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Candidates hold similar views

City to elect new mayor Tuesday

by Scott Wikgren

River Falls voters will elect a new mayor Tuesday.

Lawrence Klug and T. H. Teppen are candidates for the job. Incumbent River Falls mayor George (Dugan) Larson has decided against running for another term.

Larson explained, "I've been involved for six years, and it's time for fresh ideas."

"Also it has gotten to be too much work for a part-time job," he added.

Candidates, Klug and Teppen, both think that improving the sewage disposal plant in River Falls is an urgent problem.

Klug says that, with a government grant available that will pay 75% of the project everything is already in motion to proceed. The project completion date is 1982, but the project might be speeded up.

If it's necessary to get the job done, we should send a man with a letter to these government agencies," Klug commented. "We're talking about a \$3 to \$5 million project, and we must do everything within our power to get the job done for River Falls."

"This is politics, and we can't let others get ahead of us," he added.

Teppen also feels River Falls needs an enlarged sewage plant, but says, "We've had enough studies to last 30 years."

"It's time to tell the DNR to forget the studies and put in a sewage plant," he stated.

Teppen also thinks that River Falls needs to bring in new industry. "Not foundries with smoke stacks, but electric plants and industries like that," he added.

"However, we can't get these industries until we fix the sewage problems. We're in poor shape right now," he continued.

Klug also agrees that "Without a doubt we need more industry to provide a better tax base."

"Clean industries, such as electrical and garment making, and others like 3M and Control Data, are what we need," Klug added.

City Administrator

Right now Teppen thinks changing the present city government from an elected mayor and council to a city administrator is the most important concern for River Falls.

"The city is just too big for the present system, which we've had since the 1800's," commented Teppen. "Now is the time to change."

"The city should be run like a business and in the long run a city administrator would save money," he added.

Teppen pointed to central purchasing and getting federal money as the two major ways the administrator could save money for the city.

"In Menomonie the city administrator has gotten \$5 million of federal money for the city in the last eight years," Teppen pointed out.

He believes that keeping a city administrator in River Falls would be "no big problem" and again, pointed to Menomonie's city administrator who has been there eight years.

Teppen said city administrators in Wisconsin get from \$12,000 to \$24,000 and he thinks River Falls would have to pay from \$17,000 to \$17,500.

"I think the city would approve an administrator, though I haven't gone door to door on the issue," Teppen said.

Klug on the other hand is not so certain that the people would say "yes" immediately. "The salary is a lot of money to the people," he said.



LAWRENCE KLUG

"We've got to know what the administrator is going to do so he knows what's expected of him," said Klug.

"Also we've got to find out if we can get and keep an experienced man in a town this size and if we can afford the salary," he continued.

"We should send a committee to the different towns that have a city administrator and study all the programs first though I do think we should do it fast," Klug added.

He said that when the situation is studied and a recommendation made, the issue should go before the voters in a referendum. "We've got to let the people decide," he stated.

"Maybe Teppen is going to be a little hasty on this thing," Klug said.

He does recommend that River Falls consider a city administrator as "things are too complex for just a part-time mayor," but he believes it should be studied first.



T.H. TEPPEN

Photos by Todd Torkelson

Student-Community Relations

On the issue of student community relations, Teppen doesn't see any real problems.

"There's always going to be some friction because of the different lifestyles, and it could probably be improved somewhat," he stated.

"However I do think the situation is pretty good, myself," he added.

Klug thinks the situation can be improved. "It's not one sided, and both sides may have brought it upon themselves," he said.

"I don't know how it got started, maybe both sides have gotten greedy and expect too much," Klug said.

He believes the main thing is to find out what each side expects and then try to work things out.

"Maybe a committee should be formed to work with the Chamber of Commerce, since

it's the Chamber's job to deal with relations," Klug stated.

Other issues Klug sees as important are: the municipal water works, the electrical plant, and getting a holding tank for the present sewage plant.

"With everything we do, we should look 10 years into the future as things change so fast," Klug stated.

He doesn't believe there's much difference on issues between Teppen and himself, but he did add, "I'm selling my business now so I'll definitely have the time to devote to the job."

Teppen thinks another issue is the garbage disposal system.

"We've got to change it, probably by working with five or six towns and maybe with the counties," he stated.

Teppen also doesn't think that he and Klug have very differing opinions.

Krueger faces Pederson for only contested city council seat

by Tenlee Stout

Four of the seven River Falls City Council seats are among the many public positions to be filled in the April 6 election.

The fourth ward is the only contested ward.

Incumbent Robert Krueger, audio-visual director at the UW-River Falls, said, "I think that we're forced to go to some kind of better administrative set-up which will hopefully result in a city administrator." He cited purchasing and personnel practices as areas that a professional administrator could improve.

Krueger feels that the sewage, electrical, and water facilities are the major concerns for the growing community in the near future.

Duane Pederson is also running in the fourth ward. "I feel the Council is in need of some new ideas," he said. Although he has no experience in city government he feels he has some good ideas to contribute.

He would like to see more action on the part of the Council. Pederson is facilities manager at Vollrath Refrigeration

and feels this experience will enable him to better understand the utilities problem in River Falls.

In the second ward, Donald Antiel, bakery manager at Erickson's Supermarket, is running unopposed for re-election. He has served on the utility and parking meter commissions, and is currently on the housing commission.

He favors a city manager type of government for River Falls. "It all depends on the mayor. Sometimes I think that a full-time mayor is a good idea."

Darl Hoffman is running unopposed for third ward alderman. He has been serving on the council since October when he was appointed to complete Lennan Nyland's term because Nyland was appointed street commissioner.

Hoffman believes that both taxes and utility costs in River Falls are too high, and says he will try to rectify this.

Sixth ward alderman Bruce Williamson is running unopposed for his third term. He is presently city comptroller. He advocates having a professional man oversee the city govern-

ment.

He cited utilities as a major city problem and is personally attempting to get River Falls citizens to use energy wisely. He would like to see a new city library built so the present library space would be freed for use by City Hall.

Polling places for the election are: second ward, Greenwood Elementary School; third ward, National Guard Armory; fourth ward, Ezekiel Lutheran Church; and sixth ward, Assembly of God Church.

Hospital chief faces union, D.O. walkout

by Steve Hacken

A vote to unionize by registered nurses, the walkout of the D.O.'s (osteopaths) from the hospital and unsettled bills from the time of the merger were problems that new River Falls Area Hospital (RFAH) administrator Harvey J. Sternat faced during his first week at the position.

Registered nurses on March 25-Sternat's third day on the job-voted 15-6 in favor of joining the Wisconsin Nursing Association (WNA).

According to a spokesman for the River Falls nurses, the WNA will attempt to negotiate a contract with the hospital. Presently, there is no contract between RFAH and the nurses.

The spokesman said that "they (the board) will have to recognize the union even though they don't like it."

At the March 29 meeting of the hospital board of directors, Sternat said that major negotiating teams may be needed but that more would be known on the issue at a later date.

The problem of the D.O.'s taking their patients to the Hudson hospital has not changed significantly in the past couple of weeks. Dr. Glenn Hoberg and Dr. Joseph Walsh severed their ties with RFAH some weeks back, for what Sternat calls "personal reasons."

Hoberg, a member of the board of directors, was at the March 29 meeting but nothing was brought up at the meeting concerning the situation. According to Assistant Administrator Diane Stewart, Dr. Frank Hollar is now serving the hospital as a D.O.

'May lose beauty'

Pierce-St. Croix face population boom

by Scott Wikgren

An increasing number of people are calling Pierce or St. Croix county their home, according to recently released 1975 population estimates.

In the last five years Pierce County's population has risen by over seven per cent, and St. Croix County's population has increased by about 13.7 per cent.

The 1,887 additional people living in Pierce County, and the 4,703 more in St. Croix County since 1970 are congregating in the western areas of the two counties and near I-94. The other parts of the counties have maintained a steady or even decreasing population.

In St. Croix County, for example, the towns of Baldwin, Cady, Springfield, and Glenwood, and the village of Deer Park have decreased in population.

However, in the western border towns (or those near I-94) in St. Croix County, the population is increasing rapidly. Hudson is up by 323, Kinnickinnic by 150, St. Joseph by 260, Somerset by 302, Stanton by 209, Star Prairie by 273 and Troy by 326.

In another area, the hospital board cannot agree who should be responsible for \$42,000 in unpaid bills.

Hospital attorney C.M. Bye felt that the Sisters of St. Joseph were responsible for many of the bills, because they occurred before the merger. The largest bill--\$29,000 for the payroll from between October 25 and November 7, has already been paid by RFAH but Bye said he would like to recover that money.

After much discussion, the board agreed to pay all the bills except one to Motorola, Inc. They gave Bye and Sternat authority to attempt to recover as much as possible from the Sisters.

Sternat reported at the meeting that questions concerning United Hospitals, Inc. involvement in the operation of the hospital have been raised.

United Hospitals, a non-profit organization, was hired by the hospital board to provide administrative services and an administrator to RFAH. Many questions are still left unanswered by the contract signed with United.

Section 4, subparagraph (a) in the contract states "the base salary of the administrator plus twenty-five percent (25 percent) to cover fringe benefits and indirect benefits including supervision" will be paid to United Hospitals to cover the cost of providing the administrator."

Nowhere in the contract is it stated how much the administrator's salary is. Roger Columbo, a representative from United, said that the salary paid to the administrator is competitive with other administrators.

The costs of other services by United are determined by how many of the services are used, Sternat said. Again, the contract did not specify how much each service would cost RFAH.

Sternat, who was recruited by United from Stoughton Community Hospital in Stoughton, WI, said his responsibility is to the River Falls Area Hospital Board of Directors, and not to United Hospitals. He said a common misconception is that he is more concerned with United than with RFAH.

He does not feel that the amount of money being paid to

United in dollars and cents is an important issue.

"The costs are comparable to a private administrator considering the service element," he said. "The gain comes when a problem arises and United Hospitals is available to discuss the problem and find a solution."

He said that the United approach to hospital administration is becoming increasingly more popular. The hospital in Frederic, WI, is now being administered by United and Bernice Asper, editor of the *Inter-County Leader* in Fre-

deric, offered a few comments on the new administration.

She said that since United took over about two months ago, it has hired a new accountant, head nurse and radiologist. She said that the previous administrator is still on the job but that United is looking for a new man.

Sternat said at the March 29 board meeting that he hopes some changes could take place to increase the efficiency of the hospital. Most of the ideas discussed centered around physical remodeling of the building itself.



HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR Harvey Sternat. Photo by Dan Lorge.



THE JUST BROTHERS. Photo by Liz Price.

'Just Brothers' are TV, club music act

By Bridgette Kinney

David and Jeff Reetz are more than just brothers. In fact, they are the core of a music combo dubbed "The Just Brothers." It seems that whenever Dave and Jeff get a spare moment from their respective duties as Director of Auxiliary Services and Director of Housing at UW-RF, they get together and work on their musical repertoire.

Thus far, the highlight for "The Just Brothers" has been an appearance on "Showcase '76," which was aired on KSTP channel 5 in January.

According to David, about 50 acts auditioned for the three spots on the show.

continued on page seven

"Farmers can't pay the higher

Hale feels the most critical aspect of the increasing population in these counties is that the townships plan for the increases.

"If the townships don't plan they may lose the aesthetic beauty of these areas, which is what's attracting these people to these areas in the first place," she said.

"I do think that in the long run the increases will level off," Hale concluded.

(The City of River Falls in both St. Croix and Pierce counties now has a combined total population of 7,680, which is a total increase of 442 people since the 1970 census figures.)

This population trend might be explained by an increase of commuting to jobs in the Twin Cities by these county's new residents.

"There has been a nationwide trend of people moving out of urban and suburban areas and into small towns like those found in Pierce and St. Croix counties," commented Ruth Hale, UW - River Falls geography professor.

Hale said that the western parts of these counties and I-94 provides easy access to the Twin Cities and this, she notes, is probably the reason for the recent increases.

"Until recently, another reason was land prices," she added. "The St. Croix River was a price barrier as well as a political barrier, and east of the river land prices were lower."

A possible effect of these population increases might be a changing land use, according to Hale.

taxes on their land and they're being forced to sell their land for residential use," she commented. "This is already occurring along County F between Hudson and Prescott."

Hale explained that if land sells for so much the tax assessments of all the land around are changed no matter what the land is used for.

In other words, if a small plot of land is sold (say just for a house and garage) for a price per acre higher than what was paid for it originally, all the rest of the land around that plot will be reassessed at that higher price, thus increasing the taxes.

"These farmers are just unable to pay these increased taxes by milking cows," commented Hale.

New facility awaits government action

Sewage plant threatens city growth

by Mike Smith

"The River Falls sewage treatment plant is overloaded and working at peak capacity," said its chief operator Russ Bowen.

River Falls is in the process of getting a new plant. Until the city gets a new or enlarged plant, "something must be done," said Elmer Thon, River Falls Utilities supervisor. One solution to help the overloaded plant is to impose a building moratorium on the city.

Not many people favor it, according to Thon. But some citizens gathered Monday night in the High School auditorium to discuss the possibility of a moratorium.

Another possible solution is to build large holding tanks and release the sewage during low-flow hours (11:30 p.m. to 6:30 a.m.). The tanks could be installed by July, 1976, according to Thon, but he didn't know what the cost would be.

Still another solution would be to have new builders put in a facility, such as a lift station, on their own to hold and pump sewage during low-flow hours.

Government Priorities

In 1972 and 1973, a lot of time was spent gathering a lot of information, according to Thon. "We knew what to build and the cost—\$1.9 million," said Thon. Everything met specified conditions. The plant would have been operating by the fall of 1975.

However, River Falls received a letter from the state saying

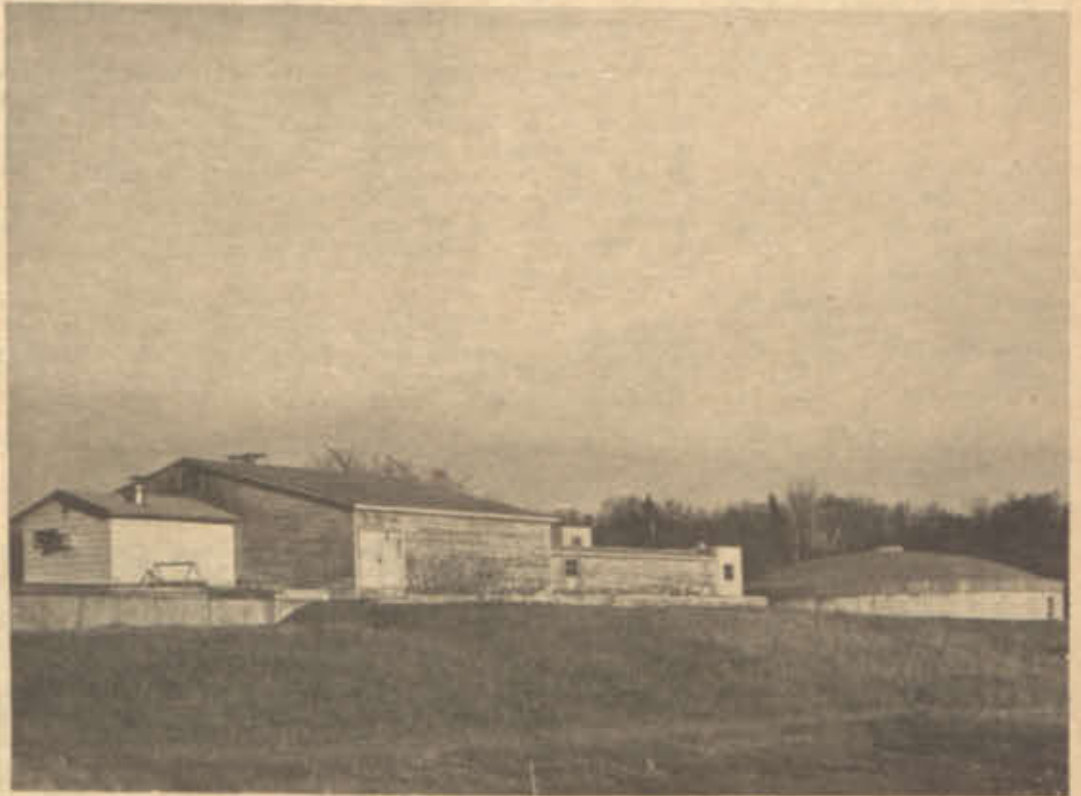
that a priority system had been established. River Falls was number 309 on the list for government funding. Thon wrote a letter objecting to the placement because River Falls—the only city discharging treated sewage into the Kinnickinnic River—is blamed for polluting the trout stream. River Falls' priority was changed to 39.

Present figures indicate that the new plant will cost between \$3 million and \$5 million, according to Thon. The federal government agreed to pay 75 per cent of the cost of phase one and two of constructing the new plant. After phase two is completed, the federal government will reveal what per cent of the final phase it will pay.

Phase one

Phase one of constructing a new plant included submitting an application to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If their approval is given, an extensive analysis and testing program will be carried out. The proposal for a new plant has been approved by the DNR and forwarded to the EPA for approval. Some changes were made in the original draft because the DRN would not accept certain administrative costs, according to Thon.

All of phase one will take a year or more. The analysis and testing program will determine the site and treatment processes to be used by the new plant. No alternative sites have been suggested yet. It depends on soil tests and environmental impact studies, according to Thon.



RIVER FALLS' present sewage treatment facility is located on the Kinnickinnic west of the city. Photo by Scott Swanson.

Final phases

Phase two involves designing, developing specifications for the new plant and getting bids. Phase three is the actual construction of the plant.

The planned date of completion is August, 1982. However, the earliest date has been predicted to be 1980, since several, six-month waiting periods included in the plan are longer than actually necessary, Thon said. Construction could begin as early as 1978.

Hydraulic flow

"Most likely, the new plant will just enlarge the present treatment processes," said Thon.

The present plant has a hydraulic flow of 8,630,000 gallons per day. The new facility will have a hydraulic flow of two million gallons per day. The plant will be designed to treat the city's sewage for the next 20 years.

The present process starts with raw sewage entering the plant and flowing through a bar screen to remove larger solids (sticks, rags, socks). These objects are ground up and returned to the raw sewage which flows into the large storage tanks, the wet well. When the wet well reaches a certain level, the sewage is pumped at a rate of 666 gallons per minute to the grit chamber. Bowen stated, "The weight of the sewage behind the pumps when the wet well is full, will force the sewage through the pump at 740 gallons per minute."

Grit chamber

In the grit chamber, the rate of flow is slowed down to cause the sand and gravel to settle out of the sewage. The grit is continually scraped off the bottom of the chamber and loaded into trucks and hauled to a landfill site.

The sewage then flows into the primary settling tank and the fluid is retained there for two hours—if possible—to let most of the suspended solids settle out of the sewage. "The sewage doesn't usually get the full two hours during peak hours, when it's overloaded," said Bowen.

When the affluent (the cleaner water on the surface) from the primary settling tank flows to the trickling filter, it is about 30 per cent purified. The sludge (solids that have settled out) is scraped to one end of the primary filtering tank and pumped into the oxidation ditch.

Trickling filter

The affluent is sprayed lightly over the trickling filter with a large sprinkler. The filter is a six-foot-thick, tile structure, shaped like honeycomb. It is covered with colonies of living micro-organisms which absorb and consume the pollutants from the affluent. The present filter is inadequate because it is overloaded, according to Thon.

The fluid from the trickling filter flows through the final settling tank to remove solids and dead micro-organisms from the trickling filter. Like the primary settling tank, the solid material is scraped off the bottom of the final settling tank and pumped into the oxidation ditch. The clean water from the final settling tank is chlorinated and pumped into the Kinnickinnic River.

Oxidation ditch

All the sludge taken from the primary and final settling tanks is decomposed in the oxidation ditch. The oxidation ditch was added to the facility in 1968. The oxidation ditch is an oval-shaped, open ditch, covered with a building shell.

The sludge is kept in continual motion by two cylindrical rollers that add oxygen to

decompose the organic material. The oxygen input into the sludge is monitored in the plant's main office. "When no more oxygen can be put into the sludge, the ditch must be emptied," said Bowen.

To empty the ditch, the two rollers are stopped. When the sludge ceases to flow, the solids settle to the bottom. It is the same principle as the primary and final settling tanks. The liquid is pumped off the top and run through the plant. The settled material is pumped into one of four, large, sand, sludge beds, outside the plant to let the water percolate through the soil and evaporate.

Sludge beds

"When the bed dries, there is no odor and the sludge forms a thin layer that looks like ash," said Bowen. The sludge beds are graded off and the powder is buried in a landfill site near the facility. The oxidation ditch must be emptied into the sludge beds about four times a year, according to Bowen.

The sewage treatment plant employs three people—two during the day and one at night, according to Thon. The plant is automated and consequently unattended during low-flow hours. An alarm signal light on top of the sewage plant alerts the continually attended River Falls power plant if there is a malfunction, according to Bowen.

Required tests

The employees must record the results of various tests and measures during the many stages of sewage treatment, several times each day. The first test is measuring the amount of suspended solids in the raw sewage entering the plant. An average day may have about ten milliliters of solid settle out of one thousand milliliters of liquid.



TREATED SEWAGE FLOWS into the Kinnickinnic from the River Falls treatment plant. Photo by Scott Swanson.

continued on page eight

On film

Manvell: 'Americans love the sensational'

By Bridgette Kinney

While Hollywood, the nation and the world awaited Monday the awarding of "Oscars" to last year's crop of movies by the American Motion Picture Academy, the founder of the British Film Academy was in River Falls discussing British and American filmmaking, the art of the film and other related topics.

Author, playwright and film producer Roger Manvell conducted several programs on the UW-RF campus on Sunday, March 28 and Monday, March 29.

Manvell, who has written 17 books about film—many of them considered to be 'standards' in the field, has, in addition, written two novels, three biographies and collaborated on three others.

At the session on Monday, Manvell discussed British and American filmmaking from contemporary and historical points of view.

Manvell, who has a Ph.D. from London University, has lectured on films and television in over 40 countries, since WWII. He has served on juries at film festivals in Venice, Moscow, Cracow, Mar del Plata and Locarno. He has worked for the BBC, including regular appearances for the past 20 years on its well known "Critics" program.

His most recent book, "The Trial of Annie Besant" is a biographical study of a woman who defended a book on contraception in the 19th century.

Manvell's appearance was sponsored by the UW-RF Concerts and Lectures Committee and the Departments of Art, Journalism and Speech. Excerpts from his lecture and an interview:

Q. In America, the film has been adapted as the favorite story-telling medium, producing the western, the chase, the detective story, the war story, etc. Do you think the American appetite for action and violence in the movies is natural?

A. Americans love the sensational and the shocking. They like to impinge on the nervous system. American shock cinema is a reflection of this. "Jaws" and "The Towering Inferno" are examples of this. The American cinema is a landscape of disaster.

Americans like the exposure of public evils. You (Americans) like Watergates. It's a big show. Americans like for someone to get away with something for as long as they can ... and then sensationalize it. In America it's losing with a big crash. A Watergate never could have happened in Britain; it would have been swept under the rug. It would have been exposed on a small scale, but not with the flamboyance with which the Americans did it.

This characteristic of the American public is reflected in their films. American film-makers are concerned with the "Big Touch" and the "Big Success," for example Paramounts The Godfather.



Roger Manvell photo by Randy Johnson.

The national genius of America is in film. Americans have a world-wide reputation of being great filmmakers. They have the genius of being able to do it reliably and in great quantity.

Americans have the flair for originality in filmmaking. I think a lot of this has to do with the great influx into Hollywood of directors from all over the world. Many of Hollywood's best directors are only first or second generation stock.

The French and Italians are also great movie makers.

I don't think we're (the British) good filmmakers. We're good at theatre and writing novels. We're a nation of dramatists and actors. We're also good at television and radio. British television offers high quality programming. There is programming for every "brow" level in Britain ... so the temptation is to stay home and watch television. Britain is no longer a cinema going nation.

On the other hand, Americans despise television. They don't respect it, that's why Americans respect film.

The British don't attempt to put the big spectacle on the screen. The British films that are good, are good mostly because they've been adapted from other mediums, primarily the stage.

Q. How did you get started in the film industry?

A. I was first attached or attracted to it when I was teaching in a fine arts program at Sussex University. That was when I first began to teach film. I was theatrically oriented, both in the aspect of director and actor.

During the War, I worked for the government in the information service -- helping to produce documentary and propaganda type films. That is where I got most of my training.

as soon as they become cliches, lose their effectiveness. Using the resources of the medium are okay, if they're not used as cliches. I believe ordinary filmmaking is the best.

Q. What impact has the struggle to co-exist with television had on the film industry?

A. Right now the television and film industry are dependent on each other. Television depends on the film industry for movies—just look through a TV Guide and count how many movies get aired in a week. The film industry is dependent on each other. Television depends

A. Right now the television and film industry are dependent on each other. Television depends on the film industry for movies—just look through a TV Guide and count how many movies get aired in a week. The film industry is dependent on the revenue they get from selling their movies to television. It's cyclical.

The American film industry suffered a severe relapse with the coming of television. The rival small screen meant the recession of the big screen. And the anti-trust laws broke up the monopolies, the exhibition, production and distribution functions were no longer centered in the hands of a single entity. This meant the fall of the big Hollywood studios. As a result of this more people set up their own productions, instead of hiring out to studios. This has all lead to greater individuality in the film industry.

Q. Are popularity and excellence in a film incompatible qualities?

A. No. The aspect of popularity is no reflection on content. A very good film can be unpopular, and vice versa. Mass audiences are not prepared for more than surface actuality, which is why most of the best movies being made are being made on a small scale, with limited appeal.

The person behind the camera is responsible for what is being shown on movie screens. The public is responsible only for its response. This is to say that the director is responsible in the first degree, the audience

in the second and third.

Greek and Elizabethan theatres went through very much the same thing the film industry is going through today. After a time, they relied on sex and violence to attract an audience. They were the show biz of the time, very human and very much like ourselves.

After a while, a society reaches a certain point of civilization, as the dirt spreads, restraints have to be established. Censorship relates to the audience rather than the subject matter. Do you really want sex and violence on the public screen?

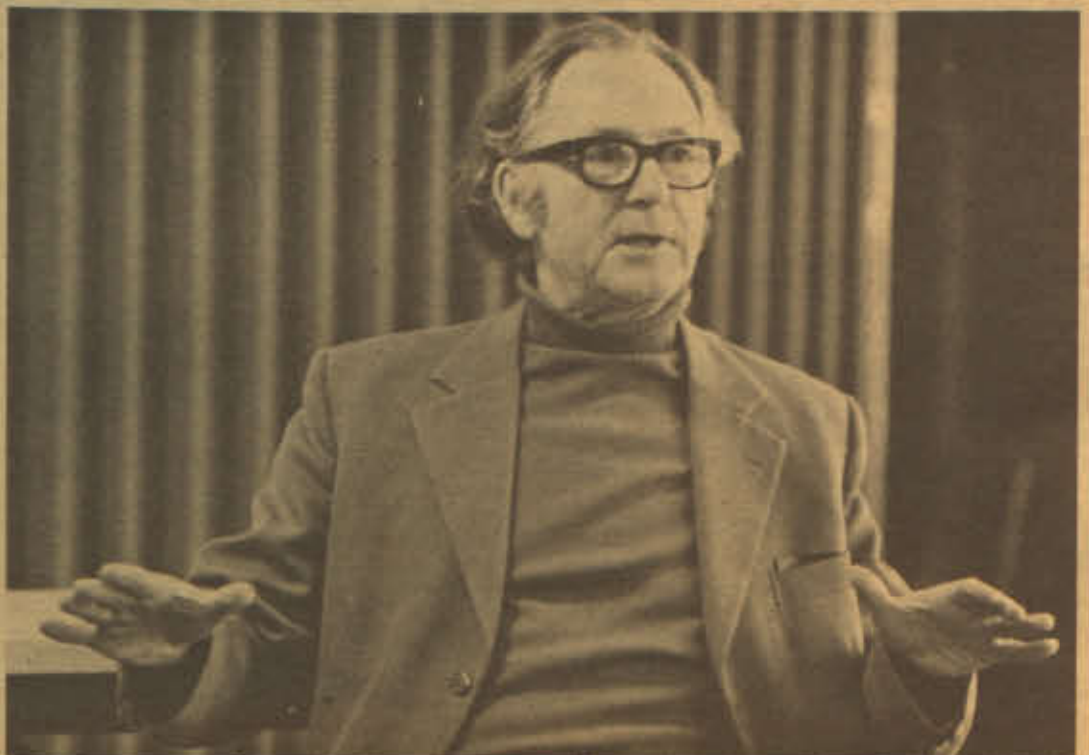
Q. What aspects of the film industry do you feel are the most exciting today?

A. For me the animation aspect of the industry ... the diversification of cartoons coupled with technological advancements is making it one of the most lively and meaningful form of movie being made today.

There are very interesting cartoons being made in Eastern Europe, in Poland and Hungary for example. Political situations there have set the stage for perhaps some of the best animation being done anywhere. You can say vastly more by implication through cartoons, than you can directly through a narrative film.

Animation concerns human beings or animal figures with huge distortions. It's an environment totally removed from physical laws. It's the most liberated environment, if you have the imagination to exploit it.

The introduction of computers into the animation technique have opened new horizons into the cartooning field ... color implosions and explosions ... However, the computer with its calculated movements, doesn't deal with the humanistic element, only the abstract. The more technological you get, the less content there is ... you lose some of the humanity. The heart of any film is its contact with life - its concern for humanity.



Power increase, stereo broadcasts in WRFW plan

by Tim McNamara

Although WRFW, the campus radio station at UW-River Falls, has come a long way in the last eight years, Lorin Robinson, journalism department chairman, feels that its primary objective is still the same—a community-oriented station.

"Since Western Wisconsin is media-poor, we feel that we have a responsibility to serve the entire community. We have to prove our value from a community standpoint as well as an educational one," said Robinson.

In 1968, after a year in the planning stage, WRFW began operations in the basement of North Hall in a small studio with a 350-watt transmitter. A 30-foot tower on the roof of North Hall limited the station's broadcasting range to about 5-10 miles.

"The situation wasn't the best, but it was a start. Radio is a constantly building process," said Robinson. "We had problems with the location of the antenna on the North Hall roof in that it interfered with television signals, particularly channels 4 and 5, from the Twin Cities."

"Because of local viewer complaints and a desire to in-

crease our power, we got permission in 1971 to move out of North Hall to WEVR, the local commercial radio station. We were given free access to their 260-foot tower and space for our transmitter."

In 1972, WRFW negotiated a four year contract with WEVR and obtained permission from the Educational Communications Board (ECB) to increase its power from 350 to 750 watts. This gave the station a reception radius of about 30-35 miles. WRFW is presently under this contract.

"I think we do a fantastic job with the staff and facilities we have, but we're about 20 years behind the times as far as radio goes," said Michael Norman, faculty manager at WRFW. "We're at a disadvantage because our operation is monaural. If given a choice, people will choose a stereo station and we lose out on that audience."

Last year, after failing to reach a contract agreement with the new owner of WEVR, it was decided that WRFW was in need of a more independent operation and more modern facilities.

After receiving permission from the ECB, FCC and the



DR. JOSI PATEREK, long the host of WRFW's "Josi and the Kids," interviews Carol Habuman, a UW-RF sophomore from Wauwatosa. Photo by Randy Johnson.

necessary funding, WRFW will move its transmitter to a new site on a bluff on Lab Farm No. 2, about four miles west of campus. A 100-foot tower and a building to house the trans-

mitter are already contracted to be completed by next fall when the contract with WEVR expires.

"We've purchased a used 1000-watt transmitter and stereo control equipment," said Robinson. "Hopefully we'll be able to increase our power to 3,000 watts, which is the maximum power granted to university stations by the ECB. The 3,000 watts is also contingent on FCC approval but either way we'll go stereo." Robinson expressed confidence that the FCC will approve the power increase.

Last fall the WRFW studios were moved from the basement of North Hall to the third floor. The new facilities contain three production studios, a main studio, and an announcing booth.

Funds for the conversion have come from a number of sources, according to Robinson.

"The dean of the College of Arts and Sciences has been helpful in earmarking funds, as have been the Chancellor and the Student Senate," Robinson said.

Other funding has come from the journalism department.

"There will be changes in our programming with the increase in power," said Norman. "However, it's too early to be specific because a lot depends on our staff. There's only so much we can ask them to do since 95 percent of the staff is volunteer."

Currently, WRFW, located at 88.7 on the FM band, boasts a diversified program schedule. On the air from 3 to 12:05 p.m. daily, the station features one and one-half hours of news and a variety of musical programs ranging from classical to jazz to progressive rock. Other features include "Voices of Black America," "Wisconsin Opinion," "Falcon Sports Review," "Radio International," "The Baroque Era," and "Today's Woman," as well as on-campus speeches and live concerts from the Recital Hall.

"A non-commercial station has more program flexibility," said Robinson. "We try to do programming that commercial stations can't or won't do. We are able to maintain a more diversified program and aim at smaller audiences."

"We'll be looking at potential programs and the new audience we'll have with our new programming material for broadcast."

Reetz brothers

cont. from p. 2

"Jeff and I hadn't sung together on a regular basis for about six years," said Reetz, "but we decided to audition just for a lark."

"Jeff and I used to sing together in college, at the University of Wyoming, plus Jeff was involved in barbershop quartet and a gospel quartet."

There other experience included singing at The Old West Stage in O'Gallala, Neb.

"Our act consists of easy listening music: Gordon Lightfoot, Simon and Garfunkle, Elton John and folk rock," commented Dave. "Plus we do some stuff of our own."

"The Just Brothers" instrumentation includes acoustic gui-

tars, piano, banjo and UW-RF Student Steve Swenson on bass.

"Right now we're working on repertory," commented Dave. "We've got about two and a half hours of music, but we're expanding."

"We hope to get our wives into the act also; Jeff's wife used to be a concert pianist, which would add a new dimension to our act."

"We don't plan to pursue this on a professional level, by any means," said Reetz. "We hope to do more in the future, like private parties, supperclubs, that sort of thing."

The Just Brothers performed at one coffeehouse last fall in the Rathskellar and are planning to do another one in May.



WRFW's new 1000-watt transmitter awaits installation at the station's new tower site soon to be under construction. Photo by Mike Ray.

Orphan

continued from page five

"I'm satisfied that shaking contributed to the cause of death, but there is sufficient medical doubt as to the cause of death," Rivard said in the courtroom. He said that there was intercranial bleeding that could have been caused by the shaking.

Rivard felt that "if we have learned nothing else from this case, we have learned that shaking a child can be harmful, leading to sight, hearing difficulties, as well as mental retardation."

Rivard explained that he could have brought the case before a jury, but he said, "I firmly believe that when evidence is not sufficient in my own mind, that I shouldn't prosecute."

Therefore he asked that the case be dismissed. Circuit Court Judge John Bartholomew said he had to rely on the arm of the district attorney in every case. "If the prosecuting arm of the government, having made a thorough investigation, decides that it cannot prosecute, this court cannot insist that this case be prosecuted," he told the courtroom.

Attorney Lawrence Gherty, representing Mrs. Osen, said, "Let this family pick up the pieces and go home. They were members of the Friends of Children of Vietnam and they adopted this child. This woman is a good mother. She and her husband have a little boy and girl. This is a good Christian home. There is love and affection in the family."

He told the court, "forget it now. It's over. Let her go back to her home and family."

Sewage

continued from page three

Biochemical oxygen demand (B.O.D.) and acidity / alkalinity (PH) measurements must be taken from the water being discharged into the river. B.O.D. is the amount of oxygen needed in the water to decompose the remaining organic material in the discharged fluid, according to Bowen. The average B.O.D. reduction is about 90 per cent. The average pH test is slightly alkaline at 7.4 (7.0 is neutral).

The amount of suspended solids in the water discharged into the river is measured the same way as it is done in the raw sewage. By comparing the amount of suspended solids in the raw sewage to the amount in the water discharged into the river, the efficiency of the plant—reduction of suspended solids—can be calculated.

The range of efficiency for the plant is from a low of 85 per cent to a high of 98 per cent, depending on the amount of raw sewage entering the plant. "The efficiency of the plant is very high considering how overloaded it is," according to UW-RF Biology Professor Jack Bostrack.



UW-RF PROFESSOR JAMES STEWART conducts the University's first class offered statewide on the Educational Telephone Network. Photo by Dan Baughman.

Postmaster

continued from page four

the dead mail become 'living' mail.

Mail destroyed

If no information is obtained from the contents of the letter as to the addresser or the addressee of the letter, the post office will keep it around for a while, but sooner or later it has to be destroyed. Dusek said the contents of dead parcels are auctioned at publicly announced parcel post auctions.

For those who think that 13 cents is too much to pay to mail a letter, Dusek offers a word of advice. "You might think that 13 cents is a lot to send a letter, but if you consider your time as valuable, you wouldn't want to spend 10 minutes to walk downtown just to pay a bill," he said. "The postal service was originally intended to be a service to the people, and it still is."

Independent mail

According to Dusek, there have been reports of independent organizations attempting to deliver their own mail, but these attempts are on a small scale only. The postal service has a monopoly on all first class mail, however.

At present, the River Falls post office employs five city carriers and four rural carriers to deliver mail to 3,884 homes. This figure does not include 'firm deliveries' which are deliveries to large organizations such as the University, hospital, or the banks.

Clem Huppert, supervisor of the River Falls post office, said carriers start out at about five dollars an hour and after five or six years, they work up to 11 or 12 thousand dollars per year.

"Eighty-five percent of the postal budget is consumed by labor," he said. "The post office was never meant to be a money-making operation. Why should the post office show a profit when other governmental sectors are in debt?" he asked.

Service important

Upon his retirement, Dusek has a few words of advice for the new postmaster. "The most important thing is to keep in touch with the patrons," he said. "Look for ways to improve service and keep it from deteriorating. The key is rendering good service."

Statewide classroom

Prof teaches by phone

by Dan Baughman

Like a radio announcer, every Monday night, Dr. James Stewart from the UW-RF educational foundations department wears a headset and speaks into a microphone. However, instead of announcing the latest basketball scores Stewart is teaching a class to graduate students throughout Wisconsin.

The course, entitled "The School and the Law," is part of the Educational Telephone Network (ETN) and is the first ETN course ever to be broadcast from UW-RF. Stewart has been teaching the course since its start Feb. 23, 1976.

An ETN loudspeaker and four microphones are located in every county of the state. For \$72, Wisconsin graduate students can enroll in Stewart's course, add to their education and receive three graduate credits for their efforts.

The course is designed to help Wisconsin educators understand and deal with contemporary legal problems that affect both their professions and their students.

Stewart said the 66 graduate students enrolled in the course range from kindergarten teachers to school district superintendents.

Stewart stated that he uses the case study approach in teaching the course, much like a law college would do.

"Schools have a tendency to treat faculty and students as second class citizens, as objects and not persons," remarked Stewart.

However, the courts have made rulings recently that should help alleviate that situation, said Stewart. He used the case of Tinker vs. the Des Moines Independent Community School District as an example.

In that case, three children, ages 13-16 years, were suspended from school in 1965 for wearing black arm bands as a protest against the Vietnam war. The ultimate decision of the District Court in 1969 was that the armbands were a symbolic act that was within the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment. The court added that neither students nor teach-

ers "shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the school house gate."

"With the change in the law, the schools have been forced to live up to the democratic principles that are the foundation of our society," Stewart commented.

"One of the purposes of this course is to make people aware of the law and get it out of their personal value system. If people's individual opinions cannot be expressed in school, where can they be expressed?" he added.

Stewart made these comments on a few of the issues and problems encountered in schools.

Student Press

"In the past, principals have been so nervous about the content of the school paper that they have made the students bring it to them before printing so they could read it over. The law says that this is prior restraint and illegal," he stated.

"At the same time, the students are subject to libel and slander charges just like anyone else. This brings up the old argument—are the students mature enough to handle this responsibility? I say, yes, with proper guidance and instruction," Stewart said.

Student Marriage and Pregnancy

"One school makes pregnant students withdraw from school and extra-curricular activities. They must use their maiden names (if married) in the high school yearbook and continue their studies from home," Stewart stated.

"The school has no right to make this discrimination. Schools assume moral responsibility when it is none of their business," he added.

Discipline

"In rural areas this isn't much of a problem. In urban areas, teachers at some schools should receive hazardous duty pay," Stewart commented.

Religion

"There's nothing wrong with teaching the Bible as literature, but when a teacher steps over the line and begins to interpret

the Bible according to a certain denomination, that's going too far," he remarked.

Stewart advises all schools to give every student a booklet containing student rights and responsibilities. He warns them not to use vague terminology in describing such things as dress codes, hair length requirements, suspension and dismissal procedures.

He referred to the case of Soglin vs. Kauffman in 1968. In that case, students at the UW-Madison, who were members of the Students for a Democratic Society, blocked entrance to a university building where Dow Chemical was conducting job interviews. The students were suspended from the university on the grounds of "misconduct."

The court, however, ruled that the term "misconduct" violated the First Amendment of the Constitution because its prohibitory scope was overly broad.

Stewart will use many examples such as this during the 10 sessions of the course. Because of the unique format of the ETN program and the geographical distribution of the class, traditional evaluation methods cannot be used.

Instead, the students are given a choice of three projects which include, a research paper on legal issues in education, a development or revision of a school code or the development of a curriculum guide to instruct students of their rights.

Two regional workshops will be held in order for Stewart to personally advise and assist the students on their course projects.

Stewart received his Ph.D. in education administration from the University of Nebraska. However, he later took a graduate level law course at the same university.

"I'm not a lawyer," he emphasized, "just an educator with an interest in law."

He summed up his work with ETN program by saying, "We're shaking down, right to the grade schools, the Constitutional rights of the students and faculty."