11-19-1980

Montana Kaimin, November 19, 1980

Associated Students of the University of Montana
Alleged rape results in tightened security

By GWIN DYLAND
Montana Kaimln Reporter

An alleged Sunday-morning rape in Jesse Hall has resulted in tightened security for dormitory residents at the University of Montana.

According to Ron Brunell, UM assistant director of housing, beginning this week residence halls will be locked at 9 p.m., two hours earlier than the former nightly lock-up. Brunell said that dorm residents may also expect a stricter enforcement of a policy requiring male visitors on female floors to be escorted by a female, and female visitors by a male.

"Our dorms are connected by a corridor that is not to be entered," Brunell said, "but to provide what we feel is an adequate security standard." 

Brunell acknowledged that the security changes are linked to the alleged rape. The Missoula County Police Department is investigating Sunday's incident along with UM campus security, Brunell said.

According to Missoula police, a UM student called at 4:30 a.m. Sunday to report "one female adult assaulted in the stairway of a UM dorm." A Times article described the alleged victim as a 19-year-old UM student and identified the Jesse Hall dorm as the scene of the reported rape.

The Missoula police report that the student had been assaulted at about 3:30 a.m. by four men, and that no witnesses were available, except the victim's whistling later turned out to be unreliable for security purposes.

Brunell would not confirm details of the story, though he said the Missoula's description of out-of-order elevators in Jesse Hall was inaccurate, because only one of three elevators was not working.

The out-of-order elevator, which Brunell said was "vandalized" about 1:30 a.m., serves all-male floors two through five. The remaining two elevators were working, Brunell said. These serve the sixth through the eleventh floors, where women live.

Brunell said the one elevator's doors had been jammed, something that happens "at least every other weekend" in one of UM's four residence halls that have elevators.

Lt. Bill Foul of the police department's detective division said yesterday that police had begun an "active investigation" that day. He would not confirm any details of the case.

Ken Willett, UM safety and security manager, could not be reached for comment.

A spokesman for St. Patrick Hospital acknowledged yesterday that the alleged victim had been "seen in the emergency room and released" early Sunday morning.

The 79 UM students who serve as dorm resident heads and resident assistants were told Monday by Brunell to notify dorm residents this week about the alleged rape and the earlier lock-up hour and enforced escort policy that have resulted.

"But, we're not putting up a poster that says, 'This happened,'" Brunell said. As a general rule, Brunell said, dorm RAs are not "told all the details" — just that an assault occurred, and where, for example — and they in turn are told to "respond to questions (only) as the residents bring them."
opinion

Rhetoric won’t fill world’s empty stomachs

Hunger is a disease—a stomach-wrenching, crippling, potentially lethal disease which has become an epidemic. Specifically:

• One-quarter of the world’s population is hungry or undernourished.

• One person in eight suffers from debilitating malnutrition.

• Children under five account for half of all deaths caused by undernutrition.

Aside from inflicting human suffering, hunger also threatens world stability. Abnormal migration and violence can ensue as people in underdeveloped countries are prevented from attaining a decent standard of living, anger, despair and even hatred of those who do eat will rise—and be translated into aggression or rebellion.

Mass starvation is expected to infect the world within 20 years—at the very latest.

The United States, then, has a very real interest in solving the problem of hunger in Third World countries. And the way to do that is by turning our enormous economic advantages to alleviating hunger into action.

To dramatize the problem of hunger, the Fast for World Harvest is planned tomorrow at the University of Montana. Students are being asked to give up meals and donate the money they would have spent on food to the Food Fund.

Half the money will go to the Poverello Center, a Missoula organization that offers a free meal to those who are hungry; the other half will go to Oxfam-America, one of many organizations which attempt to help the people of Third World nations become self-sufficient.

It can also be argued that fasting is too extreme, too liberal do-good activities that makes us feel better about our well-fed superiority and, in effect, accomplishes little.

Fasting is more than empty rhetoric. The Commission on World Hunger has recommended the United States up its contribution to fight malnutrition from .2 percent of the GNP to .7 percent of the GNP. The University of Montana is being asked to increase its commitment from $1,500 to $2,000.

Neither request is outrageous given the alternative that growing world hunger poses.

...so fast tomorrow. Not because it will solve a problem as old as civilization, but because it will emphasize a commitment to the survival of civilization.

Cathy Kradolfer

letters

For privileged Adidas only

Q. What at this university costs $44,000 and can be used by only 12 students?

A. The wooden basketball floor at the Dahlberg Arena.

Students aren’t that’s what we thought last week when we went there to play as we had done so many times before this year.

Sunday night, 7 P.M. The lights are on in the Dahlberg Arena. About 10 of us basketball-heathens break away from the stadium of study and find an apparently open place to play an hour of friendly basketball. But it wasn’t to be.

In another move typical of the brilliance of our Campus Security “Police,” we were informed by an alert officer that our $44,000 floor would not be ours to use. That’s right. The floor we had done so many times before this year.

Informed by an alert officer that our $44,000 floor would not be open to us, we had to wait the 90 minutes we had to wait. And it was a cold 90 minutes.

Half of the money will go to the Poverello Center, a Missoula organization that offers a free meal to those who are hungry; the other half will go to Oxfam-America, one of many organizations which attempt to help the people of Third World nations become self-sufficient.

It can also be argued that fasting is too extreme, too liberal do-good activities that makes us feel better about our well-fed superiority and, in effect, accomplishes little.

Cathy Kradolfer

Lost our wits?

Editor: We, the students of the University of Montana, are willing to pay $1,400 plus for a former and uninfected leader of the Ku Klux Klan to speak to us? Have we lost our logical and moral wits?

David Duke is sly with words. He quitt the Klan because of “its violent image.” Yet he doesn’t say he’s against violence, or the Klan’s violence, or even that he thinks the Klan is violent. Now under the new image of “free speech and equal rights” he’s invited to speak at the U of M.

That is a freedom of speech; our money supports Duke. He is a racist, promotes racism, and may even use our money to promote violence against blacks.

Everyone knows he will not be coming to our arena. He is an unsung lads — rudely from the arena, Stadanko) ejected us — along with two unsuspecting lads.

Mike Egan

getting the message

Editor: The $2,000 that sponsors of the fast for World Harvest are raising, is not from the “Whole Earth Catalog.” Brand is now a multimillionaire, his books have sold over 10 million copies and his “Whole Earth" is a best seller.

The issue is not that he is a multi-millionaire, it is the money the violence he supports. He doesn’t say he’s against violence, or the Klan’s violence, or even that he thinks the Klan is violent. Now under the new image of “free speech and equal rights” he’s invited to speak at the U of M.

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Mike Egan

Boring attitude

Editor: Re: Fat C. Lam’s Public Forum.

I hear you being negative. I hear you- trying to throwaway your own and society’s responsibility. I respect your attempt to be realistic, but I think in doing so, you are creating/choosing your own reality. As long as your hand stays where it is, you are being realistic, but I think in doing so, you are turning the world of idealism— your hand, your world, your reality—into a spineless and submissive society—ultimately, into a society that doesn’t say he’s against violence, or the Klan’s violence, or even that he thinks the Klan is violent. Now under the new image of “free speech and equal rights” he’s invited to speak at the U of M.

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Mike Egan

Limits to idealism

Editor: I admire very much Mr. Paul Walker’s fine article on idealism in the Nov. 16 Kaimin in response to the one I wrote earlier. He made a point succinctly when he said, “Idealism is necessary to balance out our tendencies to stagnate and degenerate in the midst of complacency. Idealism is the tool we must use to improve the world, its social structures and governments. However, I must correct two statements he made in regard to my former letter.”

1. He said I was being negative. I believe that everyone over the formative years must come to grips with reality and eventually blend into Corporate America.” I never used “everyone” in my letter and “eventually blend into Corporate America” is not necessarily my belief.

2. I was totally shocked that he said I “tend to discourage social criticism.” My letter was an attempt to diagnose/analyze the causes which separate the college students from the older generations. Idealism was the cause I came up with. How come I was accused of “discouraging social criticism” when I wasn’t a liberal attitude. Otherwise, I admire Mr. Walker’s letter and hope he will “continue to learn and grow as an idealist,” as he hoped. But I should add that many former radical and liberal leaders in the 60’s have “conformed” and view their past as something childish.

Witness Huey Newton of the Black Panthers, Abbie Hoffman of the Chicago Seven, and Stewart Brand who published the “Whole Earth Catalog.” Brand is now a neoconservative, admite errors past. He now says: “We were all outlaws who became responsible citizens.” (Newswear, Nov. 17). These and other examples were what prompted me to conclude that as people get older, their views will change.

Idealism will, with most people, fade over time. These leaders, when asked in the 80’s whether they would change and “conform” someday, scoffed at the questioners. But I do hope Mr. Walker will keep to his, as he hopes.

Fat C. Lam

Comments Policy

Letters should be: • Typed, preferably triple-spaced; • Signed with the author’s name and address; • Limited to one page. Submissions may be edited for clarity and brevity. The Kaimin reserves the right to edit all letters and is not necessarily bound by opinions expressed in letters. 4 p.m. for publication the following day. Exceptions may be made for breaking news. Please sign your name before writing a letter to the editor. Local residents should sign with only their city of residence, not their full address. (Montana The School of Journalism uses the name of the city of residence. Missoula. Montana 59621 (USPS 360-160)
UM and MSU unite to push funding requests

By ALAN ROSENBURG  
Montana Kalin Reporter

Marking a new spirit of cooperation, alumni from the University of Montana and Montana State University will host a reception for legislators and their spouses when the 1980 legislative session is underway.

Deanna Sheriff, executive director of the UM-Alumni Association, said the reception will be an example of the "united front" the two campuses have presented to the Legislature in an effort to have budget requests funded.

On budgetary matters of mutual concern — higher faculty salaries and university's legislative lobbying — Sheriff said she expects the universities to cooperate with each other.

Personal income up 1.1 percent during October

The personal income of Montanans rose 1.1 percent in October, matching September's increase and helping boost people's spending by a full 1 percent, the government reported Tuesday.

Economists inside and outside government saw the trend as further evidence that the nation's economy is slowly recovering from the recession of 1979-1981. Heavy industries that were hard-hit by the downturn. They cautioned that risks inherent in any rebound make the apparent recovery, however, and added that double-digit inflation remains a year-ago increase virtually all the increase in income.

Proposals concerning the current University of Montana bulletin, graduation with high honors and residency requirements will be discussed at the Faculty Senate meeting tomorrow.

The Academic Standards Curriculum Review Committee initiated the proposals which Faculty Senate will vote on.

Under current regulations, if a student interrupts his or her attendance a second time, the student must graduate under the bulletin under which he is readmitted.

The bulletin change would allow a student to use any student bulletin under which he has been enrolled during the six to eight years prior to graduation.

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In addition, the examination, which high honors candidates were previously required to take, will be eliminated under the proposal.

The current bulletin also requires students to earn a 3.5 G.P.A. or higher to receive high honors.

The bulletin change for residency requirements requires students to earn a 3.1 G.P.A. or higher to receive high honors.

The bulletin change for residency requirements requires students to earn at least 35 of the last 45 credits at UM for graduation.

The current bulletin requires students to earn at least 35 of the last 45 credits at UM for graduation.

The reasoning for changing the regulation to allow the transfer of one shot, she said. "It's awfully hard to get that much money in one session.

Goals for the "coalition," discussed and plans for the reception were made Thursday in Helena at a meeting attended by UM President Richard Bowers, MSU President William Tietz Jr., Commissioner of Higher Education John Richardson and Sheriff.

The reception, for which no date has been set, is an example of "new grass roots approach" to the university's legislative lobbying effort, Sheriff said.

Until now, most of the lobbying has been done by university administrators, faculty and students. Sheriff said.

At the reception, alumni and supporters of both universities will come from "all over the state" to tell their representatives that "this business of higher education is important," she said.

"We (administrators, faculty and students) can go to the Capitol now until doomday and we can state our case. But the most powerful message is from the people who don't go to the university who don't work there," Sheriff said.

What we will be trying to do, she said, is "show what two different universities with vastly different curricula can mean to this very large state."
Fee waiver program may face reduction

Fee waivers in the university system total $1.5 million. That figure is $1 million more than has been authorized by law, according to Lynda Johns, a member of a committee studying the fee waiver program and assistant director of the Financial Aids Office at the University of Montana.

The committee is studying possible changes in the program which may involve the elimination of certain fee waiver categories. The committee, composed of one representative from each of the university units, will make its recommendations to the Commissioner of Higher Education John Richardson early next year.

Drastic changes in the program are unlikely however, according to Johns. "Any significant departure from the status quo (of the fee waiver program) would be detrimental to certain programs in the university system," Johns said.

Currently, each unit determines its own categorizing guidelines for fee waivers. Waivers are granted by the state's colleges and universities to students on the basis of scholarship, service to the school (such as teaching assistantships or athletics) or on the basis of need.

Last year, about 900 students received fee waivers at UM. A portion of tuition and incidental fees can be fully or partially waived for both in-state and out-of-state students who qualify. Students who qualify for fee waivers include graduate research assistants, teaching assistants, athletes, National Merit and high school Honors Scholarship recipients and faculty and staff.

A 1972 state statute authorized the schools to grant fee waivers to two percent of its full-time enrolled students. However the Board of Regents authorized the schools to grant waivers up to six percent of their student population. Waivers are then received by slightly more than one out of every ten students in the university system.

Currently two conflicting statutes exist concerning fee waivers. The first is a 1972 statute which specifies that the units in the university system may grant fee waivers to two percent of its full-time students who qualify in a number of categories.

The statute identifies six waiver categories. They are:

- Native American students.
- honorably discharged veterans from Montana who do not qualify for any other federal funds.
- dependents of prisoners of war.
- senior citizens.
- students from custodial in­stitutions such as the Mountain View School for Girls in Helena.
- war orphans.

The other statute states that the Board of Regents has ultimate authority over university system operations, contradicting the legal definitions regarding fee waiver guidelines. The Regents' policy on waivers does in fact include the six legal categories, plus nine more.

Johns said she believes the conflicting statutes are the cause of the problem. A possible remedy would be to eliminate some of the unused categories authorized by law, such as waivers for war orphans and dependents of prisoners of war.

Many of the categories authorize­d by the 1972 statute for fee waivers — especially for Native Americans — pre-dated federal grants that now fund those students, Richardson said.

To keep the waiver program at its present level of operation would require funds from another state source, Johns said. But this would only be "robbing Peter to pay Paul," she said.

The committee is currently "just tossing ideas around now" on ways to change the program, Johns said, but it is "totally unrealistic" to consider eliminating fee waivers, she said.

Some of the programs that would suffer most would be the teaching assistantships and the athletic programs, she said. Both rely on student fee waivers to sustain the programs and to attract students.

Richardson said another aspect of the study will cover fee waiver practices in other states. Most colleges and universities do not offer fee waivers to their students, he said.

However, most schools offer comparable financial aid through scholarships, he said. For example, Oregon does not grant fee waivers to its student athletics, but because its schools are in the Pac-10 conference they receive large revenues from bowl football games, he said. That is not an option for Montana, he said.

Richardson said he hopes the study can be completed early next year.
Air quality

HELENA (AP) — A largely bipartisan special subcommittee has been appointed to a bipartisan special subcommittee, which is to make recommendations to the 1981 Legislature on the state’s air quality rules.

The committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow at the State Capitol at 9 a.m. Hourly.

Named by the Legislative Council to the new Select Subcommittee on Economic Problems were: Sens. Steve Brown, D-Helena; Harold Dover, R-Lewistown; Pat Goodover, R-Great Falls; Carol Graham, D-Dodge Grass and Reps. Gene Donahue, D-Helena, Dan Kemmis, D-Missoula, Chris Stobe, R-Thompson Falls, and Joe Quilici, D-Butte.

Goodover, Stobe and Quilici represent districts where air quality restrictions have been applied and against industry, Dover, Graham and Donahue have previously taken skeptical views on government control of industry.

Of the other sides are Brown, the former state Health Department lawyer responsible for the initiation of efforts to write more stringent, enforceable air pollution rules, and Kemmis, another lawyer, and member of the state Environmental Quality Council who has defended the present rules.

The Legislative Council adopted a resolution several days ago citing the recent closures of Anaconda Copper Co. processing plants in Montana as evidence of a need for a detailed look at the air quality rules and other factors affecting the state’s industrial economy.

In addition to its task of evaluating how the state rules relating to fluoride, sulfur dioxide and particulate pollution compare with federal and other air quality regulations, the subcommittee was also told to answer two additional questions:

• What economic benefits are available for farmers and businesses displaced by plant closures either as a direct result of the closures or due to secondary effects of the closures?

• What sorts of comprehensive economic development plans do other states have and what are the basic legislative elements of those plans?

That last question may fit in with what Gov. Thomas Judge says will be his last major legislative campaign before leaving office.

Catholic education increases

College Press Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Despite predictions that the 1970s would produce a severe decline in the state’s Catholic colleges and universities, a recently-released report indicates enrollment at those schools during the past decade increased by 19 percent.

The report, conducted jointly by the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities and the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, shows that enrollment between 1970 and 1978 jumped from 450,000 to 535,000 students.

The unanticipated leap takes into account the fact that 22 of the 250 Catholic higher education institutions closed down during that period.

WIDENING GAP BETWEEN THE PRICES OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND THE DECLINING INTEREST IN TRADITIONAL LIBERAL ARTS CURRICULUM IN FAVOR OF MORE DIRECTLY CAREER-ORIENTED PROGRAMS.

But the report adds that the impressive record of the 1970s, coupled with enrollment projections, makes it probable that Catholic higher education "ought to be able to face the eighties with as much confidence as any segment of independent higher education."

Still, the outlook is not completely bright. One statistic from the report shows that students at Catholic colleges become increasingly more dependent on student financial aid during the 1970s. Eighty-five percent of the students needed some kind of financial assistance.

In addition, nearly half of the Catholic school undergraduates in the 1970s came from families with incomes of between $12,000 and $24,000 and 15 percent from families with incomes below $6,000.

WANTED: TUTORS

College Press Service

A tutoring program for UM students is being put together in the Center for Student Development. Funds provided by ASUM and the University Center will be used to partially defray the cost of tutoring sessions for students who need them.

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• Sophomore status or above.

• Overall G.P.A. of 2.5.

• 0 average in course(s) you would like to tutor.

• Ability to obtain departmental approval as a tutor in the course(s) to be tutored.

Rates will be $3.75 per hour for tutors who are sophomores & juniors, $4.05 for tutors who are seniors & graduate students. Interested students should pick up tutor application forms in Center for Student Development & return by Tuesday, Nov. 25. Prospective tutors may address questions concerning the program to Maggie Doolen in CSD 243-4711.
California colleges feel budget cuts

by a huge Marshall Plan-like program of paying for education out of funds from the state's large surplus. The surplus, however, is nearly depleted, and education programs have no other source of support.

Officials figure the real belt tightening will come during the 1981-82 academic year. Community colleges in particular are busy outlining their priorities to determine which programs will go.

Arthur Ellish, dean of instruction at Fresno City College, says a fundamental re-examination of the college's programs has been proceeding ever since it was told that no more bail-out funds would be available.

"No doubt in my mind that there will be a reduction in programs here," he says. "We are going through a traumatic course evaluation procedure to put everything into a priority matter."

From that list of priorities, the administration will choose which programs to kill, depending on what funds are given to it. "The only reason we're still here is because of the state. That's why our doors are still open," says Ellish, "and that's why we have a future."

The new wave of anxiety, Ellish recalls, was started by a report form Gerald Hayward, chancellor of California's Community College System. The report says that without bail-out funds, state community college budgets will only increase by the same percentage state income rises. Hayward says various estimates show the state's revenue will go up by two percent at the most, while the inflation rate alone is expected to be eight percent.

"It's a pretty gloomy forecast," the chancellor admits. "The question is whether the state will somehow re-order its priorities, or whether it will allow many colleges to cut back severely."

Before that decision can be made, though, it seems the state must first confess there will indeed be no more bail-out funds available for these schools. Lonnie Mathis, a budget analyst for the governor's office in Sacramento, claims, "No decisions whatsoever have been made as to the availability of bail-out funds as well as future state allocations to higher education."

He said those were political decisions which would be made by the end of the year.

Upon hearing that news, Hayward laughed and said it is "absolutely false." He repeated that a host of unrelated estimates show the surplus has been almost completely depleted.

"Everybody knows that the money just isn't there. We had better prepare for it before it's too late," he said.

High community colleges will be the hardest hit, the prestigious University of California system will hardly remain unscathed. Already the crunch has forced the system to refuse pay raises for faculty and has delayed much-needed maintenance work, according to Vice Chancellor Tom Jenkins.

Jenkins says it is too early to speak of definite, specific cuts, but did suggest that research programs across the state could be the first hurt by a slash in state allocations.

"You obviously can't do the same thing with less funds. And with enrollment up, we'd probably have to put more of our money into regular classes," he said.

But at some community colleges, cutting research funds is the least worry. Ellish projects full-time professors will have to be fired and sparsely-populated classes eliminated before the next academic year. He says it may get so drastic that tuition would be imposed for the first time.

"Eventually, we could get tuition here. We now have the only tuition-free community college system in the nation, but unless we get more help from the state, that won't be true much longer," Ellish said.

Sem Schawerman, vice president of the El Camino Community College System, agrees that tuition may not be avoidable. He claims that would have devastating consequences for those seeking higher educations in California.

"So many students will not be able to go to school," Schawerman says, "if it is not free. Some people say that without paying my money students feel it's easier to just drop out of school at any time, and with tuition they'd at least feel the obligation to stay. I say that at least they tried to make it in school, and with tuition they would have never had the opportunity."

 Tradition beats new investment at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Harvard University, in an effort to preserve traditional academic values, will not buy shares in a new commercial venture involving genetic engineering, says President Derek Bok.

But yesterday he still hoped to find a way for Harvard to make profits in business without compromising its values. The school has an endowment of $1.6 billion, the largest in American higher education.

Under a proposal Bok presented Oct. 21 to the faculty, Harvard would have become a 10- to 15-percent stockholder in a company that would develop for commercial use discoveries made by Mark Ptashne, a Harvard biochemistry professor, in the field of recombinant DNA.

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8—Montana Kaimin  •  Wednesday, November 19, 1980