Montana Kaimin, October 16, 1980

Associated Students of the University of Montana
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Proposed fine arts building would displace others

By NANCY OLSON
Montana Kalym Reporter

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Closure bound to affect environmental laws

From the chaos surrounding the shutdown of the Anaconda Copper Co. has come a clear and foreboding message for those concerned with keeping Montana's environmental laws intact. It'll be tough.

If the state's "environmentalists" ever had any reason to question that they face stiff opposition just to retain the protective laws we now have, the reality resulting from the Anaconda Co. closure should have erased all doubts.

When the company announced it would discontinue its operations at Anaconda and Great Falls, the outcry over the 500 people who would be out of work was immediate and loud. Almost as immediate was the company's move to blame the state's recently adopted air quality standards and "radical environmentalists" in general for the shutdown.

In the two weeks since the announcement, the air standards have become the scapegoat of the company, politicians and workers. The state Board of Health and Environmental Sciences, which first passed the standards making Montana's air quality regulations stricter than federal regulations, has gone so far as to say that it will consider any proposal the company may offer to change the standards.

The rush to place blame on the air standards — rather than on poor management or a declining copper market — is an example of the kind of reasoning those fighting to keep our present environmental laws will have to face. It's the damn environmentalists who want to turn the state into a solar haven no matter what happens to industry and jobs, who are the enemy. Or so the argument goes.

And whether the air standards are revised now or later, they will be attacked during the 1981 legislative session — along with many of the state's other environmental laws.

At a forum recently held on land planning, Rep. Dan Kemmis, D-Missoula, pointed out that the Anaconda Co. closure just gives those who are already somewhat skeptical of the worth of strict standards more reason to think that we can no longer afford to keep the laws we were so committed to 10 years ago. The closure has given those people a "golden opportunity" to weaken or quality laws, the Major Facilities Siting Act and a whole range of environmental laws, Kemmis warned.

Unfortunately, Kemmis is probably right. A glance at what occurred during the 1979 legislative session proves that the threat was present then, too. For example:

• Senate Bill 514, the bill to "gut" Montana's Major Facilities Siting Act, which sets strict requirements for development in the state, passed the Senate and was finally killed in the House Natural Resources Committee.

• House Bill 452, exempting Constrip 3 and 4 and the provisions of the Major Facilities Siting Act and allowing their early construction, passed both the House and Senate before it was vetoed by the governor.

• HB 715, requiring the health board to accept federal ambient air quality standards in lieu of stricter state standards, was killed in the House — but not without a fight.

The session beginning in January promises to be more of the same. Kemmis suggested that unless environmentalists can develop and support positive programs for economic development and diversity (in other words, change their image as destroyers of the economy and promoters of unemployment), they will lose the good awes they worked to pass.

Changing an image like that isn't any easier than changing the stereotype that all industrialists are out to make money regardless of the environmental consequences. But, judging from the events of the past two weeks, there is no time like now to begin — by preparing thoughtful, documented arguments and by being prepared to work out some compromise.

The closure of the Anaconda Co. has sounded the warning bell for environmentalists in words as strong as the gunk that once oozed from its smokestack. It is a warning that cannot be ignored.

Cathy Radtoller

letters

Image problem

Editor: We attended the Oct. 3 hearings before the LEGISLATIVE Interim Finance Committee as representatives of the University's non-academic staff. Seven hundred people work here in roles other than faculty and administrative supervisors. The Montana Public Employees Association (MPEA) is the collective bargaining agent for 400 staff people, 12 other unions represent the other 300, while Staff Senate is a non-bargaining umbrella organization.

The staff has an acute image problem — no public image at all. Most discussions of the university acknowledge faculty, administration and students. The 700 staff people are hidden in basement offices, behind typewriters, in windowless labs and kitchens, or remote corners of the campus like the Physical Plant. For example, the Sept. 30 Kaimin photo spread on "Who's Who at UM" had 15 portraits of regents, administrators, students and faculty — but not a single staff person.

The lack of public profile for staff was evident in the university funding formula proposed by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and the testimony before the Legislative Finance Committee. The proposed formula regulates staff people to the same fiscal categories as typewriter ribbons and snowplows. At the hearings only two of the 20 testifying addressed the existence of staff people.

Adios, classics

Editor: Thank you, ASUM Programming, for a great concert. Thursday's performance of the Atlanta Rhythm Section was superb, truly professional entertainment.

The problem is, not many people came. Take solace, ASUM, you are not to blame. The attitudes of students in 1980 have been viewed as one of groups fighting for their share of a critical process. Staff, students and faculty — but who's represented the other 300, while Staff Senate only 20 testifying addressed the existence of snowplows. At the hearings only two of the 700 people work here in roles other than faculty and administrative supervisors. The Montana Public Employees Association (MPEA) is the collective bargaining agent for 400 staff people, 12 other unions represent the other 300, while Staff Senate is a non-bargaining umbrella organization.

As staff, we feel the Kaimin critique of ASUM President Curtis was trite coverage of a critical process. Staff, students and faculty have unique requirements that must be recognized in the funding process. Still the question of funding should not be viewed as one of groups fighting for their "piece of a pie" of fixed size. Proper funding depends on broad-based political support and recognition of all the elements that build a university. Curtis' testimony was a positive contribution. All these important factors need coverage.

Peter Rice
MPEA
Guy Rittel
Staff Senate/MPEA

Right, Pete?

Editor: In reference to the following quote from Pete Carr's letter of October 8th: "... personal attacks are unnecessary and symptomatic of the Kaimin leadership's insecurity about their ability to put forth a credible..."

One could say the same thing about Jimmy Carter. Right, Pete?!

William J. Junkermier
UM alumnus
Midwifery experiences rebirth

By STEVE STUEBNER
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Midwife—"the oldest profession" existing today—is "on the revival" despite the fact that it is outlawed in 33 states, including Montana, Morning Star Garry, birth educator, said in a speech yesterday.

Midwifery enables couples to have their babies at home. Home births are qualitatively different than hospital births, she said, adding that women are recognizing this, demonstrated by the 100 children who were born at home in Missoula last year through the aid of a midwife.

The articulate mother of three, who addressed a mostly female audience of 65, gave her noon lecture yesterday as part of this quarter's eight-part Brown Bag Series sponsored by the Women's Resource Center. The theme for this lecture series is "Women in Medicine: Profession, Healing and Self Help."

"It is a woman's constitutional right to have her baby where she pleases," Garry said, adding that women also have a right to have the birth under safe and desirable conditions.

"I don't think a cattleman would ever bring a laboring cow into a stainless steel room for delivery," she said. "Yet we do this all the time. People push women into doctors who don't want to be your friend. And a person needs a friend in this situation."

Because home births are not recognized by the medical profession, Garry said, problems can occur if delivery is not successful.

"The sentence facing a convicted midwife in Montana is six months in jail and $500, said Garry. "The doctors are just waiting for a suit," she said. "They've got a lousy attitude."

An attempt has been made to legalize midwifery in Montana, Garry said. "We tried to change legislators' minds," she said, adding "they had bushels of mail before them favoring midwifery, but they also had RN's (registered nurses) there, so midwifery is dangerous. The Legislature turned it down."

Garry said the Missoula City-County Health Department wanted to hire certified RN-midwives to handle home births, but decided not to because it decided lay midwives were doing a good enough job. "That's a catch-22 situation," she said.

"It's kind of like not legalizing dope because pushers are doing a good enough job," she explained. "There are three types of midwives, Garry said—certified RNs, lay midwives and "granny" midwives."

"A certified RN, she said, has a master's degree in obstetrics, and usually operates under the protection of a doctor. However, she said, this type of midwife will usually not leave the hospital and is not oriented towards home birth."

A lay midwife, Garry said, gets education from the American Medical Association or is self-educated. Several groups of midwives fall under this category, she said, many of which live in Tennessee and California. These midwives spend at least 10 hours with the couple before the birth, she said, and visit the baby several times afterwards. Granny midwives are almost always self-educated, Garry said. Many of these "grannies" are either Hutterites or Mormons, she said, and they are practicing their religions.

Garry said a study group concerned with midwifery has been meeting in Missoula for the last couple of years. The group has been educating itself by reading obstetrics texts, she said. There is nothing else available for midwife training, she said, adding, "I wouldn't like to see a flood of people becoming midwives."

Midwives in Montana and eight in Missoula, thanks to Better Alternative Birth Information Education Service (BABIES), which Garry is affiliated with, have "some good things happening" in Missoula concerning home births and midwifery, Garry said.

"It's possible for things to happen during delivery, Garry said, birth rooms are available in local hospitals. She added that the rooms now have equipment that allows a woman to attain any position desired while in labor.

"This is a freedom women haven't had in the past," she said. It is also possible now to bring families into the hospital room, Garry said, adding "it makes birthing more of a family affair, and that's what it's all about."

Garry said she would also like to see:

• better trained ambulance crews. In a case where Garry called an ambulance, she said their (the crew's) ignorance was striking.

• current laws affecting midwives abolished.

• a certification program for midwives.

"This way we can avoid tragedy, she said. "The risks midwives are taking affect everyone around them," she said.
Children's Theater opens tomorrow

The Missoula Children's Theater will be performing a production of "The Phantom Tollbooth," a play by Norton Juster, tomorrow through Sunday at the Children's Theater, 118 W. Main. The cast of the show consists of 60 Missoula area elementary and high school-aged children.

Ticket prices are $2.50 for adults and $1.50 for students. Performances are Friday at 7:30 p.m., Saturday at 11 a.m., 2, 4 and 7:30 p.m., and Sunday at 2, 4 and 7:30 p.m. For information call 728-1911.

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BURNS as God is still looking good

By ALAN ROSENBERG

Montana Kalmin Reviewer

"Look, he's talking in tongues," Marsha said.

"Who?" I replied.

"George Burns." He wasn't. In the title role of "Oh God! Book II," Burns confused Marsha with his New York accent. But if it doesn't sound like him, there's no doubt he looks the part. That Burns succeeds in entertaining without offending is testament to his talents and to the writer who paints him as a cross between an unbowed Santa and an aging Peter Pan.

In the first episode, "Oh God!" Burns pulled his first on-camera miracle — making John Dever look like an actor.

This time he finds a small fry fan, full of faith and a loving mother. She's Tracy Richards, played by Louanne (no last name — someone knew she'd be a star), a puckish and precocious 9-year-old. First she fuddles with her fortune cookie. Then she sees him in his chambers — the ladies' lounge. A vision. "It must have been the MSG," Marsha quipped.

She's disappointed. The dapper and distinguished deity doesn't look at all like Charlie Heston. Burns is in a bind. His ratings are rundown, canons are crumbling, profanity is prospering and heresy seems here to stay. He needs help.

Exposure. Media attention. Burns has given up on grown-ups — they're all played as caricatures in the film. He wants a share of the kiddy market.

Tracy and a little Japanese friend come up with a slogan: "Think God." They enlist an army of scrappers, scribblers and scribes — the Crayola Cult — to spread the word. They are successful. God-fever spreads from Tokyo to Texas.

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A Hee Haw Gang

The tale follows the adventures of Milo (Aaron Rudin), a put-together kid, who is met by a watchdog named Tock (Kathie Horejsi) as they wander through the mythical lands of Digitopolis and Dictionopolis.

But if it doesn't sound like Him, there's no doubt he looks the part. That Burns succeeds in entertaining without offending is testament to his talents and to the writer who paints him as a cross between an unbowed Santa and an aging Peter Pan.

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Committees need new members

By GREG GADBERRY
Montana Kaimin Reporter

In an attempt to revamp and reinvigorate ASUM's student committees, ASUM Vice President Linda Lang announced last week that almost all these committees would be totally restarted.

Now, said Lang, the problem is finding people who want to work.

"It's a real problem getting people who are willing to work on a committee," Lang said. "It's even harder keeping them on committees for an entire quarter. The attrition rate is real high."

And Lang said the problem of finding people to fill committee positions may soon become critical.

"Some of these committees need to meet by the end of next week," she said. "They really got to start work soon."

According to Lang, 11 student committees are currently in need of staff members.

One is the Aber Day planning committee. "In the past," Lang said, "the Aber Day committee had to be responsible for two major things. First, they had to organize the Aber Day clean-up, and second, they had to organize the annual kegger."

But the kegger, Lang said, is now defunct, so the committee would be responsible for thinking up a new form of entertainment.

Other committees in need of members are:

- The Alumni Relations Board. Established by ASUM to work with the Alumni Office, plans events that revolve around homecoming.
- The Associated Student Store Special Reserve Trust Fund Committee, which is responsible for planning possible uses of the store's fund, created out of earnings at the store. The money can be used for grants and loans for various organizations and projects.
- The Center for Student Development Advisory Committee, which helps create programs and policies for CSD. These programs include student counseling and testing.
- The Constitutional Review Committee, which was created to keep tabs on the ASUM by-laws and constitution. If Central Board votes to change either of the documents, this committee reviews the changes and is then responsible for printing new copies of the documents that reflect those changes.
- The Day Care Advisory Committee, which is responsible for advising the head of ASUM Day Care on various needs and problems at the center.
- The Election Committee, which is called up to work on all facets of student government elections, from approval of candidates to the counting of ballots.
- The Legal Services Committee, which serves as an advisory board to Legal Services. "It would be a good committee for someone with an interest in law," Lang said.

"The Recycling Committee, formed only last year, which will have the job of creating a recycling program on campus. "We will either try and work out deals with the Friends of Youth, a community group who sponsors recycling in Missoula, or the committee will attempt to start a brand new program for the campus," Lang said.

- The Student Union Board, which, according to the ASUM by-laws, is responsible for policy making at the student-financed University Center.

"This year, I think the SUB would be responsible for seeing how the long-range space allocation plan is going," Lang said.

- The Rape and Violence Task Force, which would be responsible for work in violence prevention and in the study of violence on campus.

"There really isn't any accurate statistics on violence here. I don't mean just information on rape, but also spousal abuse, child abuse and even roommate abuse. There is not any information available on what's going on."

The only committee not being restaffed this week is the powerful Legislative Committee.

"I still have to work on a plan for that committee," he said. "I'm afraid that by going in and restaffing it I could throw a monkey wrench into some important work it is doing."

And students who don't want to work on committees but do want to complain about committee actions had best be warned, Lang said, adding that she may turn a deaf ear to such complaints.

"People who don't want to get involved, people who don't want to take the time to work on the committees, well, they have no right to bitch," she said.

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Montana Kaimin • Thursday, October 16, 1980—5

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New admissions office employees see goal as ‘streamlining’ of system and procedures

By GWINN DYRLAND
Montana Kaimin Reporter

His arsenal includes machines called “word processors” and plans for expanding the use of UM’s computer. His target is to increase enrollment at the University of Montana.

Acting Admissions Director Jim Royan wants to “streamline” the work of the UM Admissions Office and turn its focus from the passive task of processing applications to “actively attracting students” to UM.

According to Royan, more travel and better use of UM’s computer and word processors will allow quicker, more personal contact with prospective students and better records of the most effective recruiting methods.

“We have a long way to go,” Royan said yesterday in a joint interview with Systems Coordinator Paula Meiers. Both began working in admissions Sept. 1. Royan is also assistant director and director of school-college relations.

He added, “I think, within a year, we are going to be more equipped than any other (Montana) college or university to attract students. ... I include quality students.”

Royan is a native of Froid, Mont., and was the director of school-college relations at the College of Great Falls. His continuing to hold that title at UM “emphasizes the fact that I am going to be dealing with attracting students to the university,” he said.

Meiers, originally from Neenah, Wis., was acting admissions director at Unity College, Unity, Maine. As systems coordinator at UM, she will “set up and reorganize” the tasks of the admissions staff.

“It’s not a specific duty, it is interweaving duties so that they work,” she said yesterday.

Royan and Meiers joined the admissions office after a series of personnel changes there that resulted in the departure of two directors and the transfer of three admissions staff, all within the last nine months.

Acknowledging that he was assuming leadership at a difficult time, Royan said that a new traveling admissions representative would be added to the staff in mid-November, and that with the addition, personnel are adequate for this year.”

“We’re satisfied with the direction that the office is going,” Royan said. He added that Meiers’ coordination of the staff’s responsibilities will be vital to the smooth operation of the office.

“Many students would come to UM if they were made more aware of the quality of programs that are being offered here,” Royan said.

Royan feels that publicizing UM requires more personal contact with prospective students.

• speedier and continuous follow-up to inquiries about UM.
• a “statistical base” for use in planning where UM can concentrate its student-recruiting efforts most effectively.

Having two admissions representatives after November will be one key to making contacts for UM, Royan said. The two will make personal contacts with high school prospectives both in and out of Montana.

Royan said that admissions office’s use of UM word processing machines is another key. Royan said he knew an admissions personnel had chosen not to use the machines earlier, but did not know why.

However, former director of admissions Marilyn Parker, who lost her job in the December 1979 reshuffling, still insists she has been in favor of inducting word processors into office procedures.

In an Oct. 13, 1978, memo Parker wrote to Fred Weidon, director of student affairs, she asked that word processing equipment be purchased and housed in the Office of Admissions.

“If word processing equipment is to be purchased, it should be purchased and operational by January 1979 in order to enter Autumn 1979 applicant information,” she wrote.

The office now uses a word processor which is housed in the Controller’s Office, The processor, down the hallway from the Office of Admissions, can be used by any UM department free of charge.

The word processor is a “type-writer with a super memory” that can produce mass mailings of letters with “personal” greetings to individual students, according to Royan.

Borrowing the UM controller’s machines, Royan said, should produce follow-up letters about 24-48 hours after inquiries come into the office; without the processor, follow-up can take up to two weeks, especially in the fall when UM gets about 400 inquiries per week, Royan said.

With use of the processor, admissions will also be able to send “a whole series” of materials and plan for visits and telephone contact with the prospective students, Royan said. Previously, one form letter was the only follow-up to requests for information about UM.

While the office is “still discussing the direction we want to go” in making greater use of UM’s computer, Royan said that starting next fall, he hopes to put names of applicants to UM into the computer as applications come in.

Now, applicants’ names are computer-processed only to 5 to 10 p.m. after applicants are accepted, Royan said.

PAULA MEIERS
Meiers said the advantage of processing applicants through the computer will be developing a source of data for deciding admissions strategy in the future. All application materials are coded, and it will be possible to learn by computer what methods are generating the most applications.

Meiers said that the computer would also give “quick access” to information about the status of applications in progress.

But processing applications will add 30 to 40 percent to the time it takes the admissions office to enter data into the computer, Meiers and Royan agreed.

ASUM party
The Sunshine Rhythm Band will be the featured attraction at ASUM’s “Saturday Night Alive” party, which will be held Saturday from 7 to 11 p.m. in the University Center Ballroom.

Besides the music, booths and exhibits will be set up by many of ASUM’s groups and organizations, so that students can familiarize themselves with both the groups and their services.

There is no admission charge for the party.

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6—Montana Kaimin • Thursday, October 16, 1980
Fiedler to speak tonight at third of Freeman series

Leslie Fiedler — author, poet, critic and former University of Montana English professor — will speak at 8 p.m. tonight in the music recital hall at the University of Montana.

His lecture, the third in a series of lectures honoring Edmund and Mary Freeman, is titled "Violence and Anti-violence in Literature and the Popular Arts." Edmund Freeman, another former English professor, died in 1976 after more than 40 years of teaching at UM. In 1956 Freeman wrote that Fiedler is "a man of great intellectual energy."

Fiedler has written several books and essays, including "Fires, Myths and Images of Secret Self, " "An Englishman in China," "Innocence and Experience," "The Art of the Essay," "Love and Death of the American Novel," "Being Busted" and "A Fiedler Reader."

Previous Freeman lectures were given by Robert Shaw, director of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, and Maynard Mack, Sterling Professor Emeritus of English at Yale University.

$900,000

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Card, associate professor, microbiology.

The projects range from the study of the behavior of iron-deficient monkeys to highly technical geologic studies. UM's money comes out of a $2,343,000 grant shared by Montana Tech and Montana State University, Murray said.

Murray hopes the UM researchers will be successful so that future graduate students will receive additional federal funds. The grant became effective Oct. 1, but UM was not notified until Tuesday, so the exact way the money will be spent is still to be determined.

Programming

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Adviser John Wicks said laughingly: "The homecoming parade died a slow death a few years ago, only to rear its ugly head as a creature of the Chamber of Commerce. And you want to enter a float in it?" Wicks then suggested that the board vote on the question.

It did. ... three times. The first, a voice vote, was too close to call. The second vote, a show of hands, had CB tied 8 to 8 over the question.

After more light-hearted squabbling between board members as to the relative merits of a float, CB finally voted to construct one for the parade.

CB member Carrie Bender was appointed as chairwoman of the new ASUM float committee.

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TAJ LISZAK, WINNER OF THE Ronald Reagan look-alike contest held in the University Center Ballroom last night, poses with his father, Ronald Liszak, after the contest, held in conjunction with the showing of Reagan's film "Cattle Queen of Montana." Taj is the one on the right. (Staff photo by Leslie Vining.)

news briefs

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pot initiative blocked from state ballot

The California State Supreme Court refused yesterday to place an initiative on the Nov. 4 ballot which would remove criminal penalties for the private use, possession and cultivation of marijuana; the measure would not have changed felony penalties for the sale of pot or a fine for its public use.

The pro-marijuana Libertarian Law Council had collected 397,023 signatures on the initiative, 50,904 more than needed. But the California secretary of state rejected 100,000 signatures as not those of registered voters or otherwise invalid, and the court would not force the secretary of state to certify the initiative.

Bozeman man blocked by high school

Larry Addicott, a 20-year-old Marine veteran, says he is being given the run-around in trying to distribute anti-draft registration information at Bozeman, Mont.'s senior high school.

Addicott, who wants permission to set up a table in the school lobby for one day, tried to talk to the school board but was told to get on next month's agenda.

"The Air Force and Army can recruit in the school, and they don't have to go to the board for permission," Addicott said.

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