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5-13-1976

### Montana Kaimin, May 13, 1976

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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## Figures identify high-crime areas

By TOM NEWMANN

Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Neighborhoods in the central business district, the West Broadway area and near the 93-Strip will be concentrated on by the newly formed Missoula City-County Crime Attack Coordinated CAT Project.

Project members are confident that crime index figures released yesterday will be reduced when the CAT unit begins operation July 1.

The figures show that in 1975 there were 1,583 thefts, 208 residential burglaries, 197 non-residential burglaries, 7 forcible rapes, 206 aggravated assaults and 15 robberies, giving a total of 2,216 serious crimes.

In an interview yesterday, several project members indicated that patrolling of high-incidence burglary and theft areas in Missoula by the CAT unit would reduce the city-county crime rate by 10 per cent yearly.

The University area ranked fifth on the list.

According to Ray Worring, project coordinator, over 40,000 law enforcement and criminal justice records were analyzed during a 1975 study on crime patterns in Missoula.

Worring said the records were from city police files, the sheriff's office, district courts, the county attorney's office, justice of the peace courts and adult and juvenile parole and probation departments.

Ralph Fisher, project chairman of CAT, said the initial cooperation between different law and judicial agencies resulted in a Cooperative Management by Objective program (MBO).

Fisher, who is also the Western Montana regional supervisor for parole and probation, said that under MBO each department head entered into a signed contract which obligated his

department to play a role in the anti-crime effort.

He added that MBO created a "unison effort" between criminal justice and law enforcement agencies.

While departmental records were being analyzed, project members were also conducting a survey to determine local attitudes toward the crime problem.

Ray Gold, who headed the survey, said the questions related to attitudes on crime, law enforcement and the strength of law enforcement agencies.

Gold, who is the director of the Institute of Social Research at the University of Montana, said "we wanted to find out what the crime situation looked like from the people we contacted."

"We also wanted to know what crimes to zero in on and why."

Gold said that he used a standard probability sampling of county residents.

He said the samples were broken into three groups: the general public, businessmen and "service-providers" from the law and justice system.

Gold said he surveyed all law enforcement personnel and included businessmen from all economic levels.

Worring said that businessmen were focused on because "they get hit very hard" by burglary and theft.

"Probably between 400 and 500 questionnaires were passed out," Gold said. "We've got a good strong sample."

Gold noted that his survey had a 5 per cent margin of error but said that the actual "decisions on reducing crime rates could be provided" by law enforcement agencies.

He added that his "empirical" study would help to insure "valid trustworthy

• Cont. on p. 4.



THE BUZZING OF INSECTS is always a sure sign of spring. This bee is busily collecting pollen from flowers on Mount Sentinel. (Montana Kaimin photo by Glenn Oakley.)

## Pettit fails to calm fear of power centralization

By JOYCE JAMES

Montana Kaimin Reporter

Several University of Montana faculty members continue to fear that the centralization of power in the University system will lead to a decline in the quality of higher education, despite hearing from Commissioner of Higher Education Lawrence Pettit last week.

Pettit spoke to UM faculty members last Thursday and told them he was consolidating power in response to a mandate by Montana citizens for more efficiency and coherence in the University system.

However, several faculty members expressed disapproval of this trend, saying it will have a detrimental effect on higher education in the state.

Albert Borgmann, philosophy professor, said, "Pettit talks like he is taking over a failing corporation. He has no concept of what higher education should be or what the role of universities is."

A decentralized system is "more conducive" to the study of liberal arts and humanities, Borgmann said. Pettit's efforts to "streamline and systematize" could result in "chaos" for the university system and for the state, he added.

Some faculty members said that Pettit, by failing to specify what limits he sees to his centralization efforts, confirmed fears of his intentions to acquire administrative control over the local units.

James Walsh, Faculty Senate chairman, said Pettit's talk "made the faculty aware their concerns are real, not imaginary."

Thomas Huff, philosophy department chairman, said the meeting with Pettit did not "clarify issues."

"Pettit never specified how he would limit his authority," Huff said.

"He carries power too far. This is really unfortunate."

Robert McGiffert, journalism professor, also objected to Pettit's "asserting his absolute authority over faculty and campus administrators."

McGiffert said "Pettit's interpretation of the constitution goes far beyond the intent of the framers" when he assumes the right to involvement in "all aspects of the campuses."

In 1973, the Board of Regents established that one of the duties of the commissioner is to "act as the medium through which all matters shall be presented to the board and to committees of the board, including reports, recommendations and suggestions from units. . . ."

Despite Pettit's assurance that he only wants an "independent voice" as an agent of the board, some faculty members fear he will become the only voice. This would deprive the individual units of direct communication with the board, they said.

Huff said he wondered if campuses will have "a comparable voice to that of the commissioner."

"We could live with such a system," Huff said. "But I'm afraid the campuses will lose their

• Cont. on p. 5.

## Schwinden says pressure forced early fund disclosure

By PETER TALBOT

Montana Kaimin Reporter

Ted Schwinden, candidate for lieutenant governor, said yesterday that Gov. Thomas Judge would have released the amounts of the unreported contributions even without pressure from Lt. Gov. Bill Christiansen.

However, Schwinden, who is Judge's choice for the lieutenant

governor position, added that it was Christiansen's pressure that led to Judge's disclosure on April 20, two days before the election filing deadline. Judge filed for reelection that same day.

"Judge would have filed at a different time had Christiansen not forced his hand," Schwinden stated.

Schwinden said that the two day interim left enough time for other

Democratic candidates to file for governor.

He added that even if Judge had not been pressured into making the disclosures, "I have every assurance that he would have released them later."

Schwinden said he was convinced that the governor had done nothing illegal or unethical, but he added in a *Montana Kaimin* interview that he had not examined the journals of Judge's campaign club.

"For the layman to look at the journals for four years ago is a frivolous exercise," he said, because they were complicated and inaccurate.

"It would be really a shame," Schwinden said, "if the major issue of the 1976 election is going to be the relative wickedness or sinfulness of the ineptitude of the Judge campaign."

"Certainly these are matters of public interest, but this state is facing some of the most difficult decisions in its history."

Colstrip

One such issue is the building of Colstrip units 3 and 4, he said, which the Montana Bureau of Natural Resources will rule on in the near future. Final arguments over whether the units should be built will be heard by the bureau next week.

Schwinden said that the bureau has a lot of information on the units and that the bureau "would make a decision based on that information."

But he added that "if they meet the standards and we need the power, the plants should be built."



TED SCHWINDEN, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Schwinden said that the regulations recently announced by Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe on strip mining weren't perfect, but they were a "10,000 per cent improvement" over any previous regulations.

Kleppe's announcement stated that each state could set its own regulations and the federal

government would comply with those regulations "unless the secretary determines such law unreasonably prevents the mining of federal coal in such state and he decides it's in the national interest that such coal be produced."

Schwinden said that "one supervisory authority" should be in charge of regulating strip mining.

University Funding

Schwinden added that he would work to increase funding for the university system, but that he did not know how much influence he would have on the appropriation.

"More money, yes," he added. "How much more, I don't know."

Schwinden said that "there has been a rather severe decline in the confidence and trust by the people of Montana, and especially the legislators, in the university system."

He added that universities should try harder to relate the tax money they receive to tangible benefits to the taxpayer in order to overcome that lack of confidence and trust.

On some other issues, Schwinden said:

- He confessed ignorance on the marijuana issue but said he favored decriminalization over legalization.

- He said that Judge has been a "pretty goddamned good governor."

### Throwing error

There was at least one item Ted Schwinden did not field very smoothly yesterday at noon in the UC Mall.

As one student leaned over the second-floor balcony to pose a question, his sun glasses fell off and came sailing to the rough cement floor. Miraculously, they did not break.

Schwinden, perhaps seeing a chance to score some points with the owner, immediately interrupted himself and retrieved the glasses.

But then, as the crowd watched in quiet amazement, he tried to return them to the owner by throwing them up to the second floor.

Unfortunately, his toss was a

weak underhand. The glasses reached the floor of the second level, but no higher, and promptly began their journey back to the first floor.

By this time, Schwinden had stepped back. But lo and behold, his son, Mike, was there and made a desperate lunge to the glasses.

However, he had little luck. The glasses glanced off his hand and crashed to the floor, where they promptly shattered.

Schwinden turned red and mumbled something about using his campaign funds to pay for the damage. Observers believe he was referring to the 1976 campaign fund and not Gov. Thomas Judge's 1972 campaign surplus.



## Catch-22

You hate to fly combat missions for the Air Force, so you try to claim insanity to get out of flying. But how can you be insane if you hate to fly combat missions? Catch-22.

Montanans are now witnessing a similar situation. Gov. Thomas Judge's campaign journals, which could answer a lot of questions about the \$94,000 in unreported contributions to and \$81,000 in unreported expenditures of his 1972 campaign, are being held by Billings attorney Charles (Timer) Moses.

Moses says he cannot release the journals unless he is authorized to do so by an officer of the 1972 Judge for Governor Club, which hired him after the election to determine the cause of the unreported contributions and expenditures.

But the club is defunct, and most of its officers claim that they are either no longer connected with the club or do not have the authority to order Moses to release the material. Catch-22.

It's a convenient way to continue the cover-up, to continue the degradation of state politics.

The parallels between the Judge scandal and the Watergate affair are striking.

For Nixon, it was the break-in, the money, the investigation and the cover-up. Then the existence of the tapes, the evidence, was revealed. It was only a matter of time.

For Judge it was the incomplete campaign report to the secretary of state, the money, the investigation and the cover-up. Now the existence and location of the journals, the evidence, have been revealed. It is only a matter of time.

Judge insists he is innocent, that he has made as complete a disclosure as is possible. His press secretary said yesterday that Judge would not direct any of the



club's past officers to authorize the release of the journals.

He added that the records are incomplete, and would not help to clear the issue up.

That is odd, because those journals were used by both the Internal Revenue Service and Moses in the investigations that supposedly exonerated Judge. Can incomplete records exonerate someone?

That is for the public to decide. It's about time the stories, rumors and speculations ended. If Judge is innocent, the journals will probably prove it. So when he refuses to get them released, he must not be allowed to get away with it.

Jonathan Krim

## letters

### Dasinger Song

Editor: This nifty song is submitted in response to the *Kaimin* article on Math Dasinger (May 11).

*The Math Dasinger Song*  
(sung to the tune of "End of the World")  
Why don't our weapons keep on growing  
why don't they crack down on drugs...  
Don't they know it's the end of the world  
the country is full of commie thugs.

Why sell our grain to the Russians  
why take our fleets from the sea...  
Don't you know it's the end of the world  
our senators are comrades can't you see.

Why do our schools go on busing  
why abortions and welfare... ADC...  
Don't you know it's the end of the world  
my God can't you pinkos leave us be.

I know it's not my imagination  
I see Reds coming every day  
I see them crawling across the nation  
Oh Lord please believe me when I say...

We won't change our system to metrics  
make sure commie professors all get shot...  
Don't you know it's the end of the world  
let's rid our great country of this plot.

Michael Bozena  
freshman, radio-television

## William F. Buckley

### Senator Kennedy's economic myths

SENATOR EDWARD Kennedy, in *obiter dicta* on the annual report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, has omitted a few thoughts calculated to make Americans feel better about federal spending. In doing so, he ran into the buzzsaw of economist Alan Reynolds (writing in *National Review*). Indeed, the senator manages to create a few myths of his own in his venture in overcoming economic myths.

"The first and most damaging misconception," Senator Kennedy wrote, "is the myth of the mushrooming Federal Government. . . . The only valid comparison is the ratio of (federal) spending to GNP. And that proportion has remained almost precisely constant at about 20 per cent ever since the early 1950s." Get that *at about*.

For one thing, raw federal spending is an imprecise index of federal control, neglecting off-budget and regulatory agencies, and the role of matching grants and revenue sharing in fostering the explosion of state and local spending. For instance, it doesn't cost the taxpayers very much to finance the CAB, but the CAB costs taxpayers a lot of money, as anyone knows who has commuted from San Francisco to Los Angeles, which is twice the distance from Washington to New York, and paid half the fare—because CAB is out of the picture.

"But a comparison of current federal spending with the level of 'the early 1950s'—i.e., the Korean War," Mr. Reynolds points out, "is just dirty pool. Defense was more than half of the budget back then, and only a fourth now. Still, federal spending was 14 per cent of GNP in 1951, 17.1 per cent in

1956, 19.1 per cent in 1966, and 23.6 per cent in 1976. That may sound like 'about 20 per cent'. But federal spending in 1977 would be about \$265 billion if it were still 14 per cent of GNP, rather than the \$413 billion figure Congress is now shooting for."

"The second myth," writes Mr. Kennedy, "is the so-called crushing burden of federal debt. In 1950, when the country emerged from World War II, the federal debt was an incredible 32 per cent of the nation's GNP. In 1974, the level was a modest 26 per cent."

But, as Mr. Reynolds points out, savings bonds are fixed in dollar terms, while GNP has been wildly bloated by inflation. Bonds inevitably shrink in relation to the GNP, which means simply that the government has swindled the bondholders. But even then, federal debt rose from 35 to 38.5 per cent of GNP between 1974 and 1975, and Mr. Kennedy's wild misunderstanding evolves: the "crushing burden" isn't the percentage of the GNP of the federal debt, it is the taxes required merely to pay the interest on that debt—a burden close, now, to fifty billion dollars per year—about half of the cost of our national defense.

Senator Kennedy has a solution for all this pother. It is, as you would suspect, tax reform. He trots out the usual figure: "In 1973, over 3,000 people with adjusted gross incomes in excess of \$50,000 paid no federal income tax at all. This privileged group represents the wealthiest one-half of 1 per cent of all families in the United States. Yet they paid not one dime in federal income tax. What do these data. . . mean to the average wage earner in real every-day terms? The

data mean that average working class families making \$7,500 to \$15,000 must pay higher taxes."

As a matter of fact, that is the least of the meaning of the data. All these data mean is that federal income taxes, whether you are rich or poor, aren't paid on adjusted gross income (though I myself believe they should be) but on taxable income—i.e., net income after specified deductions neither Senator Kennedy nor Congress nor the average working families wants to do without.

The 3,000 red herrings don't constitute the wealthiest one half of 1 per cent of all families. All studies show that high income families pay substantially higher tax rates than low income families. As for the matter of tax relief, if the federal government took \$25,000 apiece from each of those 3,000 people, that would raise a whopping \$75 million. Is that enough to make a dent in the cost to average taxpayers of a \$413 billion government? "The government probably misplaces \$75 million every minute or so," is Mr. Reynolds' wry remark.

Senator Kennedy isn't particularly interested in taking more money from the affluent for the sake of accumulating more money for the government. There isn't enough around among the rich to make much difference. He wants to take their money so that they won't have the money to spend as they wish to spend it, preferring that it be spent as Senator Kennedy wishes to spend it. It's bad enough that the public is paying tax dollars for economic analysis of the quality of Senator Kennedy's.

### Sex Survey

Editor: It has been reported to my office that someone in the Missoula area is posing as a University researcher from the department of biology at the University of Montana and is conducting a telephone survey on sexual practices. The University has no department of biology, as such. Further, no such survey has been authorized, nor would University researchers conduct such a project by phone.

R. A. Solberg  
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

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public forum

## Nuclear disarmament sought for Montana

By Jeff Renz  
Micheal O'Donnell  
Greg Giometti

Although the world has lived with nuclear weapons for 30 years, there has been no serious movement among the people of the world to persuade or compel their leaders to disarm. We live with the threat of extinction without responding, going on with our lives as though the threat did not exist.

Nuclear weapons are so destructive that they must never again be used. One bomb of 15 kilotons dropped on the city of Hiroshima in August 1945 killed 78,000 people and injured 84,000. For many people, radiation injuries made it worse to survive the holocaust than to perish in it. Both the United States and the Soviet Union now have arsenals capable of hitting every city and military target in both countries many times over. What would be left? George Kistiakowsky, a former science advisor to President Eisenhower, said that such a war would mean the end of civilization in the northern hemisphere. Those who survived the blasts would emerge from their shelters to find a world so contaminated by radioactive particles that it would be hard to find or grow uncontaminated food.

Everyone claims to recognize the dangers of an all-out nuclear war. But our leaders are now bringing up the possibility of limited use of nuclear weapons in response to "regional crises" around the world. The administration considers nuclear weapons acceptable tools of foreign policy. Former Secretary of Defense Schlesinger speculated that we could employ nuclear weapons in a future Korean war. Secretary of State Kissinger stated recently that the United States would not exclude the use of nuclear "means" to resist regional "geopolitical changes." Could we interpret this to mean that we would use nuclear weapons to defeat wars of liberation in Rhodesia and South Africa?

These threats of violence by the leaders of our government should be taken seriously by the people of the United States. A

government which deemed it necessary to use nuclear weapons against fellow human beings to resist "geopolitical changes" could only be regarded as criminal and barbaric. Such use of nuclear weapons in a regional crisis would also set a precedent which could justify similar acts by the Soviet Union. Moreover, tactical use of nuclear weapons might provoke a general outbreak of hostilities between U.S. and Soviet forces which would in turn raise the spectre of an all-out nuclear war.

Another feature of our foreign policy is the concept of a limited nuclear exchange between the U.S. and Soviet Union which would be confined to military targets. If nuclear exchanges were so confined, then (Pentagon planners argue) levels of death and destruction could be held to an acceptable amount. However, many military targets in both the Soviet Union and United States are in or near population centers. If these bases were attacked, there would undoubtedly be millions of civilian casualties. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States would sit idly by and watch as millions of people were slaughtered but would resort to ever more destructive attacks. Who wants to bet his or her life or the lives of future generations that such a nuclear exchange would kill only "acceptable" numbers of people.

Still another aspect of our military policy is that the United States should be able to launch a first strike against the Soviet Union. This doctrine holds that the President should have the flexibility to launch a thermonuclear attack against the strategic forces of the U.S.S.R. The strategists feel that a first strike could eliminate a significant portion of the Soviet's retaliatory capability. In this way they believe we can win a nuclear war. However, even if the U.S. eliminated most of the Soviets' land based nuclear forces, enough missiles, including submarine-launched, would survive to devastate the United States. Do the people of the United States want to take responsibility for the first use of nuclear weapons? Such a policy would mean the death of millions of people here and in Russia.

The state of Montana has a role to play in

any future nuclear war and in any effort to begin nuclear disarmament. Two hundred Minuteman missiles are garrisoned in Eastern Montana. Many of these are equipped with multiple warheads. Our government's policy of developing greater "counterforce" or first strike capabilities increases the danger of strategic war by destabilizing the balance of terror. With its arsenal of missiles, Montana is a likely target for a Soviet attack. In a future crisis, the Soviet Union, being aware of our commitment to use nuclear weapons first and also aware of our increasing first strike capability, may be tempted to pre-empt America's threat and launch its own first strike against our missile fields. Hundreds of megatons could hit Montana in such an attack.

Montanans and people throughout the United States should realize that the greatest threat to their security lies not in foreign political ideologies but in the accelerating nuclear arms race. The number of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Soviet Union increases daily. The United States alone possesses 7,500 strategic warheads and over 20,000 tactical nuclear weapons scattered among its forces throughout the world. Both the U.S. and Soviet Union are developing more sophisticated and accurate means of delivering these weapons. How long can we expect that these weapons will continue to be built and deployed in a volatile world without eventually being used? The statements of our Secretary of State and our last two Secretaries of Defense show that these men consider using nuclear weapons to achieve foreign policy objectives and that they contemplate the possibility of winning a nuclear war. How can any nation think in terms of victory when 75 million of its people will be slaughtered and millions of others injured and sickened by radioactive fallout?

Concern about the consequences of nuclear war and the vulnerability of our state has prompted a group of Montana citizens to organize Montanans for Nuclear Disarmament. We believe that nuclear war poses a grave threat to our collective security and that the people of the world can

enjoy no genuine security until nuclear weapons are abolished. To begin the disarmament process we propose the following action:

1) The U.S. government should cease all nuclear weapons testing and begin negotiations for a complete test ban treaty with all other nuclear powers.

2) The U.S. government should stop building nuclear weapons (we currently build three every day), and should suspend development of new weapons systems including the costly B-1 bomber and Cruise Missile programs.

3) Arms limitation talks should be taken much more seriously, and an immediate effort should be made to promote phased bilateral reduction of nuclear forces. To initiate this reduction the United States should first dismantle 50 of its Minuteman missiles. This action would not jeopardize our national security. It would show the world we were serious about eventually eliminating nuclear weapons, and it would encourage the Russians to take reciprocal action. Mutual reductions once begun could continue under international supervision.

Montanans for Nuclear Disarmament plans to educate Montanans about the dangers of nuclear war and the particular threat to this state. We would like to initiate debate on the nuclear arms issue throughout the state. We seek to raise the moral issues presented by the policy of "counterforce" and tactical use of nuclear weapons in "regional crises." We want to make nuclear missiles and warfare a political issue so that every candidate for important state and federal office will have to take a stand. We want to elect candidates who will work for serious arms control negotiations. We want the Legislature of Montana to pass a resolution demanding the removal of first 50, and eventually all, nuclear weapons garrisoned in Montana.

The people of the world have nothing to lose and everything to gain by trying to dismantle nuclear weapons.

Anyone wishing to contact us can do so by writing Montanans for Nuclear Disarmament, PO Box 568, Missoula, Montana, 59801.



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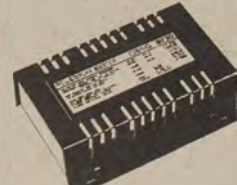
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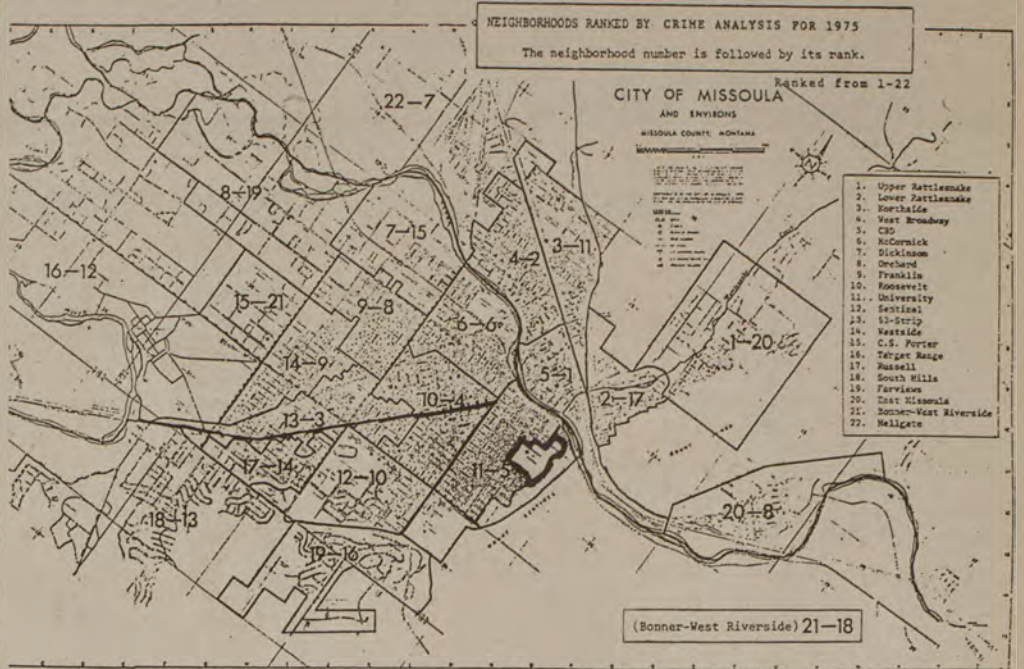
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THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME in Missoula by neighborhood is shown by this map. The first numbers correspond to the listing of the neighborhoods on the left. The second numbers denote the relative crime levels, one being the highest, 22 the lowest.

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## Missoula crime . . .

• Cont. from p. 1.

information" and aid law enforcement agencies in efforts to locate high-density crime areas in Missoula.

Worrying said that the information compiled by Gold and the analysis of the agencies' were then combined, with the aid of a computer, to pin-point high crime areas.

He added, however, that adequate levels of crime protection in other areas would not be sacrificed.

"The reason (CAT) locked in" on a given area, Worrying said, was the overall crime increase and not necessarily a crime wave in that particular area.

He emphasized that the 1975 Missoula crime figures were tabulated by

a composite study of records, and added that while it does indicate certain areas have a crime problem, it does not necessarily mean a saturation of crime in the areas.

"The data is an indicative and firm base on which to begin but should not be interpreted out of context or literally," Worrying said.

Fisher said that there is a possibility of "migration of crime" to "orbital areas" once the CAT unit begins operation.

He said the "orbital areas" are usually two to three miles outside of the original crime areas.

Worrying said that the CAT unit would be "a maximizing of resources

through highly-skilled personnel" but added that the unit would not be "elite."

"It won't be like S.W.A.T.," he said.

According to Worrying the unit would consist of: three police officers and two sheriff's deputies; a lawyer from the county attorney's office; a part-time law student and a counselor supervisor from the juvenile probation office, and a probation officer and a parole officer from the Adult Probation and Parole Office.

The CAT unit "will complement other agencies" such as the Region One Anti-Drug Team and the city police crime-prevention squad, Worrying said.

The Missoula CAT unit is "one of the first pilots for a city this size," he added.

He said that recent criticism of the efficiency of CAT-type units in other cities did not apply to Missoula.

"You can't compare Baltimore to Missoula, Montana," he added.

Worrying noted that "similar programs are under development in Billings and they want to start one in Great Falls."

The CAT unit would "make it more risky, less attractive and less profitable" for criminals to operate within Missoula, he said.

"They're going to think again."

Fisher noted that "we get a lot of startling figures" in regard to criminal activity in Montana.

He said that "52 per cent of all people who have been convicted of a crime have been working or going to school for six months prior to committing the crime."

"And 70 per cent of those convicted have a minimum eighth-grade education," he added. "There is a younger, more educated, employed criminal."

Worrying said that the first year of the CAT program, which began on July 1, 1975, was spent planning the CAT unit and plotting the crime in Missoula.

The first year costs were \$77,700, he said.

He said that this year the implemented program will have a budget of \$208,000.

According to Missoula City Police Chief Sabe Pfau, \$187,000 will come from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, while \$10,412 will come from the state.

Pfau added that the balance would be split by the city and the county.

Pfau said that the efficiency of the CAT unit would not be known for some time.

"It's going to take a year before we know what the facts will be," he said.

Fisher said that crime data will be fed bi-weekly into a computer in an attempt to establish crime patterns in the Missoula city-county area and to create target areas for the CAT unit.

Worrying added that in the future the computer might be able to monitor daily shifts in crime areas.

But Worrying cautioned that "these kinds of changes will take some time."

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Thursday 8:00 Sharp

**\$100**

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Entry Fee \$3.00 Per Person

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**Eight Ball Billiards**  
3101 Russell



## Pettit reaction . . .

• Cont. from p. 1.

independent voice and be able to speak to the board only through the commissioner. Pettit was never willing to say how he would circumscribe his voice."

Laurence Berger, associate professor of psychology said, "I have a better understanding of where Pettit is coming from with his problems of authority and responsibility. This establishes political dominance over academic issues that gives the prospect of political misuse. I am still left with this concern."

C.C. Gordon, botany professor, said, "I have nothing against the policing of the system by someone within it, and Pettit is part of the system."

"But it could be done better at the local level. Pettit would need a fantastic empire to do what he wants to police various facets within the units."

### Concern About Bureaucracy

Some faculty members were also concerned with the growth of a bureaucracy and increasing budget for Pettit's office.

When Pettit became the first commissioner of higher education in July, 1973, he had a staff of three, plus five secretaries and clerks, and a budget of \$102,425. By July, he plans to have a staff of 13, plus eight secretaries and clerks. His budget will be \$627,741.

Pettit said he needs a larger staff to handle all the responsibilities set for his office by the constitution.

However, some faculty members think he is assuming responsibilities that should remain with the local units. Others agree that his actions are in accordance with the constitution, but do not necessarily think the actions are desirable.

Borgmann likened the Board of Regents and the commissioner to the managerial situation found in big corporations.

"The board will become totally dependent on Pettit's recommendations," he said. "It will rubberstamp the manager. This mushrooming bureaucracy constantly needs to be fought against."

James Dew, art professor, said he was "weary of all the forms to fill out." Pettit's consolidation of power will "make more work to do," and is "another way to make things more complicated," he added.

### Opposite View

In contrast, other faculty members said they did not feel Pettit's centralization of power is a problem.

Robert Banaugh, computer science

chairman, said "I don't feel threatened. I'm satisfied with Pettit's answers. It hasn't been established that he is gathering power."

Banaugh said he thinks Pettit has a "right to be involved in local units" because he is responsible for the entire system.

"What happens with each unit affects the credibility of the entire system," Banaugh explained. "Pettit needs to maintain the credibility of all the units."

Ellis Waldron, political science professor, said "the best future for higher education in Montana lies in consolidation of programs."

Pettit "made more sense than most of us are prepared to admit," Waldron said. "This is bitter medicine, but he was talking about the world as we need to see it. Consolidation is necessary, inevitable and desirable."

In his talk, Pettit also suggested that UM may lose its "flagship" campus status to Montana State University.

Meyer Chessin, botany professor, said Pettit's statement "added to the general demoralization I feel around UM," and is a warning to the faculty that "the worst is yet to come."

UM is "constantly asked to justify its existence," Chessin said, and the commissioner could "deflect the demoralizing outside pressure from the faculty."

Chessin expressed disappointment that Pettit didn't demonstrate more active support for UM.

However, other faculty members said Pettit's perception may be inaccurate and uninformed. They objected to his implication that the various units will have to compete for funding and support in his office.

Walsh said that Pettit was "talking about his goals for the system rather than giving information. His goals are in conflict with what UM can do. His views are simply uninformed."

Richard Barrett, assistant professor of economics, said he disapproved of Pettit's tendency to "play one campus off against another." He expressed concern that the competitive situation for funds has the "potential to affect programs."

Gordon said he "never knew we were in a race." Comparing UM and MSU is "childish," he added.

Berger said that the statement "provided fruit for thought," but Pettit's "perception is perhaps not entirely accurate."

UM's social science programs are "clearly better" than MSU's, Berger said. These programs bring a lot of grant money into UM, and there is no reason for shifting them to MSU, he added.

## Sports survey conducted

A survey of student interest in sports is being conducted by the University of Montana Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

The survey, which was mailed Monday to about 15 per cent of the UM student body, is part of a self-evaluation to comply with federal Title IX regulations.

Title IX, a section of the Education Amendments of 1972, prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in the operation of federally-assisted educational programs. It became effective in 1975.

First-year compliance with Title IX regulations requires each institution to complete a self-evaluation of its present practices and policies.

According to information provided on the survey, the determination of students' interests in intramural sports, club sports and intercollegiate

athletics is an important part of UM's self-evaluation.

The EEO office will begin to evaluate the results of the survey after May 19. Results will be sent to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The survey includes questions on the degree of interest in a variety of sports.

Students are asked if they would be interested in competing in certain sports at intercollegiate, club and intramural levels.

The survey also asks if students would be interested in the same sports as spectators rather than competitors.

Space is available on the questionnaire for students who feel they are not interested in being a competitor or spectator but feel the sport should take place at UM on some level and for those who show no interest in the sport.



### KING KONG

Thurs., May 13 UC Ballroom 9 p.m.

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WED-FRI—MAY 12-14  
SPECIAL SHOWTIMES:  
6:00 and 9:20 P.M.

## Summer drug courses aimed at teachers

Three drug-education courses will be offered during the University of Montana's summer sessions, according to Carol Nord, administrative assistant for the Center for Continuing Education and Summer Programs (CCESP).

Alexandra Noel, assistant to the dean of the School of Education and an assistant professor of education, said a drug-education course has been required for teachers in Montana since 1972, and is becoming a national trend.

The drug-education related courses offered this summer are:

- HPER 460, "School Health Problems," will be taught during the UM Pre-Session, June 14 to 18, for three credits. School health problems with alcohol and drug abuse will be examined.

- Pharmacy 110, "Use and Abuse of Drugs," is a three-credit course offered during the first 4½-week session, June 21 to July 21. The proper use

of drugs, the abuse of prescription and non-prescription drugs and addiction will be discussed.

- Psychology 305, "Psychology of Drug Dependence," is offered during the second 4½-week session, July 22 to Aug. 20, for two credits. The course will cover teenage behavior related to drug abuse.

Noel said any one of the courses will satisfy the state requirements for a teaching certificate.

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# HPER to offer summer program again in spite of deficit incurred last year

By JOYCE JAMES  
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Despite a \$2,300 deficit incurred by last summer's program, the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department decided recently to sponsor the Summer Enrichment Program again this summer.

The program is designed to offer "varied learning experiences," while providing summer day care for school-age children from low-income families. Lloyd Heywood, assistant professor of HPER and project director, said. Children of some University of Montana students have participated, he said.

HPER was required to cover last year's deficit with department funds by Research and Foundation Accounting, which is responsible for handling UM programs not funded by state appropriations.

As a condition for HPER's approval of the program for 1976, the department will be repaid for last year's deficit out of next year's budget.

Formerly, the Missoula Parks and Recreation Department had administered the program, but withdrew because of criticism it was "elitist" because it served a special group of children.

As a result, Community Coordinated Child Care (4 C's) con-

tracted with HPER to sponsor the 1975 program.

Funding came from a State Social and Rehabilitative Services matching grant, registration fees and the United States Department of Agriculture.

## \$2,272 Deficit

The final budget showed a projected income of \$23,850 and expenditures of \$23,803. However, the amount actually received was \$21,577, leaving a deficit of \$2,272.

According to Heywood, who will direct the program again this summer, the deficit was caused by three factors:

- Some families still have not paid the registration fee, which was \$250 for the summer, or \$5 a day.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture reimbursement for food costs was based on the number of children who participated each day, rather than the actual cost to the program of preparing meals.

- State payment of fees for children associated with welfare programs was also based on attendance each day, resulting in less income than anticipated.

Kendall Hubbard, director of Foundation Accounting, questioned Heywood's procedure in arranging the 1975 contract.

"Heywood acted as an agent for UM without proper authority when he

signed the contract," Hubbard said. "He didn't go through proper channels. And the first Foundation Accounting knew of the program was after the program was going and people were working."

## Continued to Spend

Furthermore, Hubbard said, Heywood made no attempt to get help from Foundation Accounting with the budget until after problems were apparent. And he continued to spend when the funds were gone, Hubbard charged.

"I personally would seriously question the program if Heywood is program director again," Hubbard said.

However, according to Gordon Browder, director of the Sponsored Program Administration, Heywood had acquired the necessary approval for the program.

Heywood's file "is immaculate in this office," Browder said. "There is nothing irregular as far as University approval is concerned."

Overdrafts are "nothing unusual," Browder said. Usually Foundation Accounting has enough excess funds to cover such overdrafts, but 1975 was a bad year for research funds, he explained.

Heywood said a different accounting system would be used for this year's program. Rather than work through the Foundation Accounting office, an accountant from the UM Controller's office will be assigned to the account.

"The budget will be done by pen and paper, not computer," he said. "This should allow us to keep closer track of things, instead of getting a computer printout months later."



JEFF LUBBERS, SOPHOMORE in accounting, takes a hot pizza from the pizza machine that began operating last week in the Lodge Food Service. (Montana Kaimin photo by J. Malcolm Swan.)

## More non-Montanans are enrolled in university system than last year

There were 435 more foreign and out-of-state students in the Montana University System (MUS) last year than the year before.

Foreign student enrollment increased from 179 to 228 or 27.4 per cent, according to Rick Farrant, MUS Information Officer. Foreign student enrollment represents less than 1 per cent of the total MUS enrollment of 24,044, he added.

Out-of-state student enrollment in-

creased 10.2 per cent from 3,788 to 4,174, he said. Those students represent 17.4 per cent of the total enrollment.

Last year, the total foreign and out-of-state student enrollment was 18.3 per cent of all students in September, Farrant said.

Those who start school as out-of-state students but eventually gain residency are sometimes considered out-of-staters throughout school, so figures about non-resident enrollment can be misleading, Lawrence Pettit, Commissioner of Higher Education, said last Tuesday.

"Regardless," Pettit said, "the figures do represent an increase in students coming from other countries and states—although the percentage of students who are not residents of Montana is much less than 17.4 per cent."

The University of Montana and Montana State University had the largest increases in out-of-state enrollment, Farrant said. UM had 2,411 out-of-state students and MSU had 1,448, he noted.

Foreign student increases were greatest at Eastern Montana College at Billings and the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology at Butte, he said.

The increase at Eastern was because seven Vietnamese refugees enrolled, he said, while the increase at Montana Tech resulted from the addition of 10 Venezuelan students.

Officials at Tech said the Venezuelan students came to Tech through a coordination program with the Institute of International Education.

Many admissions officers said that they have been receiving more applications from both foreign and out-of-state students, even though they have not made a concerted effort to recruit non-residents, Farrant said.

Philip Bain, UM Admissions Officer, said that because U.S. society has become more mobile, many students will travel great distances to college.

Many students choose to "get away from the urban areas. They see Montana and Idaho as the last frontier," he said.

## John Toole to talk about charter in UC

John Toole, a member of the Missoula Local Government Study Commission, will speak tonight on the proposed Missoula city-county charter.

The free talk, sponsored by Programming Services and the Student Action Center, will be at 8 p.m. in the University Center lounge.

Dr. Yosef ben-Jochannan, teacher/lecturer at Cornell University and Marymount Colleges in the New York area, will be guest lecturer of the Black Student Union, Saturday, May 15, 1976, at 7:00 p.m. in Science Complex 131.

He has conducted an extensive investigation into the roots of African Civilization, African Origins of Western religions and Africa's impact upon world history. Dr. ben-Jochannan has authored:

**The Black Man's North and East Africa, Black Man of the Nile, Cultural Genocide In the Black and African Studies Curriculum, and African Origins of the Major "Western Religions"**

If your interest is history, anthropology, religion . . . or you're just curious . . . you are invited to join us and Dr. ben-Jochannan for a very interesting evening.

K. ROSS TOOLE'S  
SMARTER BROTHER

**John Toole**

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the proposed charter.

Thurs., May 13  
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Peter Nero With His Quartet,  
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Adams Fieldhouse, 7:30 p.m.

Tickets for Nero & The Symphony are \$4.50 for Student, \$5.50 for General Public and Are Now on Sale at The UC Ticket Office, TEAM, The Mercantile and at Global Travel.

Nero & The Symphony, Friday, May 14, 7:30 p.m.



# news briefs

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ten lawyers who allegedly would pay \$40,000 to have Atty. Gen. Robert Woodahl assassinated were named by a convicted murderer yesterday as he testified for Woodahl's prosecutors in the assassination-conspiracy trial of Lavin Bretz and Merrel Cline. Harold (Chico) Armstrong recited the names from a handwritten list which he said he made within hours after a conversation in which Bretz allegedly propositioned Armstrong to murder Woodahl and his then-chief prosecutor, Dick Dzivi. Bretz and Cline are accused of making the assassination offer to Armstrong and another inmate, Jack LaMere, last year after Bretz and Cline were convicted and imprisoned in connection with Woodahl's investigation of abuses of the Workers' Compensation Division. All the lawyers contacted whose names were on the list denied any knowledge of the allegation.

The proposed designation of Western Montana College in Dillon as a branch campus of the University of Montana is just the first step in a planned reorganization of the Montana University System, said Jack Peterson yesterday. Peterson, a member of the Board of Regents, told a Butte civic group that the next step may be the designation of Eastern Montana College in Billings as the second branch campus of UM.

## Grant awarded to project to study Montana women

The Montana Committee for the Humanities (MCH) has awarded a \$5,181 grant for a project called "Focus on Women: Outreach," the MCH home offices in Missoula announced recently.

The project, sponsored by Focus on Women in Bozeman, includes a series of workshops about lifestyles for women in Montana.

An MCH spokesman said yesterday that the Bozeman group will have to match the grant with an equal amount of cash or services.

Workshops have already been held in Fort Benton and Sidney. The next workshop will be May 19 in Miles City. MCH said the purpose of the workshops is to study the roles of men and women with the help of historians and other people in the humanities.

The workshops will include a discussion of the legal status of women, a review of women in history and literature, films, small group discussions and a presentation of how men view the women's movement.

Several people from UM are participating in the workshop series. They are Maxine Van de Wetering, associate professor of history; John Van de Wetering, history professor, and John Nockleby, senior in economics, history and philosophy, who was UM student body president for the 1975-76 academic year.

## Records indicate grades not inflating

About the same number of A's and F's were issued at the University of Montana Winter Quarter as were given Fall Quarter.

According to figures released last week by the Office of Admissions and Records, the percentage of A's and F's in most departments last quarter remained within a few points of the figures from Fall Quarter.

Acting Academic Vice-president James Talbot last quarter said the Fall Quarter grades show the stabilization of the grade inflation trend.

Grade inflation is an increase in grade point by averages that is not necessarily accompanied by increase in academic excellence.

Talbot yesterday reiterated his earlier comments, saying that grade inflation is caused by:

- Reluctance of faculty to grade accurately and make hard academic decisions.

- Simple withdrawal procedures which allow students to keep a high GPA.

- The pass/not pass policy.

Talbot said that it was not good for students to be improperly evaluated.

In comparing the grade distributions for the first two quarters of this academic year, a trend of rising or falling of grade averages is hard to discern.

Generally, departments that showed a decrease in total student credit hours issued a higher percentage of A's. The reverse is true for departments showing an increase in credit hours.

As in Fall Quarter, linguistics continued to be one of the most difficult departments in which to get an A.

In that department only 14.3 per cent of students received A's, while the same percentage received F's, which also made linguistics the easiest department in which to receive a failing grade.

University of Montana  
Grade Distribution  
Winter Quarter 1976

Department or School	Cr. Hrs.	A	B	C	D	F
Air Sci	36	100.0	0	0	0	0
Anthro	3176	25.9	37.5	18.5	9.4	8.7
Astronomy	638	17.7	36.4	24.0	14.4	7.5
Black Studies	531	50.3	36.2	13.6	0	0
Biology	1804	16.5	32.3	32.1	8.9	10.3
Botany	551	31.8	46.8	12.7	2.4	6.4
Chinese	149	47.7	32.2	10.1	6.7	3.4
Chemistry	3038	20.0	32.5	36.1	7.0	4.4
Computer Science	1450	25.1	28.6	23.1	10.4	12.8
Econ	3264	18.0	34.7	30.4	10.4	6.5
English	4161	38.2	39.6	15.8	2.7	3.8
Foreign Language	47.8	35.9	19.0	3.3	0	0
French	1413	32.8	38.9	16.1	4.2	7.9
Environment	24	100.0	0	0	0	0
Geography	2320	17.5	26.9	41.4	6.8	7.5
Geology	2949	17.6	29.6	39.2	8.7	4.6
German	890	38.8	33.4	21.6	2.4	3.9
Greek	12	75.0	0	25.0	0	0
H & PE	4066	50.7	32.4	12.3	1.8	2.8
History	3843	24.7	37.8	24.3	6.5	6.7
Home Ec	2307	22.2	36.0	29.7	4.4	7.6
Italian	170	38.2	35.3	17.6	2.9	5.9
Latin	172	46.5	22.7	22.7	8.1	0
Linguistics	21	14.3	42.9	28.6	0	14.3
Math	6035	24.9	23.1	28.4	8.9	14.7
Micbiol	1583	30.3	35.4	22.8	7.3	4.2
Mil Sc	160	52.5	38.1	6.9	1.3	1.3
Native American Studies	445	26.7	31.0	30.1	7.2	4.9
Phil	1573	29.5	33.0	23.2	4.8	9.5
Physics	1174	15.7	20.9	45.9	10.9	6.6
Pol Sci	2827	18.9	36.4	32.4	5.7	6.7
Psych	4168	36.0	23.2	29.6	5.6	5.7
Religion	951	39.0	41.3	14.1	3	5.3
Russian	208	69.2	16.8	9.1	0	4.8
Science	550	15.6	41.5	42.9	0	0
Soc. Welf	1156	33.5	30.4	21.5	4.1	10.6
Social	3939	26.7	30.6	31.8	3.8	7.1
Spanish	1407	35.1	33.1	19.8	5.3	6.8
Interpersonal Comm	2034	40.4	41.0	15.3	1.5	1.8
Comm Sciences & Disorders	732	32.5	36.2	21.0	6.8	3.4
Wild Bio	3	100.0	0	0	0	0
Zoology	2538	18.6	23.4	40.3	11.6	6.1
F A Art	2100	35.7	33.2	18.5	3.4	9.1
Dance	255	25.1	49.4	18.8	3.1	3.5
Drama	828	39.0	39.0	14.1	3.3	4.6
Music	2158	50.7	29.5	13.0	3.5	3.3
Bus Accounting	2955	17.6	26.5	34.1	10.6	11.3
Bus Ad-Finance	891	29.3	33.3	28.3	3.7	5.4
Bus Ad-Management	3530	24.7	31.0	34.7	5.1	4.4
Bus Ad-Marketing	454	27.8	28.6	33.7	5.9	4.0
Bus Ad-Afit	480	48.1	42.5	2.5	3.1	3.8
Educ EI	1212	57.6	35.3	6.3	0	2
Educ Sec	1424	64.3	30.7	4.4	0	7
Educ	3298	48.6	40.5	9.3	6	9
Educ/Bus Ed & Off Mgt	474	29.1	34.2	25.7	5.3	5.7
Forestry	5051	22.7	42.6	28.1	4.9	1.7
Journ	1080	16.0	38.9	28.4	11.1	5.6
Radio-TV	247	31.2	36.4	25.1	1.2	6.1
Pharmacy	1268	11.0	35.3	48.3	4.2	1.2
Intro to Linguistics	171	12.3	35.1	29.8	17.5	5.3
Liberal Arts	483	36.2	40.6	15.3	3.1	4.8
Humanities	910	28.7	37.9	28.0	2.0	3.4

## goings on

- Some Aspects of De-Glaciation of the Southern Alberta Plains, lecture by Chester Beatty, noon, SC 304-334.
- Coordinating Council for the Handicapped, 4 p.m., UC Montana Rooms.
- CB budgeting, 6 p.m., UC Montana Rooms.
- University Liquid Assets Corporation meeting, 7 p.m., UC 114.
- Childhood Perspectives on Divorce, workshop, 7:30 p.m., University Congregational Church.
- Ghost Town meeting, 7:30 p.m., Fort Missoula Historical Museum.
- City-County charter forum with John Toole, 8 p.m., UC Lounge.
- Introductory transcendental meditation lecture, 8 p.m., LA 140.
- King Kong, PC film, 9 p.m., UC Ballroom.

## Effects of TM to be discussed

The effects of transcendental meditation (TM) on human consciousness and the environment will be discussed in introductory lectures presented by the Student International Meditation Society (SIMS) in the next few weeks.

SIMS will present an introductory lecture today at 8 p.m. in LA 140.

Brain wave measuring, or electroencephalography, has been used to demonstrate that TM produces increased orderliness in brain functioning and deep states of relaxation.

by Garry Trudeau



I like to believe that people in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than our government. I think that the people want peace so much that one of these days the government had better get out of their way and let them have it.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1959

## DIP, DIVE, DRINK...

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# classified ads

## 1. LOST OR FOUND

**SUBSTANTIAL REWARD** for SILVER RAIN-BEAD NECKLACE, lost Friday, May 7, between Hansen's and Married Student Housing. Great sentimental value! Please call 549-3074. 98-4

LOST: BLUE sapphire ring, probably lost Tues. during softball game at RB. Reward offered. 543-8909. 98-4

WHOEVER PICKED up a Wyoming Geological Survey Bulletin #59, "CAVES OF WYOMING" and a manila folder containing a cave map of the Big Horn—Horse Thief cave in No. Wyoming in Geography 221, noon, May 10. Please call 243-4957 or leave at Elrod desk. 97-4

LOST: hand-made, brown, leather PURSE W/CABIN ETCHED ON THE FRONT. Lost Monday, May 10, in Women's Center. I NEED THE MEDICATION. Please return to the U.C. Info Desk. No questions asked. 97-4

LOST: a BLACK, LEATHER NOTEBOOK, w/day-calendar, & addresses. Lost week of May 3. Call 243-4957 or leave at Elrod Hall desk. 97-4

LOST: Friday, INTRO TO MATHEMATICS FOR LIFE SCIENCES, in Math building. 542-0236. 95-4

LOST: BEIGE leather glove. Lost Tues. night between library and DG house. Call 728-5721. Ask for Phil. 95-4

LOST: MOTOROLA radio pager (NO. 01). Lost between chemistry and U.C. buildings Wednesday. Reward offered. If found, call 728-8658. 95-4

FOUND: WHITE-and-yellow baby pillow Wed. afternoon. Pick up at field house office. 95-4

## 2. PERSONALS

INTERESTED IN joining a progressive service organization? Apply for UM ADVOCATES. Pick up applications at the Alumni Center or ASUM office. Deadline — Tuesday, May 18, 5 p.m. 98-3

ELVES AREN'T the only people who have birthdays. Happy birthday, Carey. 98-1

FREE HOUSING NEEDED for Women's Health Conference, May 26, 27, 28. Call 243-4153 or leave name at Women's Resource Center. Specify bed or sleeping bag space. 98-5

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CAREY from the Guys in 327 McLeod. 98-1

OH, YOU never would believe 19 candles on a cake in a hollow tree. 98-1

WANTED: WOMEN for fast-pitch softball through August. 728-2241, 243-2360. 97-4

K. ROSS TOOLE'S Smarter Brother John appearing at U.C. Lounge, Thurs., 8 p.m. 97-3

MILLIONS OF lives have been ruined by alcohol, but look at all the ships wrecked by water! Official 5th Annual Benefit Kegger pitchers only \$1 today at the Bookstore. May 25 is coming! 96-4

WOULD YOU RATHER TALK THAN NOT SLEEP? STUDENT WALK-IN, SE Entrance, SHS Bldg. Every evening 8-12. Daytime 9-5 p.m., Rm. 176. 96-3

YOU GET a free lid when you buy an authentic 5th Annual Benefit Kegger Pitcher, on sale now in the U.C. \$1 Donation. 96-4

JUNE 1 deadline to apply for Fall study in London, England or Avignon, France. Call 243-2900 now! 96-3

QUESTIONS ABOUT Sexual Identity? Call Lambda, 243-2998. 95-4

GURDJIEFF-OSPENSKY CENTER ACCEPTING STUDENTS. TELEPHONE 1-363-4477. 92-8

UNPLANNED PREGNANCY OPTIONS: Call Marie Kuffel, 728-3845 or 549-7721, or Joe Moran, 549-3385 or 543-3129. 80-30

FROSTLINE KITS for sleeping bags, tents, vests and backpacking gear, save you money. Buy them at Bernina Sewing Center, 148 So. Ave. W., 549-2811. 76-34

MISSOULA CRISIS center 543-8277. 76-34

WOMEN'S place health education/counseling, abortion, birth control, pregnancy, V.D. counseling, crisis, rape relief. M-F 2-8 p.m. 1130 West Broadway 543-7606. 5-0

## 4. HELP WANTED

PART-TIME HOUSEKEEPER, live-in; all expenses & salary paid; POB 121, Missoula. 98-11

INTERESTED IN joining a progressive service organization? Apply for UM ADVOCATES. Pick up applications at the Alumni Center or ASUM office. Deadline — Tuesday, May 18, 5 p.m. 98-3

WANTED: BORN-AGAIN singers/musicians wanting career in gospel music. Must be willing to relocate; employment will begin in September. Write: Sonship Enterprises, Box 587, Sidney, Montana 59270. 96-5

BARMAID and BARTENDER needed at local tavern immediately at the Cave. Apply 6-8 p.m. Tuesday thru Thursday. 96-3

PUBLICATIONS BOARD is now accepting applications for summer co-editors of the Montana Kaimin. Applications can be picked up in ASUM office. Deadline: Friday, May 14. 96-4

## 5. WORK WANTED

PROFESSIONAL TYPIST. Phone 542-2024. 96-13

RESPONSIBLE WORKING WOMAN DESIRES HOUSESITTING POSITION from First of June thru negotiable end date. (late August or early Sept.). Excellent references. Call: Work, 543-8313 ask for Traffic Secretary. Home, 728-0163 after 6 p.m. 93-8

## 7. SERVICES

NEED A TUTOR? Student Action Center will pay half. Inquire at ASUM offices in U.C., or call 243-2451. 97-3

COLLEGIANS GUIDE TO PART-TIME JOBS: Complete handbook to earning \$500-\$5,000 per school year. Only \$1.25 postpaid. G & J Distributors, 4523 Labath, Santa Rosa, CA. 95401. 95-4

## 8. TYPING

FAST, ACCURATE, REASONABLE. Experienced, executive secretary will do any typing needed. Rush jobs, too. 728-1947. 92-9

EXPERT TYPING, 258-6420 evenings. 80-28

SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE: Reports — Thesis. 542-2435. 77-33

EXPERT TYPING. Thesis, papers. 728-1638. 76-34

TYPING, ACCURATE—thesis experience. 543-6835. 71-41

## 9. TRANSPORTATION

NEED RIDE to Maine or nearby. Can leave anytime after finals before June 23. Help w/gas & driving 728-1873. Kim. 98-4

NEED LIFT to Billings on Fri. after 2. return Sun. Will help gas-wise. Mark, 243-4400. 97-3

NEED RIDER to Anchorage. Will be leaving approximately June 15th. For further details please call 273-6966. 96-4

## 11. FOR SALE

1 PR. Rossignol Stratix 112 skis, 195 cm. Used slightly. Best offer. 243-5188. Keep trying. 98-4

"CAMPTRAIL" backpack and frame (2). SVEA 123 stove, see at 102 Jefferson Ave. 98-2

SUSSEX SCHOOL FAIR, SAT., MAY 15. 202 W. Sussex, 10-4.

Arts — Crafts... Rummage... Bake Sale... Free Puppet Show, 1 p.m., Auction 4 p.m. Infant car seat... gas floor furnace... Bikes... wringer washer. New and nearly new clothes. 97-3

STEREO, EXCELLENT condition. \$395. 728-6760. After 6 p.m. 96-4

CASSETTE DECK, Harmon Kardon HK-1000, dolby, memory, 58 s/n, like new, hear at 605 B. W. Sussex, 549-1047. 96-3

1972 YAMAHA Enduro. 6800 miles. Well cared for. \$625. 258-5234 after 6. 96-3

UNIVERSAL BACKPACK, lg. frame, excit. condition. \$55. Call 728-7039 after 5. 95-5

GENERAL ELECTRIC 8-track player, AM-FM radio, 2 speakers. Good condition. \$80. 728-8799. 95-10

YAMAHA TX500 touring bike, back rests & luggage rack. \$700. 273-6319. 94-8

## 12. AUTOMOTIVE

TREAT YOUR car or truck to a spring break, reasonable rates. The Greasy Thumb. 629 W. Alder. (In rear) 549-6673. 98-1

240Z DATSUN, 1972, maroon, pinstripes, mags, steelbelted radials. 549-7625. 97-3

1968 DATSUN 510. Good condition. \$1200. See at 235 Fairview. 97-2

1966 MERCURY Monterey. Factory rebuilt engine, overhauled transmission. Runs like a dream. Must sell immediately. Call 728-8443. 96-4

## 13. BICYCLES

PEUGEOT BICYCLE \$75. 728-9487. 96-3

PEUGEOT U-08 22" frame, good condition, Shamono Crane rear derailleur, sun tour front. \$130. 549-7841 after 4. 95-4

## 15. WANTED TO BUY

WANT TO BUY — Cash paid — furniture, dishes, nick nacks, pots and pans, antiques, tools, etc. Phil's Second Hand, 1920 S. Ave. 728-7822. 85-25

## 17. FOR RENT

ROOMS: \$55/mo., util./pd., close to U. 726-3695, after 5 or visit 1221 Arthur. 98-2

APARTMENT FOR RENT, furnished, 2-room, suitable for men. In the Chimney Corner. 728-6575. 98-2

TO SUBLET mid-June through mid-September. Furnished 2-bdrm. house, Shady yard, garden plot. Children, pets O.K. \$100 deposit, \$100/month. Utilities not included. 549-9314 evenings. 97-3

NEWLYWEDS' SPECIAL: 1 bdr., second story, near Roosevelt School. Newly redecorated, fully carpeted, appliances \$165, plus \$75 deposit. Available late May. Call 549-7476 after 5 p.m. and weekends. 97-5

ONE BEDROOM basement. Fully carpeted, appliances and utilities included. Close to university. \$125 plus \$75 deposit. Available June 6. Call 549-7476 after 5 p.m. and weekends. 97-5

BASEMENT APARTMENT for summer. \$125/mo. Close to campus. 728-5674. 96-4

## 18. ROOMMATES NEEDED

2-BDRM., mostly furnished, convenient location, \$75/month. 721-2514 after 6. 97-3

## 20. MISCELLANEOUS

FREE LUMBER: tear down old garage and keep the salvage lumber in exchange for labor. In town. Call 549-7476 after 5 p.m. and weekends. 97-5

# CB over-budgets \$6,000

By LARRY ELKIN  
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Central Board must cut about \$6,000 from budgets it approved during preliminary budgeting in order to eliminate a projected \$6,000 deficit in its 1976-77 budget.

At the end of the last preliminary budgeting session last night, ASUM President Dave Hill outlined a procedure for "impromptu" budget cuts during final budgeting.

Final budgeting hearings will begin tonight.

At the end of the fifth five-hour preliminary budget session last night, ASUM Business Manager Dan Short announced that the board had allocated \$346,610. This exceeded next year's projected income of \$340,425 by \$6,185.

After Short's announcement, Hill told CB members that they would consider cuts in individual program budgets as they were proposed by board members or ASUM Accountant Mike McGinley.

McGinley, referring to himself, told the board that "the Goon will dig in his bag of tricks and everything will be all right."

Two decisions during preliminary sessions kept the deficit to a minimum.

On May 4, the board defeated a proposal to allocate \$25,000 to the University of Montana Athletic Department. That amount, which had been recommended by the executive committee, was thus freed for other uses.

Last night, CB passed a motion introduced by Polly Young to amend an

ASUM bylaw, which required the board to set aside \$20,000 in a reserve fund each year.

The amendment reduced the requirement to "at least \$5,000." The board later allocated \$5,000 to the reserve.

Also in last night's preliminary budgeting session, The Wilderness Institute, an environmental-study group, was granted its full request of \$8,850 from ASUM. CB overruled the executive committee's cut to \$4,870.

Hill said the group runs "a very tight ship," and "deserves more than the executive recommendation."

ASUM Vice President Pat Pomeroy said the executive committee "didn't give it adequate consideration."

The group did not seek ASUM funds last year. CB member Jane Burnham made a series of motions granting increases to Women's Place, which sought \$2,126 but was recommended only \$769 by the executive committee.

The board passed increases which brought the total to \$1,499 for Women's Place. The group received \$1,323 last year.



THESE UM STUDENTS demonstrated their spring migratory habits by moving their studies outdoors. Last weekend's sunny weather encouraged this group to gather near the Van Buren St. bridge.

FR. TOM HASSERIES  
FR. LEN CLAXTON  
Episcopal Chaplains to U of M  
"We Talk or Listen"  
At Copper Commons  
Tuesday-Friday  
Ph. 542-2167

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110 W. Broadway

## PHOTOGRAPHY SLIDE SHOW

featuring

Harley Hettick  
and  
Randy Rasmussen

May 18 Tues.  
8 p.m. UC Lounge

FREE

Sponsored by  
UC Programming Services

## SOPHOMORES

You can participate in a fantastic personal experience this summer. Under no obligation, you can fly to Kentucky and attend a paid camp. I would like to discuss the details with you and how it may enhance your future.

Note: Camp is Waived for Veterans



Please contact me:

Major Bill Holton  
243-2681/4191  
Rm. 102. Men's Gym