The board of Higher Education in North Dakota will decide fund distribution for SU in fiscal year 1986, vice president of academic affairs, Robert Koob said.

"It's still only 85 percent of what professors were earning in real dollars in the early seventies," he said.

The reason is that, although most employers have managed to raise salaries at least 10 percent a year during the late seventies and early eighties, colleges could only afford to grant faculty members pay hikes of seven to eight percent during these years.

But the relatively low inflation rate of the last two years has "helped ease the burden of colleges and universities" this year, and gives faculty their highest "real salary" increase since the 1960s, Hanson said.

"In 1981, real salaries were 29 percent below early seventies' levels," he added. "Now, they're only about 15 percent lower.

Public college teachers are getting the biggest average increases, 6.8 percent, while private college professors' average raise was six percent; the study says.

"Teachers at four-year institutions were averaging $39,970 -- a 2.5 percent increase after inflation -- and experts hope the recent economic recovery and state tax increases will prompt governing boards and state legislators to boost faculty salaries even more next year.

But the salaries still don't let professors live as well as they did a decade ago, said W. Lee Hanson, author of the American Association of University Professors "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession."

Let's bag some rays

Last week's warm weather brought students and faculty to enjoy the sunshine. (Photo by Jeff Wisnewski)
Effort to make all students serve re-ignites

(CPS) Students and other youth who could be a step closer to being requi-
 bolstered their case to date two years of their lives to military or civilian national
service. With the proposed salary in-
crease, the focus of debate over a na-
tional youth service program continues
and the number of years to serve in
such a service program.

Although views differ about the "best" kind of program, and whether Congress rejected a
similar plan last year, most national
service proponents welcomed the
proposed legislation.

"This is a great day for debate that
can occur before any consensus is
reached, and, hence, has not evolved
to some elements," said Michael Sherrod of Washington
University, co-author of a book
outlining one version of a national
Youth Service Commission. "We
will continue to be viewed as the
likely Democratic (1988
presidential) nominee. His idea will go with him," he added.

But Hart's initiative won't be enough
to get the idea through Congress
this year, for example, got a ten percent
pay hike this year, and hope for
healthy raises.

"But remember, in California for a
number of years, there was minimal
salary increase," he added.

While annual average $8,700 associate
professors, $9,800 assistant
professors, $10,400, instructors, $12,000, and
security, $12,500.

Salary increases in Texas, eluding 105,000 minority students,
and $12,000, and state-wide, he said, families with incomes below $6,000 a
year have received from our
colleges and universities.

"We haven't fared well in competi-
tion for state funds," he noted. "The
public perception seems to be that
the American Association of State
Colleges and Universities (AASCU).

Students at Hart's call for a $2
million study as "a foolish waste of
taxpayer's money."

But the proposed salary in-
crease would be adequate to keep
the rate from rising, Koch said.

Salary increases in Texas, New Mexico and Wisconsin will fall far below the 8.8 percent
average.

"Our increase for this year was
3.84 percent," said James Hickman,
University of Wisconsin-Madison
business professor and member of the
Faculty Salary Working Group.

"I wish it were true in Texas,
North Dakota, and Wisconsin," he said.

"The Justice Department
recently ruled the government
'tor failed to notify them of refusals to register for the program'

"Hart is not that great a political
actor, but his bill calls for the program 'to
deri more than communism.
"A new system of national ser-
vice—including both military and
non-military opportunities—will ask
young Americans to return some of the
advantages and investments they have received from society.

Hart himself assumed military ser-
vice by winning two deferments while studying at
University of Maine College, Yale
School of Divinity and Yale Law
Service.

"The value of the volunteer's
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congress to decide on financial aid package

The first tests of confidence against student aid by a Senate committee have made some President’s proposals to cut federal funding for higher education "all but academic," Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole said. The Senate’s Budget Committee may freeze the aid altogether, and it won’t accept the Reagan administration’s proposal to freeze and cut the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program.

"Congress has yet to accept the Reagan budget," said Bruce Post, the Senate’s Education Subcommittee chairman. "We have yet to get a handle on the deficit or there will be big problems ahead."

"Someone has to do something about the deficit, so the Senate is leading the way," he added. "We need to get the committees to accept the deficit."

The committee’s entire budget proposal should reach the Senate for discussion sometime this spring or early summer. "We are in a ‘now or never or never’ position with the federal budget," Post said. "The Senate is in a position that the deficit needs to be cut down, not increased."

"The best thing" Post pointed out, "is the committee rejected the President’s recommendations on student aid and generally imposed the largest reductions at present levels."

"But the Senate recommendations don’t recognize the real needs in higher education or the appropriate federal response," claimed House Education Subcommittee staff director Tom Weeks. "The big increases in grants and increased reliance on loans is reducing opportunities and creating a new class of student debtors," he said. "These proposals are creating a new class of student debtors."

"The House is discussing a freeze," Post countered. "But they’re reluctant to consider it. They’ll continue to let the Senate deal with it."

"It’s true that a freeze means less funding," said Bruce Post. "But it’s happening and we’re putting all our eggs in one basket."

"Our subcommittee will be the ones to write it," Post said. "It’s too early to tell what the Senate final proposal will be, "Post said. "Charles Sanders of the American Council on Education. "There’ll be amendments to try to increase funding when the bill hits the Senate floor.""

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Opinion

One legal age is better

Once again there has been a monkey wrench thrown into Minnesota's plan to raise the legal drinking age.

The House was going to vote on the registration last week, but halted its proceedings. An amendment that would add $2 million for school chemical abuse education programs was sponsored by Rep. Gloria Segal, DFL-St. Louis Park.

Adding money for chemical abuse programs is a wise move. Supposedly, educating the younger people will prevent them from getting involved with abusing habits when they become legal age.

One thing that really bothers me about this country is legal age. When you're 16 you can get a job and get a driver's license in most states. At age 18, you can vote for, or against, the people who have the power to draft you into military service. The legal drinking age is quite varied at the time—anywhere from 18 to 21.

The government is handed the right direction by trying to raise the drinking age to 21, but they should go a few steps further.

Why not change all the legal ages to one, adult age? Granted, that's a lot of responsibility for some people, but it's ridiculous to have any "ages."

You can change a car and kill someone just as easily when you're 18 as when you're 21. Either the legal age should be 21 for everything, or it should be lowered.

Just think, if the legal age for every category of the laws named to 21 thousands of lives could be saved. There would be less divers on the road, less alcohol in young people, and less of our future models killed in military conflicts.

Jodi Schroeder

FEATURES EDITOR

Applications being accepted for the 1985-86 school year. Comm. 201 minimum requirement.

Student feels University Food Service doesn't provide a choice

To the Editor:

The purpose of the "It's Your Choice..." promotion sponsored by the SU Nutrition Department and Cooperatives is to improve health and fitness, and to enhance the campus dining facilities. The program also gives students the choice to select foods with added flavor instead of foods that are high in calories or fat. The program I would like to see incorporated is a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are low in calories or fat. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are high in protein or fiber. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are low in sodium or sugar.

We should also cut down on oils, margarine, and salt. We should also cut down on processed foods, which contain a lot of sodium. Some of these foods include french fries, salad dressing, and the aftermentioned meals.

Furthermore, we should encourage students to eat more fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables are low in calories and fat, and high in fiber. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are high in fiber. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are high in vitamins and minerals.

As a student, I feel that the University Food Service should provide a variety of options for students to choose from. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are high in protein or fiber. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are low in calories or fat. The program should also include a program that gives students the choice to select foods that are low in sodium or sugar.

Let us remember that we are the public, and we have the right to select what we eat. We should also cut down on oils, margarine, and salt. We should also cut down on processed foods, which contain a lot of sodium. Some of these foods include french fries, salad dressing, and the aftermentioned meals.

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QUESTION: How do you feel about politics interfering with athletic events?

Mike Gordon
I feel it is very unfortunate for the athletes who have trained hard and are not able to compete. It's not fair for the ones feeling the effects from this kind of pressure.

John Smith
It's not fair for the athletes who have trained the hardest and are not able to compete. True sportsmanship is for the athletes who have prepared for competition and then are not able to compete.

Dan Peterson
Athletic participation is for the athletes who have trained hard and are not manipulated by political pressure.

It doesn't make sense to me.

Dirk Ginder
It makes the athletes feel as though they are not being used as a tool or weapon.

Dennis Lindberg
It's not fair for the athletes who have prepared for competition and then are not able to compete.

Letter
Not only is it not possible for me or for many of my fellow students. The theme of the "It's Your Choice" program is not much of a choice. We either don't eat or we get fat.

Why do the food services have to serve these foods? If they are not concerned about eating healthy foods, why don't they serve them?

Yes, it's true that in recent weeks we have seen an increase in fresh fruits and vegetables. Also, we have a few, though rather limited, menus to choose from each day.

Why can't the variety of these types of foods increase? Why instead of "canned or dehydrated foods, can't we be served the real McCoy?"

"We can't live on our current diets for the nine or so months we are here each year! We need foods that will give us the energy to make it through each school day. I believe what we are being served doesn't make sense to me."

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The athletes who have trained hard and are not able to compete. True sportsmanship is for the athletes who have prepared for competition and then are not able to compete.

It's not fair for the ones feeling the effects from this kind of pressure. I urge all of the students here to make your suggestions with serious consideration. But, you have to put our ideas up there to be heard.

And to the food service directors, instead of looking to find new and exciting food products from your wholesalers, why not use the resources that we, the students pay so dearly for to serve us foods that will indeed improve our health, "Eat to live, not live to eat."

"It's Your Choice, Choose Wisely!"

Michael Randolph

Opinion Poll

The theme of the "It's Your Choice" program is not much of a choice. We either don't eat or we get fat. Why do the food services have to serve these foods? If they are not concerned about eating healthy foods, why don't they serve them? Yes, it's true that in recent weeks we have seen an increase in fresh fruits and vegetables. Also, we have a few, though rather limited, menus to choose from each day. Why can't the variety of these types of foods increase? Why instead of "canned or dehydrated foods, can't we be served the real McCoy?" We cannot live on our current diets for the nine or so months we are here each year! We need foods that will give us the energy to make it through each school day. I believe what we are being served doesn't make sense to me.
Gernar says sports bring on physiological changes

Exercise depends on muscle contractions. The body uses energy stored as ATP when exercising. ATP is energy used for muscular contraction. Triphosphate ATP must be used when performing high-intensity activities. Carbohydrates and fats are stored in the body to provide energy during exercise. During low to moderate aerobic exercise, the body can use oxygen to produce ATP through aerobic metabolism. This type of exercise allows the cardiovascular system to function properly.

During high-intensity or anaerobic exercise, ATP is produced without the use of oxygen through anaerobic metabolism. This type of exercise is limited to short bursts of activity because oxygen is not available to sustain movements for a long period of time. During anaerobic exercise, ATP is produced through the breakdown of glycogen in muscle cells.

Applications for both aerobic and anaerobic exercise are available at the Memorial Union Plaza. Exercise and eating disorders are discussed by Halvorsen and Burt. Halvorsen is a counselor at SU, and Burt is a specialist at the Clinic. They discuss the effects of diet disorders on eating, such as bulimia and anorexia. Both disorders are characterized by an unhealthy relationship with food. Bulimia is characterized by episodes of binge eating followed by purging. Anorexia is characterized by a refusal to maintain a healthy body weight.
The complete screening takes no more than five minutes, Tarkin said. The test begins when the participant sits with legs straight out in front and reached as far forward as possible. Testing area using skin fold calipers to measure body fat and muscle tissue. Body composition was another testing area using skin fold calipers to measure body fat and muscle tissue. The screening finished with a serum sample to help improve the fitness of the participant, Tarkin said.

Ascorbic acid, vitamin C, is best known for its value in preventing scurvy, a dreaded disease of early sailors. Vitamin C is used for the production and maintenance of collagen, a protein substance found in all tissue. It is also needed for fussy birthday and school events.

Fruits and raw vegetables are primary sources of the vitamin. A typical period of 4% sprouts contains 400 milligrams of vitamin C. "An orange contains 100 milligrams," Fisher said. The general diet in the United States should contain 50 to 100 milligrams of vitamin C.

Americans should not have to buy ascorbic acid tablets, Fisher said. "Another important point is that people seldom question whether they need to take a daily vitamin supplement."

"Vitamin C is found naturally, we don't need to produce it in the laboratory," Fisher said.

No statistical evidence has been found to support the claim that vitamin C helps prevent the common cold or cancer.

Vitamin A is essential for right vision, bone development, tissue maintenance and reproduction. Liver and whole milk have pure vitamin A. "Dark green leafy vegetables and carrots contain vitamin A," Fisher said. "Seafood provides vitamin A." Vitamin A deficiency is rarely found in the United States.

The U.S. Recommended Dietary Allowance (USDA) is 1,500 to 6,000 international units (IU).

The body can store a year's supply of vitamin A in the vitamin is most commonly found in foods. The body can result from 7200 IU. Symptoms include liver problems, rash and hemorrhage.

"The body can not convert the sun's light on 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D." Nicknamed the "sunshine vitamin," vitamin D is essential for normal growth and development. It is important in the formation of teeth and bone.

"Over 60 different reactions require vitamin D, the RDA is 2 to 5 mg per day. Yeast, whole grain cereals, fruit and vegetables are primary sources. "A pound of brussel sprouts provides 400 IU, 25 mg per day. The body can not convert the sun's light on 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D."

Ideal body weight is possible through proper diet and exercise

By Gail Williams

Diet and exercise are a winning combination for all of us, but active and athletic people especially need to make the right nutritional choices, said Ann Schroetter, SU food and nutrition lecturer.

"Calorie needs at rest we equal the ideal body weight, but together they increase the amount of calories needed."

"Walking at 1 and 6 mph uses 210 calories, while playing racquetball uses 800 and resting at 10 mph uses 300, some athletes may need as much as 3,000 calories a day," Schroetter said.

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Becker discusses human sleep patterns

By Carmen Streich

Sleep is part of a 24-hour cycle of sleep and wake behavior, consisting of two states, Rapid Eye Movement (REM) and non-REM sleep, Dr. Philip Becker from the Neuropsychiatric Institute said a period of REM sleep occurs every 90 minutes, even during periods of wakefulness.

REM sleep involves four stages, with 85 percent of sleep occurring in stage two. At this stage, the person is sleeping deeper. Stages three and four are Ages four to six have the highest risk of sleep disorders. However, Becker estimates that between 75 and 80 percent of adults have chronic insomnia. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them. Becker estimates that between 8,000 and 12,000 North Dakotans have chronic insomnias. He said it is the most common sleep disorder. A study in Los Angeles showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they are more likely to have a problem, while 20 percent said they were a serious problem for them.
**Tubes stage show is highlight of concert**

By Jane M. Kuhn

The Tubes and Utopia performed in a crowd of 3,000 at the New Field House last Tuesday. The Tubes' performance was a hit with the fans and a musical production, not just a concert. The production included half the Tubes and half the movie in comparison to the Tubes.

**Review**

The group's drummer, Willie Holte, provided some interest with the revolving motorcycle drum set. Utopia's vocals were mainly by Todd Rundgren, but other members were also involved. Rundgren has been a major pop music force for more than a dozen years as a master of the top 40. His innovation in sound and visuals, as well as his output of major recording acts, is obvious.

An imaginative show kept the Tubes alive. Stage props and exotic costumes played an important part in the Tubes concert last week. (Photo by Scott Johnson)

**VCR rentals skyrocket in the Fargo area**

By Tom Uehling

The growth of the video cassette rental business has exploded in the Fargo area. Terry Norling, manager of Video Rent-All, said, "Our store specializes in video cassette rentals because the movies arc often better for rental at the rental stores.

Several stores specializing in video cassette rentals have opened and offer low rates to attract people to video businesses. Terry Norling, store manager of Terry Norling's Video, said, "A year ago competition wasn't that high. Now, we have six video rental stores in West Fargo."

Most stores report their best business day of the week is Saturday, and the best time of the year is winter. In fact, Norling said he felt the warm weather hurt the business more than the increase of competition in the area.

Video cassette rentals have opened the competition at the box office and the movies arc better for rental at the stores because we have the movies before we do," said Norling. "We expected it would. A lot of people come in and say they've cancelled their HBO and Show Time because video rentals haven't gained the student dollar as we expected it would. A lot of people with kids rent videos and we tend to get lots of money from the Disney movies."
Hey, Hay to present lectures on ceramics

Hey, Hay, professor of art at Indiana State University, will conduct public workshops and deliver slide presentations on ceramics starting May 18 through Friday. Hay leads a well-equipped ceramics studio at Indiana State, and his exhibition of more than 150 major exhibitions in the United States and abroad, according to Karin Schneider, a teaching assistant toward students who want to be an apprentice or learn a practical trade.

The slide presentations and workshops will be open to the public free of charge. The art department is offering this program by the Cooperative Student-Shop Committee, the Dean's Office of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and the SU Student Association.

Kurt Kaiser’s corner shelf exhibit delayed at Plains museum

Kurt Kaiser’s exhibit of books, art and antique Shelf will open at the Plains Art Museum on May 3 or 5 instead of Thursday, as announced in last Friday’s issue.

Education in Germany is more intensive than in United States

by Tracy Trustman

The secondary school system in Germany is very different from the American system, according to Karin Schneider, a teaching assistant in the modern languages department at SU.

The “Hauptschule,” the second form of post-secondary education, is in the secondary school system. There are three kinds of high school programs.

The first kind of high school is called the “Realschule.” The program lasts five years and is geared toward students who want to be an apprentice or learn a practical trade.

The "Realschule" is the second form of post-secondary education.
German
from page 10

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This is a six-year program and is geared more toward professional trade. Students in this program usually go on to a vocational school. The final level of secondary education is the "Gymnasium." This program lasts for nine years and prepares a student for college. After graduation a student must pass a final test in order to go to a university. The "Gymnasiums" in Germany are much like American colleges, Schneider said. A student must choose two majors and still maintain a framework of other courses.

Based on the article in "Village Voice" about the life and death of Dorothy Stratten, Playboy Magazine's 1980 Playmate of the Year.

THIS WEDNESDAY
APRIL 17
8 p.m.
Stevens Auditorium

FREE to SU students with I.D.
A Campus Attractions Films presentation.

During the first two years of secondary education, there is an orientation period that allows students to switch from one school to another. The "Gymnasium" type of education seems to be the most popular among German students. "There tends to be more elitism among "Gymnasium" students," Schneider said.

The university system in Germany places much emphasis on studying and less on extracurricular activities, Schneider said. The program at a university starts with a basic skill and add more courses as a student goes along. She compares the first two years at an American college as being equal to a "Gymnasium" program. "Actually, we studied a lot more," she added.

"There is a test given at the end of the first two years of university study. This is to test one's advancement and is equal to a bachelor's degree in an American college," Schneider said. Currently, only 80 percent of "Gymnasium" students go on to universities. This is down from 90 percent five years ago, Schneider said.

"The people are still trying to get as good an education as they can," she added. Schmidt has chosen her year at SU as a learning experience. This is her second time in America, and she enjoys the country. She plans to pursue a career in teaching, possibly in a private school or university. "I guess I'm still confused," she said.

8:15 p.m.
April 18, 19, 20

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Tickets available at Music Listening Lounge
Sports medicine growth rapid over past 10 years

By Mark Ferguson

With the increased numbers of people running and with the rapid growth of women's athletics, sports medicine has become more important, according to Ron Kaiser. He is a physical therapist, as well as a licensed athletic trainer and assistant director of the Red River Valley Sports Institute.

Kaiser said sports medicine has grown noticeably in the last 10 to 12 years. "The major reason sports medicine has grown like this is the large growth in the area of running," he said.

Another reason for the rapid growth of the sports medicine field has been the development of specialty treatments and research of sports injuries. A good example of this is the rapidly growing knee injury field, Kaiser said. In just the last few years there have been important breakthroughs in knee injury care.

"We have gone from the therapy of taping the injury and weeks of crutches to surgery, rehabilitation, and progressive strengthening for productivity. An athlete can return to sport in less time and in better condition than compared to the way," he said.

In the area of college athletics, sports medicine has become important. With the increasing quality of competition, the number of serious injuries have grown and nuisance injuries have declined. There has also been an increase in the number of serious knee injuries, Kaiser said. Rehabilitation includes six steps. The first step is the evaluation of the injury, he said.

Rehabilitation includes six steps. The first step is the evaluation of the injury, he said. The second step is the treatment of the injury, including surgery if necessary. The third step is the rehabilitation of the injury, including exercises and therapy. The fourth step is the progression of the rehabilitation, including activity modification. The fifth step is the follow-up of the rehabilitation, including regular check-ups. The sixth step is the evaluation of the outcome of the rehabilitation, including return to sport.
SU garage keeps SU vehicles rolling along

By Matthew Doherty

So picture it: it's Tuesday, April 16, 1985. Imagine the campus as it would look if all the students were suddenly grounded, leaving no one to work. How would the campus function? The answer: with the help of Terry Klug and his crew, and the vehicles they keep rolling.

Three men are instrumental in keeping the SU garage operations running smoothly. Gary Kopischke, motor vehicle mechanic, and Delano (Del) Wang, auto service manager, specialize in preventive maintenance, repair and overhaul of some 200 vehicles. In addition to gas and diesel pump service and maintenance, the crew has done a lot of work for the police department, such as making bench grates, weight racks, and equal benches. They also repair the bucking sleds for the football team.

"We do more than fix flats and repair cars," Kopischke said. Some of the crews that depend on the SU garage are the campus maintenance crew, painters and grounds keepers, the grounds crew, painters and garbage removers, the football and basketball teams, the agricultural departments, plumbers, power house employees, physical plant employees and suppliers, to say nothing of keeping the security and police vehicles in working condition.

The agricultural departments are particularly dependent on the garage crew to keep their trucks, tractors, station wagons and other equipment in top shape and geared for field research work.

Kopischke has just one pet peeve about his job. "Picture this, it is 30 below, or a blizzard. A guy shows up at the garage and says he needs a vehicle repaired and ready to go to Valley City, 60 miles away. He wants it to make it by 7 p.m. in Valley City. It is noon time.

"Kopischke said he would like a little more notice so the vehicle started when it was colder. Otherwise, he said, "People are really pretty nice and easy to get along with." He described members as hospitable. "The gas pumps are running for 11 hours straight beginning every morning" he said.

Kopischke and his crew also have all their records, including a detailed service record on each vehicle.

Kopischke prepares all the specifications for new physical plant vehicles, too. "It is my wish list," he said.

The wish list would probably be a bit longer if it were for the preventive maintenance and repair of the vehicles. Maintenance includes regular service to complete a wide range of tasks, such as exhaust system and air conditioning repair.

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**Sports**

**Women’s sports gain increased visibility**

By Pat Pitney

Women’s sports at the collegiate level have come a long way, and Lynn Dee, the women’s athletic director at SU, has plans for it to go even further.

“Women’s sports has come quite a way, but there are still many barriers to complete acceptance,” Dee said. “The biggest problem, with women’s sports is the lack of visibility,” she said.

“There is a lack of awareness of the programme offered for women. People don’t understand the level of competition in which women participate in sports at. For some people, it is hard to imagine women being competitive in sports,” Dee added.

An area pointing to an increase in the sociability of female athletes’ sports for girls at the junior and senior high school levels.

“We are starting our kids out in sports at younger ages and a new level of play is becoming really positive,” Dee said.

According to Dee, as far as a spectator attendance, volleyball has had an increase of three to four times that of five years ago, which is somewhat impressive considering only they have a couple of home games during the season. “Women’s basketball has increased attendance at the same rate,” Dee said.

“We can’t determine between men’s and women’s basketball as to how much each is responsible for generating revenue, considering the overlapping from the women playing before the men,” Dee said.

As an aggregate figure, revenue has increased. SU is allowed 61 free-tuition scholarships by the conference of sports. Football gets 42 scholarships, and the remaining 19 are divided up five to five for both track and wrestling.

The women are allowed a percentage of the men’s total. Currently it is at 30 percent.

Dee said the sport that has the most cooperation between women’s coach and the sport is basketball. “For all of the sports, the atmosphere, tradition, team spirit, basketball and water sports, both men and women can work together and share the same facilities,” Dee said.

But for basketball, because men and women want to be on the floor at the same time, she said. “Men’s head coach, Earl, women’s head coach, Debbie, can work out a system where each get the same time on the court. ‘It didn’t always work out,’ men and the women wanted the same practice time on the main floor if they wanted it,” she added.

Dee, the women’s athletic director, has plans for it to go even further. “I’ve always thought about the basketball and the women will need the facility,” she said. “But for basketball, both men and women want to be on the floor at the same time, she said. Earl, men’s head coach, and women’s head coach, have worked out a system where each get the same time on the court.

One of the reasons behind the women’s improved pitching performance has been senior reliever Tom Stosh. The left-hander has recorded nine saves and has a 2.27 ERA. He has allowed only one run in his last 14 1/3 innings and just 10 hits. Stosh also has the longest hitting streak on the team (eight).

The reason for the Bison’s success is that the Herd is currently 11-12 in the season but has won 7 of its last 8 games and has prevailed in 11 of the last 14 contests. The Bison are currently the hottest team in the North Central Conference.

The Bison have a team batting average of .267 with 167 hits, 123 runs and 100 RBIs. All are potential record pace with the exception of the hitting average.

One of the reasons behind the women’s sports increase is the lack of awareness of the women’s sports at the collegiate level. People don’t understand the level of competition in which women participate in sports at.

“For some people, it is hard to imagine women being competitive in sports,” Dee said.

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