

NONESUCH NEWS



PUBLISHED & EDITED By R. W. POWELL G. B. POWELL

Differing Opinion and Controversy Not Only Make Life More Interesting But Provide The Mechanism For Finding The Real Truth. Controversy Is Equally Healthy For A Publication; In Fact, It Is Necessary For One Which Is Dedicated To Objectivity And Willing To Respect The Views Of All Responsible Citizens!

WHITE PINE, MI. 49971

VOL VI - NUMBER 41

OCTOBER 11, 1978



..... I LOVE THIS LAND.....
I MAY INHABIT WORLDS IN TIME TO COME...
OF FINER SUBSTANCE, BORN OF FARTHER SUNS;
A GREATER GLORY I MAY ONE DAY SEE,
BUT OH, TODAY, DEAR EARTH, HOW I LOVE THEE!

Louise Weber

A TRIBUTE TO A GLORIOUS UPPER PENINSULA COLOR SEASON

D.N.R. TELLS BOARD, TAKE GOGEBIC COUNTY GARBAGE

ONTONAGON - The Ontonagon County Board of Commissioners has hired Mark Pierpont as county equalization director. Pierpont will begin work immediately at a salary of \$14,000. He replaces Vi Brusso, who will terminate her duties as of October 13.

Pierpont was appointed by a yes vote by all commissioners excepting Clarence Maloney, who abstained from the voting.

Discussion of the current debate with the Resource Recovery Commission over landfill sites in the county, revealed that Earle Olson of the commission has recommended to Gogebic County officials that garbage from that county be transported to Ontonagon County under a joint operation. Olson stated that he felt such an arrangement between the two counties would be less costly per capita. Controller James Hainault said the Resource Recovery Commission is holding up on a decision in the Ontonagon case until receiving a report from Olson on the matter.

The Board voted to table any discussion with officials from Gogebic County until the Resource Recovery Commission has answered a number of questions put to it by Ontonagon's county prosecutor, Roy Gotham, at a recent meeting of the commission.

Olson met the week prior to the Ontonagon County Board meeting with Gogebic officials to outline the DNR plan, emphasizing that the new rules regarding landfills were being promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The particular rule in question would allow landfills to operate which are above the water table but would require them to be located on plastic sheeting to collect rainwater. The clay bottom or plastic liner would supposedly stop rainwater or other water which filtered in from seeping through the refuse and entering the groundwater. Olson said the collected water would have to be pumped out of the landfill and run through a sewage treatment plant. He cy as well as seats on the Social Services and Road Commission boards will be advertised for persons interested in serving. CETA projects applied to from 21 agencies as well as seven other applications were approved. James Hainault

was hired to serve as airport manager with John Hokkanen as assistant manager. A contract for survey work at the county airport was approved with Robert Mick. Attendance of several county officials was approved for various hearings and conferences coming up in the near future. The board also approved the recommendation of the administrative committee not to recommend a dog pound site for one year to give enough time for evaluation of the program which is now located within the Sheriff's Department. A resolution, not including financing at this time, was adopted in support of the attorney general's suit to roll back the interim price increase granted the U.P. Power Co. earlier this summer. Discussion of the problems being encountered by school bus drivers with drivers not obeying the laws was held and several suggestions were made. Commissioners reported to township supervisors on a project being conducted by the Emergency Services office with

CETA employees to provide fire service markers. told the Gogebic County Landfill Authority members that a suitable area with the required clay liner has not been located in Gogebic County but does exist in Ontonagon County. Olson suggested that the Gogebic County communities collect their refuse at covered stations around the county for truck or rail transshipment to Ontonagon County. Funding for compliance with the new rule is one of the major stumbling blocks in most of the U.P. locations concerned.

In other action taken at the Ontonagon board meeting, the resignation of Wayne Berg from the Planning Commission was accepted. That vacan-

JOE MACK SAYS FIRE TANNER

LANSING - State Senator Joseph S. Mack, D-Ironwood, has called for the firing of Howard Tanner as director of the Department of Natural Resources, asserting that Tanner, as director, personally advocates a DNR policy which would force property owners to take court action to protect their constitutional property rights.

Mack has written the Natural Resources Commission which appoints the department director, requesting Tanner's removal and giving the circumstances behind his request.

Following detailing of his reasons, Mack charged, "When a director of a department in the State of Michigan, whose budget exceeds \$100 million and is staffed by more than 3,400 employees in a state whose economic well-being is founded on the health of a free enterprise system, says that state tax paying property owners should be restricted at the pleasure of the state and placed in the category of "temporary tenants," it is high time for an official of this arrogance to be removed from public office."

Mack also charged that Tanner in advocating his own beliefs of land ownership is openly denying the people of the state their constitutional rights.

Mack continued: "Today under director Tanner's leadership, Michigan could become a state in which private property would be taken over by restrictions and our tax paying owners reduced to the status of "tenants" who would be permitted only the use of their property through the consent of those in power of the DNR.

"I know of no other political philosophy which would be more destructive to our state's economic growth and the wellbeing of our property owners than that of DNR director Tanner," Mack concluded.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

People have to talk about something just to keep their voice boxes in working order, so they'll have good voice boxes in case there's ever anything really meaningful to say.
KURT VONNEGUT JR.

2022.15.69

B. L. M. -



Frankly Opinionated



Reader's Letters

MAIL TO
Nonesuch News - P.O. Box 51
WHITE PINE, MI. 49971

a part of land control web

(A recent news release from the Eastern States Region offices of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management gives the public another inch, or so of insight into the vast network of legislation and regulation currently being effected toward an ultimate goal of total management/control of U.S. lands.... public or private, it won't make much difference once the net is completed and dropped!)

MARYLAND - After six months of gathering and analyzing the public's ideas on wilderness review, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management today issued procedures for inventorying wilderness values on the public lands. Using these procedures, the Bureau will now move ahead with the inventory of the public lands to identify areas with potential for inclusion by Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This inventory is the first phase in the wilderness review process required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus said, "We feel that the extensive public involvement in drawing up these procedures has given us real foresight into what we and the public want from the inventory process.

"People who have experienced wilderness are eager to see that the wilderness values of the public lands are appropriately identified and recognized. We have greatly benefitted from their ideas in clarifying wilderness criteria.

"We have equally benefitted from the careful thinking of those who use resources other than wilderness on the public lands and who are concerned that an improper inventory could seriously affect these uses," Andrus said.

FLPMA requires that an inventory be made of the public lands to determine the existence of all roadless tracts of more than 5,000 acres, and roadless islands, having wilderness characteristics. According to Lowell J. Udy, Director for BLM's Eastern States Office, this includes some 45,000 acres and 2,800 islands within Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

When the inventory is complete, the Bureau will evaluate Wilderness Study Areas through its multiple-use planning process, and make recommendations through the Secretary and the President and finally to Congress on areas suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, or not suitable because of other public values. Only Congress can designate an area as Wilderness.

During the evaluation of Wilderness Study Areas and until Congress makes its final determination, most existing uses such as mining, mineral leasing, wildlife management, livestock grazing, fire management, and off-road vehicle recreation can continue so long as the wilderness designation potential is protected. Guidelines for this interim management protection, required by the law, will be issued by the Department and BLM later this year and will undergo further public review before they are final.

In planning for the inventory process, BLM prepared draft procedures covering the entire wilderness review process and submitted these to the public at 50 workshops held across the country. The Bureau solicited wide-spread written comments and more than 5,000 were received.

Bureau of Land Management Director Frank Gregg said all of these comments were carefully considered in formulating the inventory procedures. An analysis summary of all the comments received and the Bureau's response will be

mailed to all of those who participated. The comments will also be used in the development of guidelines for the other phases of the wilderness program, Gregg pointed out.

Of all the inventory issues raised, the proposed definition of a "Road," received far and away the most written comments, the majority of which protested that if this definition were used, too many roadless areas would be identified. BLM has made a minor change in the definition to make it conform strictly to the only definition used in the legislative history of the Act.

According to Gregg, of greater importance to public land users is whether an area truly has wilderness characteristics in the first place. A 5,000 acre "roadless area" must meet the characteristics criteria of the Wilderness Act before it can be identified as a Wilderness Study Area.

One of the concerns expressed in the comments was that the public should be able to participate fully in the review process since the Act requires the inventory of subjective values. Judgments must be made as to what constitutes a "road," "Solitude," "outstanding," and "naturalness." Gregg said that the Bureau is in complete agreement on the need for full public involvement.

Decisions will not be made simply by an internal administrative determination, but rather with strong consideration of the concerns expressed by members of the public.

The final procedures give opportunity for the fullest possible public involvement in the process, including direct participation in the inventory and public review of selections of areas with wilderness characteristics, he added.

Concern also was expressed about protection of other environmental values such as wildlife habitat and archaeological resources if they aren't included in wilderness areas. Gregg said that this is not the case, since BLM has many management alternatives for protecting these resources including the identification of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern which he also mandated by FLPMA.

According to Gregg, consideration can be given to these special areas by the public and BLM specialists in concert with the wilderness inventory and the land use planning system.

Another major public concern was that the inventory process could tie up uses on lands that would not qualify for wilderness. Gregg said that the Bureau has devoted a great deal of study to these concerns and that the procedures now provide for quickly identifying lands that clearly and obviously do not meet criteria for designation. These areas, through public review and confirmation, will be removed as soon as possible from the management limitations imposed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to protect wilderness values during the review period, he pointed out.

The procedures and analysis of public comments which preceded them are spelled out in a Wilderness Inventory Handbook available from the Director, Eastern States, Bureau of Land Management, 7981 Eastern Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910, or from the Lake States office at 125 Federal Bldg., Duluth, Mn. 55802. The handbook covers the wilderness inventory process. Guidelines for other aspects of the BLM wilderness program will be provided in separate documents.

TO THE EDITORS:

Once again, it appears that the do-gooders, the Sierra Clubs, pseudo-environmentalists, and a handful of others of their ilk are at it, I refer, of course, to the further devious pilferage proposed under the "Roadless Area Review and Evaluation" (Rare II) skulduggery....a sleight-of-hand scheme to seal off forever some of the most favored portions of the already dwindling United States Forest Service lands accessible to some 99% of us. Whatever happened to "This land is your land, this land is my land; From California, to the New York island; From the redwood forests, to the Gulf Stream waters; This land was meant for you and me.?"

In odious cahoots with these pathetic misguided idealistic philanthropists are elements of the Forest Service and Department of Natural Resources; leeches at the public trough who are increasingly reaching into every facet of our lives, robbing us of our constitutional rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, under the thinly-veiled guise of "environmental protection." Altering the multiple-use concept of our forests, only to make them the exclusive and all-but-useless playground of the very occasional "back-packer" and bird-watcher; left at the mercies of insects and disease, of fire and the furies of Mother Nature....a rotting waste of one of our rare remaining natural resources....that neither the economy nor the less-than-affluent working stiff seeking some small measure of recreation can ill afford; all this to merely satisfy the whims of these short-sighted parasites.

And what of the aged and infirm; the halt and the lame, among whose ranks I have been ordained to belong, being a wheel-chair-bound paraplegic? What will replace the small measure of pleasure derived from motoring through these remote areas, far from the "Maddening crowds"? Would it best suit the aims of these nefarious plotters were these irksome dregs of society relegated to some Nazi-type Auschwitz gas ovens, in order that they be blissfully removed from underfoot, once their usefulness as meaningful taxpayers filling their greedy coffers is over?

We are treated with the odiferous spectacle of our increasingly dictatorial DNR sending their arrogant puppets from down-state to direct the disposal of our empty pork-and-bean cans, while, from personal observance, their own rivers and streams are little more than open sewers; their lakes and wetlands largely foully polluted; adding their rank contribution to the smelly, smog-ridden "second-hand fresh air." And these experts dictate to us, where it is yet relatively safe to squat beside some sparkling stream for a draught of thirst-quencher....while unable and averse to putting their own house in order. Could it be that throwing their weight around indiscriminately to right these greivous conditions would mean stepping on some too-important toes?

Sincerely,

Wilhart Niemi
Ontonagon, Mi. 49953



"You say you made all these charitable deductions directly to God?"

208 PROGRAM HITS FARMS, CONSUMERS

HI GANG-- It's your old Section 208 reporter, Non-point Sal, back again to offer you the latest in the titillating plans for our futures being put on paper this very moment by our big brothers in Washington....Before presenting today's story to be chilled by, however, let's welcome the newest members to our family of pained and afflicted -- America's Farmers!! Welcome brothers and sisters. There's always room for another mourner at the wake. Don't be shy, now. Speak up whenever you have a mind to....

The following article is reprinted in its entirety from the August, 1978 issue of the "Michigan Farm Economics" bulletin - a publication of the Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture "Cooperating". Authored by Al Hamilton, a Research Assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University, the article is titled: "Controlling Pollution From Agricultural Land -- Who Will Pay?". Editorial comment to the article's content and the relationship to the land use/regulation debate will be offered in next week's issue. Meantime, readers' comments - from whatever direction - are cordially invited. Doesn't anyone out there have ANYTHING to say.....or are we all waiting for franking privileges?

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EAST LANSING - Over the past years more and more municipal and industrial sources of water pollution have been brought under control. In many instances the quality of the nation's water supplies has shown improvement. At the same time the nation's waters are not as clean as many would like to see them. As the municipal and industrial sources of pollution have been reduced, increasing attention has been placed on pollutants that enter the water from the land. These non-point sources of pollution are receiving more attention today than ever before.

These pollutants arise from a number of activities: litter and oil from roads, fertilizer from agriculture and suburban lawns, silt from construction, agriculture, and silviculture, pesticides and herbicides from agriculture, and acid wastes from mining. This list is far from exhaustive. Research documents that agriculture is responsible for a significant amount of these pollutants. It is estimated that "50% or more of the sediment deposited in streams and lakes comes from cropland," and agriculture has contributed the most to the "estimated 1 million metric tons of nitrogen found in surface and ground waters." If the "average" farm were a different type of business and wanted to dump its share of these pollutants into the water from the end of a pipe, government and the public would be outraged.

This article will discuss one federal program designed to reduce non-point pollution. In particular, it will address some of the problems facing agricultural activities and alternative situations which individual farmers may face.

Federal Clean Water Amendments of 1972

In 1972 Congress, overriding a Presidential veto, passed the Federal Clean Water Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500). This act called for the control of both point and non-point sources of pollution. Its goals were to achieve "fishable and swimmable" water where possible by 1983 and the elimination of pollution discharges into the nation's navigable waterways by 1985. Those are ambitious goals and there is some question as to whether they can ever be achieved.

Section 208 of the act calls for planning activities to be undertaken to identify point and non-point pollution sources and suggest means of reducing them. Nationally this planning activity is being carried out by a number of organizations. The most common type of Section 208 planning agencies for this purpose are the multi-county region and the state departments of Conservation, Natural Resources or Environment. Many states have a mixture of these with the multi-county regions planning for part of the state and the rest being planned for by the state agency. In Michigan the entire state is being planned for by its respective multi-county regions.

Best Management Practices and Agriculture

As part of the Section 208 planning process, an agency or agencies are to be designated to implement Best Management Practices to reduce non-point pollution. Best Management Practices are those activities which reduce non-point pollution to some acceptable level. In agriculture these might include reduced or minimum tillage, contour plowing, grassed waterways, changes in cropping patterns, changes in fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide applications, or terracing, to name a few. The Soil Conservation

Service and Soil Conservation Districts are the organizations most frequently mentioned for this implementation role.

Most of the discussion concerning the implementation has centered on a voluntary program or one which lets local governments decide if regulation is necessary. These powers, at least in part, are left at the local level because the right to control the way people use land has traditionally been a local prerogative.

Will a Voluntary Program Work?

In trying to answer the question of whether a voluntary program will work, we need to know two things. First, what is an acceptable level of non-point pollution generated from agricultural lands and second, how much pollution will be reduced by voluntary programs? There is no simple answer to either of these questions. Regarding acceptable levels of pollution from agricultural lands, it should be noted that this decision will probably be made in Washington. At the federal level those who have demanded cleaner water have met with the greatest success as compared with state and local levels. It is therefore reasonable to expect decisions about what are acceptable and unacceptable levels of pollution to come from the federal government.

At the same time, controlling non-point sources of pollution is a whole new ball game in water quality management. Governments and officials at all levels are proceeding cautiously. For the most part, voluntary programs are being stressed. Farmers can be expected to participate in such programs to the extent that the programs' benefits outweigh the costs. This is not intended to suggest that farmers are not "good citizens," but merely that they respond to economic information the same way the rest of us do. Voluntary programs may be effective if they inform the farmer about new techniques or improve farm management. Soil Conservation Service Farm Plans and information about minimum tillage are examples of practices which might benefit the farmer and reduce agricultural run-off at the same time.

There is a basic distribution problem. While most of the benefits of reducing pollution from agricultural run-off do not occur on the farm, most of the costs do. This fact suggests that the level of non-point pollution reduced by voluntary programs might be less than the level of reduction deemed necessary. This implies that in the future programs may be devised to persuade farmers to carry out practices that might not be done otherwise.

Who Will Pay?

If voluntary programs do not reduce agricultural run-off to a politically acceptable level, then government will probably try to use other techniques to change the use of the land. Programs may be devised to try to convince the land owner to do something which is not now in his or her economic interest. A number of different programs are possible and the choice of program will have a large impact on the question of who will pay for the reduction of non-point pollution; these include:

Subsidies - A subsidy is a payment by a government to an individual to get that person to do something which benefits society but would not benefit that individual under other situations. A good example is a cost sharing arrangement for soil conservation practices. In general, taxpayers bear the cost of a subsidy and those

who are subsidized choose to do so only because they can reap some individual benefit.

Taxation - A tax policy would place the costs for control of non-point pollution on the land owner. Some form of run-off tax or a tax on certain land use practices could be designed to discourage non-point pollution. A high administrative cost would probably accompany this type of program. Measuring pollution and attributing it to the appropriate source would present some problems. This approach would not likely be popular with farmers.

Purchase - A purchase program similar to the purchase of development rights programs found in a few areas around the country might be tried. The government could purchase from the land owner the right to certain land use practices or the right to pollute. The land owner would be under no obligation to sell and would do so only if it were in his or her interest. A program similar to this has been used to reduce the development of farm land in several areas, notably Suffolk County, New York. In this "Purchase of Development Rights" program the farmer sells the county the right to develop his or her land at a price they both agree on. The farmer still owns the land and has the right to use the land in any way he or she sees fit as long as it is not developed by the land owner. In theory, at least, a similar program could be used for the "Purchase of Pollution Rights." The taxpayer would foot the bill for this program.

Regulation - Finally, the option of mandatory regulation exists. The regulatory approach would make certain practices illegal. The land owner bears most of the costs of regulatory programs, though enforcement by government could be expensive. Some land owners would be better able to bear those costs than would other land owners. This approach is also unlikely to be popular with farmers.

Consumers also get involved in the issue of who pays, particularly as it affects agricultural land. Most of the practices that reduce agricultural run-off also reduce the amount harvested to some extent. If these practices were applied on a wide enough basis, the income problems farmers face as a result of the over-abundance of certain foodstuffs might be reduced. The corresponding increases in food prices implies that consumers will likely bear some of the costs of reducing non-point pollution. Consumers, land owners, taxpayers - the choice of program will affect how the costs of reducing non-point pollution are distributed among these groups. Of course, many people fit all three categories. For them, the question may be which pocket does the money come out of. The degree to which they are members of each group will determine how much of that group's cost they will share. The opposite side of the coin shows that members of each group should benefit to a greater or lesser extent from cleaner water.

Where Are We Now?

At this time the issue of controlling non-point pollution is just beginning. It will probably be years before any significant change in water quality resulting from the control of non-point sources is seen. For the moment voluntary programs are being stressed, but some subsidy and regulatory programs are possible.

Recent agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency calls for the Department of Agriculture to implement cost sharing programs to reduce non-point pollution. Two hundred million dollars have been allocated for 1978 and \$400 million for 1979 and '80. These programs will probably be managed by Soil and Water Conservation districts or State Soil and Water Conservation agencies.

While most of the power to regulate land use lies with local governments, several states have fairly strong soil erosion and sedimentation acts which serve a double duty in controlling non-point pollution. Stronger soil control acts may follow in other states, particularly if local governments fail to adopt such controls. Local governments have a large proportion of the

(Continued Page Six)

1893 WORLDS FAIR LOAD OF LOGS RECREATION OCTOBER 8, 1978

THIS PHOTO RECORD IS DEDICATED TO THE
.....EWEN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.....

WHOSE SWEAT, PERSERVERANCE AND LOVE TURNED THEIR DREAM OF RECREATING THE
„1893 WORLDS FAIR „LOAD OF LOGS...
INTO REALITY!



208 & AGRICULTURE
(Continued From Page Three)

power to regulate land use. In theory they could use some of this power to regulate non-point pollution. However, land owners probably have proportionately more influence at the local level of government than any other group and most of the benefits of local regulation would probably not be enjoyed within the boundaries of the community that passed such a resolution. As such, it appears that there is little incentive for local governments to act on this issue. If local governments do not act, state governments may. If they do, it may represent an erosion of local control over land use issues.

These issues will probably surface again and again over the next five or ten years. It remains to be seen what levels of agricultural pollution and what means of achieving these goals will be politically acceptable. However, there appears to be a strong demand for cleaner water at the federal level. These demands for cleaner water may result in some changes in the way land is used in the future and in the public institutions that have a say in these matters.

RARE II subject of meet the 18th in Kenton

ISHPEMING - Citizens are invited to participate in a public meeting concerning the federal wilderness (RARE II) issue in Kenton on Wednesday, October 18.

"Wilderness - What Next" will be the main subject at the Upper Peninsula Federation of Landowners (UPFLO) meeting at the Ottawa Lodge beginning at 7 p.m. Eastern Time.

"The meeting is informal and the public is invited to come and bring up subjects of interest to property owners," stated UPFLO president Tony Andreski of Iron River.

UPFLO will be celebrating its 4th anniversary. On November 4, 1974 non-profit corporation documents were officially filed with the state of Michigan, creating the landowners' federation.

"During the past four years UPFLO has grown in membership and recognition as the voice for the private property owner," Andreski said. "We truly appreciate the support we have received from our members in making our organization possible. Our continued growth shows that we are effective in our purposes."

UPFLO has recorded its opposition to the proposed designations of federal wilderness in the Upper Peninsula. According to the Forest Service, in its RARE II update, the Washington office of the Forest Service will be analyzing the public input they have received.

A tentative conclusion will be made by October 20 which will be "refined" by the regional forester. The national analysis will then be made in Washington with a decision for proposed action expected by November 30.

"From the information we have seen it appears that the Forest Service is still not certain as to how they plan to present the results of their RARE II analysis," UPFLO manager Emil Groth said. "One thing is certain, we are going to have to keep close watch over this very fishy program."

Current information about the wilderness proposals will be discussed at the meeting in Kenton.

"Since UPFLO is a real U.P. organization you can come as you are to the meeting....in your hunting clothes, blue jeans, or whatever. Loggers, truckers and farmers are all wanted by UPFLO," Groth said.

... A folk singer is someone who sings constantly about the joys of a simple life...while using a \$5,000 sound system.

COLUMBUS, ERIKSON HAD ANNIVERSARY MONDAY

HANCOCK - Christopher Columbus and Leif Erikson both vie for the honors of being the first Europeans to discover the continent of North America. The friendly competition for the honor heats up again in October, since President Jimmy Carter has designated the 9th of October to be observed as Leif Erikson Day. Traditionally October 12 is observed as Christopher Columbus Day, although officially the holiday is observed on a Monday of the week, which this year was also October 9.

Christopher Columbus fans can claim that, since his day has been observed since 1792, Columbus Day takes precedent. In 1792 the Tammy Society of New York City held a special celebration with parades, music and a party on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of America. When the Columbia Exposition World's Fair was held in Chicago in 1893, the Knights of Columbus arranged a special occasion to mark the 400th anniversary, which crowned all Columbus Day celebrations up to that date.

Leif Erikson, son of Erik the Red, has come in second in attention and honor, even though, since the sagas of history are on his side, he was the very first European to have arrived on North America.

Present-day researchers of the Scandinavian sagas, or tales of the Norsemen, place Leif's landing at Vinland, somewhere in the vicinity of today's New England, in the year 1003...500 years before Columbus. Because the Vikings did not create extensive settlements, the forebears of the Italians, Spanish and various southern Europeans have been on the continent longer and thus able to instill to its citizens that Christopher Columbus "sailed the ocean blue" and discovered America.

Since Vinland was only a temporary landing

spot for Leif, its precise location cannot be fixed. However, the saga of the landing preserved by Vikings helps fix the general location. The saga documents the climate was mild, daylight and night were of more equal length than in Scandinavia, there was an abundance of wild grapes, the sailing distance was about 300 nautical miles southwest of the previous Norse settlement (Markland - today's Nova Scotia) and the shore region at the spot had a river with tidewater shallows. These facts would put the landing somewhere in the region of Nantucket Sound, Vineyard Sound, or Long Island Sound.

As a mark of respect for the achievements of Leif Erikson and his followers, the Congress of the United States, in a joint resolution approved on Sept. 2, 1964, authorized the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as Leif Erikson Day.

President Jimmy Carter has again so proclaimed, saying "I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings that day. I also invite the people of the United States to honor the memory of Leif Erikson on that day by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in suitable places throughout our land."

The Scandinavians, be they Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, Icelanders or Finns, look upon Leif and his father, Eric, as common cultural ancestors. The annual proclamation gives the Scandinavians some just attention, so that Christopher, and his cultural descendants, needn't usurp all the glory.

It may be a bit of a hollow victory to have the flags flown on Leif's day, as they will be flown in any event, but it allows the followers of Leif to celebrate and honor him however they deem most appropriate in, according to Jimmy Carter, "suitable places throughout our land."

LIBRARY NEWS

WHITE PINE - Librarian Jean Cole has released a list of new books available now on the shelves of the Carp Lake Township Library.

In the fiction category: "44", Breslin; "Stained Glass," Buckley; "Healing Time", Colby; "Mary Ann's Angels," Cookson; "A Woman's Place," Crompton; "The Last Sherlock Holmes Story," Dibdin; "Heartbeat," Dong; "Countess," Edgar; "Sherlock Holmes vs. Dracula," Estleman; "Eye of the Needle," Follett; "None Dare Call it Treason," Gavin; "Final Payments," Gordon; "The World According to Garp," Irving; "The Thorn Birds," McCullough; "The Big Paddle," Moore; "Evergreen," Plain; "The Tangent Factor," Sanders; "The Secret of M16," Smith; "The Croesus Conspiracy," Stein; "The Dark Pasture," Stirling; "Sisters and Strangers," Van Slyke; "The Glass Flame," Whitney.

In non-fiction: "Ultimate Encounter," Barry; "The Main Spark," Sparky Anderson & the Cincinnati Reds, Anderson; "The Poetical Works of Robert Browning," Browning; "Mike Douglas - My Story," Douglas; "Diet Watchers Cookbook" by Gibbons; "Living With Pets," Hart; "How I Got to Be Perfect," Kerr; "A death of One's Own," Lerner; "American Caesar: Douglas MacArthur - 1880-1964," Manchester; "The Assisi Underground", Ramati; "Andy Russell's Adventures With Wild Animals," Russell; "How to Stop Worrying About Your Kids," Sanderson; "Robert Kennedy & His Times," Schlesinger; "The Brendan Voyage," Severin; "So Your Getting Braces," Silverstein; "A Time for Truth," Simon; "America's Dizzy Dean," Smith; "Voices," Sparks; "The Thrill of Victory: the Inside Story of ABC Sports," Sugar; "The Long Ride," Sumner; "Winning is Everything and Other American Myths," Tutko; "Night Stalks the Mansion," Westbie.

Endangered Species Office Extinct!

WASHINGTON - Called baffling, confusing and preposterous. It is, as you might suspect, something that could happen only in the U.S. government.

The closing of the Office of Endangered Species has created a "Catch-22" situation that defies logic. The government is seeking compliance with the Endangered Species Act. But the act is impossible to obey because it requires the active participation of the Office of Endangered Species, a governmental agency no longer in business. "We have to obey the law -- and can't," says Keith Schreiner, the head of the now-defunct Office of Endangered Species.

The office went out of business recently because Congress failed to pass legislation to fund its activities for the fiscal year which began on October 1.

The congressional delay stems in part from anger over the law itself, which blocked completion of the Tellico Dam in Tennessee because the project threatened the survival of a three-inch fish known as the snail darter.

The agency cannot reopen for business until Congress restores funds -- if it does. The Endangered Species Act, still on the books, is designed to protect assorted wild plants, animals, fish, insects, reptiles and mollusks which, according to the government agency, are threatened with extinction.

Among other things it requires that all federal agencies consult with the Office of Endangered Species before undertaking any project that might threaten the survival of an imperiled species.

So, in essence - the latest addition to the list of Endangered Species is the Office of Endangered Species -- or, is that species already extinct?

EXTENSION NEWS

It had to happen: some enterprising home gardener studying the volunteer beans in his garden took the next logical step and asked, "What would happen if I planted some seeds in the fall? Could I get crops earlier than if I waited until I could get into the garden to plant in the spring?"

Whether you succeed with a project like this depends on a lot of factors. The first is the type of seed. You'd probably have the most luck with a few vegetable families; the carrot family, including carrots, parsnips and parsley; the lettuce family, including lettuce and endive; the onion family; and the spinach family, including spinach, beets and Swiss Chard.

These seeds will germinate in cool soil. If planted in the fall after cold weather sets in, they should just lie there until spring. Then, when conditions were right, they should germinate. If the tender young plants were not wiped out by frost, you could get an early harvest from them.

There would be little or no advantage to be gained from fall planting seeds that require warm soil to germinate. You'd be further ahead to plant such crops as tomatoes, peppers and melons as transplants after the danger of frost is past. And beans, cucumbers, corn and summer squash grow nicely from seed planted after the weather warms up.

Broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower might be fall planted. These frost-tolerant crops can be planted as transplants as soon as the soil can be worked, however, so there's probably little to be gained by fall sowing.

The weather can play a big role in your luck with this technique. A warm spell in midwinter could cause seeds to germinate early. Then, when cold weather clamped down again, the tender seedlings would be killed.

Snow can be a real benefit to this type of planting. It keeps seeds from getting warm enough to germinate too early and from getting cold enough to be killed by a hard freeze.

Under ideal conditions, fall planting will work to produce early vegetables. Fall seeding is not advocated as an alternative to traditional spring planting. Rather, it is seen as an experi-

ment, something the gardener with some left-over seeds might want to try just for fun.

If you don't have any luck with it, you're not out very much. On the other hand, you may be pleasantly surprised. Certainly don't count on it as a way of producing large quantities of vegetables. Set aside one well-marked corner of the garden and do fall planting there. If it works, you'll be that much ahead next spring. If it doesn't it's no big deal.

If you want to try fall planting, wait until the weather has turned cold to stay and then work the soil to prepare a seedbed. Sow the seeds in little trenches and cover lightly with soil. Mulching isn't recommended, it's likely to cause more trouble than it's worth.

Something that's decomposing might warm up the soil and the seeds enough that they germinate. Then the cold would kill them. Plant debris from the garden could introduce plant diseases, and straw could be full of weed seeds. If you used enough tree leaves or grass clippings to prevent the ground from thawing and refreezing, you'd have to remove it early in the spring or the seedlings wouldn't have a chance.

In the past couple of years there has been growing interest in beekeeping in Ontonagon County. The number of hives being maintained has varied as has the reason for having them.

Whatever your reason for having bees all beekeepers are invited to a one-day beekeepers school in Escanaba on Sunday, Oct. 15th.

The program, cosponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and the Michigan Beekeepers Association, will be held at the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., 1628 Ludington, in Escanaba, beginning at 12 noon.

Guest speakers on the program will be Ray Buell, Michigan's largest beekeeper with 6,000 colonies and Ed McGarvey, a producer-packer of honey from Grand Rapids. A University of Wisconsin film entitled "Bee Management: Fall, Winter and Spring" will be shown.

This should be an excellent opportunity to learn more about bee management and to get better acquainted with fellow beekeepers in the U.P.

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

... The CHARISMATIC RETREAT scheduled for October 20-22 to be conducted by Eddie Ennsley has been CANCELLED.

Eddie Ennsley will conduct the Charismatic Retreat on the weekend of November 17-19.

A Meat Cut-In, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 7:30 - 9:00 p.m. ET, at the Ontonagon Area High School, is being co-sponsored by the Family Living Program of the Cooperative Extension Service and Copp's Food Distributing Company.

Gene Robbins and Frank Meshak, meat specialists with the distributing company, and Kevin Backlund, meat manager from the area store, will combine in the meat cutting demonstration.

According to Aune Nelson, extension home economist for Ontonagon and Gogebic counties, a regular side of beef as purchased from a meat packer by a retailer will be used to show and explain the stamps placed on the beef at the packing plant, importance of meat selection and what it means to the consumer. During the actual cutting of the beef, they will explain the cuts, where they come from on the side, why the demand cuts are priced as they are, commonly known names of cuts of meat as to the recommended names will be explained. Repackaged meat pricing will also be explained.

The Meat Cut-In demonstration is open to all interested persons, without charge.

... The PORCUPINE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY SCHOOL will conduct a Pre-School Swimming Program which will begin at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 12th at the White Pine High School. The class will consist of 8 one-hour sessions. For safety reasons one parent must accompany their children in the water. Instructions will be provided for by a certified water safety instructor and a certified lifeguard will be present. To enroll just bring your child to the first class session. The fee will be \$8.00 for the program.

IRONWOOD - David Wilkerson, the famed author of "The Cross and the Switchblade," will be speaking at a public meeting to be held at Luther L. Wright High School on Oct. 13th, Friday evening, at 7:30 p.m. There is no admission charge.

"The Cross and the Switchblade," Wilkerson's first book, is the account of Mr. Wilkerson's first efforts to reach and rehabilitate street gang members during the era of the gang wars of the late 50's and early 60's. The book, first published in 1962, is in its twenty-eighth printing, has been translated into 42 languages and has passed the 16 million mark in sales. It was made into a feature length movie in 1970 with Pat Boone playing the part of David Wilkerson.

Wilkerson's book details the formation of the organization called Teen Challenge which in the past decade has become one of the most successful in the world for the rehabilitation of drug addicts. Teen Challenge now has facilities in over 50 cities of the United States, and a documented cure rate of 74%.

One of Mr. Wilkerson's first encounters with a teen gang member, as related in his book, was with Nicky Cruz, the leader of the notorious Mau Mau's. Cruz was known as one of the most feared and hated street fighters in New York. When Wilkerson first approached Cruz, he spit on him, slapped him across the face and told him to "go to hell." Nicky Cruz later became David Wilkerson's first convert and one of his most trusted assistants.

Wilkerson now spends the majority of his time speaking to teenagers about drugs, sex, alcohol, rebellion and other subjects of current interest. The local Crusade Committee is pleased with the participation from local churches. Support has been growing steadily, and there are

How come?



By gully, it's always good to hear about a state boy making good in the far-away capital! Charlie Diggs (even tho he does come from the poor southern section of the state) seems to have earned the honor of doing right well for himself....pity is, old Charlie went and let himself get caught,

contrary to all the game rules of politics.

One of Charlie's congressional aides has just finished telling a federal jury that her boss more than doubled her salary so she could use the extra money to pay for his personal debts.

Ms Stultz, who was Charlie's office manager and personal secretary 'tween '72 and '76, told the interested listeners that she should have been paid \$11,000 to \$17,000 but sometimes received more than \$37,000 in salary, which she then used to make payments on Charlie's home mortgage, car loans, life insurance and personal loans....and, for his other personal expenses!

Poor old Charlie is being charged with mail fraud and submitting false payroll authorizations to inflate the salaries of his staff members in order to use part of their wages for his personal and office expenses. "Oh what a tangled web we weave....why'd you do it Charlie? Why'd you ever let yourself go and get caught like that?"

WASHINGTON - Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. was convicted on Saturday on all 11 counts of mail fraud and 18 counts of filing falsified congressional payroll forms.

A date for sentencing was not set in the federal corruption trial of the 12 term representa-

Charlie Diggs

tive, the senior black member of Congress and founder of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The Michigan Democrat faces a maximum five years in prison on each count and up to \$191,000 in fines.

Diggs told reporters after court had adjourned he would appeal the case, adding, "We have several appealable points.

"I was disappointed," he said. "I'm still a candidate and I expect to be elected."

Diggs is heavily favored to defeat Republican Dovie Pickett in the race in Michigan's 13th district. Both candidates are from Detroit.

The government said Diggs used his employees in an illegal kickback operation and had placed two persons on his congressional payroll to conduct his personal business. He had maintained on the stand that he was innocent of all 29 counts.

Earlier Diggs' press secretary had said she would expect a conviction to bring renewed efforts to strip Diggs of his chairmanship of the House District of Columbia Committee and of an African affairs subcommittee. The House Democratic leadership makes recommendations on committee chairmanships in December and the caucus votes on them in January.

Diggs could also face exclusion, censure or reprimand by the House. Exclusion, however, is highly unlikely. Another House member, Rep. Edward Roybal of California, is facing possible censure in connection with the Korean payoff scandal. The House Ethics Committee recommended Sept. 27 that the House censure Roybal. If censured, Roybal would be only the second in this century. A censure differs from a reprimand in that the censured member is called to the front of the chamber where the charges against him are read.

YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY, BABY!!

now 18 supporting churches in the area.

The book, "The Cross and the Switchblade," is a No. 1 bestseller and is available at the Logos Bookstore in downtown Ironwood, FREE for the asking to all interested persons.

For more information in the counselors' training program in this area, call Crusade Chairman Pastor Jess Stauffer at 715-561-5419 or the Spiritual Life Chairman, Pastor Richard Saari at 906-932-2035.

... The ONTONAGON COUNTY ADULT ACTIVITY CENTER will hold an Open House on Sunday, October 15, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. A variety of crafts will be on display, and refreshments will be served. The public is invited to come and learn about the Center, which is located in the Old White Pine Inn Building in White Pine. For more information, call 5-5304.

It is once again that time in 4-H when everyone is busy getting started with the new 4-H year. It is the time when leaders and youth organize new clubs, and plan the activities with which they will be involved for the next several months.

4-H is an educational, exciting, fun-filled organization! It is open to all, regardless of race, creed, national origin or place of residence. 4-H helps young people gain new knowledge, skills and leadership abilities. There are over 150 project areas, ranging from foods, animal care and sewing, to mountain climbing, arts and crafts and recreational sports.

The backbone of 4-H is its volunteer leaders. 4-H leaders work with a group of 4-H'ers, sharing their hobbies, interests, and knowledge. All a volunteer needs to begin is the desire to work with and help young people—a variety of materials and training sessions are available to help them become good 4-H leaders.

If you are a young person interested in getting into 4-H, there is room for you! If you are an adult or older teen interested in working with 4-H'ers, we need you! We have a special U.P. leader training session soon. The options being taught are Outdoor Survival; Home Design; Microwave and Slow Cookers; Small Pets; Stitchin' Tips, Old & New; Crafts for Kids; If You Eat 'Em, Bum 'Em; Latch Hooked Rugs; Biking for Handicapped; String Art; and Woodworking. October 20 is the deadline to register for this session.

If you are interested, let us hear from you. Your 4-H Program Assistant, Linda Smith, will visit with you any time at your convenience. Contact the County Extension Office right away.

... The ONTONAGON COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-TOURIST ASSOCIATION will hold their regular dinner meeting on Thursday, October 12th, at 6:00 p.m. at the Konteka, White Pine. Public invited.

TOPS CLUB

WHITE PINE - The September 27th meeting of the White Pine TOPS Club 627 was called to order by President Theresa Lutey. The pledge was recited.

The weight recorder gave her report. Only six members were present due to illness and community activities. Judy Blezek was named Queen for the week.

The recording secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and they were approved.

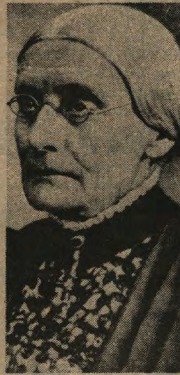
The club welcomed new members Eleanor Erickson and Mary Jo Hilborn.

The president reminded the members that they only had four meetings in October to take part in the Halloween contest.

Due to community activities, the meeting adjourned early.

... "I believe I've found the missing link between animal and civilized man. It is US!.....

Dr. Konrad Lorenz



New Coin Coming — A new silver dollar bearing the likeness of suffragette Susan B. Anthony will probably be in circulation by June. The coin, with an 11-sided border inside the round circumference, is slightly larger than a quarter.

... QUESTIONS & ANSWERS...

By: Jay L. Eshenroder, Branch Manager
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

(Q.) I've heard that people who get SSI payments are eligible for social services. My grandmother, who's 85 and in poor health, needs someone to do her marketing and help with household chores. Where can I find out what services are available in our community?

(A.) States provide social services. You can get information about the services in your area from your State or local social services or welfare office. Or the people in any social security office can put you in touch with the office that can help you.

Bowling

Konteka Sunday Night Couples League

Go-4ers	14	2
Wagner Agency	13	3
Paper Quarters	10	6
Louie's Texaco	10	6
Cellar Dwellers	8	8
Apothecary	6	10
Mattila's Appliances	2	14
Lumber Jacks & Jills	1	15
HTS & G, Go-4ers, 2046 & 721; MHS, Bob Nowicki, 553; MHG, Dick Kauss, 225; WHS, Paula Saubert, 468; WHG, Sharon Newhouse, 193.		

Konteka Sunday Nite Couples League

Go-4ers	17	3
Louie's Texaco	14	6
Wagner Agency	14	6
Paper Quarters	13	7
Cellar Dwellers	8	12
Apothecary	7	13
Lumber Jacks-Jills	4	16
Mattila's Appliances	3	17
HTS & G, Paper Quarters, 1994 & 718; MHS & G, Walter Saubert, 542 & 191; WHS & G, Viola Nowicki (sub), 538 & 212.		

Konteka Monday Night Men's League

First National Bank	12	4
Henry's Inn	11 1/2	4 1/2
Barbers	9	7
Wm. Parts & Supply	8	8
V.F.W.	8	8
Smokies	7	9
Legion	4 1/2	11 1/2
Paul's	4	12
HTS, Henry's Inn, 2730; HTG, First National Bank, 941; HIS, Gary Dubey, 548; HIG, John Knapp, 204.		

Bowling Continued

Konteka Tuesday Night Ladies League

True Value	11 1/2	4 1/2
Jean's	11	5
Konteka	10	6
W.P. Standard	9 1/2	6 1/2
Piper's	8	8
Rainbow	7	9
His & Her's	6	10
Red Owl	1	15

HIG, Madelyn Saladin, 212; HIS, Sue Barnaby, 528; HTG & S, Jean's, 772 & 2201.

Golden Valley

Thurs. Women's League

Community Bar	15	5
Piseni Budwisers	13	7
Shop-O-Pama	13	7
Shangrila Hotel-Bar	12	8
Lakeview Cafe	12	8
Nordine Lumberjills	11	9
State Bank of Ewen	11	9
Sunnyside	10	10
Bruce Mfg.	9	11
Dick Wagner Agency	7	13
Santini Fabst	4	16
Norma's Beauty Break	3	17
HTS & G, Bruce Mfg., 2643 & 905		
HIS, Sarah Stefnors, 596; HIG, Mary Ann Cestkowski & Barbara Wolfe, 209.		

... The game of golf is a lot like business.... you drive hard to get to the green - and then wind up in the hole!

POTPOURRI

... WANT TO HEAR A CLASSIC ABOUT THAT GREAT GOVERNMENT RIPOFF.... "ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD"?

From Odanah, Wisconsin, comes the announcement of a \$127,000 grant to the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council of Odanah, made by ACTION - a federal agency for volunteer service. The grant will be used to continue a foster grand parent program. The program offers men and women over the age of 60 the opportunity to relate to children and their special needs.

Foster grandparents are part-time, low income volunteers. They serve children in a variety of settings and receive a modest stipend which is not counted in computing other government benefits they might be receiving.

Catholic Charities, the sponsoring agency, manages the project, which includes recruitment and instruction of foster grandparents and other volunteer support activities.

OK, you say. What's wrong with helping little children and citizens over 60. Not a thing. In fact, the idea behind the program has much basic good and should be of benefit to both age groups. But take a closer look. First of all, how many eligible grandparents can there possibly be in Odanah, Wisconsin to volunteer their services in exchange for a "modest stipend"? And, secondly -- if ACTION is determined to do good, why not let these elders offer the younger generation what they are best supplied to offer. Experience in the experience of living!! And, thirdly, what kind of administrative monster is required to oversee what should be a simple, natural and beneficial experience for both aged and youth -- the give and take, the exchange between those just beginning life and those who have already experienced the greater share of it.

\$127,000 may be peanuts as federal program budgets go.....but it seems like an awful lot of money for something which, in fact, should require very little. A continuing determination to assist the nation's poor and members of minority groups should be given high priority.....right up there with polishing off the money-gobbling bureaucrats that make worthwhile programs worthless by their top-heavy absorption of the very funds appropriated by Congress out of our tax dollars to help the needy!!