

the student Voice

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Women's Week lecture

Alcoholism: disease cripples entire family

BY MARIE JOSEPH

Alcoholism has been around since people learned how to brew alcohol, said Alice Swanson, counselor and director of the Ridgewood Halfway House for chemically dependent adolescents.

Swanson was at UW-River Falls as part of the third annual Women's Week, sponsored by the Women's Resource Center. She spoke informally Tuesday to about 12 women.

"Alcohol and the family" was the topic for her discussion and Swanson began by relating personal experiences.

"I lived with a drinking alcoholic for five years and I had

someone takes the first drink," she said.

According to Swanson, alcoholism is a disease and the alcoholic has three alternatives: insanity, death or recovery.

Alcoholism is not a symptom. It is a primary illness. According to Swanson, Alcoholics Anonymous recognized alcoholism as an illness in 1935 while the medical profession considered it a sign of being weak or immoral. Then in 1956, the American Medical Association finally recognized it as an illness that can be described.

Swanson said she believes many alcoholics don't seek treatment for their true problem.

"They get hooked in with the psychological issues."

They take a drink and the drink takes them."

Recovery is a factor for 30 percent of alcoholics.

"Seventy percent die drunk."

Alcoholism is permanent. If an alcoholic quits drinking for one month, six months or even ten years it will be as if he never quit when he takes that first drink, she said.

"They'll probably get in trouble again with their drinking and behavior."

After summarizing alcoholism as an illness and relating her experiences, Swanson spoke on the topic of alcoholism as a family disease.

"In our society everybody drinks and it's accepted," she said. In the family, if one has a drinking problem the others will typically deny it.

"It's easier to say there is no problem. The family gets tied in to the sick system right away."

Family members will make excuses and cover up for the alcoholic.

In her own experience, Swanson said the problem began very subtly and then "all of a sudden I was all wrapped in it."

"I was like a robot; he drank and I reacted."

The spouse usually doesn't react in a healthy manner, according to Swanson. If the husband is the one with the drinking problem, the wife goes off and gets valium, she said.

Family members will also assume guilt. "They think: 'If I was a better wife...' or 'If I was a better cook...' or 'If I provided a better home...'" she said.

Children are the true victims in the family torn by alcoholism, she said. "They have very little choice. Adults can choose to leave but kids can't. They get caught in the middle."

The behavior of an alcoholic is very unpredictable so the child has very little to count on, she said. "Kids choose different ways to cope. Many drink even though they swear to never be like their parent."

"Some strive to be super-achievers. They set goals that are too high."

According to Swanson, if the child expresses any reactions to his chaotic family system, the child becomes focused on as being the problem.

If a person has a mental breakdown because of being



unable to cope with the spouse's alcoholism then this victim's mental condition becomes focused on as the problem and again, the real problem, the alcohol, is neglected, she said.

Alcoholic programs now work with the entire family.

"You can't just treat one and expect things to improve," she said. It is useless to treat only one family member and then return him to the same, bad situation, she said.

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"...the alcoholic has three alternatives: insanity, death or recovery."

no idea what alcoholism even was," she said. Swanson said she found herself repeatedly making excuses for him and blaming herself for the problem.

"Charlie would be gone when I'd plan a dinner and I felt he was doing it on purpose," she said. "I took it personally."

Alcoholic's drinking habits are inappropriate, their drinking is unpredictable while the course of their illness and their deterioration is predictable, she said.

"There is no way to predict what will happen after he or she drinks."

Swanson said she had believed that all alcoholics drank every day and if you didn't drink every day then you weren't an alcoholic. And yet the man she lived with was an alcoholic who didn't drink every day and also worked as a college professor which didn't fit in her stereotype.

"It's not how much or how often but what happens after

Examples, Swanson said, were a person who sees a marriage counselor because the marriage has problems and the counselor focuses on communication not alcohol or the person who is having trouble at work so he sees a psychiatrist and he is told he is a paranoid schizophrenic.

Insanity is a factor because "10,000 brain cells are killed off with each drunk." The condition of many alcoholics' brains is called wet brain, she said.

Death is a factor because alcohol affects every organ adversely.

"It's a toxic poison," Swanson said.

Euphemisms are often found on an alcoholics death certificates according to Swanson. Liver disease, heart disease or hardening of the arteries will be listed when they might actually be results of alcohol abuse.

"Alcoholism is people who are absolutely powerless over alcohol."

Democratic candidates address issues at UWRF Senate-sponsored forum

BY MARIE JOSEPH

The democratic forum sponsored by the UW-River Falls Student Senate was held in the Student Center Ballroom Tuesday before 18 senators and 12 others.

The candidates were Alvin Baldus, candidate for the Third District U.S. House of Representatives, Michele Radosevich, candidate for 10th District State Senate and Earl Gilson, candidate for 30th Assembly District.

Their Republican counterparts Steve Gunderson, James Harsdorf and Rev. Berndt, respectively, participated in a similar forum Oct. 14.

Each candidate was allowed to make a brief introduction, and to speak briefly on any issue. Then each was asked to comment on the 4.4 percent across-the board state budget cut, financial aid to students and the proposed veterinary school.

ALVIN BALDUS

Baldus did not address the issues of the 4.4 percent cut, financial aids or the vet school.

Draft:

"I voted against registration. I thought it was a show of doing something to the Russians."

"I am in favor of building up our conventional armed forces — our guard and reserve."

He said he voted against the military appropriations bill because the bill included

provisions for the MX missile and appropriations for binary nerve gas.

He said he is against chemical and biological warfare.

"If we do it why shouldn't Mexico? Or any other South American country? It's a poor man's weapon to add to the nuclear overkill we have now."

Parity:

He said he opposed changing the dairy price support system to a cost of production level.

Student Vote:

"I'm impressed with the voter registration that has occurred on campus and with voter turnout."

MICHELE RADOSEVICH

Education:

"This UW will be facing a period of challenge. Even with non-traditional students and with what are very good enrollments this year, chances are we are going to be facing an enrollment decline in the next 10 or 15 years."

"It's not because fewer kids want to go to college—anything but—it's simply because fewer kids were born."

"Maintaining the quality of the UW System during declining enrollment is going to be a tough question: Tough in the sense of money and tough in a second way that the legislature will be tempted to make cuts by looking at this program or that program."

Financial aids:

"I could never have attended college without a scholarship. (It is) something that I have always felt strongly about."

She said it "would be nice if the dollars were there and could be just handed out" but that it will have to be a combination of grants, expanding work study programs and loans.

Vet School:

"I fought very hard for it."

"It was my ammendment to the budget, my motion, which put the dollars, the 28 million necessary in bonding to build the facility but also...money necessary to hire faculty."

"I think Wisconsin has gone too long without (a vet school). It's hurt both our farmers and denied able students the chance to learn veterinary medicine."

4.4 cut:

"As if things weren't bad enough with the 4.4 percent cut, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has ruled the 4.4 percent cut to revenue sharing as unconstitutional."

"Unless that is changed by legislative acts sometime in the near future it is going to mean deeper cuts to other agencies."

"In my mind...when you go through a period of tight budgets like this you simply have got to set priorities. You've got to say what kind of things are

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THIS LITTLE FELLER was caught resting from his pre-winter job of collecting nuts. Photo by Don White.

ap news briefs

World



BEIRUT, Lebanon - Iran said Wednesday it downed two of Iraq's long-range Soviet-built bombers deep inside its territory, one of them near Qom, home of Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

Iran claimed fierce air attacks on Iraq including bombing of large refineries near Baghdad and Basra. Iraq denied Iranian reports of heavy damage at the Baghdad refinery.

PEKING - A mysterious explosion rocked central Peking's crowded main railroad station Wednesday and witnesses said about 20 persons were killed or wounded. Most officials refused to comment, but one called it an "accident."

One man in the crowd of several thousand people gathered outside the station said the explosion occurred in an elevator and about 20 people were killed or wounded.

Nation



SHREVEPORT, La. - Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "has cancer of the colon" and is "not going to last long," an aide to President Carter said in an interview Wednesday.

The remarks by Frank Moore, head of Carter's congressional liaison staff, were published in an interview in the Shreveport Journal conducted Tuesday while Moore was campaigning for Carter in Louisiana.

DETROIT - Chrysler Corp. on Wednesday reported a \$490 million loss for the third quarter of 1980, putting the auto company \$1.47 billion in the red so far this year. No American company has ever lost so much money in a similar period.

But Chrysler was the only one of the big three automakers even to hint at possible profits in the fourth quarter, although all say better times await just around the corner.

The figures completed third quarter reports for the three automakers, who together lost \$1.65 billion in July, August and September and \$3.5 billion in the first nine months of the year.

TAMPA, Fla. - Joseph Paul Franklin, a reputed Nazi and Klu Klux Klan sympathizer wanted for questioning in racially linked sniper attacks in five cities, was jailed here to day after an arrest that capped a two-month, nationwide manhunt, officials said.

The arrest in Lakeland came three days before a visit there by President Carter, and after federal officials allegedly linked Franklin to a 1976 letter accusing Carter of "selling out to blacks," according to authorities.

Region



MINNEAPOLIS, - A jury has awarded farmers James and Grace Pemberton \$42,000 because their prize Holstein heifer was inseminated with the wrong semen.

The U.S. District court jury found Tuesday that Ova Tech Inc., River Falls, Wis., was at fault and must pay the Willow River, Minn., couple the \$42,000.

MINNEAPOLIS - Vice President Walter Mondale will come home to Minnesota next Monday night, after a final grueling stint of campaigning in the Midwest and Northeast.

While President Carter makes last minute appeals in Texas and California, Mondale will carry the campaign to farm areas of Missouri and Wisconsin, and the industrial areas from Illinois to New York, making a last-ditch effort for a big turnout of Democratic voters.

MADISON - Enrollments were up at 11 of the 13 University of Wisconsin four-year campuses this fall as well as at the 14 two-year campuses, latest figures show.

UW-Superior's enrollment reached 2,323, an 8.1 percent increase over a year ago, but far below its record 3,300 set in 1968. UW-Oshkosh, which has continuous registration through-out the semester, listed an enrollment equal to that of a year ago. UW-River Falls enrollment for this year is 5,339.

Taking of attendance varies

Attendance taking was once a significant part of the classroom routine, but its importance has dwindled in recent years, according to some UW-River Falls teachers.

"I don't believe in taking attendance on the college level," said physics professor John Shepard. "I'm supposed to be teaching adults."

"I'm horrified that some of my colleagues actually have seating plans and take attendance. That should have gone out with elementary school."

Shepard said teachers should have some method of testing so students are able to gauge their own progress.

"If a student can learn the course material by himself, I don't care if he never comes to class," he said.

Not all teachers have abandoned attendance taking. Some consider absences when computing grades.

"I take attendance," said Charles Lonie, associate professor of English, "because I want to know who is in class and because it figures in the student's evaluation."

"Poor attendance can affect a student's grade. When there is a question deciding between an A and a B, and the student has many absences I give the student a B," Lonie said.

Leonard Jett, another teacher in the English department also takes attendance.

"I believe in it. I find that taking attendance is a good way of learning students' names, especially in large classes," he said.

Jett said he doesn't include attendance in a student's grade.

"I don't arbitrarily downgrade a student for missing two or three classes."

No written rule states that a teacher has to include attendance in a student's grade, said Edward Robins, associate professor of anthropology. "Teaching is an authoritarian business. Teachers can do just about whatever they want to."

"Students should be responsible," Robins said. "Someone



Some teachers use a sign-in sheet to take attendance. Others do not, and may not know who visits their class. Photo by Don White.

who doesn't attend will be less informed on the subject matter than someone who comes regularly."

"I feel students are spending their money," said Lyle Hall, associate professor of chemistry.

"I want to treat students as adults. I feel they should accept responsibility."

"No one is going to carry a whip and I'm not going to hold their hands and make them study. I'm trying to produce mature responsible adults," Hall said.

Bill Huntzicker, associate professor of journalism, agreed with Hall. "If a student pays, it's up to the student to get something out of it."

"As a teacher, I find it puts a class at a disadvantage to have many absences. The student who comes every day hears the same thing over and over," he said, "because the information has to be repeated for the students who missed class."

Joy Mattson, business administration, said she doesn't take attendance.

"It is beneficial for students to be in class, but I don't think it warrants ten minutes of the student's time to call roll," she said. "I probably would take attendance if it didn't take so long to go through 50 names-- it would get my students into class."

Mattson said she feels that including the student's attendance record when computing their grade is a scare tactic.

John Hyland of the English department said he takes attendance, but not every day.

"I compromise. I take attendance to check the class and to see who is there. My philosophy is that it's up to the individual to attend class. I shouldn't have to tell the student to attend."

"Obviously, if you don't attend class you won't do as well on tests," he said. "At the beginning of the year I emphasize the importance of attending class."

"Students shouldn't have to be threatened," Hyland said.

Native American Women to lecture, exhibit art, conduct workshops No. 3-7

The Native American Council will sponsor two Native American women, Diane Burns and Pat Bellanger, to speak on campus Nov. 3-7.

Burns is a member of the Chippewas from the Lac Court Oreilles reservation in Wisconsin and the Chemehuevi from the Colorado River Indian Tribes reservation on the border of California and Arizona.

Burns is an alumni of the Institute of American Indian Arts of Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she was awarded the Manuel J. Lujan Congressional Medal of Merit for academic and artistic excellence.

She continued her studies at Barnard College of Columbia University in New York, N.Y.

Her art work in acrylic and sand and acrylic and plastic has been exhibited nationally. The latest showing was at the First National American Indian Women's Art Show in

Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1980.

There will be an exhibit of Burns' work in the glass cases near Gallery 101 and the art department in the Fine Arts Building.

Burns will conduct workshops in the art department on being an artist and on how her heritage as a Native American has affected her work.

She will speak to the art class.

Bellanger is a member of the Leech Lake Minnesota Chippewas, and the director of the women's career project of the education department, Minnesota Indian Tribes, Cass Lake, Minn.

She will speak Thursday, Nov. 6 and Friday, Nov. 7 to classes in the sociology, history, and education departments.

A reception for Burns and Bellanger will be at noon Nov. 7 in the Women's Resource Center lounge in the library. The public is welcome.

These events are co-sponsored by the Concerts and Lectures Committee and the Women's Resource Center.

For additional information, contact Sheila Jensen or Laurie Sullivan at the M.S.O. Office extension 3842 or the Women's Resource Center, extension 3530.

Student Voice receives award

The Student Voice was awarded its fourth consecutive All-American rating from the Associated Collegiate Press for the second semester of the 1979-80 school year.

The paper received all five possible marks of distinction - content and coverage, writing and editing, editorial leadership, layout-design and photography-graphics.

The first All-American rating the paper received in its 66 year history was in 1975-76. Since then, it has achieved this award in six of the past seven judgments.



ED HAYES, DIRECTOR of financial aids, said while it is an educational experience for students to learn to manage their money he is concerned about the ease with which students can borrow money. Photo by Allen Pederson.

Visiting professor to discuss sports medicine and skiing

Charles J. Dillman, associate professor of physical education and director of the Biomechanics Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois and coordinator of sports medicine for the United States Ski Team, will be at UW-River Falls Nov. 11-13, as part of the Visiting Professor Program.

Dillman will speak on sports medicine and Olympic skiing at 10 a.m. Nov. 11 in the Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building. During his visit, Dillman will meet with students and faculty members of the departments of physics and physical education.

Dillman earned Ph.D. and M.S. degrees at Pennsylvania State University and his B.S. degree at the Citadel, Military

College, South Carolina. Kinesiology, experimental kinesiology, mechanical analysis of sport skills and snow skiing are Dillman's areas of speciality. His main topic of research is the biomechanics of sport.

The Visiting Professor Program is sponsored by the UW-RF Foundation. In its first decade, the program has brought to the campus experts such as composer Aaron Copland, Pulitzer Prize winner Rene Dubois, artist and anthropologist George Swinton, and expert on world food production A. J. Cunha.

For further information contact Michael Davis, department of physical education, 425-3705, or Wayne Sukow, department of physics, 425-3235.

Prologue publication searches for editor

Prologue, the creative-writing publication of UW-River Falls, is now accepting applications for the position of editor.

Applications should include qualifications and reasons for wanting the position. They are

due in the Student Senate Office, 204 Student Center, by noon Friday.

Prologue is a yearly UW-RF publication of poems, short stories, essays, artwork and photography. It is usually published in the spring.

Students borrowing maximum amount

BY LEE EIDE

More students than ever before are incurring debts up to \$7,500, the maximum amount allowed by the student loan programs, according to Ed Hayes, director of financial aids.

Over five million dollars in financial aid has been awarded to UW-River Falls students in the 1979-80 fiscal year. Hayes said that the figure for this school year will be 50 percent higher.

According to Hayes, over two million dollars was borrowed by Wisconsin and Minnesota students last year. The remaining amount included various types of grants.

Hayes said there has been a general shifting from parents

paying college cost to students covering their own expenses during the last ten years. Hayes said parents are now encouraging their children to borrow money to pay for college. He said because of the money shortage, students learn to economize and to go without. Hayes said "its an educational experience" for students to learn to manage their own money.

However, Hayes said he was concerned about the ease with which students are able to borrow money. With their signature alone, students can borrow money. No permission from the parents is needed, Hayes said.

Hayes said that he knows of a few students who have incurred debts of \$10,000 and one that has

borrowed \$15,000.

Hayes said that major reasons for students getting far in to debt are lack of jobs and parents being unable to help pay for school.

Students are obligating their futures for the next 15 or 20 years taking out large loans, Hayes said. For some students, there is no alternative, he said. Without some kind of assistance, they would not be able to attend school.

Emotional problems because of financial burdens are not major, said Dan Fick, a university counselor. The source of any financial stress is known and there is no conflict, he said. When students feel a lack of control over the situation, that's when major problems develop, Fick said.

High court modifies Dreyfus budget

MADISON, Wis. AP - The Wisconsin Supreme Court dealt Gov. Lee S. Dreyfus' budget austerity efforts a blow Tuesday ordering the state not to withhold an estimated \$20.6 million in aid payments to municipal governments.

The ruling was a victory for city hall lobbyists, school teachers, welfare recipients, bureaucrats and other critics of the Dreyfus administration's directive to curtail budget spending by 4.4 percent. The cut was a measure enacted by Dreyfus to help the state survive a tax revenue deficit blamed on the recession.

The Supreme Court's ruling technically restores full state aid only to municipalities. But it lends encouragement to public school representatives who similarly are asking the court to set aside Dreyfus' directive.

Dreyfus was in a "fiesty mood" after getting word of the decision, according to his legal aide, Paul Swain.

The governor responded to the court ruling by cautioning municipal officials not to squander their state aid because he still intends to ask legislators to take steps against a budget deficit.

"I will be asking the new legislature to affirm spending cuts as the remedy for this budget shortfall," he said.

He said candidates in next week's legislative elections should "speak out now on

whether they want to use spending cuts to balance the shortfall or whether they intend to use borrowing."

The court ruled that once a state budget is signed in to law, only the legislature, not the executive branch, could direct the 4.4 percent cuts in shared revenues to local governments.

Kenneth Lindner, secretary of the Department of Administration, had ordered the cuts after a \$154 million revenue shortfall was projected. The estimated shortfall has since been modified to \$145.4 million.

Dreyfus had said the court suit pursued by eight municipalities would let legislators know, at last, whether the state can be bound by a budget bill even if there is a downturn in anticipated revenues.

The high court issued an injunction against Lindner, saying he cannot trim payments "below amounts appropriated by

the legislature for distribution to all municipalities on Nov. 17."

Dreyfus said the \$11 million withheld from cities will be restored in checks which are to be mailed Nov. 17.



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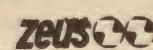
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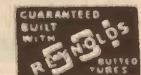
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Saturday, Dec. 6

The 1980 UW-RF Invitational Sheep Sale will begin at 1 p.m. on Lab Farm No. 1 located one mile south of River Falls on Hwy. 35. Most popular breeds will be available for sale. For more information contact Thomas Goerke in room 203 Ag. Science

UWRF senior awarded \$350 from Alpha Zeta Foundation

Roxanne Pronsinske, a UW-River Falls senior majoring in agriculture business, was recently awarded a \$350 scholarship from the National Alpha Zeta Foundation.

Roxanne is the chancellor of the UW-RF Alpha Zeta chapter, a member of the agriculture Economics Club, a member of Alpha Tau Alpha, an honorary agriculture education society;

and secretary of the campus Agriculture Education Society.

Alpha Zeta is a national honorary fraternity designed to promote high standards of scholarship and leadership in the

profession of agriculture. An agriculture student ranking in the upper two-fifths of his or her class and having completed at least five quarters of college work is eligible for membership.

John Hill, chairperson of the UW-River Falls chemistry department, has written two books in the past and has recently co-authored an article with his daughter, Cindy Hill, a senior dietetics major at UW-Stout.

"Brewing Solar Tea" appeared in the January 1980 issue of The Science Teacher, a publication of the National Science Teachers Association. It has been selected for inclusion in a nationwide solar energy curriculum for secondary schools.

His said the choice was a "complete surprise."

"Someone gave my wife the recipe for solar tea and my daughter and I decided to check it out to see what it really involved," Hill said.

The curriculum is being developed by the Solar Energy Education Project and is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Third World agricultural practices studied

UW-River Falls agriculture students will soon be offered the opportunity to learn more about the agricultural practices of areas outside the Midwest and the United States.

UW-RF faculty members are now acquainting themselves with the agriculture and culture of developing countries in Southeast Asia, South America, Africa and the Middle East in an effort to teach their students and visiting Third World agriculturalists how to increase food production in those countries.

This effort will result in the establishment of an International Program Center for Technical Agricultural Assistance.

With the largest grant in the university's history, \$500,000 from the Board of International Food and Agriculture Development and the United States Agency for International Development, faculty is being trained, library resources expanded and courses and workshops in agricultural technical assistance designed.

UW-RF is one of seven non-land grant universities in the U.S. to receive such a grant for agriculture assistance.

This summer, the grant funded the visits to UW-RF of two agriculturalists from Egypt and Nicaragua, who studied livestock production and agricultural cooperatives.

Alex Simons and Elwood Black of the department of plant and earth science were the first faculty members to study abroad as part of the program.

They recently spent four weeks in Indonesia acquainting themselves with the agriculture system of the area. They looked

at soils, observed education at the university level and the Indonesian agricultural extension system.

"I believe the future of agriculture lies in the development of the humid tropics," Simons said. "We learned that along with the study of how to get the most nutrition from the land, it's vital that extension systems be established to deliver knowledge and technology to the people."

Simons said the extension system of Indonesia, developed by the Dutch, is of high quality on the island of Java. More extension services are needed, however, on the other Indonesian islands.

"Professionals with a knowledge of cropping in the humid tropics could be of help to people who are transmigrating from Java to undeveloped areas. Hopefully, our international agriculture program will interest students in careers in international services."

According to Black, there is more to the agricultural development of Third World nations than research and technical assistance.

"Agricultural techniques which are new to a people must be slowly integrated into the culture of the nation," Black said.

"Learning to understand the cultures of developing nations is an important goal for our faculty."

"If we felt that farmers of a rural community would benefit nutritionally and economically from substituting beans for a traditional crop, like cassava, we would encourage the farmers to first incorporate beans with the

traditional crop while beans are integrated into their diet and marketing system. Changes must come slowly, with respect for tradition," Black said.

Richard Jensen, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture and assistant director of the agricultural assistance program, estimates that four more UW-RF faculty members will do independent study in developing countries this summer.

"While some of our faculty gain firsthand knowledge of the Third World, others are improving their communication skills by taking language training," Jensen said. "This summer 14 faculty members studied Spanish. Next summer we hope to offer training in French."

Jensen explained that faculty members of other academic areas are being encouraged to write proposals for independent research trips.

"All study must relate to agriculture, nutrition and rural development, but that encompasses chemistry, physics, sociology, anthropology, political science, business administration and other areas of the university. I'd like to see campus-wide involvement," Jensen said.

"As faculty expertise in Third World food production increases, our undergraduate students will reap the benefits. That should be evident within three years."

"As our program draws more foreign agriculturalists to the campus, and students interact with them, hopefully, they will become interested in the vast opportunities in international services," he said.

Clinic deemed success

Fifteen UW-River Falls students and competitors from Minnesota and Wisconsin participated in a dressage horse show and clinic last weekend at Lab Farm No. 1. The show and clinic were sponsored by the UW-RF Horseman's Association.

German judge Bodo Hangen talked to each of the competitors following their individual dressage tests, giving them constructive criticism and advice on how to improve their performance.

UW-RF student first place winners were Sharon Fitch, Suzy Glasner, Sheila Joosten, Nancy Messerschmidt, Linda Messerschmidt, Michelle Miller and Kathy Ott.

On Sunday, Hangen conducted a dressage clinic, introducing new concepts and ideas geared to the riders' level of experience.

Hangen emphasized the importance of gaining a sense of feel with the horse.

Ott, the show chairman, said,

"The show and clinic ran well. We had many compliments. Bodo did a great job."

Horseman's Association advisor, Larry Kasten said, "I've been to two county fairs and three hog shows this year and I've never had as much fun as I'm having today."

According to Jim Rogers, Horseman's Association vice president, the association is interested in asking Hangen to return to UW-RF during the winter to conduct a two-day clinic.

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"See it Like I TELL IT!"

ANDY JOHNSON

(Please note: The following editorial should be read while humming America the Beautiful.)

With the presidential election looming on the immediate horizon like a great white duck, I simply cannot allow the week to pass without getting in a couple of mild political comments. There are two very astute, insightful political points I would like to ponder:

Astute, insightful political point 1:

I strongly and emphatically urge the vast student populace of the campus and community to get off its fat, pear-shaped butt and vote. Find out what each candidate really stands for. Look past the cheap, plastic image that each is trying to project through the media. Try to discover where they stand on the issues.

Vote not for the candidate you think will win or the candidate you don't want to win. Vote, rather, for the candidate whose political philosophies and position on the issues most closely matches your own.

Exercise your right, your responsibility and your privilege. If you don't know who to vote for, or are confused with the vast barrage of conflicting images being thrown at you, feel free to consult me. I will gladly enlighten you.

Astute, insightful political point 2:

Getting a little more political and insightful, I would like to state right here and now that it is my firm conviction and hypothesis that James Earl Carter, that man with the \$2 smile whose picture is in all the papers, is not real, but a figment of somebody's wild, drug-crazed imagination. He simply does not exist. He's an image that isn't. He's nothing more than a culmination of projected facades that form a non-reality to deceive the masses. (This is really deep.)

On what do I base this grandiose assumption? What the hell am I trying to say? Good questions. Let's analyze this whole thing more closely. Have you ever seen Jimmy Carter? I mean really seen him, up close? Have you ever touched Jimmy Carter? Have you ever smelled him, or rubbed his head, or heard him speak?

Sure we've heard and seen him on TV, but how do you know this is really him? How do you know he's not really a puppet? (This would explain his close associations with Kermit the

Frog.) How do you know he's not really a very cleverly constructed cartoon? (He does bare a striking resemblance to Bugs Bunny.) Next time he has a press conference on TV, look very closely. Can you see the wires making his hands and head move? When he talks, does Hamilton Jordon move his lips? Does he have five fingers, or four fingers and white gloves. In light of his performance over the past four years I'm sure you'll conclude, as I did, that Jimmy Carter couldn't possibly be real, and that mine is the only feasible deduction.

The media really created this comical little character. They molded him into the image of Dagwood Bumstead and renamed him Jimmy Carter. Like a fairy tale, they created him from nothing and breathed life into him. And now, after four years, they're trying to keep their bumbling Frankenstein alive by using artificial stimulants.

Like fresh blood, they pump stories and slanderous insults about the other candidates into the papers and on TV in an attempt to cover up the ineptitude of the past four years. They refigure economic statistics, and hide in rose gardens, and leak news of secret bombers. All in an attempt to keep their little man on his feet.

Now here it is, one week before the election, and there suddenly is a mysterious breakthrough in the hostage situation.

Didn't a similar episode happen when Kennedy was ahead in the polls? And the sad fact is that some people continue to fall for this and, yes, even support this myth, this fairy tale. Some people are actually falling for this "manure."

Let's not kid ourselves. If the man, cartoon, puppet, bad dream, whatever, had to run for re-election solely on his past performance he'd be laughed right out of the campaign. He's been using his incumbency like a trump card, and that's all that has been saving him. His Stan Laurel-approach to the problems of the nation would make a great situation comedy, but it's a terrible platform on which to base a campaign. Jimmy, his funny family, and his Georgia buddies have all been very entertaining and reminiscent of the Bowery Boys, but enough is enough. Let's face it, this isn't a dream. This is reality and the real world doesn't need another Inspector Clouseau.

... forum

cont. from p. 1

absolutely essential for government and what things are nice but not necessary.

"I think that no matter how you measure it, education has to be one of those necessities."

Drinking age:

She said that many things had been done in the last legislative session, short of raising the age, which ought to help control under-age drinking. Programs educating young people and requiring pictures on drivers licenses were examples.

She said that 80 percent of her constituents want the drinking age raised and as an elected official she can't say "hey, you're wrong."

Wetlands preservation act:

"I favor wetlands bills with agricultural exemptions. Wetlands are disappearing in Wisconsin at a very rapid rate.

Unless we start paying attention to our environment we'll be in very serious trouble."

She said that wetlands play an important role in supplying water and in wildlife existence.

Welfare:

She said she would like to see a "workfare" program implemented like the one used in Eau Claire county.

According to Radosevich the number of recipients for general welfare dropped from 2,000 to 900 in Eau Claire county. The program puts able-bodied welfare recipients to work to earn their money.

EARL GILSON

Introduction:

"It is always a pleasure to address a group after Representative Baldus and Senator Radosevich because it leaves very little for me to say.

"I have no record to defend. I haven't done anything in the legislature for you...(but) I intend to."

Energy:

"I'm not opposed to nuclear

energy. I'd like to go on the record as saying there are many other alternatives."

Gilson listed alternatives such as water, wind and solar power. **4.4 cut:**

"I think it is unfortunate that the governor arbitrarily without asking just...said this is what we slice off.

"It would be like asking your daddy for \$10 to take your special girlfriend out and he gives you \$9.50 and says take it or leave it. You take it and go away grumbling."

Vet School:

"I'm in favor of it. I'm in favor of any building on this campus. I'm in favor of improving this (UW-RF) to the point where Madison is a satellite of River Falls instead of the other way around.

... alcohol

cont. from p. 1

Swanson told the story of one woman who told her alcoholic husband that she was going to leave him if he didn't stop drinking. He didn't stop, so she began attending Al-Anon, a support group for people affected by alcoholism.

After a few months, the man said he would leave her, if she didn't stop going to the meetings.

"This is because she's not playing the game anymore," Swanson said.

Just as the problem is a family affair, so is recovery.

"Everyone deserves care because everyone gets hurt."

"Someone's excessive drinking is nothing to take lightly. It's a deadly situation," Swanson said.

Other events of Women's Week are a discussion on sexual abuse, presented Wednesday (see story p. 8) by Cheryl Champion coordinator of the Sexual Assault Crisis Intervention Services in Washington County, Minn., and a panel discussion on women in politics is today (Thursday) from 7-9 p.m. in room 205 of the Student Center.

New RF post office to be built

Students will have a bit farther to walk to pick up packages from home when the new River Falls post office is completed.

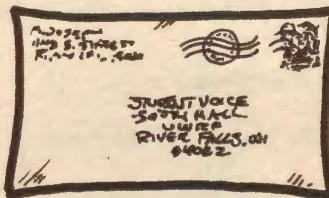
Construction on the building planned for 2nd Avenue and Maple Street will begin this spring.

The new building will cost \$450,000 and will be owned by the U.S. Postal Service. The present post office at 125 East Elm Street, is leased from the city.

Hirsche/BWBR Architects, a Hudson firm, was a \$28,369 contract to design the building.

"We're asking the architects to do the design in current standards of passive energy," said Harvey Erikson of the Design and Construction division of the U.S. Postal Service, St. Paul Field Office in Minnesota.

Erikson said the building would use passive energy and direct sunlight for partial



heating in order to conserve energy.

"It will be a one story building with off-street parking for 12 or 13 customers," he said. The 7,000 square foot building will have a heated, enclosed loading dock, a new service counter and more lockboxes.

Erikson said the new post office would employ about 20 people, and that with the new facilities, increased off-street parking, and more new lockboxes, postal service could be improved.

"The only problem," Erikson said, "is that the new office will be a block north of the present one," farther away from campus.



ETC CAMPUS MINISTRY NEWS

WEEKLY OPPORTUNITIES

COMING SOON!

Lutheran Student Movement Wisconsin/Upper Michigan Retreat. "Christian Lifestyles in the 80's." Three Lakes, WI Nov. 7-9. Cost: \$15 (Includes transportation). For more info, contact Deb Wille, 5-1163.

Lutheran Campus Ministry

Sunday Worship: Ezekiel Lutheran, 202 S. Second Ave. 7:45, 8:30, 10:45 a.m. Luther Memorial, Fourth and Cascade, 10:30 a.m.

Education: Luther Memorial Adult Bible Study, 9 a.m. Sundays: Ezekiel Lutheran, Fellowship hour and adult Education 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

Wednesday Nites: 5:30 Supper \$1 (Oct. 15, Lutheran faculty will be special guests.)

Music: Faith Singers, 7:15 Wednesdays, Luther Memorial Choir 7:30 Wednesdays.

Catholic Campus Ministry

Worship: Mass at St. Thomas More, 4 p.m. Saturdays, Communion Services 5:30 Wednesdays, Sunday morning Mass (9:30 and 11:00.)

Education: Bible Study, Sept. 25 to Oct. 30, Rm. 201, Student Center, Thursdays.

Music: Newman Music Ministry 7 p.m. Admundsen's house, 930 S. Main St.

Newman Council: 7:30 p.m. Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8, Newman Center.

United Ministries in Higher Education

Education: Bible Study and discussion group, 6:30 p.m. UMHE Campus Ministry Center, Tuesdays.

Sunday Nite Supper for a Buck: 5:30 UMHE Campus Ministry Center.

Sunday Worship: United Methodist Church, 8:45, 10:30 a.m. First Congregational (UCC) 9:00 and 10:30 a.m. Trinity Episcopal, 8:00 and 10:30 a.m.

Education: United Methodist Church, 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

Foreign Study Programs

Puebla, Mexico (\$1295)
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Salzburg, Austria (\$3240)
Copenhagen, Denmark (\$3270)

Costs are per semester and include: flight, room, board, field trips, resident tuition, and fees. Applicants must have at least Sophomore standing and 2.5 G.P.A. Application deadline, November 30, 1980.

For further information, contact:
Institute of International Studies
University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818
or telephone (608) 342-1726



Editor's note: UW-River Falls production of "Yeoman of the Guard" was reviewed during Wednesday's dress rehearsal. The play will be performed at 8 p.m. today, Friday and Saturday and Nov. 6-8.

BY JULIE BUSCHO

Even with the handicap of many young and inexperienced actors, "Yeoman of the Guard" is a fine and funny performance.

The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta contains slightly corny humor which the cast handled well. Although the timing of the cast seemed a bit off at first, they pulled the production together and the play's quality increased as the story unfolded.

The 35 members were cast well by director Robert Beidler. Each voice matched the character portrayed.

With a single piano in the background, the cast kept their harmony in tune and balance. At times the words were difficult to understand, but I expect this may be because some of the lyrics were tongue-twisters.

Gilbert and Sullivan's satire came through hilariously when each word could be understood.

The play includes four or five especially bright and funny scenes carried off by an unified cast.

James Westbrook, who plays Colonel Fairfax, acted with control and sang strongly. Leif King, who plays Sir Richard Cholmondely and Ronald Brace, who plays Sergeant Meryll, pulled their weight in the production.

Within this very balanced cast, however, three characters seemed to frequently captivate the audience. Greg J. Witzany, who portrayed a strolling jester name Jack Point, was excellent. He grabbed the audience from his first scene and made the people laugh like a genuine jester should. He created an interesting character seemingly molded for him.

Amanda S Vandenberg plays a singer called Elsie Maynard, the jester's counterpart and one-time sweetheart. Vandenberg was also excellent in her portrayal of this sweet young maid confronted with more than one problem.

Along with her believable portrayal, Vandenberg's singing was lovely. Even opera-haters would find her voice pleasant.

Julie S. Hile, who enthusiastically plays Seargant Meryll's daughter Phoebe, did her best during the play's second half. Her characterization came together and she created some very funny moments.

Each cast member shone at times throughout the play. Rick Maeder, who plays Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor, did an amusing scene of collaboration with the jester.

Although some voices did seem slightly underdeveloped, they were suited for this operetta.

The chorus excelled in the second half and built a strong closing scene.

The costumes were bright, the lighting did not distract from the play, and the set was top-notch.

Overall, "Yeoman of the Gaurd" ran smoothly with no major flaws.

This is a production Beidler, the cast and crew can be proud of.

Fine Arts



THIS DISMANTLED CAR in front of the Fine Arts Building is not a new form of junk art. Art students are scrapping the car for metal pieces usable in more conventional art forms.

Music Madams, St. Croix choir to perform benefit concert

The annual benefit concert of the Pierce County Association of Retarded Citizens will be presented Saturday, Nov. 8 at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building.

The Music Madams and the St. Croix Valley Barbershop Chorus will perform.

Also featured this year will be the "B" Bells from the River Falls United Methodist Church. They will ring their handbells in a number of selections.

Kari Kruger, Miss Teenworld Wisconsin, is also scheduled to sing several songs.

Tickets are now available at the Ben Franklin store in River Falls

'Dreamwriting' begins Nov. 6

"Dreamwriting", a six session workshop sponsored by Artspeople will begin Nov. 6 at the Ingram Center in River Falls.

The workshop is designed as a forum for those who use dreams as a base for their work.

Increasing individual awareness of dreams as a source of artistic inspiration is one of the workshop's goals.

The workshop, led by Thomas R. Smith, will focus on creativity rather than critical analysis and will explore the creative possibilities of dreaming.

Participants will record their dream in a journal and discuss their dreams with the group.

Techniques to increase waking retention of dreams will also be discussed. Participants are welcome to bring stories, poems or drawings based on their dreams.

The workshop meets from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. for six sessions in the Ingram Center, 210 N. Lewis St.

The fee is \$5 for Artspeople and \$7 for all others. For more information call 425-2271.

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calendar

Tuesday, Nov. 4

Bus trip, The Lettermen at the Carlton Celebrity Room.

Thursday, Nov. 6

Milwaukee Symphony, 8 p.m., Karges Gymn.

Sunday, Nov. 2

Guest recital, organist Norma Sterlingson, 8 p.m., Recital hall of the Fine Arts Building.

Student Piano recital, Louis Nowak, Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building.

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 3,4

Auditions for "A Christmas Carol", 6:30 p.m., Main Theater of the Fine Arts Building.

EURYTHMY, a Modern Art of Movement, is a return to classical dance as reflected in Greek sculpture similar to this statue in the Louvre, Paris. Christina Bueking of the London Eurythmy Group visited UW-RF Tuesday and Wednesday conducting workshops. Here she demonstrates Eurythmy's center of gravity, which is in the chest.



Poets to speak, give readings

A poetry reading featuring three Twin Cities and Wisconsin poets will be at 7 p.m. Thursday. The reading, sponsored by Project FIESTA, is in the Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building.

Mark Bruner, current FIESTA visiting artist, Michael Dennis Browne and Phebe Hanson will each read about 20 minutes of their own pieces.

John Ciardi, poetry editor of the Saturday Review and author of "How does a Poem Mean," will speak at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall.

Ciardi, who has written more than 10 books of poetry, will also

be available for open, informal discussion from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Friday in the President's Room of the Student Center.

Bruner has been working in River Falls elementary, junior and senior high schools. He is a 1978 UW-RF graduate.

He is editor of the "Jump River Review" literary journal and has been published in poetry and small press publications.

Browne's poems have appeared in "Atlantic Monthly" and "Brother Songs". His most recent book is "The Sun Fetcher."

He is working on a manuscript of short poems, a children's story, and a third collection of his work.

Browne is a faculty member of the University of Minnesota.

Phebe Hanson, a teacher at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design, began her writing career through the Women Poets of the Twin Cities.

She has worked with the Minnesota Poetry Out Loud Program. She is now working on a book of poetry to be published soon. Hanson has taught for 16 years at several Twin Cities high schools.

The lecture is sponsored by the UW-RF Concert and Lecture Series.

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2nd Prize: \$20 Gift Certificate to Country Roads Clothing Store
3rd Prize: Case of Wine
4th Prize: Case of Beer
12 Runnerup Prizes: 12 pak of beer
(Must be present to win)

Champion, Chief Larson speak on sexual assault

BY BOB WOLF

"Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics state that rape is the fastest growing crime," said Cheryl Champion of the Washington County Sexual Assault Services of Minnesota, at a lecture in the Hagstad Student Center Wednesday.

"Last year there were 111 sexual assaults reported in Washington County. This year so far, there have been 248 reports," she said. "I think that sexual assaults are not increasing but that the reports of them are."

Speaking to a crowd of over 35 people, mostly women, Champion said that sexual

assault does not always happen to young and attractive women.

"The youngest reported sexual assault was to a six-month old and the oldest was to a 83-year old."

"FBI statistics say that if one assaulter is arrested and prosecuted, 34 assaults have been solved," Champion said.

There are three types of rapes, Champion said. Anger rapes, power rapes and sadistic rapes.

Anger rapes are when the assaulter "is angry and is looking for a victim. He has a 'get even' attitude that motivates his actions. Sixty percent of rapes are anger rapes."

She said that power rapes, accounting for 35 percent of

rapes, stem from the assaulter's desire for women.

Sadistic rapes, she said, five percent of rapes, are those when the assaulter wishes to hurt. "These are the Son of Sam - John Gacy types of assaults."

Chief Perry Larson of the River Falls Police Department, also at this lecture, said that of the four degrees of sexual assault, the first three are rape, the fourth is sexual contact.

Sexual assault is divided into degrees of severity from first degree to fourth degree. Penalties include: a maximum of 20 years imprisonment for first degree; a maximum of 10 years imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both for second degree; a maximum of five years imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both for third degree; and a maximum of nine months imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both for fourth degree.

Sexual assault is divided into

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"In Wisconsin last year," Larson said, "there was an average of two forced rapes a day."

Champion said that whether a victim fights back or not, "no one deserves to be sexually assaulted."



CHERYL CHAMPION

Energy Day speaker Gilson discusses earth-sheltered homes

BY MARIE JOSEPH

Earth-sheltered homes were discussed by energy enthusiast Earl Gilson as part of the UW-River Falls Energy Day Wednesday.

Gilson was one of five speakers who spoke on energy related issues. The third annual Energy Day was sponsored by the UW-RF Student Senate and Auxillary Services.

"I don't suppose any one of you has a cave home but you can bet your ancestors did," Gilson said.

Gilson said that the conditions people strive for in their homes, heat in winter and coolness in the summer, are a natural factor of underground living.

"The miserable conditions of Wisconsin exist only four feet down," he said. "If you're below four feet, you're not freezing."

The two reasons for building a basement under your house are the same for building a home underground. They are to take advantage of the earth's heat and to avoid frost heave and thaw

sink, he said.

To give an example of the energy savings possible, Gilson said that the temperature 200 feet below the earth's surface is about 40 degrees. Raising the temperature inside an underground home to 60 degrees would require one-fifth the amount of heat energy necessary to raise the temperature of an aboveground home to 60 degrees.

Other advantages of an underground home are its being a more permanent structure and high protection from storms.

Disadvantages of earth-sheltered homes are a possible negative psychological reaction and building site limitations.

"Site planning is orientation and orientation is the positioning of something in respect to the rest of the environment."

"There is a need to position the home so it isn't overlooking the neighbor's pig farm or a busy intersection," he said.

Gilson said it costs about the same to build an aboveground and an earth shelter home but the

savings comes later in energy it conservation.

"The sun does not heat the air, it heats the earth. It is the reflected heat from the earth's surface that heats the air."

The earth shelter home is therefore built in to the hill so that the southern wall is a window wall.

According to Gilson, building codes are a handicap for earth shelter homes. "They used to think we were kooks. But today it's different. It's okay."

Drainage is a major design concern. Soil properties must be analyzed and the proper cement type must be used. "We're talking about building a 400 ton building underground," Gilson said.

"A building that shifts only slightly will have large cracks."

If the general design elements are properly researched, the earth shelter home will be a rewarding investment, said Gilson.

"The biggest single investment in your life is your own home. Design it, build it and enjoy it."

According to Gilson, there are several earth shelter homes in the area. The majority are small but one close to Plum City has a swimming pool and tennis court—all underground.

The book "Earth Sheltered Housing Design" can answer nearly all questions about this type of dwelling, he said. The book is available at the UW-RF Bookstore.

Student Senator Chris Meagher, chairman of the senate's energy committee, said

that Energy Day appeared to be very successful.

"We went through over 600 (Energy Day) buttons and there was a larger than normal noon crowd in the Student Center," Meagher said.

Students were able to browse through over 20 energy-related displays. Literature was available on energy alternatives for farm and for the home, on insulating techniques and on other topics.

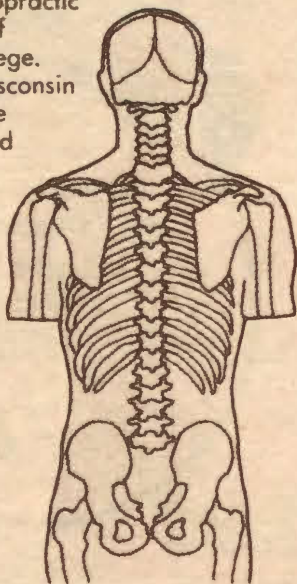
There was also an alcohol fuel demonstration and an energy environment simulator machine.

Other speakers were physics professor John Shephard, UW Extension agent Richard Schieffer, Physics Professor Neal Prochnow and Charles Jones, associate professor of ag engineering.

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Voice

Editorial

Flip your coin

Our first president was George Washington. Some folks wanted ol' George, with his false teeth and military appearance, to be king. "Honest" Abe Lincoln was our saddest and best president. He was shot dead by an actor on Good Friday when the lilacs were in bloom. Our presidents come and go.

Jimmy Carter has been this nation's boss for the last four years. At the moment, it's hard to tell whether Amy will be going to school in Washington D.C. next year or if the Carter family will be packing up their carpet bags and heading back to Georgia. Their questions and ours will be answered Tuesday.

Carter's presidential performance has ranged from sort of good to embarrassingly sloppy. His family members have burdened his attempts to run the nation and his good-ol'-boy aides from Georgia have jabbed sticks into the spokes of his political momentum.

In the circus of international politics, Carter has handled the fragile pieces of diplomacy like a one-armed juggler with a broken arm. His decisions on crucial matters seem to have been made after the results of the polls were in. He's been campaigning since he took office in 1976.

Inflation and unemployment have been rising all through Carter's term in office. Our military strength, some say, has been declining during Carter's

reign. Caricatures depicting him as a grinning country bumpkin seem to fit, and the poor guy seems to have aged many years since he took office.

As it stands now, Carter's record will never go down in history as a great one. His note cards will probably never be one of the top exhibits at the Smithsonian. Heck, he doesn't even know how to use note cards!

With only a few days left before the elections, we voters must finally make up our minds and decide who gets our "X." The pollsters and the odds-makers in Las Vegas are calling this election a toss up; a real coin flip if there ever was one.

Toss up or not, time is running out. The donkey's nose and the elephant's trunk are tied coming down to the wire. It looks like a photo-finish, folks.

As I ponder the choices I can make on election day, I realize there are many good reasons for not voting for Jimmy Carter. But at the same time, I must add that I will be voting for Carter. I do not believe the simplistic solutions to the complex problems of this society that Ronald Reagan is reading to us from his 15 year old note cards. Carter may not have all the answers but it seems that Reagan does have all the answers. If Reagan does have all the answers, he should not waste his time running for president. He should be running for God's job!

JAMES P. NELSON



COMMENTARY

Could Carter be another Chamberlin?

Who is Nevil Chamberlin? And what does he have to do with foreign policy and the 1980 presidential race?

Nevil Chamberlin was the British prime minister during the period in which the Axis powers began absorbing neighboring states before the actual outbreak of World War II.

As the Nazi threat became increasingly obvious, Chamberlin followed a policy of appeasement, giving in to Hitler's demands in the hope that he would soon be satisfied.

According to the textbook "Freedom and Crisis, An American History," this policy of non-intervention was unsuccessful.

"Events in 1938 and 1939 emphasized the failure of appeasement...Compromises only brought new demands. France and Britain sold out part of Czechoslovakia to Germany at Munich in September 1938. Not satisfied yet, Hitler merely kept on expanding. Having already absorbed Austria as part of the German Third Reich, in March 1939 he occupied all of Czechoslovakia. Then he threatened Poland."

The phrase, "compromises only brought new demands," may have a familiar ring in some Americans' ears. While the nations of the free world no

longer face an adversary that will ruthlessly make war to achieve its goals, they do face a tangible threat. Recent developments in Afghanistan, and Angola, Vietnam and the Middle East have revealed that the Soviet Union, while not pressing to engage in a major war is still willing to capitalize on any opportunity in order to increase its influence.

This policy of opportunism has even alarmed officials working for the Soviet Union. In an article in Newsweek magazine this summer an unnamed Soviet official working in Washington said that the main reason the Russians invaded Afghanistan was, "to see if they could get away with it." He couldn't understand why "the Kremlin would want another mountain range." His major concern was that the Kremlin would be tempted in to less predictable actions by faltering American influence, and that the world situation would become increasingly unstable.

With the consistent weakness of President Carter's foreign policy, the Russians have become more and more daring on the world chessboard. As our defense capabilities diminish, the United States becomes increasingly powerless to offset

this Soviet adventuring so we resort to Chamberlin's "appeasement" to preserve peace. But is the United States really preserving peace by allowing the Soviet Union to create a more and more unstable world situation? Is peace at any cost, including the denial of basic human rights and a democratic choice for many people under Soviet domination the moral answer to the present world situation?

Voters must deal with these difficult questions Nov. 4. Voters must also ask, will Ronald Reagan follow a trigger-happy and unpredictable pattern that will make the world situation even more unstable?

There are no easy answers but the historical precedent is clear. The next president of the United States must take a firm but realistic stand in dealing with the Soviet Union. This will show the Russians that further adventuring in to other nations will not be tolerated. It will also increase the credibility of the United States and silence the criticisms of our weak and inconsistent foreign policy that come from even our closest European allies.

Pete Jonas

... a letter

This letter is in response to Andy Johnson's column last week. Catepillar excrement??? Really Andy, aren't you exaggerating just a bit? I mean the males of River Falls don't exactly make the girls feel like delicate flowers either you know. I myself don't frequent the renowned Lamplight "dancing

pavillion," (not since it switched over to country anyway), but I have observed the actions of the River Falls male at various nightspots downtown.

First of all, you guys have to start dressing better. T-shirts with "Bud" scrawled across them, ripped jeans (be they tight or baggie) and those worn-out flannel shirts, just don't make it anymore. This casual attire is fine for sloshing down a few beers with the guys, great for driving a tractor round the fields and perfect if you happen to be a lumberjack, but c'mon guys, when it comes to impressing girls, these tattered threads leave something to be desired. I'm not suggesting that you all dress like preppies, but just clean up your act a little bit.

Most girls on campus will probably agree that a clean-shaven face, and cared-for garb make a great first impression. So much for the fashion lesson, now a quick course in etiquette.

Consider your approach fellas. Do you swagger up to an unsuspecting female with a beer in your hand, and suggest she come over to your place to see your domestic beer can collection? Sorry, but this suave technique is going to get a negative response every time, not to mention a projection of saliva all over your new "beer-drinkers-make-better-lovers" T-shirt. If you guys would just use a more

subtle ice-breaker; run a comb through your hair, (once will be fine) and remove the wad of tobacco from your mouth, then maybe you wouldn't be spat upon so often.

And when it comes to asking a girl to dance, don't stand around in the corner with a dozen of your cronies and critique every girl in the place. Then an hour later strut over to one you singled out

and coolly ask; "wanna dance?" When you're really thinking how lucky this girl is to be dancing with you. You! The one with the tobacco stained t-shirt and scuffed cowboy boots, (at least they go with the atmosphere of the Lamplight).

I don't mean to be uppity or snobbish, but there's nothing wrong with being a gentleman once in a while. Yes, even if it does mean chucking your cherished Charles Bronson, hard-guy image, throwing on a sweater (no holes please), and occasionally opening a door for a member of the opposite sex.

Sorry Andy, there's nothing personal intended in this rebuttal, but I would like to say "pttttoooooogh" to your whole catepillar excrement theory, and suggest you sell that rubber shirt your mom gave you, and invest in a nice, wool sweater. I've yet to spit on a wool sweater!

Dawn Zadler

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All American College Newspaper

The Student Voice is written and edited by the students of the University of Wisconsin-River Falls, and they are solely responsible for its editorial content and policy.

Letters to the editor will be accepted only if they are typewritten (preferably double-spaced, 60-space lines) and signed. Letters must also include address and phone number, which will not be printed. Letters should be limited to 300 words or less.

Names will be withheld from publication if appropriate reason is given. The Student Voice reserves the right to edit letters, delete parts of letters if necessary and refuse to print letters not suitable for publication.

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IT'S OFF TO THE RACES for participants in the WWIAC Division II and III meet, which was held last Saturday at the River Falls Country Club. From left to

right are runners from LaCrosse, UW-RF, Parkside, Milwaukee, Carrol College, Marquette University, Eau Claire and Stevens Point. Photo by Allen Pederson.

Cryer shines at conference

BY PETE JONAS

Women's cross country coach Terry Werner said he was not disappointed with his team's last place finish in the WWIAC cross country championships at



SANDY CRYER

the River Falls Golf Club Saturday.

UW-LaCrosse won with a score of 51 points, narrowly defeating the University of Marquette with 52. The seven-team, two-club meet featured teams from both WWIAC divisions.

UW-Parkside finished third with 102 points, followed by UW-Milwaukee, fourth with 103; UW-Stevens Point, fifth with 105; UW-Eau Claire, sixth with 120 and UW-RF, seventh with 173. Runners from Carthage and Carrol Colleges' cross country clubs also participated.

Wendy Burman from Parkside placed first in the meet, clocking a time of 18:02 on the 5,000 meter course. Her time is course record.

Werner said the team has improved throughout the year, but the competition was tough at conference. "The girls ran as hard as they could and I can't ask for any more."

Sandy Cryer was a bright spot for the Falcons, finishing eighth overall with a time of 18:33. She was followed by Kathy Wees

(47th) 22:04, Judy Rourk (48th) 22:10, Denise Wandsnider (51st) 22:28 and Jenny Dean (57th) 22:51.

Donna Lundeen was unable to run in the meet because of a possible stress fracture. "If Donna were there, we may have beaten Eau Claire, which we've never done before," Werner said.

Werner said that Cryer has a good chance of making Nationals at the AIAW qualifying meet next Saturday in Madison. "The whole team is going because it will be a good experience. If Sandy (Cryer) stays healthy she has a real good chance."

Werner said that recruiting, year-round running and weight training will be essential for the Falcons to have a successful season next year.

"Recruiting is the main thing. I hope we can get some individuals from both Wisconsin and Minnesota to help us out. I need a commitment from the younger girls to run year-round and not just two or three months during the season," Werner said.

Spikers suffer near miss at invitational

By BRIAN BEEBE

The UW-River Falls women's volleyball team came within one point of winning the University of Minnesota junior varsity Invitational Saturday. Instead the team had to settle for second place behind Minnesota.

The Falcons and Gophers played a best-three-out-of-five championship match.

UW-RF took the first two games of the match, 16-14 and 15-4, before losing the final three games, 17-19, 4-15, 5-15.

"The third game was critical," Coach Glen Lietzke said. "We had them down 14-11. We could have put them away, but we didn't. We would keep making mistakes."

"After Minnesota won the third game, they got really pumped up," Lietzke said. "They could do no wrong."

Lietzke said the Falcons ran out of gas near the end of the tournament. "They were physically tired and mentally worn after playing since eight o'clock in the morning. The final match was over about 8 p.m."

The lengthy tournament began Friday with round-robin play. UW-RF defeated Carleton College's junior varsity, 15-3, 17-15; Gustavus Adolphus College's junior varsity, 14-16, 15-8, 15-8; and Bemidji State's junior varsity 15-2, 15-13 in matches Friday. Saturday, the Falcons beat the

Augsburg College junior varsity, 15-9, 15-11; the University of Minnesota junior varsity, 15-9, 5-15, 15-10; and Normandale Community College, 15-5, 15-11 to finish the round-robin play with a 6-0 record.

The first-place Falcons then defeated fourth-place Gustavus, 15-3, 15-10 in the semi-finals of the championship round.

Second-place Minnesota eliminated third-place Normandale in the other semi-finals match.

Lietzke cited Marilyn Walsten for her serving and setting, Sue Slater for her passing, and Mindy Sandstrom and Pat Saxton for their hitting.

"Some of our junior varsity people played really well, especially Kim Robie. She had an excellent day," Lietzke said.

"The tournament was excellent for us because a lot of people got to play. We got to play some good teams. The University of

Minnesota's junior varsity beats most Division III teams."

The Falcons lost 6-15, 16-14, 8-15, 15-11, 9-15 at UW-Superior Monday.

"That's the first time they've beaten us this year," Coach Lietzke said. "They had to beat us in order to have a chance to go to conference. They were really pumped up."

Lietzke said UW-RF was a little tired after a long, exhausting tournament over the weekend.

"Patty Saxton played well, and Marilyn Walsten did a good job of setting and serving," he said.

The Falcons' junior varsity defeated the Yellowjackets' j.v. 15-7, 17-15. "In junior varsity, Anne Breckenridge set really well, and Kim Robie did a good job of hitting," Lietzke said.

UW-RF will return to the University of Minnesota Saturday to play the Gophers' junior varsity.

Sports

Runners go to conference

Team balance helped the UW-River Falls cross country squad defeat Carleton College 28-31 in a meet at the River Falls Country Club Saturday.

The top Falcon runner finished only third in the meet but the time spread among the first five Falcon finishers was only 40 seconds, the best the Falcons have had all year.

Jay Coggins paced the Falcons, clocking 28:33 and placing third. He was followed by Owen Dickey (28:46) fourth; Mike Davis (29:00) sixth; Chuck Cipra (29:03) seventh and Randy Veith (29:13) eighth.

Coach Warren Kinzel said the course was soggy and the times were slow but that two Falcons, Cipra and Jim Leffler, managed to run their best times of the season.

Kinzel said he was disappointed that more teams didn't show up because the meet was supposed to be an invitational.

"You send out invitations to people and they say 'yes we'll be there', and then the week before the meet you get little notes saying that they won't be able to make it. But even if nobody showed up, we still would have

run. It was parents' day so a lot of people came.

The Falcons will now begin the final preparations for the conference meet Saturday at Platteville, Kinzel said.

"If we don't have it all done by now, we're not going to do it in a couple of days. We're just going to do some fine tuning to get ready for the big one," he said.

Kinzel said he doesn't expect anyone to "dethrone" UW-LaCrosse at Conference. "No doubt LaCrosse is the favorite. Eau Claire gets the nod for second although it could be anybody's after LaCrosse."

Kinzel said the Falcons could finish anywhere from second to sixth in the meet. "A lot depends on how Owen (Dickey) runs; he's definitely a factor for us. It was good to see him back in the race Saturday even though he wasn't quite up to a hard five miles."

Dickey has been hampered by injuries for the past several weeks.

If we have the same kind of spread that we had Saturday, we'll be tough at Conference. I think we'll surprise a lot of people," Kinzel said.

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Eau Claire helps Falcons regain 1st-place tie

BY JON LOSNESS

A UW-Whitewater loss coupled with a UW-River Falls victory sets the stage for a showdown this weekend between the Falcons and UW-Stout, a team the Falcons have not beat in three years.

UW-RF dominated UW-Superior 41-3 while UW-Eau Claire upset Whitewater 34-20, putting the Warhawks and the Falcons in a tie for the WSUC lead.

The only loss for the Falcons last year before the NAIA playoffs was at the hands of the Blue Devils, 7-3 at Ramer Field.

Turnovers have been one of the key reasons the Falcons have lost the last three contests to Stout, offensive coordinator Ron Cardo said.

"We have just beaten ourselves. Last year they had one heck of a defense and you don't win when you turn the ball over," Cardo said.

"We have to get by Stout and Stevens Point to win this thing. If we want to do it (win the conference) ourselves, we have to beat Stout."

Senior Falcon safety Dave Hanson, who sacked the Superior quarterback twice in Saturday's game, said the team has extra incentive against Stout. "This is the game our seniors want very badly."

Senior guard Gerard Sonsalla said the Falcons expected Whitewater to be beaten during the last three games and knew that UW-RF would have to be ready to play a good game against Stout.

Quarterback Jim Abbs expects a good effort against the Blue Devils.



DAVE HANSON [No. 43] AND TOM METSA [No. 60] stymie Superior's offensive plans. Hanson, the Falcons' DEFENSIVE PLAYER OF THE WEEK, brings down the Yellowjacket while Metsa fights off blockers. Mug shots--Hanson and Metsa. Smaller photos--clockwise

"I think the seniors will be up. They are looking forward to it."

"Now we control our own destiny," he added.

In the victory against UW-Superior at Ramer Field Abbs led the Falcons with 172 yards rushing on eight attempts, including touchdown runs of 67 and 70 yards.

"We had excellent blocks, my runs were very easy. Coach (Mike) Farley and coach Cardo made excellent calls," Abbs said.

The Falcons started slowly, leading only 14-3 at halftime.

Fullback Dave Bednarek scored the Falcons' first touchdown late in the first quarter on a 3-yard run, capping an 8-play, 69-yard drive.

After the kick off, the Yellowjackets drove 52 yards in nine plays before settling for a 36-yard field goal.

On the first play after the kick off, Abbs kept the ball on the option and scored on a 69-yard run.

On the first offensive play of the third quarter Abbs kept the ball again and this time went 70

yards for the touchdown, putting UW-RF ahead 20-3. Three turnovers by the Yellowjackets, one fumble and two interceptions, led to three fourth-quarter Falcon touchdowns.

Late in the third quarter Yellowjacket quarterback Chuck Mumm fumbled and Falcon linebacker Scott Lueders recovered at the 18-yard line.

Four plays later, quarterback Bob DeLeo scored on a 4-yard run to put UW-RF ahead 27-3. Midway through the fourth

quarter backup Yellowjacket quarterback Steve Hendry threw an interception to Falcon defensive back Kevin Murphy, who returned it to the Yellowjacket 27-yard line.

Two plays later DeLeo scored his second touchdown, this one a 21-yard run.

On the Yellowjackets' second play after the touchdown, Hendry was intercepted at the Superior 20-yard line by Falcon defensive back Rick Bednarek.

Freshman halfback Ed Nadolski capped the touchdown drive with a 5-yard run.

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WRFW River Falls

Faculty workshop stresses writing as learning tool

BY KAREN LAMPI

"Writing Across the Curriculum" was the subject of a workshop attended by 19 UW-River Falls faculty members Oct. 17-19 in Cable, Wis.

The workshop was conducted by Toby Fulwiler and Arthur Young, instructors at Michigan Technological University. It was sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Basic Skills Council.

The workshop theme was "teaching writing in the university, with particular focus on strategies to improve student writing in all academic disciplines, from engineering and science to the liberal arts."

Robert Beck, UW-RF English professor, coordinated the workshop. Twelve faculty members from the College of Arts and Sciences, three from the College of Education, and four from the College of Agriculture attended.

Fulwiler and Young's approach to using writing as a learning tool is based on student journal writing.

"Writing is a learning tool with a place in every academic classroom," Fulwiler said. Student journal writing, he said, "a time-honored form of writing which, when well-used, is capable of revolutionizing classroom learning."

According to Fulwiler, journals are "expressive writing, the matrix from which other forms of writing take shape." Fulwiler said expressive writing is "a unique mode of learning: thinking on paper."

Nicholas Karolides, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said, "What we did at the conference was practice approaches to different stages of the writing craft."

"We explored ways in which instructors can get students, at given moments of instruction, to write down their understanding of a given topic."

According to Fulwiler, student journals offer a method of incorporating writing in all subject areas without increasing teacher reading time.

A five-minute journal entry can be used as a method of introducing a discussion, class or

a lecture. A journal entry at the end of a class allows students to pull together what they have heard. In all instances, writing is an active rather than passive activity.

According to Beck, "They (students) need to domesticate writing, and loosen up their writing muscles."

Kathy Daly, of the UW-RF remedial reading center, said the major emphasis of the workshop was that all writing begins with free-writing. At the workshop, techniques to move a piece of writing in any subject area from rough draft through revisions to final editing were presented, Daly said.

"I've used this technique for years, for first grade through college students," Daly said. "The workshop presentation was new in the sense of joining journal writing to all departments in the university."

Doug Gross, of the psychology department, said he found the workshop helpful.

"We learned techniques for dealing with writing in large classes. It was an opportunity to hear what colleagues in other disciplines do or don't do," (with writing) he said.

"The journal approach has value because it's not just writing more, but writing smaller amounts and getting feedback and peer evaluation," Gross said.

Workshop participants met Oct. 23 to discuss specific classroom techniques.

The group will meet frequently during winter quarter and issue a report to the faculty in the spring, Karolides said.

According to Karolides, workshop co-directors Fulwiler and Young, said that UW-RF had the broadest representation of disciplines and the largest and most enthusiastic group of any of the workshops they have conducted.

"The use of writing as a learning experience, that is, how learning of the content in any discipline is enhanced and solidified with the use of writing was the significant focus of the conference," Karolides said.

Karolides said he strongly recommends "dedication of time, energy and university resources to furthering the work of the conference."



ALL STUDENTS ARE WELCOME to visit any general writing difficulty. Photo by the Writing Skills Lab, A12 Ames, for help with Don White. a specific writing assignment or to work on

Writing lab offers tutoring assistance

BY KAREN LAMPI

Do you break out in a cold sweat at the prospect of writing an essay in class? Do you believe dangling modifiers are a

physical condition something like hangnails? Is your sentence structure built on an earthquake zone?

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, help is available.

The UW-River Falls Writing Skills Lab, A12 Ames, offers tutoring assistance to any student.

Writing lab resources include handouts, worksheets, dictionaries, books which can be checked out, programmed spelling materials, and standardized English and reading test materials.

A student may come to the lab for help with a specific writing assignment or to work on any general writing difficulty such as grammar, sentence structure, spelling, paragraph and composition organization, and style.

Larry Harrad, director of the lab, emphasized that the writing lab is not a proof-reading service.

"It's not a band-aid type operation," Harrad said. "Serious writing problems can't be corrected in an hour."

The lab's goal, Harrad said, is to correct serious blocks to communication and make students more effective writer.

The lab employs seven graduate and undergraduate students who can provide individual tutoring assistance.

A tutor can help the student pinpoint his or her specific writing problem and choose materials to help correct the difficulty. Practice and repetition with worksheets and writing exercises and individual tutoring conferences enable the student to work on the problem and then get feedback.

"People need someone to explain things and talk about them," Harrad said.

The student who has trouble with grammar and structure needs to learn the rules, why the rules are necessary, and what they do, he said.

"What you write is going to be read. Rules help make your point clear," Harrad said.

Students may be referred to the lab by an instructor or may come in for help. Appointments can be made to see a tutor on a regular basis.

The lab is available to students in all subject areas. This year, students in English, computer science, agriculture, and education classes have come in for help with writing assignments, Harrad said.

The lab staff is also available to help students write letters of application, scientific abstracts and masters theses.

In the first six weeks of fall quarter, students have used the lab for 1,125 hours--approximately 200 student-hours a week, Harrad said.

Students may make appointments with a tutor by phone, (425-3125) or in person and should call and cancel if an appointment can't be kept.

Lab hours are Monday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Tuesday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday 9 a.m. to 12 and 1 to 8 p.m.; Thursday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

=Classified Advertising=

for rent



For Rent: Basement sleeping rooms in private home; no kitchen; close to campus. Call 425-8776. A-1.

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For Sale: 63 Pont. tempest, 1969, 400 engine, 3-speed on the floor, no rust, good runner, \$350 or best offer. Call 425-6776 and ask for Bill Perlick. A-1.

For Sale: '72 Mercury, best offer. Telephone 425-1023. A-1.

anncts



Tired of Christianity? Would you like the chance to examine Christianity and its claims, openly and rationally? If so, we are meeting on Monday evenings at 6:30 to

honestly examine Christianity through a study of the Book of Romans. For more information call Ken at 425-8917. All are welcome to attend. A-1.

Sigma Chi Sigma member: There will be a pizza party on Monday, Nov. 3, at Uncle Barney's in Hudson. We will be leaving

from the west door of Rodli at 5:15 p.m. that day. Anyone interested should call Paula at 5-4579. A-1.

Country Fresh Dairy will deliver free to dorms, frat and sorority houses. All milk, dairy products, juices and eggs available. Twice weekly. Phone 5-1004. A-1.

Something lost? Check the student Senate Lost and Found, 204 HSC, or phone 5-3384. A-1.

Attention Physical Education Majors. The Department of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Athletics will have advisee Meetings in room 124 Karges Center on Tuesday, November 4 at 7:00 p.m. and Wednesday, November 5 at Noon. You are required to attend one of the meetings. F-1

SPEND NEW YEAR'S IN ITALY! Annual UW System Italy Seminar leaves December 27 for two week program visiting Rome, Siena, Florence, Venice and Zurich. Cost of the program is \$1069, which includes all air, hotel, touring and most meals. Orientation program available through History, Art or Humanities. For information and application, see Dr. Stephen Fienstein, 356

FA as soon as possible. Spaces are limited for this trip. See Italy before it really gets expensive. F-1

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FAMILY PLANNING AVAILABLE at the Women's Resource Center in room 220 of the Davee Library. Regular hours: Mon. 9-10 p.m., Tues. 1-4 p.m., Wed. 5-6:30

p.m., Thurs. 1-3 p.m., and the first Monday of each month from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Other times by appointment, call 3530. A-4.

wanted



Wanted: Typists for Student Senate typing service. Call 5-3384 to sign up. A-1.

Wanted: Youth Hockey Assistant Coaches. If interested, please call Dian Bjorstedt 425-6920. A-2.

Wanted: Typing Jobs Experienced typist will do typing of any nature in home. 12 years experience. Reasonable rates. Fast efficient service. Call 425-6659. A-12.

Help Wanted: The School District of River Falls is currently seeking individuals for Secretarial/Clerical substitutes. Description: Available for day hours to perform various secretarial/clerical duties as needed by the School District of River

Falls. Please contact the following for an application: Mr. Roger W. Price, Business Manager, School District of River Falls, 104 East Locust Street, River Falls, WI 54022. Telephone: 425-3310.

Help Wanted: The School District of River Falls is currently seeking individuals for Custodial/Maintenance substitutes. Description: Available for day or evening shifts and/or to perform various custodial/maintenance work as needed by

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STUDENT VOICE POLITICAL SUPPLEMENT



Three early warning signs of ELECTION 80⁹

Voters not previously registered to vote in a ward must furnish proof of residence, showing name, address (including a numbered street address) and the name of the municipality (River Falls).

This proof may be in the form of an official document or hunting license or even a personal letter addressed to the voter, including his current River Falls address.

Voters who cannot provide

proof of residence may have registered voter vouch for their identity and residency.

Voters registered in another location or state must fill out a card authorizing the cancellation of their other registration.

Carter's re-election chances ...

Jimmy Carter was born Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, Georgia. His father, James Earl Carter, Sr., was a farmer; his mother, Lillian, was a nurse.

Carter was educated in the Plains public schools and entered the Naval ROTC program at Georgia Institute of Technology. He was a member of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1947, but graduated in 1946 due to the Academy's accelerated program during World War II. He did postgraduate work at Union College in Schenectady, New York, in 1952.

Following his father's death in 1953, Carter resigned his commission and returned to Plains to run the family peanut farm and warehouse.

In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate. Four years later, he waged his first gubernatorial campaign. In 1970, he was elected governor of Georgia. His fellow governors selected him to serve as chairman of the Southern Regional Educational Planning Commission and the Southern Growth Policies Board.

In 1973, he became the Democratic Party's National Chairman for the 1974 elections. He announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination Dec. 12, 1974, and won his party's nomination at the 1976 Democratic National Convention on the first ballot. Jimmy Carter was elected President Nov. 2, 1976.

ENERGY

Carter says that because of his comprehensive energy plan the United States' dependence on foreign oil will be cut in half by the end of this decade.

He says he has provided incentives for the production of

new energy sources and encouraged conservation. Carter says he supported the passage of the windfall profits tax.

Carter says he will increase coal production, gasohol production and solar energy use. He favors production of synthetic fuels.

Carter says he will support stricter standards and practices for nuclear power.

DEFENSE

Carter says he is in favor of developing new weapons systems such as the M-X landbased mobile missile.

He says he is in favor of cutting waste in defense spending by cancelling the B-1 bomber and vetoing a bill that contained unnecessary expenditures for a nuclear carrier.

Carter says his goals include the deployment of the M-X missile, the cruise missiles, the Trident submarine and recognition of bilateral economic aid and foreign military sales program.

DRAFT REGISTRATION

Carter says he favors an increase in readiness and a strengthened all-volunteer force with the standby draft registration.

He says he favors higher pay scales for critical personnel to retain them in the armed forces.

EDUCATION

Carter says that his record on education is unparalleled in achievement. He says it includes the increase of federal aid to education by 73 percent, the creation of the new Department

of Education and the enactment of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act.

Carter says his goals are to further improve opportunities in education for minorities, to implement the Youth Act of 1980 to ease the school-to-work transition and to ensure financial assistance to students in post secondary education.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Carter says he worked closely with the Congress to extend the ratification deadline for the Equal Right Amendment. He says that the United States can not afford to let the new deadline pass without three more states ratifying the ERA.

He says he will continue to be involved in an effort to get the ERA passed. He says that not until the ERA is ratified can our nation truly claim to provide equal treatment under the law.

Carter agrees with the Democratic platform in that he believes that a woman has a right to choose to have an abortion.

INFLATION

Carter says that his economic revitalization program will boost investment and will accomplish economic growth without rekindling inflation.

His program, he says, will reduce cost and will enhance productivity which will serve to reduce future price increases.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Carter says that if his economic proposal is passed it will create productive job opportunities in regions hard hit by industrial change.

He says his programs will include a positive assistance program to devise incentives for retraining or relocating workers



making a transition from a declining to a growing industrial sector. He says he will expand training opportunities under CETA.

ENVIRONMENT

Carter says he has worked to pass bills to improve the environment such as the Clean Air and Water Acts, Endangered Species Act, and laws regulating stripmining.

If re-elected, Carter says he will maintain a strong defense of environmental protection legislation. He says he will move to protect our countryside and coast line from overdevelopment and mismanagement.

Carter says that 20 percent of our energy should come from solar and renewable sources by the year 2000. He says he will work to reach that goal.

AGRICULTURE

Carter says he inherited a farm economy that was in a serious state. He says that his actions have changed it for the better.

Carter says he will work to expand farm exports, protect farm prices and farm income,

protect family farm agriculture and involve farmers in the decisions of government.

Mondale

Walter F. Mondale, elected Vice President Nov. 2, 1976, was born in Ceylon, Minn. Jan. 5, 1928. His father, Theodore Sigvaard Mondale, was a Methodist minister and his mother, Claribel Cowen Mondale, was a music teacher.

He spent his boyhood in the small towns of southern Minnesota, attending public schools in Ceylon, Heron Lake and Elmore. After two years of study at Macalester College in St. Paul, where he helped manage Hubert H. Humphrey's first successful United States Senate campaign in 1948, Mondale took a year off from school to work in Washington, D.C. He returned to the University of Minnesota, earned his B.A. in political science, and joined the U.S. Army, entering as a private and emerging as a corporal. He received his L.L.B. (cum laude) from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1956, having served on the law review and as a law clerk in the Minnesota Supreme Court.

... depend on Reagan record

Ronald W. Reagan was born Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, Ill., the son of Nellie and John Reagan. He was educated in Illinois public schools, and was graduated from Eureka College in 1932, with a degree in economics and sociology.

Following a brief career as a sports broadcaster and editor, Reagan moved to California to work in motion pictures.

From movies he went into television, to become the production supervisor for and host of "General Electric Theater," followed by the television series "Death Valley Days" which he hosted until his entry into politics in 1965.

1966 marked the beginning of Reagan's public service career with his election as Governor of California. Re-elected in 1970, Reagan was also Chairman of the Republican Governor's Association in 1969.

He served as a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the CIA in 1974-75, and, after completing his second term, Reagan began a nationally syndicated radio commentary program and newspaper column.

Nov. 20, 1975, he announced his candidacy for the 1976 presidential nomination. He lost narrowly, but campaigned for the Republican ticket and for local candidates in 1976.

ENERGY

Reagan says his energy position is based on four goals: increasing domestic production of oil and gas to the greatest extent possible, encouraging the widespread development of other energy sources, promoting energy conservation, and preparing against the possibility of an oil supply cutoff.

Reagan says the U.S. should accelerate leasing of federal lands, especially offshore lands, consistent with protection of the environment.

Reagan says we need to accelerate depreciation of investment to encourage the building of coal-fired plants, the conversion of oil and gas fired plants to coal, and the development and adoption of clean-burning techniques. Reagan says we should review all environmental rules, and revise

those which unnecessarily inhibit coal use and provide little real protection to the environment.

Reagan says to encourage the use of nuclear power, we should implement many recommendations of the Kemeny Commission report to ensure the safe operation of nuclear plants. Then he says, we should streamline the licensing process, by eliminating unnecessary duplication.

DEFENSE

Reagan says peace is something that all Americans fervently seek. But peace is endangered if our military strength is neglected; we have to maintain peace through strength.

According to Reagan, another urgent task is the resupply of our armed forces with desperately needed equipment and spare parts.

Reagan says given the rapidly growing vulnerability of our land-based missile force, we need a program to preserve and restore our strategic deterrent. The U.S. MX mobile missile system will not be deployed until



the end of this decade. He says we need, to develop short-term alternatives to reduce this vulnerability.

Reagan says arms control should be an important part of our nation's national security effort. He says we should have learned that we cannot negotiate arms control agreements that will slow down the Soviet military buildup, as long as we let the Soviets move ahead of us in every category of armaments. He says

once we demonstrate to Soviet leadership that we are determined to compete, arms control negotiations will again have a chance.

DRAFT REGISTRATION

Reagan says he supports the all-volunteer army. He says he thinks Congress has crippled the volunteer army by providing

... and Anderson's dying support ...

John B. Anderson was born in 1922 in Rockford, Ill., the son of a Swedish immigrant, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois. He served in the army during World War II, where he won four battle stars.

Anderson earned a law degree at the University of Illinois and a Masters of Law at Harvard.

Anderson entered foreign service in 1952, gaining diplomatic experience.

Anderson went to Congress in 1960 and served 20 years. In 1969 he was elected by House Republicans to the Chair of the House Republican Conference, a party leadership position, in which he served for 10 years.

ENERGY

Anderson says he is concerned about the continued drift in America's energy policy. Anderson says that it may be time to consider a higher gasoline tax. A 50-cent-a-gallon energy-conservation tax on all motor fuels could reduce our gasoline consumption by 5 to 10 percent.

Anderson says safeguards for the needy, the elderly and for business use of motor fuels would have to accompany any hike in the gasoline tax. He says these, could be effected by: 1) using proceeds from the tax to reduce social security payroll taxes and to increase social security benefits 2) allowing tax credits for those businesses unfairly penalized.

Anderson says he supports the deregulation of crude oil prices and the windfall profits tax imposed on oil revenues. He supports federally-sponsored research into solar energy and other alternative energy sources.

Anderson says that there is a place for nuclear energy in the future but there will have to be

safety measures taken before this source of energy is used more often.

DEFENSE

Anderson says he believes in a strong, yet wise, defense for America.

Anderson opposes the MX strategic missile because it is a waste of money and says in the larger strategic context, it is highly cost-inefficient.

According to Anderson, we must use our heads when we purchase high technology weapons systems. He says in the past we have bought weapons systems that were so sophisticated that they priced us out of the national security market place. He says each unit became so expensive that we could afford to buy only a few.

Anderson says we can't defend everyone's interests by ourselves any longer. He says out allies will have to do more in their own defense than they have done in recent years. Anderson says we should reassess our traditional opposition to the procurement of military equipment or technology developed abroad by co-producing common items and engaging in more far-reaching co-operative efforts, he says, we can reduce the financial burden of defense on all of us. NATO standardization can make a substantial contribution to our security.

DRAFT REGISTRATION

Anderson opposes the reinstitution of peace-time draft registration or compulsory service. He says he believes that in peacetime the American people should remain free to choose individual careers without the threat of government compulsion.

Anderson says the all-volunteer forces, as currently maintained are not adequate. He says they need upgrading through the use of intelligent personnel policies designed to attract more people into the services, to keep more people in the services, and to make more efficient use of those people who are already in the service.

Anderson proposes that the United States: 1) increase basic pay and allowances to recoup some purchasing power lost through inflation in recent years; 2) provide bonuses for superior job performance by individuals as determined by unit commanders, as well as reenlistment bonuses for those individuals who reenlist in military occupational skills of critical importance of the armed forces; 3) eliminate the "up or out" policy governing military promotions which requires many qualified officers to retire from the service. He says we should create a pool of skilled officers who may remain in the armed services outside the normal promotion path up to age 55 or 60; 4) provide enlistment bonuses for those with education or technical training beyond high school.

EDUCATION

Anderson says he believes that the best education for America's children results when the community, its teachers, and parents work together to set school priorities and standards.

Anderson has supported increased federal appropriations for the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program.

Anderson says he believes that as a nation we must turn our face away from a course of segregation and separatism.



As an alternative to the defeated Constitutional amendment to ban busing, Anderson co-sponsored legislation that would provide federal support for communities to devise their own methods to attain school desegregation. He says this proposed National Educational Opportunities Act would place court-ordered busing as a last resort to achieving school desegregation.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Anderson says he believes that all Americans should have basic equal rights, but that American women have been denied such rights.

He says he is a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment and he says the ERA is needed to enshrine in the Constitution that sex discrimination is wrong.

Anderson is opposed to a constitutional amendment banning abortions.

He says that poor women should have the opportunity to choose abortions as do women who can afford the cost.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Anderson says he is critical of many existing federal employment programs. He says we will never solve the unemployment problem in this country as long as our efforts are focused on providing the unemployed with dead-end, makeshift jobs.

Anderson says we have to review our notions about unemployment and unemployment assistance. He says that federal efforts should be devoted to meaningful job training and continuing education programs run in conjunction with private employers and private institutions.

Anderson says he is particularly distressed about teenage unemployment and calls the problem a "national disgrace." He says youth joblessness is a great waste of a valuable national resource.

ENVIRONMENT

Anderson says real progress has occurred in environmental protection, for we have

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Reagan...

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insufficient benefits for enlistees, but that the volunteer army has performed well in meeting most of its recruitment quotas since 1973.

Reagan says he does not support a peacetime draft or registration. Only in a national emergency does the government have a legitimate claim on the lives of its young people.

Reagan says he does not support the drafting or registration of women at any time.

EDUCATION

As President, Reagan says he would work to expand further the quality of America's schools.

The first step is to return control of the schools to the local level -- to parents, teachers, and school boards.

Reagan also believes that educational policy should ensure equality of educational opportunity. To this end, he says he would enforce laws which would prohibit intentional racial segregation, and would support voluntary integration plans such as magnet schools. However, he

opposes forced busing, because it diverts both money and attention from increasing the quality of education in individual schools.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Ronald Reagan supports equal rights for women. He says he believes that there is no place in our society for discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, color, national origin or religious faith.

According to the Reagan Bush Committee, while individual Republicans still continue to advocate different methods for achieving the goal of equal rights for women, the party has written a comprehensive plank on equal rights for women and Reagan supports it.

Equal rights, yes, but the amendment is not the best method.

Reagan says that interrupting a pregnancy is the taking of a human life and can be justified only if the mother's life is in danger.

Reagan supports enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the unborn child's right to life.

INFLATION

Reagan says he believes that a reduction of inflation must be one of our primary economic goals. He says that in order to be

effective, an anti-inflation program must treat the causes, rather than the symptoms, of inflation.

As President, Reagan says he would adopt an anti-inflation program with two goals: reducing the excessive growth in the money supply, and stimulating the production of goods and services.

To reduce the growth in the money supply, Reagan says he would: 1) reduce the rate of growth of federal spending, and eliminate deficits, so that the Federal Reserve is not pressured into printing excess dollars. 2) instruct the Federal Reserve that its prime responsibility is to stabilize the dollar's value.

To stimulate the production of goods and services, Reagan says he would: 1) reduce income tax rates across-the-board, and accelerate depreciation schedules. 2) reduce the costs of regulation where it is necessary, and eliminate it where it is not.

ENVIRONMENT

Reagan says a healthy environment is essential for the well-being of our people - both now and for generations to come. Proper control of environmental pollution requires a vigorous governmental role.

As Governor of California, Reagan made efforts to restore clean air and water, and to protect the public's health.

He promises to conduct a thorough review of all environmental standards, using the latest, objective scientific evidence to guide decisions on modification or elimination of individual rules.

He says he would carefully balance environmental protection objectives with urgent energy and job needs.

He says he will replace procedural standards with more flexible performance criteria allowing individual firms to meet those criteria in the most cost-efficient manner possible.

AGRICULTURE

The American farmer has made our country the envy of virtually every other nation, says Reagan, and the provider—directly or indirectly—for nearly all the world's people. To restore health to our agricultural economy, Reagan says, we must reduce inflation, which hits the farmer particularly hard. We must ensure, he says, adequate energy supplies, eliminate overly burdensome regulations, and support farm exports.

Reagan says he would appoint people to the Department of

Agriculture who recognize that local farmers know more about their own needs than does Washington, in order to help ensure that these goals are fulfilled

Bush

Republican Vice Presidential nominee George Bush was born in Milton, Mass., June 12, 1924. He graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., June 1942, commissioned pilot in the Navy at that time.

He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas' 7th District. One of the few freshmen members of Congress ever elected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, Bush was re-elected to the House without opposition in 1968.

From 1971 to 1973 he served as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

In October 1974, Bush traveled to Peking and served for more than a year as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, during a time of hostility between the PRC and the Soviet Union.

Bush was then appointed Director of Central Intelligence, where he helped write the Executive Order that guaranteed the protection of civil rights of U.S. citizens.

Voters elect television image

Now that we're witnessing the completion of the quadrennial run for the Rose Garden, pundits are beginning to reflect on the effectiveness of the competitors' campaigns. If you'll forgive my boldness, I'll take my turn in this space. And, since the Student Voice asked me to reflect on the media campaigns of the trio in question--Messrs. Carter, Reagan and Anderson--and because Presidential vote-getting is concentrated these days on television, I'll examine that much-maligned medium.

There are few among us who would dispute the awesome power of the tube to create images. Loni Anderson, Miss Piggy and our Presidential combatants appear on the screen, to a greater or lesser degree, as two-dimensional characters. Television provides no inherent depth on its convex surface. The television director must create that illusion. But, Miss Anderson or Miss Piggy will not have their respective digits on the nuclear trigger. That's the crucial difference which concerns those who maintain that television images are not enough by which to elect a President.

In the "standard" political commercial, we see sixty seconds of (and you can combine the following in any way you wish): walks on sea shores, strong hands reaching out to wildly enthusiastic crowds, teeth, voice-of-doom announcers asking about four more years, shirt-sleeved Presidential contenders

sitting around country stores "telling-it-like-it-is" over the 'ole cracker barrel, teeth, hair that isn't dyed, rosy-cheeked kids waving Old Glory...ad nauseum.

What's missing? If you answered intelligent discussion of the issues, move to the head of the class. The reason? Sixty seconds. Just think about that length of time for...a minute. It's probably taken you longer to read this far. Not much time is it? And yet, we're expected to decide which man we want setting at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue from those brief images flickering across our screens.

But, what about the debates? you ask. Don't they provide information upon which to choose The Man? I may be driven out of the Journalism Teacher's Retirement Home some day for saying this but...balderdash. These pre-packaged forums have the substance of cotton candy. The questions posed by those otherwise bright reporters often couldn't be answered in doctoral dissertations let alone the five, three, or two minutes allotted to the candidate.

"What would you do about the economy, Mr. Anderson (or Carter or Reagan)? And we don't want any repeat performances of campaign speeches." To quote Charlie Brown...Argh-h-h-h!

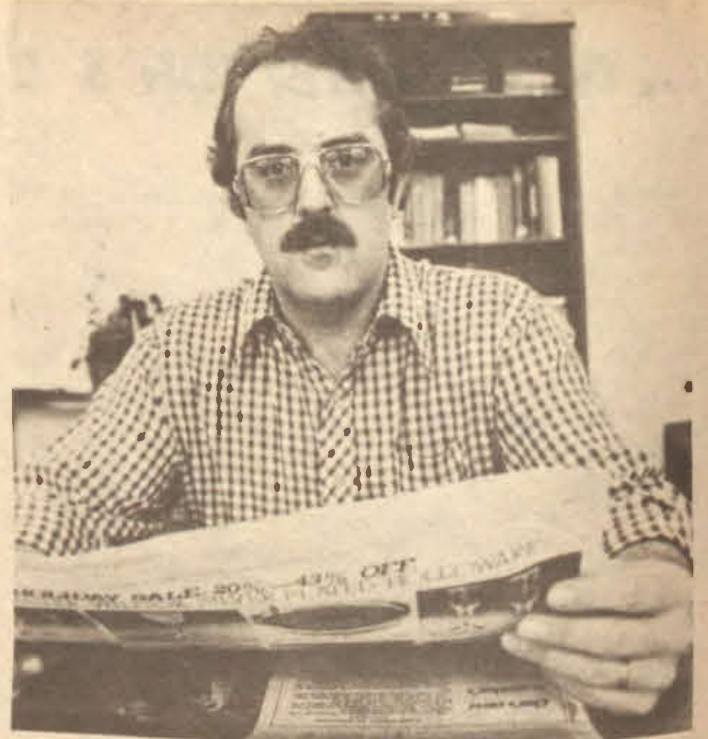
The solution to our woefully inadequate discussion of national issues lies with the candidates, the media and, interestingly enough, Congress.

Television (and radio) is saddled with a silly law called Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934. This piece of legislation mandates "equal time" for all candidates for a political office if broadcasters give time to any one of the office-seekers.

In other words, the TV stations or networks can't sponsor debates or discussions with only the two major candidates without giving equal time to the Presidential candidates from the Vegetarian Party, Flat Earth Party, etc. Unless the occasion is a bona fide news event, documentary or news interview, or Congress exempts certain programs, broadcasters are required to enforce this artificial requirement of equality. Newspapers don't have it. Nor magazines. Nor books. Only broadcasters.

Congress should throw out Section 315 and let broadcasters cover elections as they see fit. There are over 10,000 radio and television stations in America and fewer than 1,600 newspapers. Why be concerned about equality in one medium and not the rest of them?

The media must also overcome its penchant for "the story" and instead concentrate on "the issues." We see too much of the dramatic confrontation in political races. Carter says we should all shut up about Iran and the networks rush to Reagan and Anderson for their reaction. When we see the final product on the evening news, the story is



J. MICHAEL NORMAN

presented in a series of short, punchy quotes either agreeing or (most likely) disagreeing with the other's position. What have we learned? Not much. More than likely our minds begin to wander and we start thinking about Reagan's acting ability, Anderson's vocal coach or why Carter changed the part in his hair.

In a Presidential election, the voter's should get not what they want (drama) but what they need (issue-oriented discussions). More broadcasters should follow the lead of WGN, Chicago and only sell candidates time in blocks of five minutes. Abolish the sixty second image-builder.

And, finally, the candidates

need to quit playing the networks game and insist upon the full discussion of issues. This might come through one-on-one debates (reporters need not apply) much like the Lincoln-Douglas debates of the last century. Let them have at each other and may the best person win. We would certainly see of what substance they are made.

We've seen politicians become creatures of the media. They primp and rehearse (often with video-taped practice sessions) so that how they appear becomes more important than what they say.

It is not the man we're voting for. It is the image.

J. Michael Norman

John Anderson ...

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recognized many problems of pollution and have begun to eliminate them.

Anderson says that we can not simply relax clean air, clean water and other pollution standards to help us out of the energy crisis.

Anderson says we should go to all lengths to protect our environment. He has voted for many environmental bills, including Alaska land conservation, Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 and National Park and Recreation Act of 1978.

AGRICULTURE

Anderson has been a supporter of several legislative programs aimed at stabilizing farm income and adjusting production to meet demand.

Anderson says he is in favor of expanding exports from American farmers.

He says he will work with farm and ranch organizations to help assure that farmers receive the gasoline and diesel fuel they need for their operations.

INFLATION

Anderson says he is concerned about the diminishing purchasing value of the dollar, particularly the effects on the poor and persons with fixed incomes. He says that stable

economic growth is dependent on price stability. He says that inflation not only robs the American consumer of purchasing power, it saps the health of the economy, leading ultimately to recession and economic stagnation.

Anderson believes the responsibility for inflation rests on the doorstep of the Federal Government. Anderson says he will fight to hold down government spending.

Anderson says he believes that fiscal austerity is only half the battle, because equal emphasis must be given to boosting America's productivity.

Anderson says we must stop inflation. He says it must be understood that inflation is not merely an economic problem, if long endured, he says it erodes confidence in government. If inflation persists, he says, it will not represent a failing of the American people, but rather a failing of their political leadership.

Lucey

Patrick J. Lucey, born in 1918 in LaCrosse, Wisc., attended St. Thomas College, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, after serving in the Army during World War II.

A successful businessman, Lucey also was elected to the State Legislature and served as Democratic Party Chair before becoming Lt. Governor in 1964, and the Governor in 1970.

He served until 1977, when he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, a position he held until 1979.

Who to choose?

American politics ... a tinge of confusion on stands and issues seems to come out during an election year. Citizens weigh all the issues and vote on the best qualified man to get the job done. That is the way it is supposed to work, but more often than not, a person chooses a candidate on a single issue or on the candidate's ability to persuade the public.

Here are a few unconventional ways to choose your candidate:

If you like the way the candidate speaks, your choice could be Ronny Reagan. His trained cool comes across in his 'stage presence'. Johnny Anderson, to many people, is too harsh sounding in his speaking. He sounds too forceful and overbearing. (That's what we don't need is a forceful, overbearing president ... right?) Jimmy Carter is immediately disqualified by the way he pronounces nuclear (nuceur).

If you were to judge the candidates on how they dress, you would have a hard time choosing, at least according to Kenneth Heintz, professor of clothing and textiles at UW-Stout.

He says the 1980 campaign is marked by formal, conservative clothing which all three candidates wear.

"They all look as though they came out of the same men's shop," Heintz said.

Isn't that comforting?



COMMENTARY

For students who want a new look in Washington, you could count the wrinkles on each candidate's face. Attempting to count the wrinkles on Reagan's face was somewhat hard to do. My 8-digit calculator cannot hold the large number. Carter has baggy eyes with numerous wrinkles, but that's to be expected from his job. JBA has a fairly wrinkleless face, but then again look at the white hair. This one's a toss-up, folks.

A person seeking out position papers of the candidates (from personal experience) would not choose the candidate from California because his St. Paul office was the only one to CHARGE for reprint costs.

You could also choose the candidate whose offices in the Twin Cities are the hardest to find. This one goes to Carter. If his office wasn't next to a 7-11 store on E. 38th Street, I would have never found it in the dark. Reagan's came close, but thanks to astute driving, I ran into it. Anderson's was way too easy to find. Right on Hennepin Avenue.

The most impressive bumper stickers belong to Reagan, with

the red, white and blue borders (how patriotic). Anderson's bumper stickers are consistent, but red. Carter's are consistent, but green. Reagan gets the vote for inconsistency.

You could go with the one item one candidate has that the others don't, and that is Anderson's glasses. He looks so distinguished in them, doesn't he? That can be downplayed a bit because they are plastic-rimmed.

But then again, you could always go back to the old arbitrary choosing system: flipping a penny. Five times out of ten it comes up Lincoln and you think of the good old days but you are still without a candidate. The other five times it comes up Lincoln Memorial which may give you a vacation idea for next summer but does no good in the voting booth.

So, it looks like it's back to looking at the issues. Where do they stand, how will they help the good old U.S. of A.? It's not as fun as irresponsibility, but responsibility will do this time.

BY JEFF HOLMQUIST

Political Science Chairman

Anderson addresses presidential election

Editor's note: The following interview with Ray Anderson, chairman of the UW-River Falls political science department, was conducted by James P. Nelson, Student Voice Editorial Editor. The purpose of the interview was to get Anderson's opinions, analysis and evaluation of the 1980 presidential election campaign.

VOICE: How would you compare and rate the 1980 presidential campaign, in terms of past presidential campaigns?

ANDERSON: There are a number of similarities in presidential elections from one year to another. Although this year, there are some factors that make this election completely different.

For example, since the presidential elections of the 1930s, the Democratic Party has been the majority party...and has always been strong in domestic, "bread and butter" issues. Since the Great Depression, the Republican Party has been known as the party of recessions, unemployment and bad times.

This election, for the first time, that I can remember, this trend has been reversed. The great strength of Ronald Reagan's campaign theme versus Carter's is that Carter has not been able to handle the economy. We have a high rate of inflation, a high rate of unemployment and Carter isn't going to do much better.

The second thing that reverses the roles of the two parties is that historically, the Republican Party has done much better in the area of foreign policy. The Republican party has been known as the party of peace and prosperity, while the Democratic party was considered to be the party that was more likely to lead this nation into war. That also was reversed this year. In fact, what the Carter campaign is using, is a statement that President Ford made during the primaries of 1976 when Ford was competing with Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination. It was a very simple statement where Ford said "Governor Reagan can't make war, President Reagan can."

I think that people are very, very afraid of Ronald Reagan and his ability to keep this nation out of war because of foreign policy statements he has made. Many people disagree with his analysis of the Panama Canal Treaty, SALT II, Taiwan, Vietnam and the Iranian revolution. Many are appalled that Reagan really doesn't understand the world in which foreign policy is made. Not that Carter has done an outstanding job in this area, but people are afraid that Reagan will do a worse job.

There's another difference in this election. I don't think there has ever been, since polls were taken, this many people undecided this late in the presidential race...it's very difficult to predict the outcome of this election.

The outcome depends on how many of those undecided voters are going to vote. We know that it will probably be less than half. I think they will be a critical factor in deciding who is going to win.

A fourth outstanding factor is that we probably have poorer candidates than we've had in the last 100 years of presidential politics in the United States.

Carter is not rated as an outstanding president. He's probably mediocre, but many are worried that Reagan will do a worse job.

I think it's interesting reading this article entitled "The Campaign Seen From Abroad" which appeared in *Des Spiegel*, an independent news magazine from Hamburg, West Germany. In the article they said that "On Nov. 4 American voters must decide whether they consider Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan the lesser of two evils. The chaotic U.S. election system is to blame for these depressing alternatives. One candidate is a hypocritical amateur who's level of incompetence is unsurpassed in American history." That's what they say about Carter. "The other is a played out film actor. A prophet of yester-year who nostalgically preaches a return to an America that never was, and who shoves aside the problems of today, many of which he does not even begin to understand." That's their description of Ronald Reagan.

I think to many Americans this year it's going to be a question of voting for the lesser of two evils. This is most unfortunate. We're electing to office the person who is going to hold the single, most important job in the world. This indicates something about our political system which produces not the most qualified candidates in the two major political parties, but rather the mediocre or less than mediocre candidates.

VOICE: Do you think this selection of presidential candidates is a downward trend in our political process, and what might have brought this trend about?

ANDERSON: The voter turnout shows that Americans are becoming more and more apathetic. One reason, of course, is that we adopted the 26th Amendment to lower the voting age to 18. The most apathetic voters are the 18, 19 and 20 year olds.

Voter participation also decreased, I think, because of Watergate. Since then, many think that politics and all politicians are corrupt.

Another reason is that we face problems of enormous complexity both in domestic and foreign affairs. I don't think either party is going to be able to solve these problems.

The energy problem, the problems with the economy, inflation, unemployment and foreign policy are all enormously complex. People perceive the government as not dealing with these problems and they become apathetic and cynical. I think this trend is going to continue until conditions get so bad that we have to make major changes in our system.

VOICE: Considering these problems, do you think there is any person in the United States that could do the job of the presidency in such a way that it would fulfill the expectations of a majority of the American people?

ANDERSON: I do think there are probably more qualified people in either of the parties than Carter or Reagan. President Ford, for example, would have been a much better candidate than Reagan. Bush, I think, is far more qualified than Reagan.

In 1976, Mondale ran for the presidency but he quit in the middle of the race because he said he would not devote so much time away from his family. He said he would not take himself away from his job as a United States senator as much as would be required to get the presidential nomination.

I deplore the fact that 36 states have some kind of a primary which requires the candidates to run an expensive campaign through the mass media in order to get the nomination. I'm in favor of bringing back or making political parties stronger again. Political party members are real professionals, I think, who can evaluate the qualifications of potential candidates for the presidency. The parties use to do a much better job of selecting candidates.

I don't think you can run a popularity contest through the mass media and come up with the best man. You end up with an ex-movie actor who is very articulate, has a beautiful speaking voice and who can mouth conservative cliches. Or



RAY ANDERSON

you end up with a peanut farmer who was governor of Georgia with a beautiful smile, who put together an effective mass media campaign in 1976 and came up with enough support to get the nomination.

VOICE: Would you give a run down of each of the major candidates and their qualifications?

ANDERSON: I think Carter is very bright, but inept. When you look at the promises he made in 1976, he's fulfilled very, very few of them. His record has not been one of success. On the other hand, it has not been a total failure. The environmentalists and those who believe in conservation think he's done a very good job. Civil rights and black leaders are somewhat disappointed but I think he has employed more blacks in the government. In foreign policy, he's essentially continued the main outlines of programs supported by Nixon and Ford. He's carried on the recognition of Red China. He's followed through on the Panama Canal treaty. He has tried to follow through on SALT II, although he had to withdraw that because of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. In the Middle East Carter has made significant progress in getting Israel and Egypt together and moving toward a settlement. In foreign policy, there are some pluses. In domestic policy there are some

pluses. However, there are some horrendous minuses too. They are mainly in the economy.

It's difficult to evaluate Reagan. For years, since he's come on the scene of national politics, he's mouthed simplistic cliches of the right. This election year, he's become more realistic by reversing himself on position after position. He reversed himself, for example, on giving aid to New York City, because he needs votes in New York. He was originally opposed to the government loan to Chrysler Motor Corporation. He needs the union vote in Michigan and other states, so now he's in favor of it. He originally wanted to put labor unions under anti-trust laws.

Now he's backed off from that decision.

Reagan has become more moderate. Whether that is what his administration would do, or whether he would go back to a more conservative position, if he becomes president, is debatable.

Reagan's greatest asset is that he operates beautifully in the mass media. He's a very effective speaker and he has a pleasing personality. He knows when to pause and when to nod. He's a master in using the mass media to relate to the average person.

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The difference between Jim Harsdorf and the incumbent Senator.



Jim Harsdorf believes State Senators should vote the way they talk. Let's look at the record:

	HARSDORF:	Incumbent voted:
1. Mandatory jail term for anyone battering an elderly person.	YES	NO
2. Exempt transfers between spouses from inheritance tax.	YES	NO
3. Responsibly limit the growth in state spending (three votes).	YES	NO
4. Require state to pay for any programs it forces on local government (two votes).	YES	NO
5. Sales tax exemption for solar heating equipment.	YES	NO
6. Stop taxing savings account interest up to \$1000.	YES	NO

Now think about your choice for State Senate on Tuesday.

Harsdorf. A State Senator for our way of life.

Harsdorf opposes Radosevich

Michele Radosevich

Radosevich (D-Hudson) is running for re-election in the race for the Tenth District State Senate seat.

Radosevich says her many accomplishments are in property

tax relief, agriculture and the environment.

Radosevich says her belief in education is shown in her work in primary and secondary education.

She says she has worked to

insure that reciprocity was kept to help the UW System.

She says that she has worked hard to make the vet school in River Falls a reality.

Radosevich says she is in favor of expanding the financial aid program to students.

She says she is concerned about her opponent's use of "misleading" information in recent ads printed in newspapers. The ads say that she is soft on the issue of crime and that she voted against every bill to get tough with criminals. She says that this is not true.

Radosevich was born in Minneapolis, graduating from Hill Murray High School. She is a graduate of Marquette University.

Radosevich has served one term in the State Senate, having won the election in 1976.

James Harsdorf

Harsdorf (R-Beldenville) is running for the Tenth District State Senate seat.

Harsdorf says that because of the 4.4 percent cuts in budgets in Wisconsin there will have to be a system of priority spending. He says the governor probably took



MICHELE RADOSEVICH

the legislature off the hook when he decided to cut monies.

He says he will work hard to make sure that the vet school is built in River Falls.

Harsdorf has proposed state aid to schools of 70 percent because the present form of aid uses revenues from property tax which is unfair, he says.

Harsdorf also says he thinks

the state inheritance tax is too high and should be changed.

Harsdorf was born in St. Paul, graduating from Stillwater High School and the University of Minnesota.

Harsdorf is a dairy farmer and former teacher at UW-River Falls. He was elected to the State Assembly in a special election in 1977.



JAMES HARSDORF

Nelson and Kasten

Candidates have fiery campaign

Gaylord Nelson

Nelson (D-Madison) is the incumbent, running for the U.S. Senate.

Nelson says he is a proponent of strict energy conservation measures. He favors gas rationing to help the energy situation. He backs increased hydroelectric power.

Nelson has opposed many new weapons systems. He has supported the SALT II treaty. He also supports increased defense spending.

Nelson says that to tame inflation there must be wage and price controls. He supports legislation to create a tax-rate indexing system.

Nelson was born 64 years ago in Clear Lake, Wisc. He earned a law degree from the University of

Wisconsin in 1942. He served in the Wisconsin Senate from 1948 to 1958.

He was then elected to two terms of governor in Wisconsin. In 1962 he won the U.S. Senate seat and was re-elected in 1968 and 1974.

Robert Kasten

Kasten (R-Thiensville) is running for the U.S. Senate.

Kasten supports the Kemp-Roth tax cut plan.

He opposes an extension of time for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Kasten says he would oppose the SALT II treaty and he says he would vote for increased military spending. Kasten opposes the proposed MX missile system. He says we should improve conventional armed forces instead.

Kasten says he has a four-phase economic plan. He says he would cut taxes 10 percent each year for three years, cut federal spending accordingly to balance the budget, set up an indexed tax-rate system and establish accelerated depreciation schedules to promote capital formation.

Kasten earned his master's degree in finance from the University of Arizona in 1966. He served in the Air Force National Guard from 1967 to 1972.

He was elected to the Wisconsin Senate in 1972 and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 where he served two terms.

He ran for the Republican nomination for governor in 1978.

cont. from p. 17

Carter is appallingly poor as a public speaker. Even after four years as president, he seemingly has not learned how to speak or to give a speech effectively.

I remember listening to Gerald Ford giving a speech to Congress when he became president and he did a terrible job. But in just two years, after having a debate coach in the White House, Ford became an effective public speaker. Carter still does very poorly in this area.

I think Carter does better speaking with a small group and over a brief period of time. But when delivering a major speech to a national audience, Carter does a depressingly bad job.

VOICE: When the results are in from Tuesday elections, who do you think will be the winner?

ANDERSON: I predicted in May or June, when it was obvious that Reagan and Carter would be the candidates, that Carter would be re-elected. There are many unknown factors in this election. But I guess I will still go along with that prediction.

I'll still go along with that. Sympathy is going for Carter. The most important thing is that he is the president. Carter is the president and people hate to be against the president. He is our commander-in-chief and the leader of our nation.

Carter can manage the news, because when he has a news conference it receives attention. He can manipulate events like the trade agreement with Red China which looks good to farmers. He

can announce various kinds of federal grants to cities like Chicago and New York. In a presidential election year, you find that many times cabinet people who usually make these kinds of announcements don't.

Instead, the president makes these announcements and gets the credit for it. Being the incumbent is of enormous value.

Another thing going for Carter is that there are more Democrats than Republicans in the United States. He represents the majority party.

Reagan, however, can criticize Carter's record with the economy. Reagan can simply claim that he can do better. A lot of people have come to the conclusion that anything is going to be better.

Another variable is the hostage situation. If the Iranian Parliament announces that it is going to release the hostages, I think this issue by itself, is going to re-elect Carter.

VOICE: Who are you going to vote for?

ANDERSON: In the Republican primary, I voted for John Anderson. I'm not going to vote for Anderson this time because I don't have the luxury of a protest vote. I'm not going to throw my vote away. The choice is between

Carter and Reagan. These are two terrible choices. I think, like many other Americans, that you have to decide who is the lesser of two evils...I guess I'm going to vote for Carter.

'Nobody' runs on platform of promises

AUSTIN, Texas AP-Nobody has stirred such political excitement on campus since Pat Paulson ran for president. But then Nobody only launched his drive for the presidency four years ago.

About 500 University of Texas students cheered on Monday as Wavy Gravy, coordinator of the Nobody for President Committee, resorted to mud-slinging, groin kicking and demagoguery of the lowest sort in behalf of his candidate.

"Who was president before George Washington?" Gravy roared.

"Nobody!" the crowd chorused.

"Who honored the treaties with the Indians?" He demanded.

"Nobody!" answered the crowd.

"Who will lower our taxes?"

"Nobody!"

"Who will free the hostages?"

"Nobody!"

"Who do you want to run your life?"

"Nobody!"

"Who bakes chocolate pie better than your mom?"

"Nobody!"

By then the crowd had gotten pretty excited and Gravy began seeking testimonials.

"Anybody want to testify that Nobody has changed their life?" he asked, and a young man stepped forward to give witness.

"I've never voted for anybody," he confessed. "But this year I'm going to vote for Nobody."

"Just remember," Gravy reminded the students, "if Nobody wins, nobody loses."

During a lull in the proceedings, Gravy admitted his real name is Hugh Romney and the Nobody for President campaign is being run by a San Francisco-area commune that calls itself the Hog Farm. The members run a telephone answering service, children's camps and an organic grape farm - and organize street theater presentations.

This is Nobody's second try for the presidency, Romney said. Nobody was put forward as a candidate in 1976 and is a candidate again this year since there is a potential for a landslide, Romney added.

Two newcomers run in district

Jule Berndt

Berndt says that people need to re-gain confidence in the government.

He is concerned, he says, about



JULE BERNDT

the people who need health care and social welfare.

He says state taxes are too high and we should start looking at programs which can be cut.

Berndt, 56, is a pastor in the American Lutheran Church and served 12 years in Milwaukee and 14 years in River Falls at Ezekiel Lutheran Church.

Berndt was born on a farm in east central Wisconsin and obtained a bachelors degree in business administration from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He obtained a masters degree in theology from Wartburg Theological Seminary. He served in the Army Air Corps as a bomber navigator during World War II.

He is now the chairman of the Tri-County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

Earl Gilson

Gilson is running for the 30th Assembly District seat.

Gilson says he is "big on energy" issues. He says more state dollars should be spent for research on the use of alcohol as a fuel.

He favors property tax relief for farmers and additional state aid for schools.

He supports a housing program for the elderly.

Gilson, born in DePere, Wisc. obtained bachelors and masters degrees in education from Colorado State University and served 20 years in the Air Force.

He taught agricultural engineering at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls for 10 years. He is a member of the Pierce-Pepin Task force on Alternative Energy.

Gilson, 58, is a farmer and a self-employed contractor who designs and builds energy-efficient buildings.



EARL GILSON

New Blood against experience

Gunderson challenges Baldus

Alvin Baldus

Baldus (D-Menomonie), seeks re-election in the Third Congressional District.

Baldus' stand on defense includes "basic improvements" in our armed forces. He favors pay increases to retain military personnel and make the forces more combat ready.

He says he is against an arbitrary budget increase because the money would then go to "ill-considered weapons systems". Baldus says the military appropriations bill would cause a drain of "\$60 to \$100 billion for boondoggles and chemical warfare". He says this would leave little for the "nuts and bolts" of defense.

Baldus favors the development of sythetic fuels and solar energy. He says solar energy could meet 30 percent of our energy needs by the year 2000.

He says conservation and conversion are important. He also supports the windfall profits tax.

Baldus said that financial aid should include basic and supplemental grants and loans.

Baldus received an associate arts degree at a junior college in Austin, Minn. He served in the Merchant Marine in World War II and in the Army in the Korean War.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1966 from the 69th District and was Assembly majority leader when he ran for Congress.

Steve Gunderson

Gunderson (R-Osseo) is running for the Third Congressional District seat.

Gunderson says he would support selected increases in defense spending for military pay and conventional weapons. He says he would support a strong pro-defense position if elected to Congress.

Gunderson says he supports a five-point plan to provide adequate energy resources.

These points are reasonable

conservation measures, increased domestic production of gas and oil, broader research and development of alternate energy sources, greater cooperation with North American oil-rich nations and reformation of the House committee system to consolidate energy legislation.

Gunderson says he would support a provision to use windfall profits tax revenue to create incentives for additional domestic research and production.

Gunderson says he supports loan programs for students and at an affordable interest rate.

Gunderson received his degree in political science from UW-Madison in 1973. He graduated from Brown School of Broadcasting in 1974.

He was elected to the Assembly from the 91st District in 1974 and served five years before resigning to become legislative director for Congressman Toby Roth (R-Green Bay).



STEVE GUNDERSON



ALVIN BALDUS

**Chestora Lee says
the District Attorney
should not plea bargain --
especially in serious cases.**

**Pierce County needs
a District Attorney
who won't bargain away
our justice system.**

**Elect
Democrat
CHESTORA**

LEE

**Pierce County
District Attorney**

Paid for by Lee for District Attorney Committee, Judy Laughlin, chairperson, Bill Disney, treasurer.

The Student Voice

The Student Weekly of the River Falls State Teachers College

VOLUME XVII

RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932

Number 8

Parents' Day Inaugurated at Local College

Administration Hopes to Establish This Day as an Annual Event

The first at River Falls will be held today. The idea of a Parents' Day originally inaugurated at the college will be built up as the annual homecoming event is.

Parents Day was originally conceived as a day for the parents of college athletes, but has been enlarged so as to include the parents of all college students.

The administration has sent special invitations to the parents to participate in the Armistice Day program in the college auditorium on Friday morning and to witness the Eau Claire - River Falls football game on Ramey Field Friday afternoon at 2 p. m.

The parents of freshmen and varsity football men will be given complimentary tickets by the college athletic council for this game.

During the morning and afternoon parents are invited to visit classes and to inspect the college plant.

The college band will be on hand for the football game and will play between halves.

Eminent Physician Speaks to Youth

Dr. Walter H. Judd, M. D., will appear at the Congregational church Sunday at 2:30 p. m., speaking under the auspices of the young people of the church. All should hear this outstanding young doctor of China.

Dr. Judd sailed for China in 1925 as a representative of the Congregational foreign missionary society. He served a good portion in a hospital at Shaowu, an area much distressed by armies and bandits. For several years he gave more than 10,000 treatments annually. Bandits and wounded soldiers constantly poured in upon him. Limited in nursing staff and instruments, in 1928 he found himself handling about eight patients an hour.

For six months Dr. Judd was a prisoner under a "General" who held sway over the area. The ex-bandit did not wish to release Dr. Judd because of his ability to render medical services. When Dr. Judd was slowly recovering from a serious attack of malaria, the general was forced to move. He decided to take the doctor with him. But the fine service and spirit of love that had been shown by this brave, Christian young doctor broke down even this "hard-boiled" bandit-general and he confessed that he could not do what he had planned.

While home on furlough Dr. Judd is doing special work at the Mayo clinic. We bring him here for this one important address. He should have a large hearing.

Christmas Seal Drive Opens Thanksgiving Day

The annual Christmas seal drive of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association will open Thanksgiving Day.

The need is greater than ever before, according to reports received from the association. They solicit your help.

Judge Youngdahl, Band to Appear on Program

At ten o'clock, the Armistice Day program will be held in the auditorium of North Hall.

Oscar Youngdahl, Minneapolis, the former state commander of the Minnesota American Legion, will deliver the Armistice Day oration.

Musical numbers under the direction of Prof. B. Rezhnal will be given.

This is the way politics was reported back in 1932. It was quite a surprise that Roosevelt won.

Kryl Symphonic Band to Appear

Famous Organization Will Present Varied Program In College Auditorium

Kryl and his symphonic band will make their appearance at the college auditorium Tuesday afternoon, November 29.

Kryl, recognized by countless musicians of world fame as "the most remarkable cornetist in the world", leads his band in a varied program acclaimed by many as "perfection in musical rendition."

On his 28th annual concert tour, he will appear at thirty-one universities and seventy-eight colleges.

Josy Kryl White, violinist; Leta May, coloratura soprano; Helen Rogers, harpist; and Bohumu Kryl, cornetist are artists included in this famous symphonic orchestra.

The phrasing effects of Kryl and his band readily marks him as a genius in this art. His pianissimos resembles that of the finest symphony orchestra. The acclaim accorded Kryl and his band has been nationwide. The artists appearing with this organization have received the highest praise from the most eminent musicians.

Assembly Programs to Christmas Announced

The assembly programs which have been arranged until Christmas will include:

A special concert presented by Kryl and his symphonic band Tuesday afternoon, November 29.

A one-act play, "Back to Your Knitting" by the college Masquers on November 17.

A musical program presented by the music department under the direction of M. D. Geere on the last assembly before Christmas.

People Elect Roosevelt by Big Majority

Democratic Candidate Receives 422 Electoral Votes to Hoover's 78

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for president, was elected president of the United States by an overwhelming majority yesterday.

Roosevelt was given 422 electoral votes to Hoover's 78 according to the latest tabulations. Only 266 electoral votes are needed to elect the president. Wisconsin cast her vote for Roosevelt.

In the state election for governor, Schemedeman leading Kohler at last reports. Duffy, Democratic candidate for state senator, also was leading his Republican rival, Chapple.

The Republican reverse, one of the greatest in this generation for any party, apparently has put both the Senate and House into the hands of the Democrats by wide majorities.

The returns showed a large number of candidates whom wet or dry organizations had classified as for repeal or revision had been elected to the new House, which meets thirteen months hence.

1387 Citizens of City of River Falls Vote

Thirteen hundred eighty-seven persons voted in River Falls for their choice in the election yesterday. This is one of the largest votes ever polled in the city.

The Republican party obtained the majority of votes in most contests.

The candidates and their number of votes are listed as follows for the city:

For President	
Herbert Hoover	725
Franklin D. Roosevelt	598
Norman G. Thomas	20
For Governor	
Walter J. Kohler	716
A. G. Schemedeman	567
United States Senator	
John B. Chapple	664
Ryan Duffy	520
Member of Congress, 9th District	
James H. Frear	774
Miles McNally	439
State Senator, 10th District	
Walter H. Hunt	865
J. W. McGiveran	351

Dr. Karges Speaks to Newman Club

Dr. R. A. Karges gave a talk before the members of the Newman club at the regular meeting of the society Tuesday evening.

Masquers Present Play "Back to Your Knitting"

The Masquers will present a one-act play, "Back to Your Knitting" at the assembly hour, November 17.

The play is directed and given under the supervision of Nelle Schlosser, faculty adviser of the Masquers.

The play cast includes: Joyce Heidbrink, Imelda Farrell, Carol Isaacson, Al Hocking, Dorothy Swenson, Paul Davee, Marjorie Gallup, LaVerne Campbell, Harold Rasmussen, and Vernon Peroutky.

The play will be presented before the members of the Masquers organization Thursday evening at a meeting of the society.

Falls Alumni Have Reunion

Members of Faculty Attend Alumni Banquet During Milwaukee Convention

The River Falls reunion dinner held at the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, November 3, during the state teachers convention was attended by fifty loyal alumni and faculty members.

Arrangements for the dinner this year were in charge of Dr. Albert Schuett, '16, Milwaukee.

President J. H. Ames, Dr. R. A. Karges, W. H. Hunt, J. I. Malott, Mrs. Adeline Patton and Miss Louise Hilder of the college faculty attended the dinner.

Dr. R. A. Karges was toastmaster. President Ames extended the greetings of the institution to its alumni and gave a brief resume of the college year thus far.

Dr. Karges called upon W. H. Hunt and J. I. Malott to speak on "My Greatest Thrill in Politics" and "My Greatest Thrill in Teaching", followed by Marshall Norseng speaking on "My Greatest Thrill in Debate" and John Schlicht, "My Greatest Thrill in Football."

The following were among the alumni present: William Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Hanson, Elizabeth Mills, Agnes McDonald, Nina Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stadler, Frank Nelson, Geo. O'Brien, Arthur Carlson, Hulda Swedburg, Erma Axtell, Elsie Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Doug Allard.

Members of Eata-Bita-Pi Guests of Mrs. Swartz

Fifteen couples enjoyed a party at the Swartz Eata-Bita-Pi Frat House on Monday evening.

Games and dancing furnished the entertainment.

Lunch was served by Mrs. Swartz. The Swartz Frat fellows are planning more parties for the year.

Debate Teams Organize; Plan Practice Meets

Thirty Students Respond to Coach Wyman's Request; Few Veterans Return

More than 30 people responded to Prof. W. D. Wyman's first call to debaters Wednesday afternoon.

The topics for study this year are: Resolved; That at least one half of all state and local revenue should be derived from sources other than taxes on tangible property. A debate with the Hammond high school has been arranged on this question.

The second topic is; Resolved; That the bonus should be paid immediately to the veterans of the World War. A debate on this subject has been arranged with the Baldwin high school. The team selected from our squad is represented by Morris Buske, Henry Forsyth, and Dagmar Pedersen on the negative and Thorvald Thoreson, Laddie McDermott, and Leslie Libakken on the affirmative.

The veterans of last year's team who are back at the job are Morris Buske and Leslie Libakken. Those from last year's second team are: Anthony Runte, James Deringer, LaVerne Campbell, Harry Vruwink, Henry Sather, and Rudolph Christenson.

Laddie McDermott, a junior this year, has had two years debate experience at the New Richmond high school during which time New Richmond won a state championship and a second place. She was also on the debate squad while a freshman at Superior.

Several sophomores from the public speaking class have undertaken this work.

Among the promising freshmen are Henry Forsyth, Carl Pflanz, Dale Johnson, Margaret McCabe, Joan Smith, Shirley Severson, and Rosella Paulson.

Others who are interested are urged to join immediately. The next meeting will be held Thursday at four o'clock in the History lecture room.

Eighteen Members Join Masquer Group

Eighteen new members were admitted into the Masquer's organization last week. Try-outs were completed and the judges made their decisions Monday. The total membership of the club is now thirty-eight.

Helen Kotts, Baldwin; Elaine Branner, Elmwood; Mildred Chelgren, Ardelle Hamlett, Mary Jane Larson, James Mason, Wayne Wilcox, Ophelia White, Mariann Wakefield, Jean McIntyre, and Leona Weber, River Falls; Vivian Grunke, Clear Lake; Ruth Haun, Beldenville; Milton Hunnicutt, Cumberland; Helen Knutson, Diamond Bluff; Elinor Ohman, Glenwood City; and Shirley Severson, Hudson were the new members admitted to the organization.

The Masquers express their appreciation for the fine turnouts at the try-outs. They extend their deepest regret that more of the aspirants could not be admitted.

Dzubay to Lead Discussion At Y. M. C. A. Tuesday

John Dzubay will lead the discussion in the Y. M. C. A. meeting next Tuesday night.

The discussion will center about the address of Dr. Walter Judd of China. Everyone interested is cordially invited to attend.

Manage Mentality With Masterful Melodious Melodies

An ingenious senior has just divulged a plan of study in combination with music. After several years in residence during which time he has experimented, he has been favored by a dual environment of music overhead and books at hand in South Hall. He has now developed and perfected a unique technique of study to a high degree of efficiency. The psychology department however, has viewed his findings with chagrin.

Only after much cajolery has it been possible for our star reporter to wheedle from this senior his schematic arrangement of applying the rules of learning to musical forms and rhythms.

In its essence his system is as follows: To the merry, merry tinkle of

single high notes, he opens his books, and finds the pages. With the vibrant chords he searches his assignments with all the zest and emotion capable of an artist. The sonorous scales sung in ascending and descending manner permit him to glide with agility through his readings from *diminuendo* to *crescendo*.

Varied data and dates are assembled and tabulated in accompaniment to the sharp, crisp, staccato and the hesitating *rallentando* notes of the pianist. The more obstinate facts are recalled in collaboration with the repetition of that awkward measure, and finally it responds after sufficient attack. The infirm *apreggios* are of considerable assistance in browsing through the newer books and the

closing minutes of study are best spent following the smooth legato tones.

Superior results are achieved by maintaining harmony. Minor studies are best concentrated on with music written in minor key and the major keys of course best serve the student in his major subject of study.

This outlines the main essentials in concentration and music. Further adaption and specialities are promised for issues to follow. Topics to be considered are: "Corrective English and Crooning"; "Woodworking and Grand Opera"; "History 151A. and Red Hot Rhythm"; "Psych and the Blues"; "Horticulture vs. the Sonata's"; and "Cowboy Songs and Calculus."

COMMENTARY

Journalists and politicians have things in common

Being on the constituent side of politics is the easy side of the election process. It gives on the power to criticize, praise, put down and kick around all of those people who want to be out elected representatives. It gives on the chance to shoot from the hip and not have to worry about where the bullets hit.

These words I've written have been placed on this page in a section of this newspaper that has been devoted to bringing the Student Voice's Reading public a look at the candidates that they will be voting for on Tuesday.

Politics is an area that is both black and white. The newspaper also reflects those same colors. Never the less, the freedoms of who to vote for and what gets printed in the paper basks in a shadow of red, white and blue. Often times politics and journalism are pushed into the same lowly and leaking life boat. Luckily our life jackets are stitched together by the U.S.

Constitution. Sometimes the waves of the critics come at you with tidal thunder, and sometimes the waves are remorseful ripples. Be that as it may, life floats on.

The press and politicians have a long history of being at each others throats. It's our job to see that the whole story gets space, and it's the job of politicians to try and get as much positive space as they can. The game we play with each other is never won.

For sure, someone wins the elections, but those that come in second or third or last should not go home dragging the flag in the dirt. If it wasn't for losing, this country would not be what it is today.

Our political process has been on a downward slide since the early 1970's. There are many reasons why people feel the way they do about politics. Their feelings are more than justified. But there are outlets for those negative feelings. Something can

be done and someone else doesn't have to do it.

Even though we've finally come to the end of another long, drawn-out presidential campaign and most people are fed up to their slogan-and-chiche-filled-ears with what the candidates have said, our politician selection process is not going to slink back into a smokey closet for another four years. It will keep right on rolling...forever, if the people of the United States can help it.

ON the final days of this campaign trail, everyone I talk to seems to have begun seeing this election with zombie eyes. Maybe these stares are from contemplating the future. They might be from bashing our heads against the realization that the "American Dream" of our childhood has been left behind with the marbles, jump ropes and warm apple pie Mom used to bake.

No there isn't enough gas for everybody to drive a Cadillac



JAMES P. NELSON

into the sunset and keep going for that extra 93 million miles to the sun. No everyone is not equal in the eyes of their fellow countrymen. No the United States of America is not that always sought after utopia.

But the road goes on forever and that doesn't mean that the road won't turn into an all embracing, all encompassing cornucopia. Yes there is work to be done and it all can't be done by those people we elect into office. Progress requires work and that work must be done by all.

Yes after the elections are over and the polls are closed, the final results will be mixed with cheers and tears. But mostly people will

be spending their time bitching about the way things are and how good they use to be. This type of verbal output by the public is useless and childish.

I say this because I've been told and learned that if you want something your going to have to work for it. If we want a better America, we're going to have to change it.

We can no longer leave it up to the politicians to do our jobs and let the news media tell us about our country. We are responsible for the present and future. If you care about your country, do something. If all you can do is bitch about it, then go home and lay by your dish!

Candidates add humor to campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) - The story you are about to read is about campaign humor. It is a short story.

It begins with Jimmy Carter worrying about the "Hollywoodizing" of Washington, should a certain ex-actor become president:

"I see every bill signing ceremony on the South Lawn taking place at night with huge spotlights," says Carter.

"I see Pennsylvania Avenue turning into the Avenue of the Stars.

"I see visiting foreign dignitaries putting their boot prints into cement on the South Lawn.

"I see the most important news personality in America is Rona Barrett.

"And then I wake up and I realize immediately it's only a bad dream."

Then there's Ronald Reagan's way of not making personal attacks:

"You know, it's something to have a brother who is obviously a bumbler and a buffoon and yet I have to give him credit. Billy Carter hasn't complained once."

And when Carter asks Americans to trust him, Reagan tells "the spoon joke." He is reminded, Reagan says, of the Ralph Waldo Emerson line: "The more he talked about his honor, the faster we counted the spoons."

Franklin Roosevelt gave us the New Deal, Reagan says, "Harry Truman gave us the Fair Deal. Now Jimmy Carter has given us a misdeal."

That's about as funny as it gets

on the 1980 campaign trail, presidential version. John Anderson, by his own staff's admission, is a poor contributor to campaign humor. Anderson is so single-minded that he once failed to notice that 40 reporters were wearing lobster bibs while covering a campaign speech.

The best campaigner of the lot -- by comedic standards -- is Vice President Walter Mondale.

Ronald Reagan, he says, bears the same relation to the American working man as Colonel Sanders does to the American chicken.

He describes Reagan changes in long-held positions as "a strategy of selective political amnesia" and criticizes Reagan's admiring references to Franklin Delano Roosevelt with: "If Reagan wants to emerge from his cocoon, let him emerge as a hero of his own party -- Coolidge, Harding and Nixon."

Mondale also thinks Republicans "are spending so much they are helping the economy" and lists the groups backing Reagan's election as "the Flat Earth Society, the Committee to Stamp Out Dancing, and Americans United Against Charles Darwin."

Along that line, the vice president commends Reagan for airing doubts about Darwin's Theory of Evolution, "thereby picking up a hot potato last dropped by William Jennings Bryan."

At times he comments "This wouldn't have happened if Reagan were alive."

Mercifully there are few examples of George Bush's attempts at campaign humor, but Reagan has a well-used (some think well-aged) supply of bons mots.

At a \$100-a-plate lunch he said that "if our side doesn't win, that's going to be the regular price of lunch." And he told one audience, "I'm sure you ladies think when you go to the market it would be cheaper to eat money."

After Carter criticized Reagan

for saying the country is in a depression, Reagan accused the president of hiding behind a dictionary.

"If he wants a definition, I'll give him one," said Reagan. "A recession is when your neighbor loses his job. A depression is when you lose your job. And

recovery is when Jimmy Carter loses his."

Carter retorted that he has observed Reagan, muzzled in place, being led around by a group of senior advisers. "I must say they're all doing a good job," said Carter. "When he speaks you can hardly see their lips move."

MICHELE RADOSEVICH HAS FOUGHT TO ENSURE QUALITY EDUCATION.

"Education is an investment in our future. If we are to continue to grow and prosper we must train the machinists and scientists, and bookkeepers and the business executives that are needed."

Michele Radosevich:

- ★ chairs the Education subcommittee of the legislature's powerful Joint Finance Committee.
- ★ authored the budget provision which made the vet school a reality in Wisconsin and which provides for a large animal clinic at River Falls.
- ★ is the winner of two Friend of Education awards for work in elementary and secondary education.



**RE-ELECT
STATE SENATOR
Michele Radosevich
VOTE NOVEMBER 4**

Carter - Reagan debate arouses interest

NEW YORK (AP) - Callers participating in a special ABC News telephone survey picked Ronald Reagan by more than 2 to 1 over President Carter as having gained the most from the presidential debate Tuesday night.

During the 100 minutes in which calls were accepted, ABC said 469,412 people or 67 percent picked Reagan and 227,017 or 33 percent picked Carter.

ABC stressed that the experimental viewer call-in survey was not a scientific survey but merely an attempt to quickly gauge the impact of the debate on viewers.

The tally lacked statistical validity because, unlike the traditional public opinion polls,

the sampling was not selected to represent the electorate as a whole. It simply represented the views of those who called.

Viewers were invited to participate in the ABC News Viewer Preference Survey by calling one of two designated 900-prefix numbers between 11 p.m. and 12:40 a.m. EST. The numbers were broadcast by ABC during the debate.

The number was set aside to be called by those who thought Carter had "gained more by his performance on the debate," and the second number was for those who thought Reagan gained more, the network said. ABC said the telephone company was charging callers 50 cents.

Any caller who completed dialing and did not get a busy signal would have his "vote" automatically registered by computer. ABC said the electronic system allowed 4,500 to 5,000 calls to be counted by the telephone company's circuits simultaneously.

Some viewers in Charlotte, N.C., and Kansas City, Mo., reported that when they called the number for Reagan they were told in a recorded message that they had expressed a preference for Carter. ABC said the telephone company confirmed that the problem existed for a short time but said that despite what the recording said, the calls were scored correctly.

CLEVELAND (AP) - President Carter and Ronald Reagan emerged upbeat from their dramatic debate and charged into the final six days of the 1980 presidential campaign, concentrating on the big-state prizes. Each claimed the edge from his performance in their head-on confrontation.

Reagan was heading for Texas and Carter for Pennsylvania, two of the major states still judged a toss-up in most surveys.

With most public opinion polls saying the presidential race is too close to call, Tuesday night's debate was viewed as a potentially decisive event. Each candidate played what he believed were his strongest cards.

Carter lashed out at his Republican challenger as "dangerous and belligerent" on foreign policy. He described Reagan's positions on domestic issues "ridiculous" and "heartless."

Reagan - in quieter, but biting language of his own - blamed Carter for inflation and unemployment and said he couldn't describe his differences with the president on the uses of American military power "because I don't know what Mr. Carter's policies are."

Repeatedly, Reagan said his positions on issues were being distorted by the president.

After the 90-minute debate, the two men shook hands briefly and then joined their wives and supporters in rallies.

Carter said he "felt very good," but he cautioned supporters that "we've got another week to go. Next Tuesday the decision will be not in the hands of debate judges or the League of Women Voters or the press. The decision will be in the hands of millions of Americans like you."

At a similar rally a few blocks away, Reagan said, "I seemed to do all right. I've examined myself and I can't find any wounds... It gave me an opportunity to raise some issues about the failures of this administration."

"We had the offensive; Reagan was on the defensive," said Gerald Rafshoon, the advertising chief for the Carter campaign. It was a reversal of the usual relationship between incumbent and challenger.

The debate played to tens of millions of television viewers - pre-debate estimates ranged from 60 million to 85 million.

WASHINGTON (AP) - From 600 miles away in a performance marred by technical glitches, John B. Anderson did his best to pretend he was in the same presidential debate with President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

The blue curtains behind Anderson in Constitutional Hall matched the backdrop in the hall in Cleveland where Carter and Reagan made not one reference to their independent rival.

In contrast, Anderson spent well over half his time attacking the positions of Reagan and especially Carter.

As Reagan and Carter finished each round of questions, the Cable News Network cut to its telecast to Washington and

Anderson answered as if he were in the same room as the major party nominees.

"Mr. President," Anderson said as if personally addressing Carter at one point, "the time has come to level with the American people."

Afterward, Anderson conceded that he "had a somewhat restricted audience."

At most, some of Cable News' 3.5 million subscribers, and another few million viewers of independent and public television stations chose to watch the Reagan-Carter-Anderson version of the debate.

That compares with an estimated 85 million persons who tuned in the three major

television networks telecast of Carter and Reagan alone.

Nonetheless, Anderson insisted, "I thought it gave me an excellent opportunity to illustrate the very sharp differences I have with both President Carter and Governor Reagan on most essential issues in the campaign."

Generally, Anderson seemed more relaxed and spontaneous than he did in his own debate appearance against Reagan in Baltimore last Sept. 21.

Political speakers announced

Political reporting and public relations will be discussed on campus next week by two speakers experienced in both areas.

Linda Thrane, former UPI correspondent at the Minnesota Legislature, will discuss political reporting at 2 p.m. Monday in 304 North Hall and will speak on public relations at 3 p.m. in 205A North Hall.

Robert Anderson, press secretary to Minnesota Governor Al Quie, will speak on political reporting at 2 p.m.

Friday in 304 North Hall and on his position as press secretary at 3 p.m. in 205A North Hall.

Anderson received an advanced degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota, where he taught public affairs reporting before joining Quie's staff.

Thrane is associate director for public affairs for the Minnesota Petroleum Council, a trade association for the oil industry.

Students and faculty are invited to attend the discussions.

VOTE LARSON

Tuesday, Nov. 4

She Will Best Serve The
People of Pierce County

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CHARLENE LARSON

REGISTER OF DEEDS

Pierce County Democrat

Authorized and paid for by the Campaign Fund of Charlene A. Larson, Register of Deeds, Re-election Committee--
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Re-Elect

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District Attorney

WE NEED YOU!

VOTE NOV. 4th

Authorized and Paid for by MIKE RAJEK, River Falls, Wisconsin 54082, In His Own Behalf

Nov. 4th ballot capsulized

To give the voter a picture of the candidates that will be on the ballot Tuesday, here is a run down:

The presidential ballot:

Reagan-Bush; Republican ticket

Carter-Mondale; Democratic ticket

Anderson-Lucy; Independent

Clark-Koch; Libertarian
Rarick-Sharer; Constitution

McReynolds-Drufenbrock; Socialist

DeBarry-Zimmerman; Socialist Workers

Hall-Davis; Communist
Commoner-Harris; Citizens

Griswold-Holmes; Workers World

The U.S. Senator ballot:

Kasten; Republican
Nelson; Democratic
Wickstrom; Constitution
Larson; Libertarian
Hagen; Independent

Third Congressional District, U.S. House of Representatives ballot;

Steven Gunderson; Republican
Alvin Baldus; Democratic

Tenth Senate District, State Senate ballot:

Michele Radosevich; Democratic
James Harsdorf; Republican

30th Assembly District, State Representative ballot:

Earl Gilson; Democratic
Jule Berndt; Republican

29th Assembly District, State Representative ballot:

Robert Harer; Republican
Craig Mohn; Democratic

County Clerk ballot:

David Sorenson; Republican
Carol Arntson; Democratic

County Treasurer ballot:

Milton Sorensen; Republican
Gordon Ahlgren; Democratic

County Coroner ballot:

Frederick Klass; Republican

Clerk of Circuit Court ballot:

June Lewis; Democratic

County Sheriff ballot:

Stanley Christiansen; Republican

District Attorney ballot:

Chestora Lee; Democratic
Michael Rajek; Republican

Register of Deeds ballot:

Charlene Larson; Democratic
Lawrence Klug; Republican

In St. Croix County the choices for county seats are different.

District Attorney ballot:

Eric Lundell; Republican

County Clerk ballot:

Verna Stohlberg; Republican

Coroner ballot:

A.W. Limberg; Republican

Register of Deeds ballot:

James O'Connell; Democratic
Glenda Pratt; Republican

Clerk of Court ballot:

Marguerite Kobylarczyk; Democratic
Scott Nordstrand; Republican

Treasurer ballot:

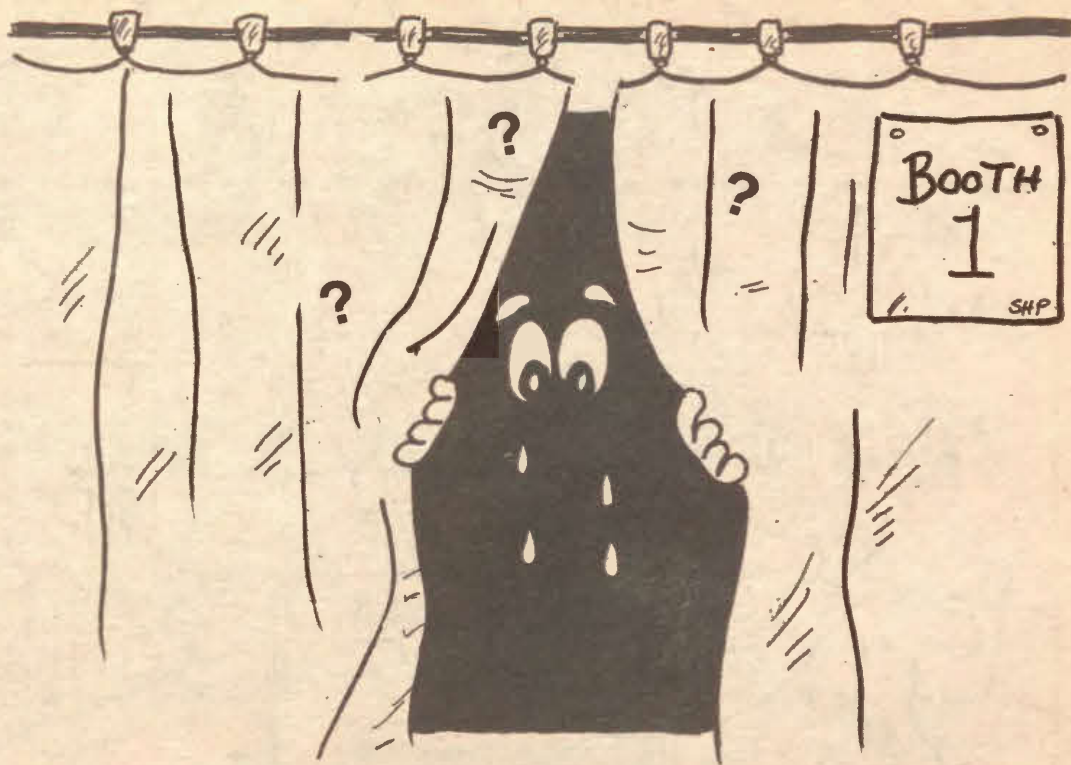
Wanda Schreiber; Republican
Margaret Beaudry; Democratic
Luverne Burke; Republican

There are three U.S. House of Representatives seats up for this election across the river in Minnesota and they are:

Third District, U.S. House:
Bill Frenzel; Republican
Joel Saliterman; Democratic

Fourth District, U.S. House:
Bruce Vento; Democratic
John Berg; Republican
James Kendrick; Socialist Workers

Fifth District, U.S. House:
Martin Sabo; Democratic
John Doherty; Republican
Jeffrey Miller; New Union
Steve Thomas; Socialist Workers



Congressman AL BALDUS



ON EDUCATION

Baldus supports increased availability of grants, loans and work study so more students can gain access to post-secondary education.

Baldus received 'Wisconsin's Friend of Education' award in 1979 from Wisconsin Education Association.

As a member of the State Building Commission Baldus improved campus facilities for fine arts, athletics and classrooms.

ON JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

During the 70's, the 3rd District has been the second fastest growing district in Wisconsin.

Over 39,000 new private and public sector jobs since 1975.

Baldus supported the balanced budget resolution in Congress this year and has worked to trim wasteful spending.

ON ENERGY

Baldus has supported proposals to rapidly increase the use of alternatives such as solar, gasohol and hydroelectricity.

Baldus authored a bill (now law) providing SBA loans to small businesses producing alternative energies.

Baldus is a member of the Alcohol Fuels Caucus and the Solar Coalition in the House of Representatives.

BALDUS RAPS GUNDERSON FOR PROPOSING GRANT CUT

'My opponent has proposed that basic and supplemental grants be eliminated. Instead, financial aid would be met with loans, according to my opponent. I strongly disagree if this is Gunderson's definition of a 'new beginning'.

'Such a course would actually be 'Old Hat' in my opinion, for those with no resources would be expected to climb out of an even deeper hole upon graduation. A basic grant is needed for many students to realistically consider a post-secondary education.

'My opponent pushes his plan as a cost saving measure. I brand his plan as a costly measure instead! The cost of denying the opportunity of post-secondary education to a serious student is heavy. Plus the unknown result such a plan would have on enrollments renders grant elimination a tenuous course indeed.

--Congressman Al Baldus in a letter to student leaders--10/15/80

*** United States Student Assoc.--92%

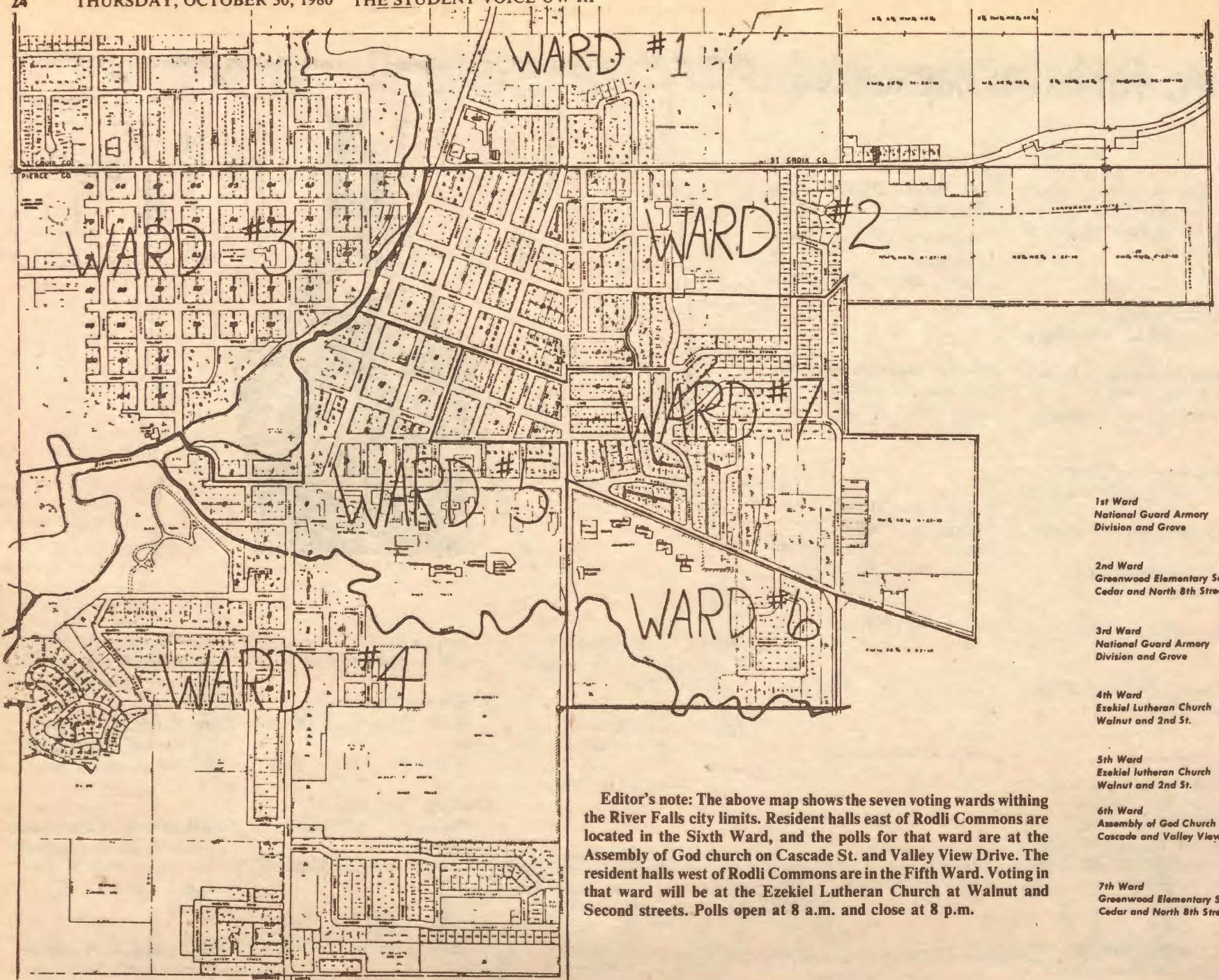
*** American Federation of Teachers--88%

*** National Education Association--87%

Support him Nov. 4th.

Paid for by Baldus for Congress Committee, James R. Sperstad, Sec.-Treas., Post Office Box 41, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.

Baldus
WORKS FOR YOU



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Interviews
will be
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Committee
is traveling to the
**Carlton Celebrity
Room**
to watch the

"Lettermen"

Only a limited number of
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\$22.00 (bus, meal, and
entertainment). Sign-up in
the HUB office for front row
seats.

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right amount
of schmaltz
and action.
The right
dab of
violence and
sentiment."
-Judith Crist**



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marvelously
indestructible."
-New York Times**



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BRUCE DERN

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