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Documents from the May 4, 1977 meeting of the Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM)

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May 4, 1977

Scott Alexander	X					
David Bjornson	X					
Stephen Brown	X					
Tim Dwire	X					
John Fitzgerald	X					
Jeff Gray	X					
Larry Gursky						
Susan Heald	X					
Cary Holmquist	X					
Glenn Johnson	X					
Tim Long	X					
Mat Matlock	X					
Sonja Megee	X					
Kelly Miller	X					
Greg Oliphant	X					
Cynthia Redman	X					
Kathleen Royland						
Kimberly Spear	X					
Sylvia Stevens	X					
Jim Yelich	X					
Wides	X					
Greg Henderson	X					
Dean Mansfield	X					
Steve Huntington	X					
YES						
NO						
ABSTAINED						

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m. in the Gold Oak Room by ASUM President Greg Henderson.

American Home Economics Association. Rick Kravas and Patti Hancock, representing the Home Ec group, stated that they wanted to spread the word to students that this was not just an area for women, but also an area that men could be very interested in, too. One thing that this group does is to sell coffee and donuts during registration. They are planning to go to a convention in Kalispell and also would like to attend one in Boston. Their Professional Night here consists of bringing in a speaker and afterwards serving some food.

Art Students Association. The main objective of this request is to start an art gallery for students in the Art Annex which is right near the Grizzly Pool. It would cost about \$1,800 for lighting and to have the Physical Plant construct the necessary partitions, etc. to make a usable gallery for students to exhibit their work. Currently art students are displaying their work at the Turner Gallery, but usually the galleries on campus display the work of traveling shows and more well-known artists. It's important for art students to have their works displayed; and they would also like to keep Turner Gallery open for these students during the summer, too. There are 200 students majoring in art and 50 students involved in the Art Students Association. All Central Board were urged to go to Turner Hall and see the exhibition on display there.

Debate and Oratory Association. Wally Congdon and Jim Polsin were two of the representatives present from Debate and Oratory. \$700 of the in-state travel request was to be used to pay students to judge debates at Montana high schools. In this way, the money goes back into the pockets of students, and it's good Public Relations for the University with regard to high schools. Currently, according to Polsin, UM's reputation among high schools is not very good, so much so that UM's administration has given Debate and Oratory \$1,100 to help improve UM's image - \$800 for tournaments and \$300 for P. R. However, they have not provided any money for transportation to these tournaments. Sixty people will be traveling to these tournaments. Polsin explained that their out-of state money would be used to attend a tournament in Spokane, Washington, which surprisingly is closer to Missoula than their in-state tourney in Bozeman. The club figured 4¢ a mile instead of the usual 10¢ a mile in estimating the amount. Under 561 - Program Expenditures - is the cost for the Big Sky Conference Tournament.

Computer Club. Randy Holme, of the Computer Club, said that this organization's purpose was to further acquaint and bring new areas on campus into the use of computers. Most every department and area on campus is affected by computers. This club is here to serve those who are majoring in computer science at UM. Their in-state travel money will be used to visit other computer centers in Montana to help give the students more first-hand knowledge about computers and business. This is the only way some students are exposed to the workings of the business world with regard to computers, as at UM there are no real ties to the business world.

Black Student Union. Some of the line item requests were explained by the officers of the BSU. Out-of-State Travel is important for this group because of the affirmative action program that they are involved in. They send teams to recruit out-of-state students to come to UM. This brings city students out to the Northwest country and also exposes Montanans to minority peoples. Approximately 300 students will be coming to UM next year under this program. Under special projects are included programs related to Black identity and to presenting culturally relevant programs. These serve two purposes: (1) Presenting Black students with cultural material that they can relate to, and (2) presenting Black cultural to

the Missoula community. Advertising (681) will be used to advertise their programs to the campus and the community. The registration request would be used to attend sessions relevant to blacks for which they would have to pay registration fees. Consumable supplies would be used to send out their yearly newsletter to let BSU members know what's going on. When asked if they had any other sources of income, they stated that they usually put on a car wash, but that was all.

They said there are 75 members in the BSU and their program would be severely crippled if they were forced to accept the executive recommendation as it now stands. Their group is a viable part of the University; and since this community has no experience with black people, BSU wants to give them a chance to share their world with the black people.

Forestry Students Association. The only money requested by this group from ASUM is for their AWFC conclave. This year it is being held in Astoria, Oregon; and since they had figured their request before they knew exactly where it was going to be held, they may not be needing the entire amount requested. (Last year they reduced their original request during budgeting also.) All Forestry schools west of the 98 meridian will be participating in this three-day conference. There will be seminars conducted where each area within this region will be demonstrating and talking about their own practices for their particular situation. The main purpose of this is to bring together forestry students from all these schools to exchange ideas. The Forestry Students Association is one of the most resourceful organizations that ASUM supports; and if necessary, they can make it without ASUM's support in this case. They have a total of 80 students participating in their organization in the spring, but more are active in the fall and winter.

International Folk Dance Club. Andy Toplarski, Mike Sweet, and Mike Patterson represented the sixty-some people connected with this club. There are 21 students, 21 non-students, and 20 fringe people associated with the Folk Dance Club. Through their activities - mall demonstrations, Friday night dances, and classes - they have drawn 2,050 spectators plus many more participants. They have had six weekend-long workshops during the past three years, bringing in experts to instruct at these workshops. These workshops bring in people from the Missoula community as well as people from outside of Missoula and they bring revenue to the University Center since they do make use of some of the U. C.'s services.

The Folk Dance Club has sponsored out-of-town dance groups here in Missoula, has worked with Campus Recreation in their War On Television and Try-It programs for children, helped with the city parks and recreation programs, and has conducted folk dance classes for the past four years. They have conducted out-of-town workshops and the group has been represented in Europe, too.

The Ladna Folk Dance Group was started from this club and is now a self-supporting dance group no longer a part of the International Folk Dance Club.

Under Contracted Services (651) is included the cost of bringing in dance instructors to teach dance styles and folklore from other countries and other regions of the U. S. By cutting down from \$1,000 to \$500, it will allow only one workshop, as they had planned to have a fall kick-off and a spring annual event.

Under Petty Equipment (560) they had hoped to purchase a tape recorder to tape some of their music to help preserve it longer and also to buy some more records.

In the past they had supported themselves in 80 percent of their budget and they felt they shouldn't be jeopardized because they could raise money to support themselves.

International Students Association. They are planning to put together a library of information for themselves and for other students. Often when someone is going to travel to some foreign country, the International Students Association is called upon to give them information about the country they are travelling to. Often the students speak to groups about their own countries. For the last five years they have put on

an International Banquet which featured international food and a variety show of international singers and dancers.

They would be using the money in Out-of-State Travel (627) to attend a conference in Denver of all foreign students all over the country where they would be discussing the foreign student programs all over the United States.

Kyi-Yo Indian Club. Arlie Stops, president of the Kyi-Yo Indian Club, stated that the club's purpose was to give support to native Americans on campus and around the country and to serve as a cultural center for them. Some of their activities are, as follows:

1. They send out a newsletter to keep all Indian organizations informed of their activities around the country.
2. They attend meetings with the Inter-Tribal Policy Board to help solve problems on reservations.
3. They lobby in the legislature for native American rights.
4. They bring in speakers of interest to Indians.
5. They sponsor native American speech and debate tournaments in high schools.
6. They help landless Indians to seek funding.
7. They have a singing group that does native American songs.
8. They travel to different reservations to talk to potential students about the opportunities that are available at UM.

They have three major activities each year:

1. Speech and debate tournament
2. Native American dress review
3. Kyi-Yo Indian Youth Conference and Pow-Wow, which brings 6,000-7,000 people to UM for this event.

Their out-of-state travel money will be used to attend conferences that concern native Americans and laws that affect them. The Kyi-Yo Indian Club is known throughout the country because of their involvement in native American affairs. This year their Youth Conference will cost \$14,000 and all but about \$6,000 was raised themselves to cover it.

They devote some of their time to special projects, such as working with the community downtown, especially with native American children.

Premed Club. This club is composed of about 30 of the 180 pre-med students at UM. It's main function is to counsel students in their future medical careers and through their programs, these students have opportunities to work with community doctors to see if the medical field is the one they really want to go into. They also send out a newsletter.

Pre-Physical Therapy Club. Jenny Minton and Cindy Hugo were present to represent this group. The Pre-Physical Therapy Club holds monthly meetings and participates in community projects, such as the scoliosis screening of children; the architechural bar-

riers survey for the handicapped at UM where they graded the buildings according to the accessibility for handicapped students and, hopefully, these results will bring about some remodeling of buildings; and assisting in the state physical therapy conference. They hold functions and bake sales to raise money for their group, and they play a large part in helping students to get accepted into physical therapy programs at other schools. They are proud to have an 80 percent acceptance rate for their group and it's because of the good background they get here, with the help of this club. Each spring, they hold an awards banquet for outstanding students and teachers. They are anticipating an accreditation of the physical therapy program at UM in two to three years which should help bring in more students to UM and into the club.

Sijihua - Far Eastern Association. Mario D'Orazi, as representative for the group, was satisfied with most of the executive recommendation except the sponsored activities. However, they could come to Central Board with each of their individual activities and get special allocations by justifying each activity. The purpose of their group is to generate interest in the Chinese and other Asian cultures.

Student American Pharmaceutical Association. John Burke and Julie Jorgenson explained the SAPHA request. During the preliminary meetings with the Central Board committee, they had agreed to forget the national convention in Montreal, which came out of out-of-state travel. The rest of the money in that account would be used to attend the regional conference in Seattle, but they felt they needed more money in order to better cover their attendance at that meeting. Eighteen students would be attending that conference, and they would need at the least \$450 in out-of-state travel. Their in-state travel would be used when they held drug abuse panel discussions. One of the activities they participate in is the hypertension clinic, and also they help give out information on VD.

OLIPHANT MOVED FOR A 10-MINUTE BREAK; SECONDED BY HOLMQUIST. MOTION CARRIED.

Student Education Association. This group represents the 500 students majoring in education plus many others who are indirectly connected with that curriculum. Their out-of-state travel, which has been reduced to \$-0-, would have been used to take a trip to another university, such as Gonzagz, and communicate with them regarding ideas about education. Publications would be used to start a state-wide education newsletter. The sponsored activities would be activities within the Missoula community, such as a children's theater. They do raise some money by selling some insurance, but of the \$7 collected, only \$2 goes to the local organization. Advertising will be used for Kaimin ads and posters announcing their meetings; and under (534) Food, it will be used to be served at some of their activities.

Cutbank. Lex Runciman listed some of the reasons for ASUM funding of Cutbank in a handout, as follows:

1. It is a student organization,
2. CutBank benefits the entire student community through its growing national reputation and distribution, as it's latest issue will be circulated in 29 states, and
3. CutBank has received consistent support from previous ASUM administrations since 1972.

This year they received \$500 from the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines which

acts as an administrator for the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal Government agency. Copies of CutBank were passed around to Central Board members for them to look at over the next few days. Dan Cobb, chairman of Publications Board, said that if they had to work with the \$2,000 budget recommended for both publications, Pub Board would recommend that only CutBank be published this year.

GiltEdge. Sylvia Clarke and Carol Ann Nord, editors of GiltEdge, emphasised they had cut their original budget down to the \$1,500 figure and couldn't take any more cuts. Their entire budget was \$3,000, but half of that would be covered by sales of the magazine. They had cut out work/study help entirely, and the two editors only received \$100 each for their work. They had already received \$150 in the first two weeks' sales on Giltedge for this year and were expecting the entire printing costs to be covered by sales. Because this is their third year, if they are allowed to publish this year, they will be eligible for up to \$5,000 in funding from the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines. There is much support for this literary magazine by students, faculty, and readers alike, as shown by the letters they circulated among the Central Board members. It is good P. R. for UM and speaks well for the women at UM.

Kaimin. Barb Miller, editor, and Dick Clemow, business manager, discussed the increase in printing costs and how they had still managed to keep their budget down regardless of this. The subject of their reserve fund was brought up, and Huntington said that if they decided they needed one, this would be discussed later, after budgeting was over. When questioned about receiving credit for reporting classes for reporting for the Kaimin, Miller stated that only one class gave credit now for this; and without those students writing for the paper, the reporters would have to be paid. Redman asked if the paper couldn't be run only three days and they said that would cut down on their advertising a lot, much more than it would save in not printing that one issue. If they cut one issue, it wouldn't mean they could manage on 3/4 of the budget they proposed for next year.

Program Council. Bill Junkermier, Program Council Director, listed some impressive figures concerning student attendance at Program Council events and noted that last year their budget request was almost \$6,000 more than this year. Before submitting the budget this year, they cut close to \$4,000 off of it. Junkermier went on to explain some of the areas in Program Council, especially those that were cut. Under Special Events are joint efforts by Program Council and other groups to bring in speakers and special entertainment, such as the Andy Russell lecture, sponsored by the Wildlife Club and Program Council. As no money was budgeted in this area under the executive recommendation, P. C. will try going to SUB to get some money from the U. C. Popular Concerts includes both ballroom shows and fieldhouse shows. The ballroom shows usually lose money because the ballroom doesn't hold many people and the prices would be too high if the ticket sales were to cover all costs. As far as fieldhouse shows go, often they aren't dependable, and many concerts had to be cancelled. Lectures usually run \$2500-\$3000 per lecture, and this year they were hoping to bring in more major lectures but will find it difficult with a cut in that area.

Concert Band. The change in In-State Travel reflected in the executive recommendation from the request is that they only needed two buses instead of three. This money also includes paying the driver. The money put into rentals was originally requested under In-State Travel but changed to this line item because it was to rent vehicles to get their equipment to concerts. There will be generally 70 people on these trips. One complaint they did have was about not getting funded for meals. They said with their tight schedule they had a hard time letting 70 people lose to find their own meals and then gather them up within a short time to be ready to perform. Gray also noted that this was a "bare-bones budget" now and they couldn't take any more cuts.

Jazz Workshop. Dan Lange began by thanking ASUM for their support in sending them to Greeley, Colorado, as their concert there was a success. The reasons given by Central Board for not funding advertising was because Program Council would take care of that and they didn't think advertising was needed when they were playing at high schools; under 912 - Amplifiers and equipment, Central Board felt that they were not the ones who should be paying for this. Without funding from ASUM, Lange said they had no other source of money. When asked if they couldn't raise some money on their own, they stated they would need money for advertising then to bring in more people; and also they would need more money for advertising because they had to advertise when they went on tour. They did raise some money on their own to go to Greeley - \$760 at their Christmas concert, \$400 at a dance in Hamilton, and \$217 at a benefit in Dillon - but it took a great deal of time away from their time they would be devoting to practice and other things directly connected with the functioning of Jazz Workshop. When asked if they had looked into grants, Lance Boyd said they had, but most grants that they found included stipulations with regard to their operation that are not suited to the Jazz Workshop.

University Dance Ensemble. Cinda Holt went over several line items where they needed more money than the executive recommendation. The first was 562 - Printing where they needed \$300 in order to make posters for each of the five concerts they were going to be performing at \$60/each. These posters will be put up on campus and around town. This printing cost doesn't include any programs or notices to high schools where they will be performing. They also need more money in Clothing and Uniforms (517) in order to be able to costume their dancers for 21 major works that will be performed in these five concerts. The money requested under 683 - Guest Lecture would be used to bring in artists from the East to supplement the teachings of the small staff here at UM. They would be working with them in getting ready for their spring concert next year.

MOVED BY GRAY, SECONDED BY HEALD, TO ADJOURN THE MEETING. The meeting ended at 11:00 p.m.

Pat Hill
ASUM Secretary

Present: Alexander, Bjornson, Brown, Dwire, Fitzgerald, Gray, Heald, Holmquist, Johnson, Long, Matlock, Megee, Miller, Oliphant, Redman, Spear, Stevens, Yelich, Henderson, Mansfield, Huntington.

Absent: Gursky, Royland.

WHY SHOULD YOU FUND CUTBANK

--because it is a student organization

It is edited exclusively by students. It publishes the best student writing (regardless of sex) along-side the work of authors with established national reputations.

CutBank 7 sales at the bookstore alone have totaled 100 copies at \$2.00 each.

--because CutBank benefits the entire student community through its growing national reputation and distribution

CutBank is now microfilmed by Gaylord Bros. (Syracuse, New York) as part of their national package for libraries.

And CutBank 8's circulation will include the following states:

Kansas	Iowa	Oregon
Florida	Minnesota	Arizona
Rhode Island	Washington	Missouri
Connecticut	Washington D. C.	Vermont
New York	Idaho	Ohio
Wyoming	California	Colorado
Wisconsin	Utah	New Jersey
North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Nebraska
Maryland	Texas	Michigan
North Dakota	Illinois	

29 states in all.

In addition, the first CutBank chapbook will be one of 15 books featured in the Plains Distribution Booklist, which is mailed to over 3,000 individuals and institutions nation wide.

--because CutBank has received consistent support from previous ASUM administrations since 1972

'75-'76	'76-'77	'77-'78
\$ 3,909.41	3,655.00	3,300.00 (requested)

We have lowered our original request by \$500.00 because on April 28th we received notification that The Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines has awarded CutBank a \$500.00 grant towards our continued publication.

What other student organization has received similar recognition? The Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines acts as administrator for The National Endowment For The Arts, an agency of the Federal Government.

CutBank deserves its 3,300.00 request.

To: Central Board

From: GiltEdge staff , Sylvia Clark and Carol Ann Nord, editors

May 4, 1977

The Executive recommendation of \$2000.00 for CutBank and GiltEdge is not adequate to support these two magazines. GiltEdge's original request alone was \$2000.00. In line with necessary budget cuts, the following is a revised request of \$1500.00, representing a 25% cut overall.

	Original	revision	* cuts
455 Student Hourly	200.00	200.00	
500 Supplies	50.00	50.00	
562 Printing Costs	2600.00	2475.00 *	
605 Postage	200.00	100.00 *	
626 In-state Travel	150.00	50.00 *	
651 Contracted Services	100.00	50.00 *	Total Budget
681 Advertising & Publicity	50.00	25.00 *	
459 Work Study	100.00	00.00 *	ASUM Request 1500.00
521 Cuts, Mats, Photos	50.00	50.00	Book Sales 1500.00
	<u>3500.00</u>	<u>3000.00</u>	<u>3000.00</u>

GiltEdge is half self-supporting. We are asking 1500.00 from ASUM. The other 1500.00 we make in book sales. In the first two weeks since our recent issue has been out, we have made \$150.00 in sales. We expect to more than cover the costs of printing this issue in the next several months. In addition, GiltEdge this year will be eligible for supporting grants of up to ~~25~~ \$5000.00 from the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines. Without ASUM's help, we cannot get this support.

Our original request includes a statement of purpose and plans for GiltEdge.

Important points include:

- GiltEdge's main purpose is to encourage and publish writing and graphics by women at this University and throughout the state. In this respect, GiltEdge is unique. This function is not provided by other literary magazines.
 - *- Students participate not only through contributing and serving on the staff, but by reading the magazine. Although GiltEdge only publishes women, both men and women read it.
 - GiltEdge is a permanent record of lasting value, not a one time piece of entertainment. It will continue to be read and enjoyed for years to come.
 - So far we have agents selling GiltEdge in Helena, Kalispell, Bozeman, Butte and Great Falls. We are also selling the magazine in Seattle, Washington; Tuscon, Arizona; San Francisco; Minneapolis and New York City. We are helped by such groups as the American Association of University Women and YWCA's.
- GiltEdge is excellent PR for the quality of work and student activity going on at the University of Montana.

We want to thank Central Board and ASUM for their past support. We hope it will continue.

Carol Ann Nord 139 S 5th E 728-6439
Sylvia Clark 407 E. Pine 542-2885

Open Letter to Central Board

It is of great credit to the Associated Students that they have supported the work of writers through the literary magazines. These magazines leave a permanent mark of the creativity of the students on campus. It is very important for the Central Board budget to support creative work as well as recreation and entertainment for students; concerts and movies are enjoyable but do not necessarily provide lasting value.

Gilt Edge, in particular, has shown the tremendous growth of women writers and artists at the University of Montana. Gilt Edge gives recognition to the serious work of students, recognition that is necessary for their continued growth. I urge you to continue this support. I urge you to create a budget that shows concern for the artists on campus, in balance with other needs.

Sincerely,

Roseann Genich

Roseann Genich

Student I.D. 36220754

329 E Front #9

728-8240

May 4, 1977

OPEN LETTER TO CENTRAL BOARD

I am puzzled by your conclusion that a university of this size, with a focus on liberal arts, should not enrich itself by supporting two literary magazines with differing aims and perspectives. I am even more puzzled by the fact that in choosing to fund only one of these magazines, you feel that you should fund Cut Bank rather than Gilt Edge.

I have been a contributor to both Cut Bank and Gilt Edge, and it is my opinion that Gilt Edge serves the more important function of the two. While Cut Bank is a fine magazine and is good at what it does, its purpose, and the format of what is ultimately produced, is similar to that of dozens of other magazines funded by colleges all over the U.S. Gilt Edge, however, has an innovative purpose in that it provides a creative outlet for a long-neglected area, namely, women's writing.

There are many theories as to why women historically have not been as widely published as male writers, and you can hold any opinion about this phenomenon that you want. The fact is that Gilt Edge has taken a step in a new direction by publishing women's writing, and that it has produced an excellent magazine by doing so. The high quality of the writing in Gilt Edge speaks for itself. Therefore, by not funding Gilt Edge you are abolishing a forum for good literature, as well as one that corrects an area of social neglect. I urge you to reconsider this decision.

Kathy Milner

6-5 5 6th East
524-1713

Kristen Silenitz
930 Stoddard
Missoula, Montana
May 3, 1977

An Open Letter to Central Board,

I am writing to protest the proposed elimination of funding for Gilt Edge Magazine. Although I am not a professional writer, writing has been a lifetime avocation for me. However it was not until I moved to Missoula and became involved with the women's writers community here that I began to take my writing at all seriously. Like many people, I felt inhibited about sharing my work with others and unsure of its worth. During the fall and winter of 1975-76 I became involved with the editorial and layout staff of Gilt Edge and uneventfully published some of my work in the Magazine. I can't tell you what this experience meant to me. Not only did I get the chance to experience the behind the scenes operations of a Magazine, I also had the thrill of seeing some of my work in print. Like many of the other women who publish in Gilt Edge, this was a first for me and a real impetus to continue working seriously at my writing. This year the Editors of Gilt Edge are attempting to write letters of advice and encouragement to every woman who submitted work. For many women this will be their first real contact with the writing community.

Not only does Gilt Edge serve the needs of women writers, it serves the needs of women readers as well. Much of the work published

in Gilt Edge displays a unique "women's perspective". Reading poetry and prose written by women serves as an inspiration not only to my writing but to my life. Women's experiences growing up in a Male dominated society are unique. Many male editors feel uncomfortable with women's work that reflects a women's perspective. Gilt Edge provides a place where readers can turn, in the confidence that the work displayed will reflect experiences similar to their own. Just last night I spent an hour reading Gilt Edge before going to bed. Sharing other women's pain, triumphs, and vision of the world and its creatures gives me strength to pursue my own goals. The women who edit Gilt Edge, the women who publish in it, and the women who read it are my sisters. I hope we can look forward to the publication of ~~the~~ Gilt Edge for many years to come.

Sincerely Yours,

Nanola Schatz

(542-0004)

May 3, 1977

Open Letter to Central Board

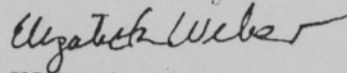
When budgets are cut it always seems women are cut first. Why is this?

As a contributor and reader of Gilt Edge (and a full time student), I protest ASUM's wish to cut off funding for it. There is not another literary magazine in Montana like it. A magazine that promotes the work of women artists at a grass roots level is needed. Not only is it important because it encourages Montana women but also because it shows them what other women in Montana and in the outside world are doing. In a spread out state like Montana it is important to bring people together.

Encouragement of women is important because women so many times are reticent to develop and push their work. They have a hard time believing in themselves. In Gilt Edge they can see that Montana women can indeed write, Montana women can indeed put together a quality literary magazine. They can share that triumph with each other.

It would be a shame to cut a good magazine like Gilt Edge. Look at the graphics, read the poems and stories in it. They deserve your support.

Yours truly



Elizabeth Weber
c/o English Department
543-5723

408 D. Tracy
Bozeman - Mont. 59715

Women's Resource Center:
Univ. of Montana
Missoula - Mont. 59801

I so enjoyed "The Gilt Edge."
Wonderful job. Seems to be
selling well in Bozeman.

Senator Mike did me a favor -
this past year. I sent him a
copy.

When do you publish again?

My appreciation -
R. Malachuk.

27 April 1977

Dear Sylvia, CarolAnn, Mary Beth,

The issue is beautiful: layout clear and spacious,
choices of typeface a pleasure to the eye, excellent graphics. Quality.
Impressed to be included.

Jody

Jody Alieson, contributor, Seattle Wash

Wrote Apr 20 - sent autograph

Examples of support from women who are established poets

dear Sylvia,

The book is really beautiful. I enclose \$3.50 for another copy.

Also, I loved the drawing featuring my poem "This time a tree -" and couldn't find the artist's name or it.

Could you let me have it, and something about her?

I assume the drawing goes into the poem, at least it seems like a great emerging from a plant or a seed - pod, etc.

You & your co-editors did a really stupendous job on this magazine. I hope you send it around to a lot of reviewers, etc., because I think it could sell as an ~~anthology~~ anthology - it certainly contains high quality work as well as excellent production qualities.

Congratulations to all of you!

Best,

Incidentally, I flew over Monday about 12:30 am (yesterday) & by way, tell from me!

Both Bentley, Seattle contributor; poet - has published 2 books and many poems in magazine.

Lynn Strongin → Gilt Edge contributor and established poet Albuquerque, New Mexico

Cut Book, as you suggest, for a review. And glad you liked my feature. I will send me when you continued existance

is assured.

Again, congrats! & Long life! April 26 '77 L. Strongin

Dear Sylvia Clark -

Just a note to congratulate you on that handsome issue of Gilt Edge! I feel there exists a strong NEED for such a fine magazine which prints women. I do hope you receive funding for further issues. I'll be sure to read your book &

408 D. Tracy

Bozeman - Mont. 59715

Women's Resource Center:

Univ. of Montana
Missoula - Mont. 59801

I so enjoyed "The Gilt Edge."
Wonderful job. Seems to be
selling well in Bozeman.

Senator Mike did me a favor -
this past year. I sent him a
copy.

When do you publish again?

My appreciation -

R. Kelsey.

27 April 1977

Dear Sylvia, CarolAnn, Mary Beth,

The issue is beautiful: layout clear and spacious,
choices of typeface a pleasure to the eye, excellent graphics. Quality
improved to be included.

Jody

Jody Alieson, contributor, Seattle Wash

BULLETIN



CONGRATULATIONS to the following students who have been accepted to professional schools.

Leonard Ramsey, a Missoula resident, a graduate of U of M in Chemistry and Premedical Sciences. He will be awarded an MS in Chemistry in the Spring. Len has been active in many organizations, particularly in medically related areas. He was Vice-President of the Pre-Med Club and participated in the preceptorship program and well-baby clinic. He has been a lab and lecture instructor in bio-chem. He is now doing his master's thesis in Chemistry. Len will be attending the University of New Mexico Medical School in Albuquerque in September.

Alice Cook, from Billings, Montana will receive her BA in Premedical Sciences this Spring. Alice too has been very active on our campus in various capacities. Pre-Med Club, Intramural volleyball, Community Coalition, Cancer Society and the preceptorship program to name a few. Alice has been accepted to both the University of Colorado and the University of Washington medical schools. She will begin her studies at the University of Colorado in September.

John Ranlett, from Missoula will receive his BA degree this Spring in Chemistry with a Pre-Med option. John has been very active in environmental groups and edited an environmental newspaper. He participated in research programs at Battelle Northwest in Richland, Washington and Donner Lab at Berkeley, California. John has been accepted to medical school at the University of Washington.

Jay Schmauch, from Missoula, received a BA in Chemistry and Premedical Sciences in 1975. Since then Jay has been working and taking courses at the University. Jay was also very active on our campus. He participated in the preceptorship program, Community Coalition, Heart Clinic, Crisis Center, Church Choir and many other organizations. Jay will be attending Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine at Kansas City, Missouri in Sept.

James Darden, Missoula, received a BS degree in Premedical Sciences from U of M in 1973. At that time Jim was accepted to Medical School at Guadalajara, Mexico. After completing two years of Medical School, Jim was sponsored by the University of Arizona to take his National Boards. His scores were high and subsequently he has been accepted to the University of Colorado Medical School to begin his Junior year in the fall.

Mike Lawlor of Baker, Montana received a BA degree in 1976. Since that time Mike has been working for a Federal Agency in Washington, D.C. He also was very active in many organizations on campus. He was President of the Pre-Med Club, Red Cross drive, muscular dystrophy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Suicide and Depression Committee. He participated in the preceptorship program also. Mike will be attending the University of Colorado in the fall.

PRE-MED MEETING ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12th. Speakers will be Jack and Helen Watkins on hypnosis, and Gary Cooney, M.D.

Greg Kautz, Butte, Montana, a pre-med major has been accepted to Pacific University at Forrest Grove, Oregon for professional studies in Optometry. Greg spent 4 years in the Air Force as a Staff Sergeant as an Educational Specialist. He has been active in the preceptorship program and volunteer programs on campus such as the Red Cross Blood Drawing and Swine Flu vaccination program.

Nada Lingel, Missoula, Montana who has attended Pacific University and the University of Montana has been accepted to Pacific University Optometry School at Forrest Grove, Oregon. Although Nada was here only two quarters, she was a Resident Assistant, took part in several activities, participated in the preceptorship program.

AOA NEWSBRIEFS April 1, 1977

FDA INVITES PUBLIC TESTIMONY ON LAETRILE-----In response to a court directive, the Food and Drug Administration has invited public testimony on the legal and scientific status of Laetrile, the substance widely promoted as a cancer "cure." Also known as amygdalin and vitamin B-17, Laetrile occurs naturally in the pits of apricots, peaches, and bitter almonds. It has been promoted as a cancer "cure" for about 25 years, and recent promoters also claim it prevents cancer. Written testimony, accepted until March 25, should respond to two questions: (1) Is Laetrile generally recognized by experts as a safe and effective anti-cancer drug?; and (2) Is Laetrile, by virtue of its marketing before the 1962 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, exempt from that law's requirement that a drug be shown by scientific evidence to be safe and effective before it can be marketed?

CARTER ADMINISTRATION SEEKS CLOSING OF NEW MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL--The Carter Administration has withdrawn further funds for the new military medical school that is now midway through its first year of operation with 38 students. In a report in American Medical News, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said, "The University of Health Sciences is to be closed, its current students placed elsewhere in scholarship programs, and its facilities put to other use. Physician needs of the military services can be satisfied more economically over the long run by direct recruitment. The 1978 budget can be reduced by \$14 million." Congress could move to reverse that decision, but the school's prime mover--former Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.)--is no longer in Congress.

FOR THE NEW MCAT Chemistry tutorial, taught by Dr. Robert Evans started April 2nd--will be held on April 16th and 23rd also, in CP 109.

A PILL TO STOP TOOTH DECAY Family Circle 2/77, Sunbelt Medicine

Investigators at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, see good reason to hope that an oral vaccine will soon be available to prevent dental decay.

A principal cause of the tooth decay that affects 95% of Americans is a bacterium, *Streptococcus mutans*. Antibodies against *S. Mutans* are produced in the salivary glands in natural conditions--but not enough of them. And an injectable vaccine has proved too painful for human use. Earlier studies show that the cells that produce the antibodies develop in the gastrointestinal tract first and then move into the salivary glands and also into the breast glands. Can the cells in the GI tract be stimulated to produce higher levels of antibodies in the salivary glands?

This is the problem tackled by a nine-member University of Alabama, Birmingham, research team headed by Dr. Jiri Metecky and Dr. Jerry R. McGhee.

A vaccine made up of killed *S. mutans* bacteria administered in drinking water was tested in animal studies. At the end of three months, results were clear-cut: The animals receiving the vaccine had high levels of antibodies in both saliva and milk and significantly less decay than animals not treated. The vaccine should be ready within a few years for decay-prone humans.

BLOCKING ALLERGIC REACTIONS An effective pill to block allergic reactions may be not far distant, say researchers at the University of California, School of Medicine, San Diego.

Allergic reactions result when certain large protein molecules in the body are incited by materials to which an allergy victim has become sensitized. The molecules, immunoglobulin E (IgE), can attach themselves to cells of the skin, lungs and other body parts, causing release of a chemical, histamine, that produces symptoms such as sneezing, wheezing, tearing and itching.

Not all IgE molecules are of the allergic type. And Dr. Robert N. Hamburger of the U.C. School of Medicine, San Diego, discovered that, if the places where allergic, IgE attaches itself are first protected by a non-allergic IgE binding to them, the allergic IgE has no place to attach and can't cause trouble. Injections of whole nonallergic IgE molecules cannot be used for treatment, but Dr. Hamburger has isolated the precise small section of the molecule that fits onto cells and blocks allergic reactions.

This section, a pentapeptide (a combination of five amino acids) has been synthesized and, when injected, effectively inhibits allergic reactions. Given by mouth, the material is destroyed by enzymes in the gastrointestinal tract. Dr. Hamburger and his co-workers now hope to find a way to protect it from enzyme destruction so it can be taken as a pill.

"INJECTING" MEDICINE ELECTRICALLY Will use of a tiny current of electricity to drive drugs through the skin barrier replace the injection needle? This is the promise of a technique developed at Georgia Medical College.

Iontophoresis, "injection" of medicine with electricity, is somewhat like electroplating. When a drug is placed under one electrode on the skin, it moves into and through the skin, with aid of a current toward a second electrode.

Already used at the Medical College of Georgia by Dr. Louis P. Gangarosa and Dr. James M. Hill to treat fever blisters and canker sores, to extract loose baby teeth and to apply fluoride to teeth that are sensitive to heat or cold, iontophoresis is now being tried for instilling drugs into the eye.

A major advantage of electrical "injection," says Dr. Gangarosa, is that a drug can be delivered directly to a specific site without having to travel through the whole body. For example, if used in some skin cancers, for which toxic drugs must be employed, the drugs would not affect bone marrow and liver.

X-RATED -- My husband, a dermatologist, was giving a guest lecture at a medical school and had prepared a slide presentation on skin diseases. To his surprise he arrived to find the lecture hall filled to capacity, with standees in the rear. As he was leaving after the lecture, he stopped by the bulletin board and learned why there had been such a large turnout. The announcement, in bold letters, read: "Lecture Hall. 10 a.m. Skin Flicks."
(Cathy Conley in True)

MINORITY PHYSICIANS: BACK TO THE 'GOOD OLD DAYS?' By Leroy Gross, M.D., Vice President for Minority Affairs, PNHA, Hospital Physician 2/77

"For more than a decade, national policy supported equality of opportunity in the areas of housing, health care, and employment. Now there are ominous signs that this policy is being aborted, that we are in for a return to what some would call 'the good old days.'"

Recently, there has been a surprising surge of attacks on the competence of minority physicians. These attacks have been so broad and from so many quarters that I begin to wonder what lies ahead for minorities who seek careers in medicine. The accusations most frequently heard need to be examined.

1. "Medical school entrance and graduation standards are lowered for minorities."

The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), which administers the MCAT, recently revised this test in an effort to make test results more reliable predictors of academic performance. One factor in the decision to revise the test was the success of some minority students in medical school despite their having had below average test scores. Another was recognition that minorities' lower MCAT scores reflected cultural bias in sections involving verbal skills and general information. The revised MCATs ask fewer questions about Mozart or Shakespeare, and include more situational questions ("What would you do if...?").

Graduation standards have never been lowered for minorities or anyone else. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is only awarded after a student has satisfactorily completed a curriculum and after he has been assessed by a committee to determine his qualifications. All medical colleges vouch for the competency of those they graduate. To allege that an accredited college of medicine in the United States grants a degree to anyone on the basis of "charity" is ridiculous.

2. "'Reverse racism' keeps qualified whites out of medical school."

In the late 1960's, member institutions of the AAMC, responding to social and Governmental pressure, committed themselves to increase minority enrollment in proportion to their percentages in the general population.

Now we are witnessing an erosion of these affirmative action programs (in fact, of the 40 schools that once had aggressive recruitment and admissions policies for minority students, about half have abandoned the effort). "Reverse racism" is one of the justifications used in support of retrenchment. For the first time since 1968, the number and percentage of Black medical students has decreased, as this table shows:

YEAR	NUMBER	% TOTAL ENROLLMENT
1968-69	266	2.7
1969-70	440	4.2
1970-71	697	6.1
1971-72	882	7.1
1972-73	957	7.1
1973-74	1,027	7.2
1974-75	1,106	7.5
1975-76	1,036	6.8

The demand for existing medical school slots is intense - an average of 35 applicants for each position. If no positions were reserved for minorities, the chances of their being accepted would be still further reduced. As it is, an average of less than 5% of the slots are reserved for minorities. These are being filled not just by those who are

"marginally" acceptable but by students highly qualified for admission by any criteria. Thus to allege that a handful of minority students are blocking the schoolhouse door for thousands of whites is absurd.

3. "The failure rate from medical school is higher for minorities."

In general, failure rates for minorities in white medical schools are higher than those for whites, but few whites have to contend with social isolation by both faculty and classmates, frequently in an atmosphere of hostility or condescension. Medical education is a group learning experience. If students do not receive peer support, they perform poorly. Thus minority students who have formed their own groups in medical school to study and socialize tend to have higher pass rates.

Some medical schools offer summer preparatory classes for entering minority students and contend that because the classes have "academically enriched" students, they have resulted in decreased wash-out rates. These "enrichment" programs have had this result, but for another basic reason: the classes have provided the opportunity for minority students to form groups which have fostered an environment of social solidarity and peer determination. Thus the passing rate average for minorities has been increased to a present rate of 95% while the passing (retention) rate for white students averages 97%.

4. "Black medical school graduates have a high rate of failing National Boards and Licensure Examinations."

Although the pass rates shown by minorities on these exams have not in general been as high as those demonstrated by whites, they are still very high and are improving rapidly. Passing licensure examinations is critically important to physicians because this enables them to care for their patients on a solo basis. It must be emphasized, however, that no test has yet been devised that will accurately predict a person's competency as a physician. An authoritative study by Price, Taylor, Richards, and Jacobson entitled Performance Measures of Physicians concludes that "A second very consistent finding of this research was that academic achievement does not bear a positive relationship to performance as a practicing researcher, academician, or physician. On the contrary, in each of our five studies, both pre-medical and medical school achievement was found to be essentially independent of the numerous measures of professional contributions, accomplishments, and activities that we analyzed. Across all groups studied...academic grades showed a zero chance relationship to our measures of physician performance."

It is important that the ability of minority physicians be recognized and defended from biased attacks. Minority physicians have much to offer, including perhaps a partial solution to this country's physician maldistribution problem. Because of the continuing shortage of primary care physicians and the general reluctance of doctors to practice in rural and urban poverty areas, large segments of the nation's poor lack adequate medical care. But, according to Dr. Lloyd Elam, M.D., president of predominantly-Black Meharry Medical College, approximately 80% of Meharry graduates go on to practice in rural areas and ghettos. The same is true of graduates from Howard University Medical School.

So one solution to the maldistribution problem would be the active recruitment and retention of minorities for medical training. Since it is not practical to provide immediate training for minority physicians through the creation of additional institutions, larger class sizes at existing institutions should be supported - with the proviso that minorities must be included in the expanded classes. The term "quota system" may be applied with justification in this case. But if properly viewed as an affirmative action taken for the benefit of society, no court should fail to uphold this program.

For more than a decade, national policy supported equality of opportunity in the areas of education, housing, health care, and employment. Now there are ominous signs that this policy is being aborted, that we are in for a return to what some would call "the good old days." It is my conviction that if PNHA, its affiliates, minorities in medicine and all concerned citizens do not continue to struggle vigorously for equity in health care and its delivery, then our country will suffer. As usual, those who will suffer most will not be the handful of economically privileged, but millions of others too poor to afford even basic health care.

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Thanks to Dr. Koostra for submitting the following article.

WHY UNIVERSITIES USE BIAS TO UNDO EFFECTS OF BIAS by Tom Wicker, New York Times News Service, 1977.

Given its present makeup and trend, the Supreme Court may well decide that "affirmative action" to increase the enrollment of disadvantaged minority groups in professional schools actually is unconstitutional "reverse discrimination."

That's the possibility raised by the court's decision to review a California case in which a white man contends that he was denied admission to a state university medical school, so that the school could accept academically less qualified applicants who were disadvantaged blacks or Chicanos. The University of California at Davis concedes that it did just that, but argues that it did so properly, in order "to compensate for the effects of societal discrimination on disadvantaged applicants of racial or ethnic minority groups."

Without such a preferential admission program, according to the university, virtually no blacks or Chicanos would have been admitted to the medical school since it opened in 1966. The point is not that these groups are less intelligent than whites, but that "societal discrimination" as well as poverty has given them poorer preparation for professional school entrance.

Whatever the court decides on this difficult issue - where the obvious forms of equity may not be at all equitable - probably will be of little immediate importance to administrators and students at schools like little Wofford College at Spartanburg, S.C. It has been integrated since 1964, it's private and has no graduate or professional schools. About 10 per cent of its students are black.

While Wofford hasn't lowered its standards, or admitted blacks by means of a "double standard," it has actively sought out and recruited blacks who could meet its admissions requirements. The state of South Carolina, moreover, has adopted a program of substantial financial assistance to disadvantaged students of all races. None of this is "preferential" in the sense that the California medical school admissions policy is. But Wofford, which has been admitting women for only two years, has "affirmative action" problems concerning its faculty. What the court decides in the California case could affect not only professional school admissions but faculty hiring practices here and at other small private institutions where, if women and minority groups are to be fairly represented, preferential policies almost have to be adopted.

Joe Lesesne, Wofford's young president, has another reason to be interested in the California case. For one thing, he believes that college administrators can't be too sure of the "predictability" of potential students' performance; many do better, in his view, than admissions tests and grade records might suggest - and some not so well. He also believes in maintaining enough "flexibility" in admissions policies to "build a community" on the campus.



In a "heterogeneous student body," he says, "these disadvantaged students are there, too, for the welfare of all the other students. They learn from each other and about each other. Looked at that way, you're admitting somebody because of their qualities, not denying somebody else because of theirs."

That echoes one of the purposes of the California medical school's policy - "enhanced diversity in the student body and in the profession." In fact, few could argue with the university's purposes in granting preferential admission, as long as all those admitted are sufficiently qualified - as, in the case to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, apparently they have been.

Ethically and socially, it surely is desirable that minority group participation in the professions and minority group opportunities generally should be expanded. Legally, it may not be so clear that professional schools can constitutionally offer that expansion at the direct expense of other citizens, equally or more qualified.

But in this conceded clash of values, which would be the less equitable: an admissions policy that for the foreseeable future would almost surely result in an all-white student body, or one that would reserve at least a few places out of many for others and create a heterogeneous student body? The answer seems obvious.

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UW COMPONENTS JOIN TO STUDY HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE Health Science Review, Winter 1977

More than 90,000 newborn infants in this country--most of them premature--will develop hyaline membrane disease (HMD) this year. Despite recent major advances in diagnosis and treatment, the respiratory disorder will claim the lives of 15,000 neonates, remaining the largest cause of death in this age group.

Recently, the Division of Neonatal Biology of the UW School of Medicine was awarded \$1.9 million by the National Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood Diseases and was designated as a Specialized Center of Research (SCOR) in HMD.

Researchers have known for 25 years that generalized airlessness of the lungs caused by collapse of the alveoli, or air sacculles, is a hallmark of the disease. HMD is characterized by progressive deterioration in the first 24 to 48 hours, highest mortality in the first 72 to 96 hours and a recovery period in survivors usually starting after four days of age.

Risk factors causing or aggravating HMD are prematurity, asphyxia around the time of birth and delivery by cesarean section. The second-born of twins is at a higher risk for HMD, perhaps because of the greater likelihood of perinatal asphyxia. Premature birth is by far the most important factor; the more immature the infant, the greater the risk.

Scientists established recently that pulmonary surface-active material (surfactant), a unique lipoprotein, lines the alveolar surfaces, stabilizing alveolar volume by permitting a low and variable surface tension at the air-tissue interface. In 1959, researchers found that lungs from infants dying of HMD, as well as those from premature newborns in general, were deficient in surfactant. The discovery gave an explanation for alveolar collapse and opened the way for more rational approaches in research and therapy.

It is now possible to identify, prenatally, infants at risk for HMD through analysis of the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus. The tests depend on evidence of surface-active products secreted from the lungs into the amniotic fluid at a time when the lungs have matured sufficiently to maintain normal postnatal respiratory function.

The major change in the amniotic fluid when the lungs reach maturity is an increase in the concentration of a lipid, lecithin. Another fatty compound, sphingomyelin, remains relatively constant in the amniotic fluid throughout gestation and is used as a standard against which to measure lecithin concentrations. Evidence indicates that when the ratio of lecithin to sphingomyelin is greater than two to one, the lungs have reached a stage of maturity when HMD is unlikely to develop.

Efforts to treat HMD involve improving oxygenation. Only when oxygen delivery is adequate can cardiac output, renal performance and tissue oxygenation be normal. A recent and now common means of preventing alveolar collapse and therefore improving oxygenation is continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). This provides added resistance to expiration to prevent the pressure in the lungs from falling to zero at the end of each breath. Most neonatologists implement CPAP when the oxygen requirement exceeds 50%.

Research investigators will examine the long-term effects of HMD on survivors. Some neurologic damage among survivors has been documented. Dr. Clifford J. Sells, assistant professor of pediatrics and acting director of the Clinical Training Unit at the Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, will direct a project to follow survivors beyond five years of age. His team will determine if babies who benefit from recent advances in treating HMD have sustained neurointellectual damage. "All the evidence so far," Dr. Hodson said, "would suggest they have not suffered adverse effects."

Another project is a joint effort between the schools of Medicine and Business Administration to determine the economic consequences of HMD.

Excessive oxygenation may harm the developing retina of the newborn with HMD. Too little oxygen is lethal. Frequent measurements of arterial oxygen levels are necessary. In very ill infants, a catheter is inserted in the umbilical artery for blood sampling.

Researchers recently have demonstrated in animal studies that administration of glucocorticoids to the mother more than 24 hours before delivery can decrease the likelihood of post-natal respiratory distress. The compound accelerates lung maturation, presumably related to synthesis and secretion of pulmonary surfactant. Additional information is needed to ensure that no harmful side effects occur, including interruption of brain cell growth and alteration of the immunological system.

The present grant will cover nonhuman primate research in this area. "This is an exciting and potentially tremendous break-through," Dr. Hodson said, "but clinical application should await further evaluation of possible side effects."

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#### MAINE HOSPITAL AWARDED ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON GRANT FOR PRIMARY PRACTICE AOA Newsbriefs, 3/77

Waterville Osteopathic Hospital, Waterville, Me., has become the first osteopathic hospital to be awarded a grant for participation in the "Hospital-Sponsored Primary Group Practice Program" of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

According to Nathaniel T. Cobb, WOH president, and Marshall J. Gerrie, D.O., project director, the hospital will receive up to \$468,000 over the next four years to develop and help support a model group practice in rural Hartland, Me. During the four-year grant period, the practice will be staffed with three osteopathic physicians and support staff, including a group practice administrator and health education staff, to provide comprehensive health services. The group also may include a dentist.

Dr. Gerrie announced that WOH is actively recruiting osteopathic physicians to operate and to shape the program's future through a contractual relationship with the sponsoring hospital. The project should be of interest to physicians interested in general practice combined with direct involvement in programs directed toward health education, preventive medicine, and health maintenance.

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MECO SEEKS PRECEPTORS, STUDENTS FOR SUMMER WAMI News, Jan./Feb. 1977

The MECO (Medical Education and Community Orientation) program is accepting applications from physicians and students who want to participate this summer.

The program matches students who have completed their first year of medical school with community physicians for a four - to twelve-week preceptorship in the summer.

MECO is a national organization whose purpose is to expose first-year medical students to community medical practice, said Mr. Jim Gross, a student at the University of Washington School of Medicine who is the organization's state project director.

Letters inviting persons to apply were mailed in January to hospitals, health clinics, individual practitioners and all first-year UW medical students.

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COM ADMISSIONS The Orifice, The Student Journal of the MSU Medical Complex, Oct. '76

MSU-COM Admissions Policy--Why are we here? I have some thoughts on why destiny has carried me into the field of Health Care, but beyond these macrocosmic considerations, we have the phenomenon of "passing the admission board's scrutiny". What type of scrutiny is this? What was it about me that persuaded these people to provide me a chair in East Fee Hall to keep warm from eight to noon, and beyond? In keeping with the didactic tradition, I will follow these questions with some answers--gleaned from the Final Report of the Office of Admissions, MSU-COM, submitted on September 17, 1976, by Dr. Frank Bernier, Director of Admissions, and Lee Gruzadas, a specialist in the admissions office.

A total of 2,070 applications (AACOMAS) were received and reviewed for minimal acceptable GPA: 2.5 for Michigan residents, 2.5 for all minority applicants and 3.0 for out of state (women were not considered minority). AACOMAS applications were further screened on a point basis as follows:

|                             | Maximum Rating |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Undergrad GPA               | 30             |
| Graduate GPA                | 6              |
| MCAT                        | 12             |
| Work Experience             | 9              |
| Health Related Experience   | 9              |
| Extra-Curricular Activities | 6              |

72

The secondary application was evaluated on a similar point scale, with the personal statement and the four questions asked both having a maximum rating of 9 (total=18).

Each interviewer (two per applicant) held a maximum rating of 15. Adding all these up, and assuming that these criterion are valid for the selection of highly successful future D.O.'s, then A.T. Still would receive a rating of 120. After compilation of the rating, the applicant's files, including letters of recommendation, were submitted to the Admission's Committee, which voted to accept or reject.

Additional Points of Interest:

- No age restrictions
- Highest MCAT score in each separate category was used for the MCAT rating.

"Characteristics" of the class of 1976:

| ---MCAT | Verbal | Quant | Gen'l | Science |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| High    | 685    | 755   | 715   | 745     |
| Low     | 285    | 405   | 365   | 285     |
| Mean    | 544    | 544   | 521   | 548     |

| ---GPA | Science | Non-Science | Over-all |
|--------|---------|-------------|----------|
| High   | 3.91    | 4.00        | 3.91     |
| Low    | 2.50    | 2.20        | 2.50     |
| Mean   | 3.18    | 3.28        | 3.24     |

---76 students attained Baccalaureate degrees, of which the highest number (33) were in Biology, followed by Chemistry (7), and Psychology (7). Nineteen students have Masters degrees and 5 have Doctorates.

---The leading Alma Maters were Michigan State University (MSU), University of Michigan (UM) and Wayne State University (15, 14 & 16, respectively).

Post Script:

2,070 AACOMAS applications were received, 1,619 students completed secondary applications, 476 passed the secondary screen, 288 were interviewed, 102 were selected by committee and 50 were selected by committee as alternates, 71 of the 102 accepted their place in the class and 29 alternates were finally selected. Welcome to the 100!

Sex: In accordance with the guidelines of the University and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, all decisions were made independent of the applicant's sex.

Medical College Admission Test: All applicants were required to take the MCAT. If the MCAT was taken more than once the higher or highest score in each of the four sections was used in MCAT rating computations.

Letters of Recommendation: Two letters of recommendation were required of all applicants, one of which had to be from a pre-professional advisory committee or academic advisor and the other was recommended to be from an Osteopathic physician. Letters of recommendation were considered only at the Admissions Committee screening.

Faculty Development: Limited opportunities were provided for holders of advanced degrees to participate in an assigned curriculum leading to a D.O. degree.



Academic Background: The following criteria were selected for evaluation of each applicant's academic background:

- 1) Undergraduate science grade-point average.
- 2) Undergraduate non-science grade-point average.
- 3) Graduate grade-point average.
- 4) MCAT scores.

Leadership and Social Dimensions: Recognizing the desirability of accepting applicants who have demonstrated leadership and other desirable social characteristics the following criteria were selected for evaluation of each applicant's non-academic background:

- 1) Work (employment while attending school).
- 2) Health related activities.
- 3) Extra-curricular activities.

# CLASS PROFILE - Total = 100

## Age

range 20-42  
mean 25

## Out-of-State

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| California         | 4 |
| Illinois           | 2 |
| Iowa               | 1 |
| Kansas             | 1 |
| Massachusetts      | 1 |
| Maryland           | 1 |
| New Jersey         | 2 |
| New York           | 4 |
| Ohio               | 1 |
| Texas              | 1 |
| Washington         | 1 |
| Honduras (foreign) | 1 |

## Race

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Black           | 11 |
| Indian          | 0  |
| Oriental        | 2  |
| Honduran        | 1  |
| (foreign)       |    |
| Spanish Surname | 4  |
| Caucasian       | 82 |

## Sex

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| male   | 72 |
| female | 28 |

## Degrees

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Baccalaureate | 76 |
| Masters       | 19 |
| Doctorate     | 5  |

## Marital Status

|         |    |
|---------|----|
| married | 21 |
| single  | 79 |

## ACADEMIC

### MCAT

|      | Verbal | Quant | General | Science |
|------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| High | 685    | 755   | 715     | 745     |
| Low  | 285    | 405   | 365     | 285     |
| Mean | 544    | 554   | 521     | 548     |

### Grade Point Averages: (W/S not included)

|      | Science | Non-Science | Over-all |
|------|---------|-------------|----------|
| High | 3.91    | 4.00        | 3.91     |
| Low  | 2.50    | 2.20        | 2.50     |
| Mean | 3.18    | 3.28        | 3.24     |

## MEMBERS OF CENTRAL BOARD:

The number of activity-fee paying students directly participating is 70 plus various other university students and faculty attending functions at different times. Sometimes 200 - 300 from staff, faculty, students, and community.

### Activities within the International Association:

Potluck dinners, Orientation Get-Togethers, Christmas Party, Holiday Dinner with local Altrusa Club, Movies, Slide-shows, (travel in foreign countries), Volleyball Games, Ping Pong, Soccer, Spring picnic.

### Activities involving University and Missoula community:

1. Help new foreign and handicapped students at registration.
2. Provide speakers, slide shows, programs for several local service clubs, elementary schools, churches, and university classes to share culture.
3. Provide a variety show after International Buffet for interested students, faculty, staff and community.
4. Organized a soccer team to enable club to participate in intra-mural sports. Ping Pong and Volleyball.
5. Spring picnic at Bitterroot Ranch with Host Families.
6. Reception at President Bower's home for host families, faculty, and students.