover, these games are attended by more than just the player's roommates and girlfriends. Lawrence hockey draws well, falling only behind football in terms of attendance figures. It is not poorly funded either, although I'm sure anyone on the Viking squad who came from a strong high school hockey background will argue with me here. Lawrence's team is funded by the university, though, and herein lies the distinction. Hockey is the second most costly sport for the school to provide (behind football, of course) and for that reason alone, another oddity to many people that it hasn't been accorded varsity status. But should it?

The answers aren't as simple as they may seem.

To begin with, Lawrence now plays an eight game schedule. Obviously, that would have to change. Varsity teams at schools like Lake Forest and UW-Superior usually play well over 20 games, and even club teams like UW-Milwaukee play at least 15. Seems like a simple enough problem right? Wrong; If the Vikes were going to increase the number of games on their schedule, they would have to start practicing much earlier than January, as they do now. It would also mean playing games over the Christmas break. Among almost all of the teams that I.A. would conceivably be playing are on the semester system, which puts their Christmas vacation about two weeks after ours. Certainly this would be no problem for the local products on the squad, but a sizable proportion of the team comes from the Chicago area, Minnesota, or New England. Lawrence squads in all sports are notoriously lacking in depth, and one can't help but wonder if forfeits would occur.

Money is another factor. If the Vikes did go varsity, and increase their schedule to include Term I games, practice would have to begin in November (at the latest.) That means the squad would have to spend a significant amount more money for ice time, something Athletic Director Ron Roberts has made clear won't happen.

"Hockey at Lawrence is in a kind of purgatory" explained Roberts. "They draw well at the gate, they have a legitimate coach and they get school funding—all of which are earmarks of a varsity program. But if they were anything more than a club team, we would have to spend more money on them, and we can't really do that because we'll be using most of this year's budget to upgrade the girls sports teams." Roberts also pointed out that travel costs would be significantly increased if the Vikes started to play varsity teams such as Superior, River Falls or Lake Forest.

The players themselves haven't reached a consensus on the matter either. In the past years the prevailing attitude has been laid back, to say the least. With the arrival of coach Anderson this year, however, things seem to be changing. Captain Rob Frazier, for one, would like to see hockey become a varsity. "It would be more of a commitment for us, there is no doubt about that," Frazier said, adding "it is frustrating for me when people don't show for practices or are unprepared for games. He also liked the idea of Lawrence playing more games against better quality teams. Senior defenseman Erik Olson disagreed. "If hockey were to become a varsity sport, I don't know if I would be able to play—simply because of the time commitment. Varsity hockey in high school meant practicing twice a day and playing three times a week. There is no way I could do anything like that at Lawrence and still keep up in all my classes."

For the moment anyway, team members, fans and critics don't seem to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Every year the rumor that hockey will go varsity circulates and every year it proves to be false. Whether it be for better or for worse, this cycle is likely to continue for a few more years.