Parents Struggle to Pay for Tuition with the Collapse of PACT

JULIE RAMHOLD
Staff Writer

Parents usually begin considering payment options for college when their start their family. About 20 years ago, they had the option to participate in a program called Pre­ paid Affordable College Tuition. PACT was a simple plan. Parents would pay $5,000 at the time of their child’s birth. Eighteen years later, the program would pay four years’ worth of tuition for that child at an in­state university. Now, those parents are experiencing anxiety over paying for college—the opposite of the intended result.

The program is now expected to run out of funds next year. Many parents are concerned, particularly those who have children in college right now. Terri Johnson, an instructor in the math department at UAH, is concerned about the outcome of efforts to save the program. She and her husband purchased PACT contracts for their three children in 1992, 1994 and 1999. In the five years between ’94 and ’99, the wording of the contracts changed. The 1994 contract, as well as the 1992 contract, stated that the program “guarantees payment of undergraduate Instate Tuition and Mandatory Fees.” However, the 1999 contract states that the program “provides” those payments.

Later contracts sound as if payment is not guaranteed, per se. As of late 2009, enrollment in PACT was suspended altogether.

Some have banded together to try to save the program. The Web site http://www.savealabamapact.com/ was created as a resource for parents and children who participated in the program. Save Alabama PACT offers the latest news and even some advice to parents who considering canceling their contracts.

State representatives are trying to bring about changes that will work for everyone. On April 8, the Alabama House of Representatives passed SB 104, eventually known as PROACT. According to a Birmingham News post at http://blog.al.com/spot­news/2010/04/alabama_house_ passes_bill_to_g.html, the bill will give $236 million to the PACT program over eight years.

But as of April 13, the Alabama Senate had rejected the same bill the house passed. On April 13, WAFF reported on its Web site that after April 13, “lawmakers only have three days left...to reconcile the two bills and pump new money into the financially struggling tuition program.”

The two bills do not differ much, except for the cap on tuition increases for PACT students. The senate bill does not have the clause, but it would also provide the $236 million to bail out the program.

The legislators have to make a decision soon. While some parents may be worried for their younger children who have yet to reach college age, the high anxiety rests mainly with parents who have children in college now.

Parents in that situation have not had to worry about paying tuition expenses, only to their own child and to save up for a backup plan for them. Students may not have even been eligible for scholarships.

Should those parents actually fall through, students who rely on it may have significant difficulties funding their education. In fact, some may not even be able to return to school. Parents are angry, because they put their trust in this program, only to learn that those responsible did not do what they said they would.

"This is a legal contract between the state and our family, and if we hold up our end of the contract, the state is not obligated to honor the contract," one parent said. "It is not my obligation to figure out how the state will honor this contract.”

Dean Dasher Discusses the Future of Roberts Hall

JULIE RAMHOLD
Staff Writer

There is no doubt that the campus community needed to move into Wilson Hall as soon as renovations finished. No one could blame students eager to have an upgraded work­place.

However, their move has left a large chunk of space uncou­pied in Roberts. Now many wonder—what will become of the building?

The dean of the college of liberal arts, Glenn Dasher, was happy to answer my questions.

"The entire second floor and most of the third floor are vacant, awaiting renovation," Dasher said. "But not everyone moved out. The sculpture department still calls about 80 percent of the first floor home. The other 20 percent of the first floor is still occupied by the music department. That department will also take over the space formerly used for photography classes; these rooms will become the departmental and chair’s offices."

The history department remains on the fourth floor. The Humanities Center is also still located on the third floor. Dasher explained that the music program is keeping its residence on the right side of the building, though plans are also being made to expand music to the other side of Roberts.

The spaces that used to house painting and printmaking studios will be renovated to provide choir, wind and jazz ensemble rehearsal space,” Dasher said. He also said that additional practice space will be created, though he did not go into details on exactly how.

In addition to those changes, Dasher said there are talks for moving the education department to the third floor, away from its current home in Horton Hall. Dasher says this move "seems pretty certain, but nothing is final yet.”

Renovations to transform parts of the second floor into "acousti­cally balanced rehearsal spaces” are planned. There will also have to be some work done to transform areas into usable office space for the music department. Work is also planned on the current space that music holds to create even more space for instruction and practice.

The future home of the education department will also receive some touch-ups, including fresh paint.

The plants sound grand, but they have not begun yet. Experts have seen the areas and made recom­mendations for the acoustical renovations. And the college still has to receive approval and funding before it can begin.

"We are just waiting for the go-ahead to get the process started,” Dasher said.

Need Help Paying for Tuition? Scholarships Are Available

ASHLEY TROMBA
Staff Writer

With tuition continually on the rise, a student might begin to believe that UAH only cares about money. What most do not know is that UAH strives to make college affordable through a variety of scholarships and financial aid.

UAH offers hundreds of different scholarships, all of which are available each year for the students of UAH to apply for. UAH offers academic scholarships for which the student has to keep a certain grade point average.

Each department can also give such scholarships to students in those departments. There are scholarships for those who have transferred to UAH, and there are scholarships for those coming in graduate school. The UAH Financial Aid Office also helps makes students aware of outside scholarships.

Alumni of UAH who know how important education is have also created scholarships to help promote education in areas they believe important.

Former astronaut Jan Davis is one such individual. She wanted to help female aerospace engineering students and has offered funds to
Students Present Research at UA System Honors Conference

SALOMIE SALIASHVILI
Staff Writer

Winners of the ninth Annual University of Alabama System Honors Research Conference were announced after the six-hour event drew to a close. Andrew Adrian, Rose Long and Reeves Jordan all brought home awards representing UAH in what Dr. Harry Delugach, the director of the honors program, called an incredibly hard decision for the judges.

These awards are given to the honors students on all three campuses who have completed a semester of research. And maybe next time their papers will be published in the "Proceedings of the Ninth Annual University of Alabama System Honors Research Conference."

This year’s contestants discussed and elaborated various issues in the fields of natural sciences, arts and humanities, business, health professions, and social and behavioral sciences.

The empiricism of the philosopher Heidegger was presented, and his idea that being-in-the world holds a central post in human existence was explained. The ethical breaches in government contracting in which kickbacks and bribery are common was explored. Andrew Adrian presented his discovery of a new species of parasite, Dactylosoma speculatus.

Students from UA brought the millimeter-length C. elegans and explained their favorable attributes for research. Moreover, solutions to worldwide epidemics as malaria and Parkinson’s disease were explored.

Every year, the location of the conference takes place at different universities of Alabama System campuses. This year, UAH hosted the event. It exemplifies a "high level of camaraderie among the universities" and the "positive impact of the initiative," Rose Long, a graduating UAH senior, said.

Next year, the students will reconvene and new ideas will be presented to reflect the added months of research. And maybe next time UAH will showcase the breakthrough cure that will change the world.

New Research Park at Redstone Arsenal

JESSICA ROBINSON
Staff Writer

New developments affecting residents both on- and off-post are coming to Redstone Arsenal. The billion dollar project, nicknamed the “the next research park,” will be located on 470 acres of farmland near Gate 9 of Redstone Arsenal.

The site was once considered a location for summer concerts. But the idea developed into a co-located plan for a research park involving Redstone Arsenal, the city of Huntsville and a private developer, LW Redstone LLC. The new development will make areas now behind fences accessible to the general public and will contain administrative buildings, educational areas and restaurants.

The construction comes at an important time, because the existing Research Park in northwest Huntsville has hit capacity. The new facility will create space for the thousands of contracting jobs brought to Huntsville by the Base Realignment and Closure. It will also help solve Redstone’s existing space problems; currently there are requests for 1.2 million square feet of additional space on Redstone Arsenal.

The first stage of construction includes moving Gate 9 further down Rideout Road to make room for the new development. Although this is already congested, UAH winners Reeves Jordan and Rose Long.

Above: Conference attendees after the award ceremonies. Below: UAH winners Reeves Jordan and Rose Long.

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The Exponent - April 21, 2010
Editorial: Huntsville, the Rocket City—Not the Safest City

PIERRE NELSON
Staff Writer

While many think Huntsville is one of the safest cities in America, a number of statistics suggest otherwise. For the third year in a row, Alabama is one of the most dangerous states in America. More puzzling is that Alabama ranks third in the U.S. for murders per 100,000 residents. According to the Wall Street Journal, Huntsville's murder rate is 44.5 per 100,000 residents, shattering the national average of 9.5 per 100,000 residents. Yes, Huntsville boasts the second largest research and technology office park in America and the fourth largest in the world—Cummings Research Park. But no, Huntsville isn't the safe little town that we believe it to be. On a small Alabama scale, it is accurate to say that Huntsville is one of the safest cities—but on a national scale, Alabama is one of the most dangerous states in America. Last year, according to the Huntsville Police Department, 16 murders occurred in Huntsville in 2006—a murder rate of 9.5 per 100,000 residents. New York City's murder rate of 7.3 is actually lower than ours. Unfortunately, because of the Feb. 12 shooting at the Shelby Center, we have nearly exceeded our 2006 murder rate.

Compare our figures to Birmingham, which has a population of 230,000—a mere 65,000 more than Huntsville. In 2006, Birmingham had a record-breaking 104 murders (see http://huntsvilleareaconnect.com/crime/compare.htm?city1=Huntsville&city2=Birmingham&state=AL&year=2006). That's a lot of cars.

In fact, that's one in 12 cars. This is because everybody has a car. Last year, 1,359 cars were broken into or stolen in Huntsville, according to http://huntsvilleareaconnect.com/crime/compare.htm?city1=Huntsville&state=AL&year=2006. That's a lot of cars, and a lot of broken windows.

In a city in which there are more cars than gas stations, the irony is that fuel no longer is on your side.

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Eleventh Annual Academic Tournament

SALOME SALASHIVILI
Staff Writer

More than 100 high school students from seven different schools across north Alabama converged on UAH on April 14 to participate in the 14th Annual Academic Tournament. According to Dr. Andrew Durr, the event organizer, the goal was to create an opportunity for high school students and their respective schools to participate in an academic competition as well as to bring prospective UAH students onto the campus—something they have been doing for more than a decade now.

The liberal arts were the focus of the event. Throughout its 14 years, different departments have participated, though the history department was the pioneer. After the success of the 1996 Tournament, the event expanded. During various years, the number of department and student participation fluctuated.

This year, the history, political science, and art and art history departments hosted the tournament.

The event's goals were to create an opportunity for high school students and their respective schools to participate in an academic competition as well as to bring prospective UAH students onto the campus—something they have been doing for more than a decade now.

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The students left this year reflecting on their day.

“I am glad I went on the trip,” Darius Hayes, a senior at Athens High School, said. “I'm hoping to come here and I especially love [the drama studio].”
Editorial: Thinking About Living “Greener”

AMBER RAUSCHKOLB
Business Manager

Earth Day, founded by environmental activist U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, is celebrated by many countries every year on April 22. Nelson created the holiday in 1969 after visiting the Santa Barbara Channel in California. It has been estimated that 80 to 100,000 barrels of crude oil spilled there, creating an environmental crisis that killed tens of thousands of birds and caused an ecological disaster for California. Nelson chose April 22, between Spring Break and final exams, in order to maximize participation on college campuses, since the initiative was an “environmental teach-in.”

Since the ‘70s, the U.S. has created regulations for companies to make the world a safer place to live by helping to preserve our environment and eliminate the impact of waste products. Today, people talk about “going green,” recycling and not using environmentally harmful products, and “sustainable living,” a lifestyle that attempts to reduce an individual’s or society’s use of the Earth’s natural resources.

I asked myself: what does it mean to live green? The first thing that came to mind was eco-friendly products. But is the product labeled “green” at the store really green?

According to Terra Choice Environmental Marketing, 98 percent of products that are advertised, labeled or packaged as “green” are not really environmentally friendly at all. This deception is referred to as “greenwashing,” or making a product perceived to be green. Just because a label says “green” doesn’t necessarily make the product green. In fact, there are strict guidelines set up by the Federal Trade Commission in code 260.7 Environmental Marketing Claims; standardized labels should not mislead the consumer about the environmental advantages of a product. Next time you shop, check the label and see if the product has been certified as being green.

I have the option to recycle, grow my own food and compost the organic matter that I would otherwise throw in the trash.

Again, I asked myself how I could think sustainable. It’s funny, really, because I was going through my newspaper recycle bin to pull paper out so I could make compostable peat pots, and lo and behold, I found an article about Lincoln Mills Project off of Meridian Street.

Lincoln Mills, originally the

See GREENER on Pg. 6
Charger Talk: What Do You Think About the New Mandatory Meal Plans?

ASHLEY TROMBA
Staff Writer

What do you think about the new mandatory meal plans at UAH?

"I don't think they're needed, but for people who live on campus and rely on their Charger Bucks a lot, it's great. The food at the cafeteria is terrible. I live at home and eat everywhere, but I know I'd take advantage of the two restaurants for convenience factor." -David Vail, freshman, communication arts

"If we can use it at the on-campus restaurants, then I don't mind it, but if it's just the caf, it's kind of ridiculous." -Lindsay Lee, junior, foreign language and international business

"When we first heard about it, we were pissed because we never eat on campus, but then we thought about the new restaurants coming to campus, and I think we'd use it. I think it should still be a choice, though." -Ashley MacWhirter, junior, art history

"It makes sense to require this of those who live on campus, but it's illogical for those who live off-campus. This is a commuter town, after all. It's definitely not the best idea, especially with all that's happened with the dorm regulation that was revoked. It might be the straw that breaks the camel's back." -Julia Paul, senior, nursing

"I have written a letter to the president saying it was irrational and unfair. I understand that he's trying to make the university bigger and better, but I wish he had at least brought something healthier than a greasy pizza joint." -Allissa McCuin, senior, nursing

"I don't think that students should be forced to buy a meal plan. The reason I believe that is because people might not want to eat on campus, so they should not be forced to. They should not be required to sign up for a provision that requires them to do so." -Josh Riddle, junior, history

"I say it sucks. -Melanie Eckstein, senior, history

"I feel the establishment of the new meal plan is a transpar­ently political move to make up for the loss in profits as a result of the change they had to make regarding the initial meal plan requiring students to live on cam­pus." -Ashlie Hathaway, senior, history

"They can suck it. They already take enough of my money. I come from a poor background, and I'm still poor. I am getting loans in the fall, but not enough to cover classes, books, fees and a meal plan. The meal plan is use­less because a lot of people come here just for classes and go back home. I don't have time to go on campus. Even the students who live on campus buy their own food for their dorms and eat on their own. It's not at dining times." -Jasmin Patton, sophomore, music and German

"It sucks. I don't have time to go to the store. It's an expensive way." -Thomas Coke, senior, history

Popular belief seems to be that the new mandatory meal plans are all undergraduate students "sucks." Most seem to think that the purchase of a meal plan should be a choice for students to make them­selves. The only ones who appear to have accepted it are the ones who will use the new Chik-fil-A and Papa John's out of convenience.

What's in the Food? Part Two: Analyzing Produce

ANNA SHAVERS
Staff Writer

Genetically Modified Organisms are found in virtually every food product Americans consume daily. From our fruits to our veget­ables, GMOs are the foundation of the American diet.

According to GMO advocates, genetically modifying organisms has many advantages, including easier shipping, more quantity and a better ability to combat world hunger. GMOs, however, do not receive universal praise.

Genetically engineering an organism changes some of the genetic material of the organism. This process, used by genetically modified crop manufacturers like Monsanto and Syngenta, produces higher yield crops that need less assistance.

Monsanto makes seeds such as Roundup Ready that are engineered to work with Roundup herbicides. Also, Monsanto has engineered a seed that is resistant to insects, in addition to its being Roundup Ready. These seeds require little or no assistance in growth because they have herbicide and insecticide chemicals in them. These companies believe it is not their job to test the safety of the products they sell.

"Monsanto should not have to vouchsafe the safety of bio­tech food," Phil Angell, former director of corporate commu­nications at Monsanto, is quoted as saying at http://www.aytimes.com/1998/10/25/magazine/playing­god-in­the­garden.html?scp=1&ota=Monsanto%2899%29dn%20not%20have%20to%20vouchsafe&amp;wtag=7. "Our in­terest is in selling as much of it as possible. Assuring its safety is the FDA's job." Before genetic engineering, pesticides and herbicides were used on crops, certain produce was only available at certain times. Now, we are able to have most produce all year round. The main argument against genetically modified foods, pesticides and herbicides is that we do not know the exact side effects these processes will have on the environment and the health of humans.

Studies, however, insist that GM foods may cause health

Improving UAH's Vocabulary

ASHLEY TROMBA
Staff Writer

A college degree provides a graduate with the ability to do a specific job with confidence. How­ever, if you cannot communicate well, your education will become meaningless. If you cannot com­municate effectively, you cannot do your job, and others cannot do their jobs effectively.

The ability to write is one of the main components of sharing ideas in a business setting. Em­ployers want to be able to clearly understand what you have done or plan to do. They want to be able to clearly communicate the benefit of what you have done or plan to do with company money or resources.

An inability to clearly write your ideas or intentions can lead to poor termination within that com­pany. In most companies, your man­ager is a business person, not a technical person, and will be un­able to fully understand or appre­ciate your written reports. This is why the ability to orally communi­cate with a professional vocabulary is so important.

Public speaking is no longer something that can be avoided. A company may have you report across the Internet using a webcam to possible customers. If you do not appear professional and able to communicate well, you might lose the company—business which no one likes to do.

How can we become individual­als with better vocabularies? The first step is simply to read other business reports, journals and oth­er written works. These are a great source of jargon and new vocabu­lary used in the everyday business world.

Understanding these terms is the first step to fully realizing your professional potential as a busi­nessman or businesswoman.

The next step is to actually look up words you do not clearly understand or recognize. This will help you retain certain words and their meanings. Fiction from all genres includes vocabulary from most of the dictionary and is a great way to increase your voca­bulary.

A person is only successful if he or she has the ability to write and speak in an effective and clear man­ner. Increasing your vocabulary is the first step to success.
The Exponent - April 21, 2010

MATT SAYAR
Senior Science & Tech Writer

UAH's Aerophysics Research Center hosts one of the largest-caliber guns in the nation. The research center conducts various tests to measure different aspects of a very fast-moving object.

The ARC is housed on Redstone Arsenal, where the facility houses the 254-millimeter Light Gas Gun. Having a 254-millimeter caliber means the gun is capable of firing objects that have a diameter up to 254 millimeters, or 10 inches.

The largest light gas gun, a 360-millimeter caliber, is on Arnold Air Force Base in Tennessee. By comparison, a typical tank in modern combat is equipped with a 155-millimeter cannon. In addition to the 254-millimeter light gas gun, the ARC also owns a 130-millimeter and a 108-millimeter variant. A light gas cannon works differently than a regular gun. Essentially, a piston is fired down a long tube filled with hydrogen gas, and as the piston compresses the hydrogen gas, it builds pressure on the object at the end of the tube. The object is eventually launched at an extremely high velocity.

Tests to measure different aspects of a very fast-moving object launched from the gun at speeds of 5 km/s. When the object is launched, it flies through what is called an aeroballistics range, which is basically a large tube with different controls to change the environment within it. Scientists can simulate various atmospheric conditions, and with the addition of high-speed cameras placed inside the aeroballistics range, they can observe the behavior of the object in flight. The ARC uses its different light gas guns to suit different purposes, and the 254-millimeter gun is only for large objects or when the highest velocities possible are required.

There is more to these light gas guns than just shooting objects and extremely high speeds. "Sometimes the interest is in the aerodynamic behavior of these [objects], or in their signature as would be measured by optical or radar sensors," Dr. Richard Rhodes, director of the ARC, said. "And sometimes the interest is in; what happens when objects traveling at high speeds impact other objects."

The 254-mm Light Gas Gun in its facility located on Redstone Arsenal. Photo courtesy of UAH

From GREENER on Pg. 4

largest of seven cotton mills in Huntsville, closed its textile mills in 1955. In 1957 it was bought by Huntsville Industrial Associates, 35 local businesses and companies that including Brown Engineering, military contractors and NASA. They renamed it "Huntsville Industrial Center."

After a huge fire in 1980, the largest Huntsville's historic district had ever seen, the building closed because it was too expensive to fix. It was then bought by Robin Ebaugh, a previous tenant of the building. He held the building till 2007 and then sold it to Dr. Jim Byrne.

Today, Byrne has teamed with Wayne Sisco, a Huntsville native, to contract the building as a fully "sustainable living" facility. Thrilled, I ventured to Lincoln Mills. She uses goat's milk as a primary ingredient in her soap. The soap is sold to Lincoln Mills for use in the public restrooms. Sisco also told me that paper waste from the tenants at the building go to remanufacture hand-made paper towels used in the bathrooms for hand drying. After use, they go to compost.

Sisco described this dream project as "a living laboratory, a demonstration village for many such initiatives."

In the meantime, think about throwing your aluminum can in the blue recycling bin on campus, won't you? What is his favorite test? "Perhaps because I'm a golfer, but my candidate is an early experiment we did in the 254 millimeter gun in which we launched a Titleist golf ball at Mach 8," he said. "The images we took of the golf ball in flight clearly showed each dimple and the ball's brand name."

The center recently finished a project involving the way in which shockwaves from a fast-moving object interact with specific sizes of water droplets.
Sports

Tennis Team Eliminated from GSC Tournament

JONATHAN KEENUM
Staff Writer

The men’s tennis team was eliminated from the Gulf South Conference Tournament Saturday, losing 5-0 to the Ouachita Baptist Tigers. The Chargers entered the tournament as the number 4 seed in the East, while Ouachita Baptist entered as the number 1 seed and division winner in the West. The Chargers knew it would be an extremely tough fight. The Tigers had lost only one game all year, and were ranked number 4 in the nation before entering the tournament.

The loss puts the Chargers at 9-8 overall, but still gives them a chance for a bid to the NCAA Division II South Region Tournament. From PRODUCE on Pg. 5

and environmental problems. In one study, found at http://www.rense.com/generals/seedsofdestruction.htm, lab rats were fed GMO potatoes. It was later revealed that after 110 days (equivalent to 10 years in humans), the rats showed “enlarged tissues, including the pancreas and intestines” and “significant proliferations of stomach and intestines cells.”

Greenpeace states at http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/genetic-engineering, that consumers do not have the right to know if genetically engineered ingredients are in food because of the commercial interests of companies. The EU has had regulations for over five years about labeling these GM foods. When and if the U.S. will follow is to be determined by its consumers.

Hockey Team Will Play Without Conference Next Season

JONATHAN KEENUM
Staff Writer

The Charger Hockey squad had a terrific run to end the season this year, catching fire late in the season to win the College Hockey America Tournament. The win guaranteed the Chargers a place in the NCAA Division I Men’s Ice Hockey Tournament. The win would also turn out to be the last CHA game to be played.

Membership in the league has grown sparse since its founding in 1999. The Chargers joined CHA with four other schools after a year as an independent team in Division II. The NCAA did not sanction Division II hockey anymore, so the CHA was perfect for teams who were coming out of Division II to compete at the Division I level.

The success of the CHA lasted for several years, but teams started leaving for different, more prestigious conferences, and as of this year only had four teams: UAH, Niagara, Bemidji State, and Robert Morris. All four of these teams knew the end of the CHA was coming, and applied for different conferences. UAH was the only school that was denied admission into another conference.

UAH was hoping to join the Central Collegiate Hockey Association for next year’s season. The CCHA includes powerhouse teams such as Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Michigan and is said to be one of the toughest conferences in college hockey. The Chargers sent a letter of intent and felt good about their chances, only to be rejected after a vote by the CCHA council.

The Chargers will be playing as an independent team starting next season. It is possible to be a successful independent team, but not easy.

“It’s the single hardest thing to do,” said Niagara athletic director Ed McLaughlin.

Many scheduling and recruiting difficulties are expected, as UAH will be the NCAA’s only Division I independent team. The team will be on a virtual year-to-year existence until finding a conference, which can be a major turn-off for potential recruits.

College hockey scheduling is similar to college basketball. The early season games are mostly non-conference games, which will not be too hard to schedule. The later part of the season is reserved for conference games and is where UAH will have to work very hard to find available opponents. One option that works for other schools is to schedule mid-week games, said Tom Serratore, head coach of UAH’s top rival, Bemidji State.

The CHA has said it would be willing to help UAH schedule a few games if possible, Nebraska-Omaha is leaving the conference, which will open up a few dates late in the season where UAH could schedule CHA opponents.

The absolute last resort for UAH would be to drop the hockey program like other Division I teams have done. Wayne State and Findlay University are two schools who were forced to shut down their hockey program over the past few years. Serratore does not see that happening to UAH.

“Huntsville has a lot of tradition and impact in college hockey... They don’t compare to Huntsville.”

There is still a chance that UAH could get in the CHAA, and one head coach thinks they will soon enough.

“If anything, they need to be patient,” said Lake Superior State coach Jim Roque. “Eventually, I do see them getting in.”

It looks like a tough road ahead for the Chargers, but then again it looked like a tough road entering the CHA tournament, and the Chargers were able to prevail. Fans can show their support of UAH hockey by visiting the site www.saveUAHhockey.com.

CHARGER SPORTS CALENDAR

Baseball
Record 25-14 GSC 5-7

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<td>Florence, AL</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
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Softball
Record 35-9 GSC 20-3

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<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>North Alabama</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
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*Not valid with any other discounts, promotions, or offers.
*Offer void where prohibited by law. Offer void where prohibited or restricted by law. Offer subject to change without notice.

Palm Beach Tan"
help them make success possible by covering a part of... 
A new gate will be built on 
the project is complete, designers hope the new 
gate will cut down on rush hour 
 congestion. Groundbreaking will start in 
late spring or early summer, and 
will take approximately two years 
to complete.

The UA Financial Aid Office and its Web site at http://finaid. uah.edu/ are only two sources of 
scholarship information. There 
are many Web sites that are just a 
database of available scholarships. 
Apply to as many as you can, and 
ultimately you will get a scholar­ 
ship. For priority, this form 
is usually due by Dec. 1 of every 
year to be considered for scholar­ 
ships the next fall.

But it's not too late to fill one 
out. After the priority date has 
remained open during construction. 
area during rush hour, the gate will 
remain open during construction.

Chess Puzzles

Puzzle 1: White Mates in 4 Moves

Puzzle 2: Black Mates in Two Moves

Crossword

Across
1. Narcotic
5. Catch sight of
9. Field plant
11. Stripy-faced 
carnivore
12. Amid too high
13. An Afrikaner
14. Rings bells
15. Deformed lip
16. Resembling a mouse
18. State in the NW 
United States
20. Period of being a boy
23. European flatfish
26. Immature newts
28. Not worried
30. Capital of Canada
31. Mariner
32. Hades
33. Hit sharply
5. Apeice
6. Severe mental 
disorder
7. Composition in verse
8. Sings by changing 
register
9. Field plant
10. Bath sponge
11. Suggestive
14. Rings bells
17. Plead guilty
19. Lake Superior port
21. Get the better of
22. Female given name
24. Poker stake
25. Hood worn by monks
27. Thick fabric
29. Uncoked

Down
1. Bird of peace
2. Tending to blind with 
sience
3. For each
4. Unpredictable
5. Apeice
6. Severe mental 
disorder
7. Composition in verse
8. Sings by changing 
register
9. Field plant
10. Bath sponge
11. Suggestive

Comic

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK.

Solution to last issue's puzzle: