

**ELEMENTARY STUDENTS
DEADLINE FOR MAKING
APPLICATION TO T.E.E.M. I
AND T.E.E.M. II
AND STUDENT TEACHING FOR
FALL TERM 1983 IS
APRIL 11, 1983.**

Application materials may be
picked up at the
**FIELD EXPERIENCE OFFICE,
College of Education.**
**TURN IN SCREENING PACKETS
ON APRIL 11, 1983**
For more information call
Rebecca at 686-3530.

Note: the office of Field Experience
Programs will be closed April 7 & 8.



oregon daily
emerald

Interested in Newspaper Management?

You can run for election to the student-at-large position on the Emerald Board of Directors. Board members meet once a month and may be responsible for additional committee work.

The Emerald Board of Directors is concerned with the financial aspects of running the newspaper and with the selection of an editor each year. The Board has no control of editorial content.

The term of office is from May 1, 1983 to May 1, 1984. Candidates must be students enrolled for at least six hours at the University of Oregon for three of the four terms during the year of office.

Students interested in filing for the position must complete an ASUO election packet by 3 p.m., today.

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WPPSS allowed to collect from debtors

SEATTLE (AP) — A King County Superior Court judge apparently cleared the way Thursday for the Washington Public Power Supply System to try and collect from utilities that have refused to pay their share of the \$7 billion debt on two terminated nuclear power plants.

In lifting his earlier temporary restraining order, Judge Joseph Coleman stressed his decision was not aimed at "requiring anyone to pay anything."

Coleman is not expected to sign a formal, written order until late next week. Once he does, the supply system will send out notices to the utilities demanding payment in 10 days.

"If they don't pay, we will proceed to litigate," said Gary Petersen, a WPPSS spokesman. Petersen had said earlier the notices could go out Friday or Monday.

The utilities are supposed to pay \$62 million during the first six months of 1983 on the

plants. The utilities were required to make six equal monthly payments starting in January.

Only two small utilities have actually sent checks to WPPSS. The others refused to make payments in January, February and March, saying they will pay when ordered to do so by the courts.

Petersen said the supply system will only seek the \$30 million that is past due.

"This is an important step," he said.

WPPSS lawyers argued before Coleman that his Jan. 14 order restraining the supply system from seeking payment needed to be lifted. The supply system has only about \$47 million left to pay the bills on the terminated plants and that money will run out in May.

The utilities argued that lifting the order would hinder the effort to resolve the WPPSS problem outside the courts.

Coleman disagreed. "This is the kind of case that cries out for non-judicial settlement,"

he said.

Coleman said the reasons which led to him issuing the restraining order, including a disagreement between the utilities and WPPSS over the budget for terminating the plants, have been settled through arbitration and other steps.

"Those reasons, the court believes, no longer exist," Coleman said.

Harold Hill, president of the Washington state Public Utility District Association, said of Coleman's decision:

"We are glad to see Judge Coleman joining a growing list of people who are coming to recognize that the only way to solve the problem fairly and responsibly and avoid default is through the out-of-court process...."

The plants were terminated more than a year ago after WPPSS was unable to borrow the money needed to continue construction and questions were raised about whether the power from the projects would be needed.

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designed to move the (talks) toward conclusion of an equal, fair and verifiable arms control agreement."

The Kremlin customarily does not respond immediately to major U.S. policy statements, and American officials said Soviet negotiators had been asked not to reject the plan out of hand without giving it adequate study.

"If you look at it literally and without getting some of the details fleshed out, there's nothing in it for them," said Warnke, who as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency negotiated the SALT II treaty limiting the superpowers' deployment of long-range nuclear weapons during the Carter administration.

Although SALT II was never ratified by the Senate and was denounced by Reagan when he was a presidential candidate, both sides continue to observe its provisions.

Reagan originally had proposed that both the United States and Soviet Union scrap all intermediate-range nuclear forces — his so-called zero option — but the Soviets rejected that.

On Wednesday, he reaffirmed that ultimate goal but said, "If there must be some, it is better to have few than to have many."

He therefore proposed "an interim agreement that would substantially reduce these forces to equal levels on both sides."

Moscow's response to the zero option proposal was to suggest instead that it would reduce its force of medium-range missiles to 162, matching the number of British and French medium-range weapons, if the United States would cancel its announced plan to begin deploying 572 single-warhead Pershing 2 and land-based cruise missiles in NATO countries in December.

The United States refuses to count the British and French land and sea-based missiles as among those at issue in the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) talks in Geneva.

According to the latest U.S. count, the Soviet Union has 1,293 warheads on medium-range missiles, including 351 SS-20 mobile rockets, each armed with three warheads, and 240 SS-4 and SS-5 single-warhead missiles.

Reagan said even if the Soviets accepted the latest proposal, the United States would go ahead with its commitment to deploy some new weapons.

Shortly after arriving in Los Angeles on Wednesday, the president telephoned the host of a local television "jobathon" to encourage the station's efforts to match jobless workers with potential employers in southern California, where the unemployment rate is 11 percent.

Reagan kicked off the five-hour KHJ-TV marathon by telling the show's organizers, "It's a very inspiring thing to see that with all of the hardships of this recession the people of this country who can are doing as much as they're doing to help their neighbors."

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The ASUO Constitution Committee also was changed. Its name was altered to ASUO Constitution Court, and its entire section was revised.

One change would allow the "court" to appoint hearings officers to handle ASUO election rules complaints. The committee eliminated the Elections Court, saying the hearings officers would speed up handling of alleged election violations.

The committee defeated only a few proposed changes, but one that drew much comment was a proposal to ensure the Oregon Daily Emerald funding of at least \$1.50 per student per term.

The mandate would reduce the flexibility of the Incidental Fee Committee, said committee member Karsten Rasmussen.

2nd Annual "IRON DUCK" Triathlon April 9, 1983 9 a.m.



- ✓ 6.5 mile Bike Ride
- ✓ 3 mile Run
- ✓ .5 mile Canoe Paddle

\$3 per person. Families encouraged to enter.
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For more information call Cynthia Kane at x4441 or 345-2041