

Page 2, Section 1

Wisconsin State Journal, Sunday, March 27, 1983

Land office goal is education

The state land office's financial roots are imbedded in federal, state and territorial land grants made in the 1800s.

The grants were made on the 17th Northwest Ordinance premise that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

The idea was that the money received from the sale of the land would be used to pay for educating the residents of the state.

In Wisconsin, the land-grant empire once stretched from riverfront to lakehills, sometimes even under the water to lake and riverbeds, 10 million acres in all.

Of the original 10 million acres — which is about 30 percent of the state land area — the state still owns and maintains about 30,000 acres, all through Gagner's office.

Three foresters keep track of the land, across 41 counties, but mostly in Oneida, Forest, Iron and Price counties.

In those early years, when the land was sold — sometimes at absurdly low prices to land speculators who bought cheaply, cut the timber, then did not pay their mortgages — the money went to the School Fund, actually four trust funds set up in the 1800s to finance education.

The School Fund also filled with money paid to the state by forfeiture, proceeds of "rail fines collected for any breach of the penal laws" and all money from unspecified grants made to the state.

The "uncollected" inheritances and abandoned property sold by the Office of the Treasurer, for example, goes to the School Fund.

Also, the fund got money from Civil War draftees who paid \$500 each for exemptions. (Richard Zettin, of the OAR Memorial Hall, said of the 11,000 Wisconsin men drafted in the Civil War, 5,000 paid for exemptions. Only 3,400 of the 11,000 actually served.)

Much was written in the early 1900s about the squandering of the money realized from the sale of land. By 1921, the trust funds totaled \$5 million, far less than neighboring states, according to state historians.

Fines and forfeitures during Prohibition gave the fund a quick boost, and it totaled more than \$7 million by 1924. As of this month, the fund holds \$28 million in principal, of which about \$13 million is in outstanding loans to schools and municipalities.

Land sales make up very little of the incoming money. Officially, there is a moratorium on land sales, but in 1980-81, the fund sold 3,000 acres of land for \$466,000, the DNR and the federal government.

That translates to \$153.4 per acre, a long way from the nickel-an-acre offers accepted 130 years ago.

—By George Hesselberg

for exemptions. Only 3,400 of the 11,000 actually served.)

Much was written in the early 1900s about the squandering of the money realized from the sale of land. By 1921, the trust funds totaled \$5 million, far less than neighboring states, according to state historians.

Fines and forfeitures during Prohibition gave the fund a quick boost, and it totaled more than \$7 million by 1924. As of this month, the fund holds \$28 million in principal, of which about \$13 million is in outstanding loans to schools and municipalities.

Land sales make up very little of the incoming money. Officially, there is a moratorium on land sales, but in 1980-81, the fund sold 3,000 acres of land for \$466,000, the DNR and the federal government.

That translates to \$153.4 per acre, a long way from the nickel-an-acre offers accepted 130 years ago.

—By George Hesselberg

Badgers' victory gets fans fired up



By Robert Freimuth and Marvin Balousek Of The State Journal

It was just your typical Badger celebration — a little snow, a little more beer and hockey sticks aloft — as more than 300 revelers gathered on State Street Saturday night to rejoice in the University of Wisconsin hockey Badgers' national championship.

Police officers and firefighters watched through thickly falling snow as the crowd danced around bonfires in the middle of the street, soaking in the Badgers' 6-2 victory over Harvard.

The win gave the Badgers its fourth NCAA crown since 1973.

"More sticks! More sticks!" the crowd chanted, calling for more hockey sticks to add to the largest blaze.

The arrival of spring break Friday meant many UW students had left Madison, leaving Saturday's celebration far short of the spectacle in 1981 when the "Back Door Badgers" brought home an unexpected title.

That bash, which included members of the UW band, closed State and Langdon streets.

Firefighters and police officers, veterans of Wisconsin State Street victory celebrations, spent much of their effort just trying to keep a lid on the 1981 celebration.

"We're just trying to keep burning material out of the fire," Capt. Richard Cowan said, "and to keep it under control."

Several revelers tried to drag lumber from a construction project on the Lake Street ramp to the fire. Officers tackled one man on the now-slick pavement as he tried to add two boxes to the fire.

At least one fan was not too intent on adding kindling to the blaze. When the request for more hockey sticks went out, he began swinging his hockey stick about his head, keeping would-be arsonists at bay.

The flames shot more than 10 feet

into the air as celebrators tossed fire crackers into the fire. The heat of the blaze kept many warm, in the otherwise frosty night.

The State Street bonfire served as a magnet for many Badger fans also, because of the limited availability of tickets, did not go to Grand Forks for the game, but instead watched the televised game from bar stools and sofas.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Groups of fans wandered happily through the street, sipping beer from plastic cups, raising fists in the air and giving an occasional shout.

Cowan said police were not expecting much a celebration Saturday night because of the weather, adding that many evening shift officers had already been sent home.

Obscure agency popular

Continued from Page 1

physicians," he said.

The most recent changes in borrowing habits, Gagner said, reflect the needs of villages and school districts with declining enrollments for the "nuts and bolts" items such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

These uses are a far cry from the 1900s, he and early 70s, said Gagner, when increasing enrollments led to such as remodeling, street and sewer replacements and landfill sites.

Gagner expects the school fund to be the main financier for school districts arranging for mandatory removal of asbestos insulation.

Building trades face pay cuts

Continued from Page 1

to a report by the Mechanical Contractors Association of America.

As a result, bargainers say, 1983 negotiations are likely to produce compromise.

Traditional two-year pay agreements will give way in many cases to one-year agreements for pay freezes or small increases, allowing bargainers to return next year to determine if further increases are warranted.

Many unions will be willing to relax work rules — established in previous contracts to protect safety, pay and jobs — to help employers cut costs.

The change in climate from 1981 to 1983, Ward said, has forced unions to lower their expectations on pay and benefits in an attempt to salvage jobs.

"Sometimes you have to take a step backward to go two forward," he said.

William Carden, Painters business agent, said employers and workers are in unfamiliar bargaining positions with financial pressures growing on each.

Carden is among the first to test the new climate. In 1981 Painters obtained a contract providing for a 17.5 percent increase in wages and benefits over two years. Five meetings so far in 1983 have made it clear, Carden said, that double-digit increases in this year's contract are impossible.

Instead, employers are seeking cuts in the current contract providing

\$14.95 per hour in wages and benefits.

Gerald Pughlin, vice president and secretary of Padgham Painting Inc. of Madison, said employers requested a pay cut of 10 percent.

Painting accompanied by a small pay increase for commercial painting for two reasons. First, after three years of recession employers can't afford large pay increases. Second, pay cuts should help contractors hold costs in check and stimulate new jobs.

Carden said he is sympathetic to employers' worries. He knows, he said, that the recession has left employers unable to afford big pay increases. He also knows that workers need jobs.

But, he said, bargaining is a "two-way street." So far, he said, employers have asked for cuts in some areas without showing willingness to grant union requests in other areas.

Allen Brady, executive vice president of the Mechanical Contractors Association Inc. of Madison, said negotiations that he will conduct with Steamfitters, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers will also probably begin with employers seeking cuts in existing contracts providing \$19.40 hourly wage and benefit packages.

He said he doubts unions will agree to cuts and fears that continued recession and strikes are possible.

Douglas Madsen, president of the Madison Consolidated group of development and construction companies,

said he believes compromise will prevail.

"I think you'll see a lot of one-year contracts with little or no pay increases," he said. "One-year agreements with pay freezes or small increases will allow the industry to begin a recovery," he said. Bargainers can return in a year to decide if pay increases are warranted.

Ward said he sees no reason for unions to accept pay freezes. Public employees in the Madison area are receiving 6 percent pay increases, he said, and building industry workers should deserve increases.

Unions may, however, be willing to change work rules governing overtime pay, shift assignments and other items, he said.

"I think you're going to see a lot of relaxation on that," he said.

Giving employers more flexible work rules should help them compete with non-union employers, he said.

Unions policies, always an issue in contract negotiations, will be bargained in importance in 1983, bargainers say.

Unions bargainers, elected by members, must be able to sell to their memberships any contract agreement they reach. They know they risk their jobs if they make members unhappy with contracts that fail to contain raises.

"One of the big factors in bargaining is the political pressures you're faced with," Carden said.

Padgham said employers are aware of the politics involved and will try to provide agreements that are suitable to union members.

Whether compromises will provide enough increases for union members and enough savings for employers will be determined, bargainers say, in the next two months.

54¢ gas tax starts Friday

WASHINGTON (AP) — By week's end motorists will be facing an extra 5-cent-a-gallon tax on motor fuel, but the new tax is expected to bring barely a ripple of protest because gas prices have been falling sharply.

The federal excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel goes into effect Friday, about three months after Congress approved it as a way of generating money to create jobs and rebuild highways and bridges.

The additional nickel a gallon, which more than doubles the current 4-cent tax on motor fuel, marks the first time since 1969 that the fuel tax has been increased. Powerful interest groups always have thwarted efforts to raise the tax.

But the measure was approved this time around by a Congress that was swayed by arguments that the tax may lead to 170,000 additional jobs, by a provision that some money will go to mass transit, and by an agreement to allow larger trucks on interstate highways.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

President Reagan, who once declared it would take a "palace coup" for him to sign any new taxes, ended up pushing for the legislation and quickly signed the bill. Throughout, he insisted it was a "user fee" and not a tax.

The new tax applies to almost all motorists, although users of gasoline, previously exempt from any federal tax, will have to pay a cents a gallon.

Where to find it

Ann Landers... Sec. 5 Page 4
Bob Birkhead... Sec. 3 Page 2
Calendar... Sec. 6 Page 4
Crossword... Sec. 6 Page 3
Commentary... Sec. 1 Page 2
Economy... Sec. 4 Page 3
Death notices... Sec. 3 Page 6
Farm markets... Sec. 3 Page 2
Leisure/Travel... Sec. 7 Page 14
Look... Sec. 5 Page 14
Main Street... Sec. 4 Page 7
Motel... Sec. 4 Page 7
People in Business... Sec. 4 Page 3

SPRING VACATION CAMP

April 4-8
Boys/Girls ages 8-14
Riding, arts & crafts, Egg Hunt on Horseback, Care contest, small animal care, science class. Excellent supervision. Accredited by American Camping Association. Winterized bunkhouses, bus service from Madison. \$47 all inclusive.

HOOFBEAT RIDGE CAMP

Maximalist 111 5500 (608)767-2563

mart THE SAVING PLACE
Home Decor Spectacular
20-50% Savings on Sale Merchandise
Sun. - Sat. March 27 - April 3

3.57 to 16.44
Wood & Nylon Framed Pictures
8 1/2" dia. regularly priced \$3.97 sale price 3.57
12 1/2" dia. regularly priced 11.99 sale price 10.44
16 1/2" dia. regularly priced 13.88 sale price 12.37
24 1/2" dia. regularly priced 28.88 sale price 24.64

DECOREL

5.88 to 12.44
Wood Framed Decorative Mirrors
regularly priced 9.97-23.88 sale price 5.88-12.44

ORIGINAL MIRROR
East Washington
Ann Street
Ondara Rd.
9:30-9:00
11-3 Sun.