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None of the existing data clearly indicates if that will be the final count. Some information hints at even smaller enrollment while other interpretations figure a move in a more positive direction.

“It all boils down to how much weight you want to give to which factor,” says Dr. Elwin W. Sigmond, assistant to the vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Registrar Gilbert Faust, for example, reports the head count could be as low as 7,800. But, unlike many previous years, the information he works with for making projections “is becoming so damned iffy,” according to Faust.

Paul Kelch, director of the office of budget planning and analysis, has done some investigating, too. His "guesstimate" is more subjective than Faust’s because it is based in part on some attitudes held by persons involved in the university’s recruiting program.

Kelch contends that it’s possible for the fall figure to be around 8,500. But the tone of his report is one that lends a little more heavily to the validity of the enrollment figures.

Some positive attitudes about the whole matter are reflected in the fall figures. Shortfalls in applications for admission have been narrowing recently when compared to the same time one year ago.

At the end of April for example, there were 2,022 or 574 fewer freshmen applications. By the end of June the total was 2,207 with a narrowing of the gap to minus 441.

Transfers into the institution have been running about the same rate as last year. However, the number of re-entering students (who either were suspended, quit, or attended other schools for a period) has been down. Based on information secured by Kelch, however, the re-entry statistics may be offset. Kelch notes that Dr. Leonard Gils, associate dean of students believes the probation rate has been reduced to about 125 persons.

A big problem last fall was the return rates of students who actually showed up for classes in the fall and were down significantly from the number that was actually accepted. Dr. William Kelch, director of institutional research, did a follow-up study among the "no shows" and found that lack of money was a key reason.

Consequently, this year considerable effort has been expended in the area of recruitment with emphasis on attempts to reduce the "no shows".

Those involved in the follow-up work among the new applicants are quite certain their projects will show effectiveness.

There is also the belief among many that higher education is being taken more seriously by the persons who are applying, even though their numbers are smaller. As a result, it is this same group which now wants to do and will probably not be represented by a large number of "no shows."

Russell Lundquist, a counselor in the admissions office, passed along information to his colleagues on campus that is taken as particularly good news. The enrollment shortfalls are occurring on many campuses, he explains, and the fact they are being experienced at Stevens Point does not mean the institution’s popularity among prospective students is declining. "There’s still strong interest in Stevens Point, so don’t worry about that," Lundquist advises.

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He assumed his new duties July 1.

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His work for the chancellor formerly was handled by William B. Vickerstaff, who was named this spring to head the new division of university relations and development.

The 41 year old Fritz is a graduate of the Western Michigan University. He has been a program director of a radio station in Sturgis, Mich., and a writer and announcer for a television station in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Although his work involved brushing shoulders with numerous VIPs from all walks of life, including President Lyndon Johnson, he recalls that a highlight of his 10 year career in commercial broadcasting was to be among the newsmen who covered the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. It was one of the most controversial events ever reported by the electronic media, Fritz once said.

Fritz has maintained his involvement in broadcasting by serving as faculty advisor to the student staff operating WWSP-FM, the radio station on this campus.

In addition, Fritz has been the university’s representative on the Executive Educational Service Agency (CESA) 7. In this capacity, he has assisted in the ongoing United Fund program.

Sternglass Denounces Nuclear Plants

Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass (right)

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France has exploded an A-bomb in the Pacific. Gas shortages, food shortages and inflation headline newspapers in this country. A nuclear plant will probably be built at Rudolph.

All this while the congress and administration of this country worry each other sick about whether our government was originally designed to be above. Our governor worries over whether he should run again in 1974, and even our sheriff worries about whether that single union wants to lobby for them. They are able to maintain it's power and it's own members. The corporations using nuclear power are able to maintain it's power over other unions and it's own members.

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France has the power to hurt our inflated dollar. The threat of using that power is no doubt keeping our government from publicly denouncing France's atomic test in the Pacific. On the day of the test, no one in the administration in Washington officially admitted that the explosion had happened!

The largest oil companies, kept from getting a complete monopoly, work together to raise prices and financially destroy smaller firms.

The biggest nuclear insurance bill was not passed this year because of the power insurance companies and lawyers have over what are supposed to be OGPU congressmen.

One construction union that gets most the companies' contracts in this country uses murder and extortion to keep it's control and hinder other unions that may be more beneficial to workers. Why? Because that single union wants to maintain it's power and it's control over other unions and it's own members. The frightening thing is that it "owns" enough legislators, D.A.'s, judges and policemen to be able to maintain it's power over other unions and it's own members.

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The largest oil companies, kept from getting a complete monopoly, work together to raise prices and financially destroy smaller firms.

Prices paid to farmers for produce have advanced little in the last ten years. Prostitutes and grocers have increased their share of the profit while quietly letting homemakers blame farmers. A higher percentage of farmlands is lying idle today than at anytime in the last 10 years as farmers are selling out because of the inability to make ends meet. The cost of feed and machinery is skyrocketing while the return for a whole family working full time is often less than the national average for one man on a 9-5 job.

All these il's and many more beset our country. But we have it's own members. The frightening thing is that it "owns" enough legislators, D.A.'s, judges and policemen to be able to maintain it's power over other unions and it's own members. The corporations using nuclear power are able to maintain it's power over other unions and it's own members.

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Carol Marion Speaks In Support Of Tenure

Tenure is an issue which for years has remained a rather murky, obscure subject. Yes, its implications for the future of the university system are very real both to the student and to the university.

With this in mind, the Pointer is planning a long range series of interviews and articles on tenure. This series is designed primarily to give students of UWSP a general understanding of tenure and how it fits into the general concept of academic freedom. Miss Marion is the State Secretary of the TAUW, (The Association of University of the history department association very prominent in defense of the tenure system.

Carol Marion: To me tenure is a right to be secure in one's job for a long period of time. That's why we have it. I can only speak for myself, but tenure is common to the fact that at universities you are apt to get a new, radical or shocking idea or be fired. That's the law. And if a specific faculty member can only be fired because of his bad behavior.

The problem is that if you question tenure and the point at which tenure must be granted, is that simply because a person can only be fired because of his bad behavior?

Carol Marion: The University of Wisconsin system fired 86 tenured faculty members three years ago, a person could be fired because of bad behavior without specific charges being brought against him. This is tenure. To me tenure is a real both to the student and to the university system. This sort of thing.

Carol Marion: I realize this is a sensitive subject, that is probably the correct answer, that tenure is not abused because.

Perhaps one of the major advantages of the tenured faculty member is that he is an individual and the Board of Regents will have to talk with the person and they will attempt to resolve it by compromise; talking or some other way.

Aside from the P.H.D. as a basic objective criteria, I suppose we are agreed that the university system does not provide the protection tenure has once had in our society. Perhaps it is not totally popular. Perhaps it is not totally popular. Perhaps that it enables that person to speak freely about or shocking ideas is because of without fear of public pressure. Someone going to the chancellor and saying this person is corrupting my child, get him out of that class, that sort of thing.

There have been instances of course where university professors have propounded a doctrine not totally popular. They may have found themselves under a great deal of public pressure. Tenure is supposed to protect against that. There are people today who say we don't need tenure anymore. That society is so open had some very low paid tenured professors with the instructor or assistant rank. In the Wisconsin system of tenure, the rank of associate professor only goes so far. You were not promoted to associate professor without tenure. You could not get tenure without promotion to the rank of associate professor. So consequently in the Wisconsin system power and privilege went more closely in hand with tenure. That was because you lay him off you avoid that prejudicial judgement to his record.

They also argue it may be possible to continue some fringe benefits to the layed-off person. But that argument is becoming increasingly faint. Those are the three major advantages to the layed-off person in our university, that the administration and the Board of Regents have argued.

However, if a person loses his job, he is unemployed in either case. And most of the 86 af­ fected that I have talked to; about half of the 86 felt that the process of being layed-off, in­ volved some sort of prejudicial treatment.

Carol Marion: Tenure is a basis for high salaries or more privileges?

Generally charges of inefficiency or bad behavior, both very broad terms, are probably going to provide increasing numbers of court cases in attempts to define them.

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Carol Marion: To me tenure is simply a system that says that after a certain probationary period, nobody can be fired without specific charges brought against him. This is what it means in a factual sense. There is a probationary period of about six years, and during that probationary period the person is evaluated as to the quality of his work. At the end of that probationary period they must either be granted tenure or dismissed. They can be granted tenure or non-renewed at any time prior to that.

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Carol Marion: The function of tenure is to provide some job security, is that correct?

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Carol Marion: Yes, I think everyone in the country who has ever had a public college has a tenure system. Probably 95 percent of the private colleges and as many as increasing numbers of junior colleges have a tenure system.

Carol Marion: No. not as long as he has been awarded tenure. If you can prove he is not good enough for his job, again, there are no specific charges brought against him. This is tenure. It offers security against dismissal without cause. Let me add that the tenure system does not evaluate. What the tenure system does does is provide a faculty member is evaluated by his peers. Normally that would be the people in his department. Before charges are evaluated and judged acceptable as a permanent member of the department, he is awarded tenure. And that means from that point on, he doesn't have to sign a contract every year. He does not have to prove he has a job every year. He is automatically continued, unless charges are brought against him.

Carol Marion: Well I really don't know what else you would prove. Generally bad behavior or inefficiency or bad behavior, both very broad terms, are probably going to provide increasing numbers of court cases in attempts to define them.

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In 1946 the world experienced the first atomic bomb. The immediate horror, destruction and force of the powerful blast was felt worldwide. Later, studies began to show increases in leukemia deaths in children near the site. In 1955 three years after the atomic bomb was dropped over Hiroshima, the first atomic bomb was never again dropped on a human population.

The post-bomb generation has seen the nuclear swoon into a nuclear plateau. Nuclear research and development was forced into a major revamp, reining for peace and atomic use. The fear was the plateau for the guilt of the initial destruction. The story of peace program became the shared lesson of the atomic bomb. By 1960, during the height of the Cold War emphasis was placed on the war aspect of the atom and morally on the use of the bomb for peace. The biologically well-studied man was given, by Congressional authority, to a body called the Atomic Energy Commission, its purpose was to both create and contain nuclear power. The problems of such a dual purpose commission are still with us today. The two purposes seem to be contradictory.

The Atomic Energy Commission set a limit of exposure to radiation. The rad is the standard unit for measuring exposure to radiation. A millirad is one thousandth of a rad. The rad is one radian in one rad or 1000 millirads.

The AEC perpetuates the so-called "threshold theory." This theory holds there is a certain low level of radiation exposure, a "threshold" below which no damage would be caused. Scientists began to cast doubts on the AEC's threshold theory. Using guinea pigs and the large quantity of data, it was found that it did not matter how slowly or quickly a given dose of radiation was administered, in every case the number of defective offspring was the same.

It was toward the end of the 1960's that Dr. Alice Stewart, head of the Department of Medicine at Oxford University, discovered that the number of children dying from leukemia deaths had never been studied. The children seemed to die mostly children over 2-3 years of age. After searching for the cause of this increase, her data began to show that birth of mother's who had a serum of X-rays of the pelvic region during pregnancy were nearly twice as likely to develop leukemia or another form of cancer, as those born of mothers who had not been X-rayed.

These X-rays were an extremely low dose. The X-ray dose was comparable to the most people receive in only a few years from natural radiation. We all receive on the average about 100 millirems per year from natural radiation.

In further studies in the United States, the majority of the 3,500 women were given in the pregnancy, the higher the chances of cancer. The one exception was in the lowest dose. The X-ray dose was much less than those children whose mothers had only 1,000 or 1,000 more. Similar results were obtained by Dr. Bruce MacMahon in his studies of the U.S. In Great Britain, Cold War research resulted in the release of radioactive materials into our atmosphere. About one-third of the isotopes in the nuclear weapons tests were released in the fall of 1955.

One of the first recordings of nuclear fallout "covering" a human being was released after the International Atomic Energy Board in 1960. The fallout drifted some 2,000 miles and was detected in the atmosphere. The AEC announced that "the exposure has no significance in relation to health." The AEC continued its testing in Nevada and further ramifications of fallout from the Nevada tests showed a large increase in cancer deaths.

Radioactive elements called isotopes begin to show some unique properties. Like DOV, the radioactive isotopes begin to continue in certain parts of the human body. Radioactive potassium, which is similar to calcium, is absorbed in bones and teeth. Radioactive iodine behaved like regular iodine and became concentrated in the thyroid gland. Does this disprove the cancer implications for the children of Trinidad and the children of the world? Not only were the children receiving external doses of radiation, but were also receiving doses through intake of food, water and milk. The ingestion process concentrated the isotopes in certain parts of the body.

What did this all mean to the children of the Trinidad area? Before the blast there had been only one or two leukemia cases per year in the Trinidad area. Beginning in 1959, the yearly number of reported leukemia cases in the Trinidad area quadrupled. After the bomb the number of cases again declined. The AEC still continues to take issue with these findings.

The Berlin crisis during 1961 threw us into a series of frantic magnetic resonance studies. They increased in radioactivity away from the atomic bomb that was dropped on Berlin. In June 1963, President Kennedy announced that this country, Russia and Great Britain had agreed to suspend all above ground testing of nuclear weapons. Through lengthy negotiations by the Senate and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, some of the effects of low level radiation caused by nuclear weapons were made public. The United States severely reduced the radiation of the Test Ban Treaty. It is appropriate to note here that Red China and France are not signers of this treaty and so they continue to test nuclear weapons.

The Earth Smithsonian found a sudden drop in live births in the U.S. five years after the height of atmospheric tests. For 1960, the number of live births in the U.S. was 3,857,826 and for 1961 it had declined to 3,560,370. This was a drop of 297,456, the sharpest single decline in the entire history of the U.S. over the entire country, the year before, fatal deaths showed a corresponding jump. Could this have been caused by the radioactive fogs of 1961? You must draw your own conclusions. The AEC refused to answer.

The AEC and the atomic industry is still something, developing, constructing and operating nuclear plants. The controversy has never been as "hot" as it is now. The energy crisis has not safety, and how much discomfort may be created. The underground storage is now a reality and has increased tremendously, safe enough to build in the larger cities, but for some reasons it is very difficult to build in small rural communities. The American people are becoming aware of the local property values from the nuclear power plants.

The owner of Point Beach Point Nuclear Power Plant said it was in the best interest to build an expensive, high tech, "turnkey" plant. "It's not a risk," said the governor of the state has appointed a task force to look into the problem. "The public will be held harmless" the governor said, and all of the risks of radiation are not harmful. So do the power plants and farmer's industry. The owner of Point Beach Power Nuclear Power Plant in Wisconsin it was in the best interest to build an expensive, high tech, "turnkey" power plant, the task force was asked to think of the people. You can learn all sorts of things at this center. You receive a colorful brochure (dated 1968) and can be visually scanned into believing that nuclear power is safe.

They will admit that their plants emit low levels of radiation, but they will reassure you that the rad levels are the same as that of the natural radium in the air, water and soil. The ingestion process concentrates the isotopes into the body in certain parts of the body. The AEC continues to stress these points.

This article may engender in brief some of the history and problems related to nuclear energy. Problems solved before we decide to develop nuclear power have been development and operation. The power and water power generation. And why are we spending $6 billion dollars for nuclear fission research and only spending $8 million dollars for solar energy research? We cannot continue to build "experimental" nuclear power plants with an unknown future. Why not continue to build nuclear power plants just because we have cheap and electrically durable for every 30 years or so? If I could get the people in our government in Washington and energy to stop thinking in terms of a 20 year cycle of the nuclear power, I might continue to build solar power.

This is only the beginning of the discussion of nuclear energy. The worst has yet to come. We are only at the beginning of building our first nuclear power plant. Why have we not spent $6 billion dollars to stop the nuclear power plants and used the $8 million dollars for solar power? If only this would stop the nuclear power plants.
"The program is open to both boys and girls," said Kloes. "The fact is that while gymnastics is not specifically a girls or a boys sport, around this area young girls seem to show a greater interest." Kloes noted, that this would probably change eventually but right now most of his students are girls. Basically the program places the girls (and a few boys) into four groups according to age and ability. "The tiny tots age group includes kindergarten through the second grade; at the next level are the third through sixth graders and finally the beginning aeronauts and the advanced aeronauts. The aeronauts are the competitive classes which mix age groups according to ability," said Kloes. Girls range in age from fifth grade all the way through high school.

"The tiny tots are really a playful group, and so we try to incorporate games into the gymnastics. We try to make them aware of what their body is doing in space (kinesthetic sense) and control of their body as well. We have them bounce on the trampoline and do the seat drop, the knee drop and very simple stunts. The forward role, the ostrich stand and head stand have a very low degree of difficulty. Sometimes we have them just run through the straddle jump or the skin the cat exercise; something of that nature.

"In the third through sixth grade group we try to get away from the awareness in space idea and concentrate more on basic gymnastics. We work more on forward-backward roll extensions, cartwheels, roundoffs and right now we are attempting walkovers, which have flexibility," said Kloes. The aeronaughts of course get into the more complicated stunts, front arials on the balance beam and stunts of relatively high difficulty. "These particular stunts require more strength in the arms and body that should have been, developed in the earlier stages," said Kloes. "And if they are to develop into at least a sub-par gymnast they should have acquired the strength by this age while still in their prime.

"When you talk about gymnastics, you're talking about using your entire body. An explosion of your body at certain points and control of your body." "In men's gymnastics you would have to work more on strength than would girls. Although with this program the girls will do certain exercises at the end of each period to strengthen back muscles, stomach, arm and leg muscles," said Kloes.

"With the girls you are dealing with femininity, in all the apparatus and also expression. Rhythm is very important in the floor exercise, along with expression to the music."

In actual competition the girls would be expected to perform two superior stunts (difficult stunts) and four mediums. The degree of difficulty is determined before the meet by the governing body, usually the judges. The main apparatus would be the balance beam, uneven bars, vaulting (straddle jump over the horse) and the floor exercise. Kloes says he hopes to set up teams that compete on a regular basis with high schools and colleges. Meets are scheduled by the WIAA and the National Association of State High Schools, and together they specify the rules as well.

Kloes noted that an adult gymnastics class was offered at one time, but it was abandoned because of a lack of interest. He admitted this was a disappointment because parents are an essential part of the child's interest in gymnastics. The adult program would have been principally a conditioning and spotting technique approach with a few very simple stunts, to help the child with gymnastics and the parent could trim up. He said this type of approach still has some merit especially if gymnastics is to gain more acceptance in the future.
tenure went with the upper two rank.

In our system that was not the case. The university, the instructor with the protection of tenure, but without the rank that would accord him power.

Our system, the old WSU system, where great weight was traditionally been due to a large power differential, bet-ween professor and assistant professor or associate and in-

structor.

Pointed: What is involved when a university is censured? Could a national faculty association like AAUP censure a university as it did the University of Wisconsin or the University of California?

Carol Marion: Yes, this is one of the things the AAUP has traditionally done. Whenever a faculty member feels he has been "dismissed" for unjust reasons. He may after exhausting local processes for redress of grievances have to the AAUP. And the AAUP will conduct an investigation. If the AAUP finds that any institution of a university has acted un­fairly in the case of an in­dividual or group of individuals, the AAUP's method is usually to negotiate with the university for reinstatement of the persons affected.

For instance, the AAUP does not do what the AAUP considers just. The AAUP usually publish a 'resume' of their findings and they declare that university censured. The university appears on a list in the AAUP journal which is published bimonthly. It is a list of those institutions found guilty of unfair personnel practices. That is really the only meaning censures, has the AAUP's censures.

Pointed: In real sense, doesn't this seem to be a form of blacklisting?

Carol Marion: Yes, that's what it is. I simply say to the community academic as a whole, that is not a fair to the AAUP, the administration of the university treated unfairly in this case. And therefore it is a warning to all those who might seek em­ployment there, that you may have some trouble.

Pointed: Has this served it's purpose as a tool to unfair personnel practices?

Carol Marion: It depends. Some institutions have remained on the AAUP censure list for years, relatively indifferent to it and not terribly affected by it. On the other hand, the system of the academic community has led others to try and get off it.

For instance, UW Whitewater was placed on the AAUP's censure list around 1970, I can't say why it happened. At the time four professors were variously dismissed or suspended because of their anti-war participation. The AAUP in­vestigated, that is, that it is not the people and found the administration had behaved unfairly. The administration (the Board of Regents and the local administration) refused to give in. And they were placed on the list. They are still on the list.

Presumably during this past year along with others in central administration has been trying to get Whitewater off the censure list. That is to in-

vestigate the circumstances that can be done about lifting the censure.

Pointer: Is the censure then a sort of stigma on the entire university system?

Carol Marion: Yes, and it could work a real hardship, if for instance in the 60's faculty are difficult to hire. Because, given a choice between a censured school and one that is not, he would probably choose the school that was not censured. Today with well trained faculty in abundance the censure is not a deterrent. That much. Faced with an institution on the blacklist you would probably take the job.

Pointed: What is the position of the T.A.U.W.F. on the issue of tenure?

Carol Marion: I suppose the fact that we have repeatedly said we intend to test the legality of firing tenured people from our ranks is indicative of our position of­ficially as a strike could have a very strong position in support of and in defense of tenure as an ideia vital to the university and as a working condition that provides basic job security.

For instance, we have notified the 86 tenured faculty that have been laid-off that the T.A.U.W.F. is offering legal council for any or all of all persons. That is legal council for those who wish to have a formal hearing on the reasons they were laid-off.

Pointer: Do you think tenure has become the scapegoat for problems that already existed or did tenure create some of the problems?

Carol Marion: Tenure is blamed for problems that would not be solved without tenure. For instance some people say tenure allows you to keep all the good students and fire the young ones. Right now when we are firing people we don't want to fire, tenure is not an issue for anyone. And not having a tenure system, would not guarantee that you won't be firing the veteran "firing the older ones.

I have heard for instance a young professor who teaches in a private school in the state, say he does not like tenure. He is 28 years old and he has tenure. And he says what is there left for him to work for? It seems to me this problem is that with the problem. It seems to me that such a person would inevitable come to that conclusion whether he had tenure or not. I don't think that is the fault of the system, as much as a bad attitude.

I think what has happened in the past ten years of massive growth in our system shows that we have not been as rigorous. Don't let a tenured professor, everybody quite as desperately, to get rid of, the pick of the crop. This is perhaps one of things we are feeling now as we talk tenure.

Central administration in Madison frequently apologizes for the censures which exist in the old chapter 37 campuses as a result of what they call our easy progress into the tenured ranks.

From the President

by Jim Hamilton

Student Senate President

Last spring after examining the issues before the state legislature; the four per cent sales tax, the user fee and the merger bill; I decided that this was going to be a very important summer as far as the students are concerned.

It has proven to be a very inter­est­ing and important summer beyond the obvious issues which I stated. For the first time students have made significant inroads in the areas of lobbying and pressure politics.

This is not to say that we are on a par with the tavern league, the in­sur­ance interests or the gun lobby, but we have made significant progress to enable us to kill the four per cent sales tax as it pertains to students and to force the issue of student fees on the state level.

User fees so that it no longer pertains to students and to muster enough support, hopefully, to pass the student section of the merger bill unamended.

As of late we have encountered opposition to the student section of the merger bill. The opposition is coming from the official organ of the faculty, TAUWF. TAUWF stands for Teacher's Association of the University of Wisconsin Faculty and has about 80 per cent of the old WSU faculty as members. TAUWF has officially and publicly denounced the student section of the bill. This opposition is, indeed, dismay­ing and un­cal­led for, at a time when students are attempting to assist the faculty in their demands to prevent further terminations in their ranks. We find the TAUWF action extremely distasteful. We further assert that as long as TAUWF expounds such opposition to the section of the merger bill, that Student Government will support the faculty concept of activity fees which has been identified by the state legislature as a possible solution to raising one million dollars in user fees which now cannot be taken from students.

On this campus alone it would mean a possible $120 per year fee to be paid by each faculty member.

Student Government has come up with an alternative to this fee but will not produce it until TAUWF rescinds it's opposition to the student section of the merger bill.
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