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Bowers’ proposal cuts programs, 22 faculty

By ED KEMMICK
Montana Kaimin Reporter

University of Montana President Richard Bowers released a proposal on Monday that would eliminate three academic programs and cut 22 faculty positions over the next three years.

According to the proposal, six full-time positions would be cut by eliminating the humanities, Italian and business education programs, effective July 1, 1981.

The administration also hopes to cut 6.5 positions by 1983 through attrition, which includes retirement, resignation, death and termination.

In addition, Bowers called for the reduction of 10 more positions by cutting three faculty members each from the music, philosophy and social sciences departments, and one position from religious studies.

The proposal notes, however, that in keeping with the University Teacher's Union contract, any cuts involving tenured faculty can be made in only those departments that had a student-faculty ratio of less than 19:1 and only if those departments experienced enrollment declines of at least 20 percent over the last six years.

Cuts necessary

In the proposal, Bowers said the cuts are necessary to bring the university’s budget in line with the number of faculty positions funded by the Montana Legislature.

Bowers said there are now about 30 more faculty positions at UM than are provided for by the budget. UM, like the other units of the Montana University System, receives appropriations based on enrollment, using a student-faculty ratio of 19:1.

In light of declining enrollment, Bowers said, “to continue to maintain more faculty positions than provided for through state appropriations would further erode the competitive posture of the university and would be academically unwise.”

In 1977, a similar situation of falling enrollment at UM forced 60 faculty positions to be cut.

Proposal gets review

Before Bowers’ proposal goes to the state Board of Regents for approval, it must be reviewed by a university-wide review committee, comprising nine faculty and three student members. Within 45 days, the committee is to prepare a report, either concerning or disagreeing with Bowers’ proposal, and submit it to the commissioner of higher education.

The commissioner then formulates his own recommendation and passes it on to the regents for consideration.

According to the UTU contract, the faculty members on the review committee, three are appointed by the UTU, three by the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate and three by the university president.

The three student members are appointed by the ASUM president. Although the students already have been appointed to the committee, the UTU and the senate executive committee both asked for more time and expect to announce their appointments by tomorrow or Monday.

No alternative

Board of Regents chairman Ted James said yesterday that it is “a disgrace” the cuts have to be made. But added there was no alternative.

He said that if the union and management both go to the bargaining table “it is highly unlikely the cuts have to be made in such programs as Italian and humanities, which are important to a liberal arts school, but said the regents probably will support any action Bowers deems necessary.

“This is the second time Missoula has been hit hard by cuts.

Registration for women gets Baucus' support

Although Sen. Max Baucus opposes reinstating the draft, he said yesterday that he supports registration for both men and women.

Baucus told about 25 people that even if registration is approved by Congress, an actual draft would require additional Congressional approval.

Baucus said it is “highly unlikely” that President Carter would even request a draft, and “nearly impossible” that Congress would approve it.

Baucus answered questions at a forum arranged by the Student Action Center. Since he did not want to correct picked lines set up by striking UM employees, the forum was held at the Ave. A., 335 University Ave.

Baucus said although he does not know exactly what the War Powers Act provides, it would permit President Carter to send in combat troops and engage in “police action” for 90 days without Congressional approval. But he said “knowing how much the Congress wants to be involved” in any decision to go to war, Carter would “no doubt talk to Congress leaders first.”

On other issues, Baucus said:

- development of synthetic fuel.
- “If the strikers exhaust their entire 26-week fund. "If the strikers exhaust their entire 26-week fund, they will no doubt talk to Congressional leaders first. Our budgets last year, and all of our employees are entitled to a supplemental appropriation just to pay our natural gas bills, and that assured the gas rates will not continue to increase.”

He said the proposed across-the-board increase would be intended to cover a portion of the loss of earnings employees suffer as a result of the strike.

"The current 13 percent rate of inflation is definitely double what the Legislature anticipated when they established our budgets last year, and all of our employees are entitled to some relief," James said.

He noted that state revenues have exceeded the Legislature’s estimate and “it is only fair that all University System employees receive a wage adjustment.”

James said his proposal would cost about $1.7 million. “The proposal recognizes that the lower paid employees have been hit the hardest by inflation,” he said.

The striker against the Montana University System since Jan. 14. (Staff photo)

ASUM candidates address problem at UM

By MIKE DENNISON
Montana Kaimin News Editor

ASUM presidential/vice presidential candidates addressed the problem of insufficient legislative funding for the University of Montana, and criticized the present ASUM administration, at yesterday’s noon forum in the University Center Mall.

Each of the two candidates was allotted ten minutes to speak, and then answered questions from the audience.

David Curtis, presidential candidate, said he wants to hire a “competent” lobbyist for the University of Montana and a legislative researcher, and “pay these people a decent wage.”

He said UM’s past student lobbyists have been effective, and that he would like to continue with them.

Advocating lobbyists

Presidential candidate Sue Grebeldinger advocated working with both a UM lobbyist and an ASUM Student Lobby.

The Montana Student Lobby (MSL) is a single lobbyist representing all six units of the Montana University System.

Grebeldinger said she would work with the student body representatives on legislative funding, and that she wants to form a legislative committee whose members will phone legislators in their districts.

“If we have someone who lives in Billings, then she can call a Billings representative,” said Sue Grebeldinger.

“We can have impact on the Legislature.”

Bob McCue, presidential candidate, said recruitment is “vital” because legislators allocate money to the university on the basis of enrollment.

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University employees may get $500 raise

HELENA (AP) — The chairman of the Board of Regents, Ted James, announced yesterday he will ask the board at its March meeting to approve a resolution asking the 1981 Legislature to provide a flat $500 supplementary increase for all full-time employees of the Montana University System.

He also said the continuing strike by plumbers, electricians and laborers at three campuses could not succeed and was self-defeating.

“There is no prospect for success if employees continue their strike against the University System,” James said in a prepared statement.

“We just don’t have the money the unions are demanding and picking lines won’t change that fact. Our budgets are now in a deficit position and we will require a $1 million supplemental appropriation just to pay our natural gas bills, and that assured the gas rates will not continue to increase.”

He said the proposed across-the-board increase would be intended to cover a portion of the loss of earnings employees suffer as a result of the strike.

"The current 13 percent rate of inflation is definitely double what the Legislature anticipated when they established our budgets last year, and all of our employees are entitled to some relief," James said.

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The Coke Manifesto: an activist's memoir

I remember when we decided to boycott the Coke machine. The price for all carbonated beverages had just shot up to 35 cents. No one explained why; the price was just suddenly a nickel higher. I was a political novice at the time. The toughest counter-culture decision I had faced was between white and whole-wheat bread. The whole world has made things fall into perspective for me. I knew I had to get involved. My first night, we met at a friend’s apartment, listened to jazz, smoked some dope and discussed what we could do about the sudden, unjust price hike.

First, we decided; we would give the Coke machine a chance to take a stand. It was involved in the price boost, we knew. Maybe it had an opinion.

The day of the meeting dawned bright and clear. We knew the karma was right for the showdown. But at the meeting, the machine was silent. I put my hands on its red and white surface, looked deep into its selection buttons, and implored it to take a stand. “A man is speaking to you as a person,” I said.

The machine stayed silent. Through its press agent, however, we learned that the machine maintained that it could take no stand; it had no control over the price of Coke.

We thought it was just stupid. But the meeting forced us into more aggressive measures. We formed picket lines around the machine, urging people to boycott all carbonated beverage activities. We were in Sweden last summer and we anyway? I know that if we see the whole picture with a clear mind, our efforts can finally do something good for everybody. We can definitely create a change. So here we stand for a world perspective: we can see each other.

The aggressive has no country. The criminal follows no creed except the one that demands that he crave power, kill for riches, lust for dominion over the weak and defenseless.

There are those who would suck the last drop of blood from their own veins for the chance to be called king. There are those who would destroy an entire planet before admitting they were wrong. It is neither Americans nor Russians who are to blame for the danger today, it is great. It is not freedom or democracy that we are asked to fights for; it is oil. The catastrophic barbarism of nuclear war awaits us because, like naughty and heedless children, we refuse to see anything but the forbidden fruit that we demand.

America is so desperate to protect its “precious” that it invokes the nuclear curse and talks of shipping its own money away to die amidst neutron bombs and nerve gas. But I am an American and this is not my war. Montana is my birthplace, and we see it attacked. Possessing such a state are the very same who gaze with hypnotized eyes and corrupt hearts at the riches of the Middle East. There is no greater patriotism, no higher honor than that of being willing to be called traitor for defending what one believes to be of value.

I am writing this letter to take a stance. This stance is taken for those who cannot speak—the silent majority. They cannot talk because their bellies are too stuffed to talk, or their lungs are too tired of saying something and not being heard.

The price for all carbonated beverages had just shot up to 35 cents. No apparent reason why WRC corporations caused it, they did it and we were asked to fight for it. It didn’t work. We were laughed at. Our little group, the group that met every evening to smoke dope and listen to jazz and talk, slowly broke up. We went our separate ways.

We still meet every once in a while in bars to talk. I try to be limited to the old days, the days of the boycott, when we all felt alive. I work now for an anti-nuclear power group. I coordinate its fund-raising activities. Had a concert last week. I expect success. And every once in a while, I drink a Coke, even though the price just went up to 50 cents a can.

Mike McNally

letters

No apparent reason

Editor: This is a statement of support for the Women’s Resource Center. The toughest counter-culture decision I had faced was between white and whole-wheat bread. The whole world has made things fall into perspective for me. I knew I had to get involved. My first night, we met at a friend’s apartment, listened to jazz, smoked some dope and discussed what we could do about the sudden, unjust price hike.

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Cloaked with self-interest

Editor: In responding to Terry Messman’s ideas concerning selective service and the draft, I'd like to present the other side of the whole question, even though he may choose not to accept it.

Terry, I disagree that the government of the United States is trying to enslave the youth of this nation by implementing selective service and/or the draft. Like it or not, Americans enjoy, generally speaking, a damned good standard of living and many freedoms. If we as a nation are having our freedoms potentially disrupted when another country seeks to upset the international balance of power, then preventative measures must be taken to preserve these freedoms. That is what selective service is about. Generally, it is a means of letting the government of this nation know whom to call on if services are needed in case our security is threatened. Once this security is threatened and the government calls on its military to defend it, it means that adverse to war, then jail or alternate service are probably more convenient things than going to war.

Someone feels that adverse to war, then jail or merely cloaked with self-interest. If one were against your decision, and you still listen to the people’s ideas. They’ll tell you what they want. In closing, Terry, I personally hold that serving our nation is not enslavement; it is a privilege. And even though I heartily disagree with your professed views, I’ll defend your right to say them.

Sean Boulton
sophomore, journalism
officer candidate, U.S. Marine Corps

Dirty politics

Editor: An open letter to ASUM President Holmquist, Vice President Karr and distinguished members of Central Board (or whoever might be running the show). It humors me to address you with such distinguished titles. This time you've shown your true colors. It seems as if you people are learning too well how to play dirty politics: you mimic all too well the entire system from top to bottom. Your claim to be the body politic representing the students of this university can be termed nothing but absurd. Your decision to uphold the original SUB reallocation resolution is plainly discriminatory, irresponsible, immature, vengeful and disgusting.

Where are your ears? There were 1,200 students and faculty who told you against your decision, and you still say it was the best decision to adopt. Don’t I ever get my head out of my ass and unplug those ears. Listen. Just listen to the people’s ideas. They’ll tell you what they want.

Anybody with any intelligence and awareness can plainly see the importance of the Women’s Resource Center and the necessary alliance that must exist between such organizations such as WRC and the governing body if any kind of right action is going to be taken. The name of the game is mutual aid. But no. When the women asked for a fair shake, you turned around and kicked them in the ass, and snidely locked them and SAC into a small cubicle of an office and asked them to operate at their potential. It seems to me that this is your way of keeping them nice and unorganized as possible so they won’t intrude upon your particular political designs, which are far from being in touch with reality. I give you no credit for devising any schemes. Your motives are purely racist.

Tom Bial
senior, English

That’ll be the day

Editor: This letter is addressed to those 19 magnificent marchers in the name of minority who so skillfully managed to bullsh!t some of the students into boycotting classes on Friday, at the expense of their money who so skillfully managed to bullshit magnificent marchers in the name of reality. I give you no credit for devising any such organizations such as WRC and the governing body if any kind of right action is going to be taken. The name of the game is mutual aid. But no. When the women asked for a fair shake, you turned around and kicked them in the ass, and snidely locked them and SAC into a small cubicle of an office and asked them to operate at their potential. It seems to me that this is your way of keeping them nice and unorganized as possible so they won’t intrude upon your particular political designs, which are far from being in touch with reality. I give you no credit for devising any schemes. Your motives are purely racist.

Wayne Svee
graduate/non-degree, geology

Rudely interrupted

Editor: Wednesday at noon we witnessed a skit by the WRC in the UC Mall. After viewing the skit, we went into the Copper Commons and had barely sat down when we were rudely interrupted by the same skit that was performed a few minutes earlier. The Copper Commons should be a place for students to enjoy their lunch hour without such loud and annoying nuisances. From the impressions of many of the others present, they share the same thoughts as we do. We would, then, appreciate it if these radical activities were kept in the UC Mall, where they belong.

Lon Audet
sophomore, business management
Dave Fletcher
freshman, pre-engineering
GM Investigated for auto-safety defects

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported today it is investigating possible safety-related defects in about 600,000 General Motors automobiles.

The agency said it has received reports of engine stallings in 1980 X-body compact models and problems with the manual gear shift on 1976-1980 model Chevrolet Chevettes.

The investigation could possibly lead to a recall of about 400,000 Chevettes and about 200,000 X-bodies, including Chevrolet Citation, Oldsmobile Omega, Buick Skylark and Pontiac Phoenix automobiles.

NHTSA said there may be a sudden loss of control when the Chevette driver shifts to a lower gear in order to slow down. This could be caused by a sudden malfunction of the manual transmission gear shift lever, it added.

The gear shift lever may also bind, feel extremely loose or may separate from the transmission entirely, although the vehicle may remain driveable, it said.

The agency said among 116 reports received about the faulty manual gear shift, there were four alleged crashes, two of which caused injuries.

General Motors has received 158 owner complaints and NHTSA 13 on sudden or frequent engine stalling in X-body vehicles equipped with L-4 four-cylinder engines.

NHTSA said stalls have occurred during attempts to accelerate a cold engine from a stop, when slowing for a turn, when merging into traffic, when turning on the air conditioner and when moving at speeds between 35 and 50 miles per hour.

Stalling may be repeated two or three times, and hesitating or surging may occur, the agency reported. It cautioned drivers that when the engine stalls, they might have to exert more effort on power-assisted brake and steering systems.

Family housing leases won't be renewed

University of Montana students who live in family housing and receive rent assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development will not have their leases renewed.

Tom Hayes, UM director of housing, said recently that the university will not accept any new lease contracts but will honor all current leases until they expire.

Currently there are 10 families who will be directly affected by the decision, but any student with a family who may need rent assistance in the future and wants to live in family housing would also be affected.

Hayes said HUD's Housing Assistance Program is incompatible with the university's rate increase policy.

The university raised its rent 7 percent on Sept. 1, 1979, because of an increase in utilities at the Craighead-Sisson apartment complex and an increase in maintenance costs.

The university has two different rent payment policies. A student living in the Craighead-Sisson apartments pays a rate that includes all utilities. A student living in the Elliott Village apartments pays rent plus gas and electricity.

Since the utility increase affected only the rent at the Craighead-Sisson apartments, HUD could not justify the university raising the rent at Elliott Village.

"Federal regulations demand a 12-month lease with no rate adjustments allowed during the contract period," HUD official Jerry Tavegia said recently. Federal regulations also prohibit a tenant from paying a rent increase out of his own pocket, he said.

A decision to end the program was reached after several conversations between HUD and university officials.

Hayes added that if HUD will reevaluate the contracts on Sept. 1, when the rent is increased, the university will reconsider its decision on the program.

A household may qualify for the HUD program if it is low-income and includes one of the following:

• a single person 62 years of age or older
• a single person who is disabled or handicapped
• persons displaced by governmental action or natural disaster.

If the household does qualify, the program pays part of the rent to the landlord and the tenant pays the rest, Tavegia said.

Bozeman mail service criticized

BOZEMAN (AP) — A group comprised mainly of spouses of Bozeman postal workers says its survey shows 82 percent of the 967 persons responding are dissatisfied with their mail service.

But Bozeman Postmaster Merle Harding said yesterday that many of the mail delivery problems cited in the survey could be traced to addressing errors by senders and letters mailed after dispatch times.

"In some cases there may be human error by the Postal Service," he said.

The survey by the Bozeman Post Office Auxiliary was conducted, following the Postal Service's decision last June to send most out-of-town first-class mail to Butte under the agency's Area Mail Processing system.

The group said it would send results of the survey to members of Montana's congressional delegation, and said "the allegations of poor service will continue."
Registration has been revived before Carter's draft proposal

WASHINGTON (AP) — America's young men and women looking for a sure way out of being drafted will have to turn to religion, unless President Carter's registration proposal is altered.

Brayton Harris, spokesman for the Selective Service System, said that unlike previous drafts when there were occupational and family status deferments, the only automatic exemption if a draft occurs under Carter's proposal would be "minister of religion." Harris meant, however, that there won't be some exemptions. "The theory is that any deferments and exemptions should be granted on the merits of the individual draftee, not on the basis of hardship or conscientious objectivity," Harris said. "There will be no student deferments, no occupational deferments and no automatic deferments for family status, such as having children. The only automatic exemption will be for minister of religion."

Local draft boards will make the decisions about exemptions and deferments. Harris said. President Carter sent Congress a report this week outlining his decision to call for the resumption of draft registration.

The report, in which Carter asks for authority to register women, also says that, should a military draft become necessary, it would be based on a random lottery system listing name, address, sex, birth date and Social Security number. There will be no classification as to marital status.

If Carter calls for a draft, inductions will be notified by Western Union telegram, the report says. The draft will order them to report for a physical examination and processing, as well as provide information on possible exemption and deferment rights.

The pattern continued through the Vietnam War, when draft resistance hit its peak. Some studies suggest as many as 250,000 men illegally failed to register, while another 300,000 either refused induction or emigrated to avoid induction. Resistance was so broad that by the early seventies the military system was under attack by a large proportion of the young men who were supposed to exist. In 1973, President Nixon ended all physical exams and inductions. Registration was suspended on April 1, 1975, and the Selective Service System was temporarily put on standby status in January, 1976.

Around 145,000 college students served instead in the Student Army Training Corps during the Great War. Almost half the draftees claimed physical or occupational exemptions.

Others protested more directly. Numerous anti-draft marches on Washington ended with the jailing of the march leaders. Various unions — notably the Industrial Workers of the World — organized resistance, and were nearly destroyed as the result. Charles Schwark, an officer of the transformable Socialist Party, was arrested for merely circulating a petition arguing the draft violated constitutional strictures against involuntary servitude. His case ended with Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes historic ruling that limited freedom of speech in times of national emergency.

In all the War Department listed 325,000 missing war resisters two years after the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

The draft ended with the war, and remained inactive until 1940, when the U.S. began its first peacetime conscription program.

This draft expired in 1947, but the Truman administration worried that volunteer rates would be too low to sustain Cold War military policy, and successfully sponsored another law which, with certain modifications, remains in force today. But the nation's second peacetime draft did elicit protest. Resistance was loud enough to force a liberalized deferment system.

Indeed, the deferment system was so discretionary that a disproportionate share of the 1.5 million men drafted into the Korean War were from working class families. The pattern continued through the Vietnam War, when draft resistance hit its peak. Some studies suggest as many as 250,000 men illegally failed to register, while another 300,000 either refused induction or emigrated to avoid induction. Resistance was so broad that by the early seventies the military system was under attack by a large proportion of the young men who were supposed to exist. In 1973, President Nixon ended all physical exams and inductions. Registration was suspended on April 1, 1975, and the Selective Service System was temporarily put on standby status in January, 1976.

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ROXY
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Spiderworts may serve as radiation monitors at nuclear power plants

By GREG LAKES
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Spiderworts, innocuous little plants with blade-shaped leaves and delicate, three-petaled flowers, may eventually be used as radiation monitors at nuclear power plants, Meyer Chessin, UM botany professor, said recently. Chessin is directing research to determine the potential usefulness of the plant in detecting harmful ionizing radiation, ionizing radiation, such as X-rays, nuclear fallout and radiation from nuclear power plants, can cause mutations and chromosome damage. When spiderworts, Tradescantia virginiana, are exposed to radiation, the stamen hairs and the petals of the flower change from blue to pink, Chessin said. Radiation damages the dominant gene that controls the production of the blue pigment, so that the recessive pink-producing gene is expressed, he said. Only the genes in developing cells are affected, so the color change is not discernable for 12 to 13 days after exposure, he said. Then, the stamen hairs can be examined under a low-level microscope, and the pink cells counted. The increase in pink cells is proportional to the amount of radiation received, even if the dose is extremely small, he said. Chessin said he hopes to determine how much radiation it takes to cause the color change. Other researchers have indicated a threshold of only 150 millirads, but that figure is subject to dispute, he said. The study will also explore the plant's potential uses in Montana's climate, he said. Spiderworts are native to the eastern half of the country, but not to Montana, he added. Carol Koch, senior in botany and Steven McCracken, senior in forestry, will assist Chessin. The initial research will focus on ways to induce flowering in spiderworts, mainly by manipulating day length and temperature, he said. Subsequent experiments will involve exposing the plants to ionizing radiation, probably at Missoula's cancer treatment center, or nuclear testing sites in Idaho Falls, and at the Hanford, Wash., nuclear disposal site. Spiderworts are a more sensitive detector of radiation than mechanical means—such as Geiger counters and dosimeters—because they detect internal radiation, Chessin said. Geiger counters detect only external radiation, he said. Radioactive material that emits short-range radiation may be largely undetected by mechanical means, Chessin said. However, that material may be absorbed by plants or people, he said. Absorbed radiation that would otherwise go undetected will show up as pink stamen-hair cells in spiderworts, he said. The use of spiderworts as radiation monitors is not entirely new. According to the New York Botanical Garden's magazine, Japanese geneticist Sadao Ichikawa planted 40 spiderwort plants around the Hamakka nuclear reactor, near Sagara, Japan. From May to October 1974, he collected and analyzed more than 17 million stamen hair cells. He found "highly significant statistical increases" in the number of pink cells in the plants that were downwind from the reactor, compared to plants in other locations. He repeated his experiments for the following three summers with similar results. Ichikawa calls spiderworts "the most excellent test system ever known to low-level radiation." Cheaters never prosper

ANN ARBOR, MI (CPS) — A report released last week claims that almost half the men in college will cheat on tests when given the chance. Dr. Lynn R. Kahle of the University of Michigan found this out by giving 218 male students the following test: "Presented with an opportunity to cheat, the student changed his answers. Kahle found that 46 percent of the students cheated when presented with an opportunity to do so. The test, in the study, to be published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology later this month, Kahle also discovered that "people are more likely to cheat in situations which are personally important to them."
Bakke decision impact questionable

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Last year, 12 months after Allan Bakke made his historic entrance to medical school at the University of California at Davis, the first-year class of 100 included exactly one black.

That lonely statistic would seem to buttress the predictions of university officials that minority enrollment would plummet if the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against racial quotas at professional schools.

But other statistics tell a different story—that applications from blacks to the Davis school surged in 1979, and that overall minority enrollment actually increased at Davis and at UC medical schools as a whole.

“Last year, 1978, we really felt the Bakke decision in admissions,” said Vicki Soil, former admissions officer for the Davis medical school.

“I told students all the time,” said Gary Perkins, head of the information office at the largely minority Extended Opportunity Program on the Davis campus, “and it’s (the Bakke decision) meant some real hesitancies... It’s created much more of a pejorative attitude.

“On the other hand, it’s probably created other things more positive. Students realize they’re going to have to be 200 percent better now because of the added barriers.”

Bakke, a white engineer, entered the medical school 15 miles east of Sacramento in September 1978, under a Supreme Court ruling outlawing a Davis program that reserved 16 of the 100 places in each class for low-income minorities.

The court also ruled, however, that a school could use an admissions program that gave preference to race as one of several factors to promote diversity among students.

Such a program has since been adopted by Davis, and was already in effect in varying degrees at the other four UC medical schools: UCLA, Irvine, San Diego and San Francisco.

In fact, according to John Steward, dean of student affairs at Stanford University medical school, a nationwide study last summer of the 120 medical schools with white majorities showed that UC-Irvine had the highest proportion of black, Hispanic and American Indian minorities, 22.5 percent. UC-San Francisco was also among the top 10 with 16.5 percent.

Stanford, which at the time ranked fourth with 19.5 percent, dropped its separate admissions committee for minorities after the Bakke decision.

Instead it adopted a program in which minorities get no express preference but the admissions committee includes members of minorities who are sensitive to differences in students’ backgrounds, Steward said.

The first class to be admitted under Stanford’s new system last fall, had 22 percent blacks, Hispanic and American- Americans.

Bakke’s first-year class of 100 at Davis included four blacks, two Mexican-Americans, no American Indians and 14 Asians. The year before had included four blacks, eight Mexican-Americans and 15 Asians.

At all five UC medical schools, first-year minority enrollment in 1977 and 1978 dropped from 28 percent to 27 percent of the total.

But last fall, system-wide minority enrollment in the first-year class was 29 percent of the total, not counting Asians it was 16 percent.

New freshmen seek bucks

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — The Class of 1984 — this year’s college freshmen — is more interested in making money than prior classes, the annual UCLA-American Council on Education survey has found.

UCLA’s Alexander Astin, who conducted the survey, concluded that freshmen are more materialistic because 63 percent of the 192,600 students questioned said “being very well-off financially” was one of their most important goals.

Sixty percent of the Class of 1983 rated the financial goal as important in last year’s survey.

Not coincidentally, the number of freshmen planning business careers also increased slightly.

At Davis, while only one black enrolled out of six who were accepted, nine of 16 Mexican-Americans entered, compared to two of 18 the year before. There were also one American Indian student and 14 Asians, for a total of 25 minority students, compared to 20 in 1978.

Another sign that the impact of the Bakke case may be easing, Ms. Saito said, is the number of applications for admission at Davis.

Applications from blacks, which fell from 163 in 1977 to 131 in 1978, numbered 174 last year. She said applications from Mexican-Americans fell from 147 to 135, but she said that was offset by some energetic recruiting by Mexican-American students, who persuaded many of those who were accepted to enroll.

In the fall, had 22 percent blacks,

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that this can be done through the organization," McCue said, adding "backbone" of the university—Legislature we are a viable ASUM money.

student clubs, organizations and in this area through other exist­

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would probably over-ride attempts by the federal Department of if the Energy Mobilization Board is approved by Congress, it would probably over-ride attempts by states like Montana to prevent or slow synfuels development administration is afraid of the students and "diversity," and is ill-informed. She advocated funding of a wide scope of student groups, and said she disagreed with the Student Union Board's recent reallocation of LC space.

Student money must be "in­

Small environment" of the university. He said ASUM must "plug into

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Montana Power gets $18.2 million rate increase

HELENA (AP)—With a sudden blast of winter blowing down their necks, Montana Power Co.'s natural gas customers were smacked in the face just as abruptly yesterday with an $18.2 million rate increase.

The increase was approved by the Public Service Commission without a hearing, but it remains tentative—subject to a public hearing in late April or early May. There is virtually no chance that the increase would be altered after the hearing, however, because it directly reflects an increase in the cost of natural gas imported by MPC from Canada.

Canada plans to raise its price to U.S. customers from $3.45 to $4.47 beginning Sunday.

The rate increase approved yesterday by the PSC allows Montana Power to simply pass on to its customers its own higher gas supply costs. The rate hike is effective for service beginning on Sunday.

The commission also approved appropriate rate increases for several smaller utilities, including Great Falls Gas Co., which buy their supplies from MPC. Some of the smaller companies have not even had a chance to prepare applications for the rate increases yet, but the PSC said some of them could be "wiped out" by higher supply costs unless they were given immediate authority to "track" the price increase too.

The action yesterday was accompanied by what has become a predictable verbal scuffle between Commissioner James Shea of Walkervell and the rest of the commission.

Consistent with his historic stand against interim or temporary rate increases, Shea fought this one.

He proposed that Montana Power be forced to swallow the higher Canadian price for 30 days. He said that if MPC stockholders were pinched more they might scream louder at the Canadians.

He said that MPC stockholders were required to share the burden of higher prices, and that if "there would be more resistance to these price increases."

Currently, Canada sets prices for natural gas from its western provinces at levels sufficient to pay for the foreign oil it imports into eastern Canada.

Montana officials, including Schneider and others in the PSC, Gov. Thomas Judge and others in the executive branch, are trying to convince Canadian energy officials to set their natural gas prices at levels more in keeping with competitive fuels in the importing states—such as coal in Montana. They say that if the prices for competing fuels get too far out of synchronization, Canada will lose its U.S. gas markets.

Meanwhile, the commission told Montana Power Wednesday that it would favor having the company spend some money to conduct certain studies on gas supply and consumption in preparation for a hearing later this year on MPC's long-term gas supply situation.

The PSC said it favored studies on pricing concepts based on the additional costs of new gas acquisitions. There are known as marginal or incremental costs. Other interests, primarily Anaconda Copper Co., a big Montana Power customer, have asked for studies of pricing concepts based on "average costs"—that is, on the average of both lower historic and the soaring new costs of operating the company.

Schneider said the marginal cost approach gives the company, the public and regulators a more realistic signal about the true present and future natural gas price picture.

The upcoming hearing will be to explore all the alternative sources of gas supply for Montana users.

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The University of Montana basketball team is at home, playing the University of Idaho Vandals tonight, to continue its drive toward a third consecutive Big Sky Conference tournament birth. Idaho is presently the second place team in the conference with a 6-4 record. Meanwhile, UM, which has won three consecutive home games and four of its last five conference games in Dahlberg Arena, is ranked third with a 6-5 record.

Last week, the Grizzlies split two road games, defeating Idaho State University, 65-52, in UM’s first victory over the Bengals in the ISU Minidome, and losing to nationally-ranked Weber State College, 74-69.

UM Coach Mike Montgomery said the two games this week, including Saturday’s game against Boise State University, are games the Grizzlies must win. He said three other teams besides Weber State will be in the conference tournament, which will probably be held in WSC’s Dee Events Center, and added that “it’s important to be seeded as high as possible.”

“The seeding is important to us and a couple of wins at home this week could give us a second-place finish in the conference,” Montgomery explained. “But we’ve got to win both home games to assure us of a place in the playoffs.”

He said the key to beating Idaho is to stop the Vandal guards, Don Newman and Brian Kellerman. Newman, one of the Big Sky Conference’s leading scores with an average of 17.5 points per game, was drafted in the fourth round of the professional draft by the Indiana Pacers of the National Basketball Association last spring but he chose to stay at Idaho.

“They cause us problems in many different ways,” Montgomery said. “They can use a quick line-up or a big line-up. Plus, they’re a really good shooting ball club.”

Idaho leads the overall series with the Grizzlies, 64-43, and won the first meeting between the two teams, 63-62, in Moscow earlier this year.
Montana in no serious danger of a major quake, expert says

By RICH STRIPP
Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Although Missoula may experience occasional tremors from major earthquakes, people will still have to go to their favorite night spots to shake, rattle and roll, according to the director of the University of Montana Earthquake Research Laboratory. Anthony Qamar, associate professor of geology at UM and director of the laboratory, said Missoula's location on the western edge of the Intermountain Seismic Zone makes it likely for a major earthquake there. Although Missoula is on the edge of the zone, the city was "shaken up a bit" by the Hebgen Lake quake of August 1959, in which several campers were buried by landslides in the area. That quake, centered near Yellowstone National Park, was the most damaging in recent Montana history, registering 7.1 on the Richter scale.

Qamar said other earthquake "hot spots" include Helena, the Flathead Lake region and the area near Three Forks. Qamar monitors about 500 small earthquakes a year in northwest Montana, but he said only five or 10 reach a Richter magnitude of 3 or above, which enables them to be sensed without instruments. A rumor of a large quake swept the UM campus in May 1979, but Qamar said it was totally unfounded. He noted that famous psychic Jeanne Dixon, the quake was expected to penetrate to level Missoula, and the surrounding areas, diverting the Clark Fork River and pushing Mount Jumbo across to the southside of Interstate 90. Qamar grinned and said the prediction had no scientific basis.

Qamar said that if a quake the size of the Hebgen Lake disaster should strike in Missoula, the results would be very damaging. Landslides would be probable in the area 50 to 100 miles from the epicenter. He said dams and reservoirs would probably experience large waves and cracks in their walls. He added that a quake of the Hebgen Lake size in Missoula would probably feel as far west as Washington and as far east as the Dakotas.

Qamar agreed with a Jan. 10 Missoulian article in which a scientific symposium termed the Yellowstone Park area a geologic "time bomb." The symposium met in San Francisco in December 1979, and included government scientists and college researchers. They concluded that seismic, geothermal and volcanic activity in the area will continue for a long time.

Qamar, noted that the park is located at the northeastern end of the Snake River rift, a plain of volcanic activity which stretches across southern Idaho. In addition, the park lies along the Intermountain zone, which Qamar said generally follows the course of the Rocky Mountains through the western United States.

Qamar said the campus-based lab is staffed by geology students and is funded by the geology department, as well as by the United States Geological Survey.

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lost and found
FOUND: Set of keys in parking lot by Harry Adams
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LOST: Tan jacket w/fur on hood, in Rattlesnake Room.

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