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Montana Kaimin, February 4, 1981

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HELENA—A bill that pits the timber industry against organized labor may, in the end, have only one true loser—the college student. Senate Bill 226 is an attempt by timber interests, specifically Champion International, to exclude the people hired as tree-thinners during the summer months from the definition of "employees" and allow them to be considered as independent contractors. As independent contractors, the tree-thinners would have to provide their own equipment, transportation and insurance.

The tree-thinners, mostly college students, were considered the people hired as tree-thinners during the summer months from the definition of "employees" and allow them to be considered as independent contractors. As independent contractors, the tree-thinners would have to provide their own equipment, transportation and insurance.

As the employer of the thinners, he said, Champion would have to pay into the workers' compensation fund for them. If anything happens to them on the job, they are covered by workers' compensation insurance.

But, Judge said, by allowing them to be independent contractors, Champion is relieved of those payments. If anything happens to a tree-thinner, he said, the only place he would have to turn to is the uninsured employers' fund, which, he added, "is broke."
The state has been using money from the workers' compensation fund to cover the uninsured employers' fund, Judge said.

"The issue is whether we are going to continue to dismantle the unemployment compensation act by excluding large groups of employees," Judge said.

Tom Lovely of the Missoula County Central Labor Council, called the measure "a welfare bill for Champion International. It punishes working people so Champion can make more profit," he said.

In a discussion after the hearing, Kirkpatrick argued that the additional cost of having the thinners as employees would mean the end of the program. There is only so much money budgeted to the forestry division, he said, and the additional cost of thinning could not be justified.

Judge again took issue with Kirkpatrick. According to union representatives in the timber industry, he said, the argument that Champion will have to drop the thinning program is "baloney. If these guys are serious about wanting to improve the value of their timber, they're going to keep thinning," Judge said.

Even if the industry does not stop the programs entirely, it is conceivable that it would cut back on the number of thinners if the bill is not passed. If the bill is passed, thinners may have to acquire individual worker's compensation policies. The cost is about $18 for every $100 earned.

The committee took no action on the bill yesterday.

Enrollment up from year ago

The number of full-time equivalent students at the University of Montana has increased by 268, according to the Associated Press, Montana State University's share of legislative funding.

The total number of FTE students is figured by dividing all the load for a graduate student and 15 as the average load for the University's share of legislative funding.

According to the Associated Press, Montana State University's total number of students has increased by 165 since Winter Quarter 1980. A drop of 73 students from last quarter was recorded at MSU.

Compromise in works for forestry station budget

By BOOMER SLOTHOWER
Montana Kaimin Legislative Reporter

Montana Kaimin Legislative Reporter

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1981
Missoula, Mont.
Vol. 83, No. 54

Compromise in works for forestry station budget

By CATHY KRADLinger
Montana Kaimin Legislative Reporter

HELENA—Legislators and the University of Montana agriculture department are working out a compromise for funding the Forestry Experimental Station yesterday—a compromise legislators want to make some changes to before any money is allotted.

Those strings include stipulating that no money will be appropriated unless a $600,000 grant for building at the Lubrecht Experimental Forest is awarded, and directing the School of Forestry to solicit donations for research from the wood products industry, or face the possibility of no money in 1983.

In hearings last week before the Legislature's Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Forestry Dean Ben Stout, wood products representatives and alumni voiced their support for increasing the forestry station's research budget by providing an additional $860,000 and 18 faculty and staff positions. The committee decided against the full request and recommended the station be given only five positions for the second year of the biennium, and then only if the grant for a building at Lubrecht is awarded.

"You don't have a building, why put all the people on board?" Rep. Esther Benefield, D-Salmon, asked.

But more apparent than its concern about appropriating the additional money before the building issue is decided was the committee's insistence that the experiment station has always been subject to the requests of private sources providing some of the money, that it should always be made aware of the program. Stout, said, would allow faculty to spend time on research from private sources, such as how much it costs to raise bears.

Unlike the agriculture station, forestry station funding has always been subject to the requests of private sources providing some of the money, that it should always be made aware of the program. Stout, said, would allow faculty to spend time on research from private sources, such as how much it costs to raise bears.

The enrollment figures show that there are 88 fewer FTE students in Montana, wolves may start to migrate south into Montana, he said.

Wolf migration from Canada is probably the only way wolves would populate Montana, Ream said, because their re-introduction by humans would not be popular among the state population.

Because livestock groups and much of the public see wolves as a threat, transplanting them in Montana would not be feasible.

There is a single wolf that is occasionally known to come into Montana from Canada. Ream and other researchers captured and radio-tagged the wolf in the North Fork Flathead River drainage.

Kishinee, the name given to the wolf, is a female which spends most of her time in Canada but has crossed the border into Glacier National Park twice.

Ream said he is hoping a male wolf will come into the area and mate with Kishinee.

Air quality: poor

particulate level: 126

MC A RMIN
Government is not reason, it is eloquence... —George Washington in his Farewell Address, 1796

It's doubtful that George Washington spent much time worrying about the legalities of the future. He could not have predicted VD epidemics among teen-agers or rampant marijuana use among children.

He probably didn't know the difference between a "line" of cocaine or a "hit" of speed. But George was able to foresee an even worse problem: the fact that it's extremely easy for government to become oppressive.

To most people, this is so obvious it need not be stated. But the state House of Representatives failed to consider the fact that when a bill to outlaw the sale, possession and advertising of drug paraphernalia passed through their reading yesterday, 90-9, the bill now faces a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. John Matsko, R-Great Falls and a deputy sheriff.

Matsko's reason for sponsoring the bill is that because certain types of drugs are illegal, the equipment used with those drugs should also be illegal.

Why should Montana allow such things as hash pipes, roach clips, cocaine spoons and rolling papers when they have no purpose other than to break the law?

Is this needed? Isn't it ridiculous to allow a person to buy a hash pipe in a record store where he's going to go home and smelt a criticism of the very crime he committed?

Not necessarily. While the status quo always seemed to be a paradox, it served as an important indication that, just possibly, people were aware of the futility of making criminals out of those who use drugs. The fact that paraphernalia still is (at least for the moment) openly sold has been a hopeful, healthy sign that maybe people really do understand there is something wrong with a legal system that locks people up for getting loaded.

But getting away from the philosophical side of the question, there are plenty of other things wrong with this kind of legislation.

The chances of Montana's drug paraphernalia law being ruled unconstitutional is excellent. Enforcement of a similar law in Pennsylvania was recently ordered delayed by a U.S. District Court on the grounds that it is unconstitutionally vague regarding what may not be sold. State legislators should ask themselves whether this state needs unconstitutional legislation.

Related to the constitutional question is the fact that the Montana bill would make the sale of drug-oriented paraphernalia illegal, like High Times, illegal.

This amounts to a direct ban on the possession and sale of literature, and no one seems to be told how this is different from First Amendment principles.

Supporters of Matsko's bill argue that because it's illegal to use certain drugs, it might as well be illegal to sell or possess magazines with pictures of drugs in them. What then? Might it not as well be illegal to write about drugs? Read about them? Or how about think about them? Will we need police to escort us to the reading of that kind of law?

Although this kind of extreme speculation may not be warranted, it would indeed be foolish not to acknowledge the possible consequences of Matsko's bill.

Efforts like Matsko's attack the symptoms of social problems rather than the causes, and for that reason they will never be effective. There will always be drugs, drug paraphernalia and people who use them. The only effect of making them illegal is a drastic increase in the price people pay to get them and the price they pay when caught.

George Washington probably wouldn't turn over in his grave if he knew what the Montana Legislature is up to. But there's no doubt he would squirm in it.

—Scott Hagel

letters

Opinion

Editor: Judy Smith's article in the most recent issue of the SAC helped me gain a new optimism for the "women's movement." As far as my own political and personal beliefs are concerned I have not given up, but the "women's movement," like so many of other movements of this day, is weakening from the many dissensions it contains.

It covers such a broad spectrum and it is hard not to have differences within it. Sometimes differences are important because they help us hear the needs of other people, but it is these same differences that is splitting the "women's movement" apart and we've come too long a way to give it up now.

J. Lewis
Junior, biology

Small errors

Editor: Although I think that overall Mike Crater is doing a fine job as news editor this quarter and Mark Grove is a good reporter, several small errors appeared in the article written by Mark last week about our self-reliant living center.

Although the article as a whole may have left the impression that the end result of our labor and planning in biodynamic/French intensive gardens would be enough food to sustain the occupants of three houses, this should not be taken as an indication or in any sort of accomplishment. Alan Chadwick supplied the knowledge to make such as goal realistic when he came to America in the 1960's from Europe with an extensive knowledge of traditional European horticultural practices. As he by magic turned a soilless hillside at the University of California at Santa Cruz into the now famous student gardens that have started a trend out a vegetable diet, thus making it possible for us here to do the same.

Pamela Lee
Bill McDorman
Montana Center for Self-Reliant Living

Canine hater club

Editor: Once again we have been beset by the canine-hater club of the U of M.

As one of the many of other movements of this day, is weakening from the many dissensions it contains.

I have not had this problem but I feel that there are other ways to deal with this problem than by crying to other students and causing dissension.

If this is so much a problem you have the right to bend the ear of the department head and bring it to his attention, and hopefully resolving this problem. If you can find others that feel this way bring them all over to the white house on Eddy, the more the better.

The school has now made a deal with the city to have the campus patrolled by the police to enforce that kind of law.

We owe it to not only ourselves but to our brothers and sisters in our field of study to change certain areas if they are not up to a right home and commit a crime with it?

Yes, fellow students, because of this is impressive, but many questions.
Paraphernalia bill passes House 90-9

By BOOMER SLOTHOWER
Montana Farm Women Legislative Reporter

HELENA — If it is true, as the old saying goes, that you are what you read, then the time may be getting nearer when reading books or magazines on drugs may make you a criminal.

House Bill 300, which makes the possession, sale or advertising of drug paraphernalia illegal, passed on the third reading by a vote of 90-9 last week to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The hearing date in that committee has not yet been set.

The bill, based on a model drug paraphernalia act drafted by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, faced only token opposition during the floor debate. In fact, only one representative, Steve Waldron, D-Missoula, stood up in opposition to the measure.

Despite the overwhelming approval of the bill, some questions still remain about its broad scope. One area in particular that has led some to question the constitutionality of the measure is the section dealing with advertising. According to the bill, any person placing an advertisement for drug paraphernalia in a magazine, newsletter, or any other medium is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Assistant in meeting winter fuel bills now available for low-income residents

HELENA (AP) — Low-income Montanans, however eligible for a total of $12.8 million worth of assistance with winter heating bills, still must go by the state’s official needs guidelines. The heat-bill money available through local Human Resource Development Councils is intended to reduce the cost of heating to no more than 10 percent of any eligible household’s income.

Bob Buzzas, who is overseeing the program designed to “hold the line on their rising fuel bills,” according to a statement from Schwinden’s office.

He pointed out, however, that those in need to obtain assistance from those in need to obtain assistance from the Office of Community Affairs, said that a statement from Schwinden’s office.

But Rep. John Matsko, R-Great Falls, said the scope of the law is larger than that. This bill would not exempt printers or publishers from responsibility, he said. "Paraphernalia laws are not doing as well in other states. A U.S. district judge in Pennsylvania ruled Friday that a similar law, also based on the DEA model act, was unconstitutionally vague and overly broad."

The same day, another federal district court judge issued a temporary restraining order against enforcement of a Pennsylvania statute prohibiting the sale of paraphernalia. The law is "substantially the DEA’s model act," according to Pennsylvania Deputy Attorney General Mary Ellen Krober.

Matsko said he believes that the model act would be upheld, possibly in the Supreme Court. The person who drafted the act studied past cases that contained language similar to what is in the act, he said. "The selling of magazines whose main focus is drugs could also be a misdemeanor, he said. Citing the magazine High Times as an example, Matsko said a "how-to book" on how to make marijuana could be classified as an item of paraphernalia because its main intent is to help convert, produce or test an illegal substance. The liability of a magazine seller would have to be determined in court, he said, but added that "High Times, in the law enforcement sense, is a training manual."

House Minority Leader Dan Kemmis, D-Missoula, thinks the whole bill is "very silly." It is "an attack on the symptoms, rather than the problem. By attacking the symptoms, you increase the scope of police action," especially in the area of search and seizure, he said.

This bill would allow a search and seizure of an item of paraphernalia, and only afterward would the question of intent arise, he said, adding that "we should be very careful about increasing the power of the police."

Kemmis said he did not oppose police action if a real threat to society exists. But none of the paraphernalia itself constitutes a danger, he said.

The easy passage of this bill and the popularity of similar bills "indicates a drift toward a police state," Kemmis said. It is ironic, he said, that a legislature directed toward less government interference in private lives is so strongly supportive of this bill.

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**Alternative energy fund faces changes**

**By BOOMER SLOTHOWER**
Montana Kaimin Legislative Reporter  

HELENA — Montana's alternative energy research and development grant program has produced a wide variety of renewable resource projects in its five years of existence. But the program, funded by the state's 30 percent coal severance tax, is facing challenges from the 1981 Legislature.

Two bills introduced in the House would directly affect the ability of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which administers the program, to give out grants. Another bill, introduced in the Senate, would reallocate the money currently going to the program to the state general fund.

House Bill 223, introduced by Rep. Jim Schultz, R-Lewistown, would reduce the amount of coal tax money given to the alternative energy program from 2.5 percent to 1.5 percent. The other 1 percent would go to soil conservation districts.

The House on Saturday postponed action on the bill, despite a "do pass" recommendation from the House Taxation Committee; the postponement came after numerous arguments about whether reallocation of any coal tax money would provide ammunition for opponents of the tax. Changing its uses would strengthen arguments of out-of-state and industry opponents that the tax is not necessary, legislators supporting the bill contended.

Schultz has until tomorrow, when the House will again consider the bill, to look for other sources of funding for conservation districts and to amend the bill, if he wants.

House Minority Leader Dan Kemmis, D-Missoula, offered an amendment Saturday that would give the conservation districts 1 percent of the coal tax revenue that goes to the state general fund, rather than using revenue from the alternative energy fund.

The main argument for the bill, both in the committee hearing and the floor debate, centered on the need for more funding for soil conservation districts. Kemmis noted by both opponents and proponents. Increased water use and soil erosion has prompted the need for additional funds, proponents said.

Opponents, however, argued that the alternative energy program is not the place to find funds for the conservation districts because the program's sole source of funding is the coal tax revenue. Also, they said, conservation districts receive coal tax money, as well as money from the state's general fund and the resource indemnity trust fund.

"The alternative energy program would also be affected by House Bill 396, sponsored by Rep. Joe Quilici, D-Dutton. The bill would restrict alternative energy grants to applicants who can show 'very good potential for producing significant savings of non-renewable energy sources' and would allow the Environmental Quality Council to review the administration of the program. Quilici said he is not opposed to alternative energy grants, but added he would like a little more accountability to the Legislature about where the grants are going. "There's no evaluation of the program," he said. "We don't know to what extent the grants were utilized."

Originally, the bill would not have allowed grants to be used for either educational or demonstration purposes, both of which are focuses of the current program. However, during the House Natural Resources Committee hearing, Quilici offered an amendment allowing grants for these purposes if the projects can show high potential for saving significant amounts of non-renewable resources.

The final wording of the bill has not been decided yet, awaiting an amendment from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) that would allow grants for educational and demonstration purposes, even if no potential for significant savings could be shown, and one that would allow the Legislature's oversight power.

Opponents of the bill said giving the Environmental Quality Council the power to review the program would add another layer of bureaucracy to the program's administration.

Currently, three groups already oversee the conservation districts. The other side of that argument, however, is "who will deal with those applications for grants," he added. "I'm sure that... every fund is probably finding that the earmarked funds are not enough," he said. Through the appropriate legislative process, programs could come back to the legislature for additional funding, he added.

Goodover said he has no preconceived notions about where the money should go. Under his bill the potential exists for these programs to receive more money than they are currently allotted, he said.

"I'm sure that... every fund is probably finding that the earmarked funds are not enough," he said. Through the appropriate legislative process, programs could come back to the legislature for additional funding, he added.

The other side of that argument, however, is "who will deal with those applications for grants," he added.

Two other areas, not addressed by this bill but which Quilici said he would like the program to deal with, are energy conservation and commercialization of effective alternative energy methods. Under current law, the program is not allowed to give grants for either of these areas.

"Maybe we should re-evaluate our priorities," Quilici said. "Conservation is a resource and who knows more about energy than some of the commercial interests?"

Rep. Kathleen McBride, D-Butte, and a member of the citizens' boards that advises the program, testified against the bill, but agreed that including commercialization in the criteria for alternative energy grants would be a good idea. However, she added that not having given grants in this area in the past should not be a basis for condemning the project. And a bill introduced by Sen. Harold Dover, R-Lewistown, would allow grants in this area, she said.

While the two House bills deal primarily with the alternative energy grant program, Senate Bill 290 revises all the earmarked accounts in the coal severance tax.

The bill would maintain the trust fund that gets half of the coal tax revenue, as well as money from hearing. Quilici offered an amendment allowing grants for these purposes if the projects can show high potential for saving significant amounts of non-renewable resources.

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"I'm sure that... every fund is probably finding that the earmarked funds are not enough," he said.

Through the appropriate legislative process, programs could come back to the legislature for additional funding, he added.

The other side of that argument, however, is "who will deal with those applications for grants," he added. It is up to the citizens' boards that advise the grant program, is "who could tell if we would get any money at all."

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SPECIAL INTEREST

4—Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, February 4, 1981
Peer advisers lend helping hand

By JIM MARKS
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Some general study students at the University of Montana are receiving a helping hand in making academic decisions from an innovative source—other students. A system of peer advising was started Fall Quarter to help students who have not declared a major sift through the wide spectrum of classes at UM. The peer advisers are upper-division students who earn one-credit for their work with the program.

Pete Zimmerman, senior in forestry, is one of the 16 peer advisers at UM. "We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM. "We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM. We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM. "We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM. We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM. We are pretty much like any other adviser. But we are more on a one-to-one basis, more on the same level with the advisers at UM.

"Student advisers are advantageous because you can know more about what the classes are like to take," Zimmerman added. A student whose adviser is also a student, Pat Wilson, sophomore in business administration, said "the program worked real well for me. I liked it, from the student standpoint.

"The peer-advisors kind of sit you from your point of view while the faculty comes from a teaching point," Zimmerman related to "a peer adviser more easily," he said. Kitty Corak, UM academic advising coordinator, said peer advising deals mainly with general studies students. The program was started, she said, to expand advising services to include more than the previous system of faculty advising allowed.

About 20 percent of UM students in general studies and non-degree majors, Corak said. These students had been going to scattered departments all over campus for advising, but "now the program provides contacts for all departments," she said.

She said that although the UM Advocates used to help with advising, a lack of organization did not let this program get off the ground. The peer advising program does not have this problem, she said.

"We try to sensitize peer advisers to the needs of the advisees so that the program can be successful. The peer advisers are overseen by Suzy McConnell, a graduate student in counseling," Corak said. "The peer advisers get rave reviews from the people in the Center for Student Development. All comments have been positive. I feel real lucky that we got such a good bunch," Corak said.

"Peer advisers take the time to get involved where faculty advisers don't have all of the necessary time. The peer advisers are putting their whole heart into it."

BSU objects to Floyd introduction

By GREG GADBERY
Montana Kaimin Reporter

The fact that a black will introduce ex-Klansman David Duke at his lecture this month will neither improve the speech nor should it stop opposition to it, Black Student Union President Rod Brandon said last week.

Brandon claimed that the introduction could shed bad light on both the university and campus. "Why do they need a black introducing Duke?" Brandon said. "That may only add more fuel to the fire."

According to a plan adopted by Central Board last Monday, Duke will be introduced at the lecture Feb. 18 by Andre Floyd, a musician and senior at the University of Montana student.

Floyd, 26, volunteered to make the introduction in hopes of calming an audience hostile to Duke. Brandon, however, claims Floyd's speech could make it appear that blacks support Duke's presence.

Corak said the peer advisers are selected from names submitted to the CSD office from departments on campus. Once the student has been accepted, four hours of training workshops inform the student on registration procedures, catalog information and campus services. The adviser is required to have follow-up sessions with the advisee to make certain things are going well. The advisers meet once a month for discussion of their experiences.

Eldon Baker, chairman and professor of interpersonal communications, said "the peer advising program was something we should have been doing a long time ago."

However, Baker claimed, "The„ people need to be coached and screened by the faculty. We need to communicate openly and well so that we don't split authority and responsibility. The„ people need to be coached and screened by the faculty. We need to communicate openly and well so that we don't split authority and responsibility. The„ people need to be coached and screened by the faculty. We need to communicate openly and well so that we don't split authority and responsibility. The„ people need to be coached and screened by the faculty. We need to communicate openly and well so that we don't split authority and responsibility. The„ people need to be coached and screened by the faculty. We need to communicate openly and well so that we don't split authority and responsibility.

Brandon, however, claimed that he would urge people to protest by ignoring the upcoming lecture.

He said, "I want to have an impact. I'm recommending that people just stay away from the speech. "The ideal thing now would be for Duke to come and for nobody to be in the audience. Of course, that probably won't happen."

Tickets to Duke's lecture are now on sale at the University Center Box Office — $1 for students and $2 for the general public.
Himalayan hike just one adventure experienced by UM graduate in Asia

By CELIA GIBSON
Montana Kaimin Contracting Reporter

Through Mexico and Central America, and summer travel with the Forest Service have taken her to a variety of places, including a firefighting job in the Bitterroot Mountains and a job as a wilderness guard in the Sierras. When Underhill travels, she always takes her acidophilus pills, she said, so she can drink and eat too much.

Acidophilus is a kind of bacteria used therapeutically to protect the delicate intestinal floral balance in the stomach. She claims she has never been ill on a trip, even in the most unsanitary conditions.

Underhill said she only carried five days worth of food on her 17-day trip through the Himalayas. Her other meals were spent with village people eating lentils and rice, known locally as "dal bat," and drinking milk tea. The best time for traveling, she said, is from October through March. April through June is too hot, and June through September is impossible for travelers because of heavy rains and leeches, she said.

Underhill said that in the Himalayas everyone travels by foot, and the maze of trails is marked for travelers with rock piles in the form of ducks, called cairns. Each village is four to five days apart, but she said it was not unusual to pass several people on route.

Back in Montana, Underhill said she likes to feel self-sufficient because she is not sure how long capitalism will continue to work. She devotes her time to sewing, reading, studying photography, and a system of trades and barter works for her, she said. She has overhauled her car and bike and holds a workshop or trade a skill if she needs anything. She said she tries to learn everything she can so she might help her in getting a job someday or for just getting along.

Underhill is currently learning tutoring skills to help the Missoula-area Laotian refugees. She will be assigned a family to counsel and teach English and, in turn, wants to learn their Mhong language. Underhill said that if she returns to Thailand to spend time with her baker friend, she can use the language skill to help with the Laotian refugees who are there. Underhill considers Montana her home base. She said she will always travel, but eventually she plans to travel to the wholehearted, hearty lifestyle she believes Montana represents - "I feel like a prisoner," she said.

Where will she go next? Underhill said she wants to take a bike tour through New Zealand.

It is wrong to say that God made rich and poor; He made only male and female, and He gave them the whole earth for their inheritance.

—Thomas Paine
lost and found
THURSDAY, Four years ago this week, that, work should be submitted, by Feb. 6th.

personals
TOMORROW, The Naked Truth — advertising image of man — includes p. 51 (51-4)

classifieds

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Male enrollment increasing at colleges

College Press Service

In a reversal of recent trends and in defiance of almost all predic-
tions, while males again have taken over as the majority of entering college students, accord-
ing to Judith Pepin of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

During the 1979-80 academic year, women for the first time comprised more than 50 percent of the American student population. While women are still in the majority, men are now apparently catching up.

"Part-time students, in addition to full-time minorities and women, were the facts that really kept the enrollment of the last decade up there," Pepin says, "but now the men are the major factor."

Statistics from the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) confirm that the male student population has grown by 10.6 percent in the last academic year, while the female increase has been 8.5 percent. Predictions made five years ago by almost every education

Tree-thinner ...

Cont. from p. 1

will be producing in the future. Stout told the the subcom-
mittee has shown it is willing to
commit money to forest research by "at least accepting our proposal in principle." That support should make it easier to convince industry to spend more money on forest research, he said.

"The AASCU has proposed trimming $350,000 from the $860,000 re-
quest. The legislative fiscal analyst
thought the proposal is too simplistic, but to an inability
of the predictions was due not to
miscalculation, but to an inability
to foresee the drastic effect of the
on enrollment. Pepin himself anticipated a drop in college enrollment propor-
tionate to the drop in the number of high school graduates, but his formula, which proved dependable in the seventies, is too simplistic now because of monetary factors, he cedes.

"An 18-year-old man or woman
will often decide to go to school full-time when they cannot find a job in order to put off the job hunt until the market opens up." Additionally, he says, many young people find it more and more necessary to have better training in order to get a job at all.

Judith Blich, of the American Council on Education, attributes the jump in the numbers of male students to new campus recruiting. New methods have been used, and new data has been included in an older student pop-
ulation. Stich says that half the nation's college students this year are over the "traditional college ages" of 18 to 22. She also holds the economic situation responsi-
ble for the new trend.

"If you're out of a job, then you're not giving up anything to go to school," she says. "People who get laid off especially like to return to school to improve their skills so they won't get laid off again. A lot of college drop-outs are going to finish school, particularly at com-
munity colleges, for this reason."

news briefs —

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nuclear waste is conference topic

Gov. John Spellman of Washington will keynote a conference in Seattle Friday on regional handling of low-level nuclear waste.

The governor said yesterday he hopes the one-day workshop will speed the process of writing an interstate compact under which other states will be permitted to ship their radioactive wastes to Hanford. Washington voters overwhelmingly approved an initiative last fall to ban shipments of non-medical, low-level nuclear wastes to Hanford after June 30. But the measure included an exemption for states in the region which sign a compact with Washington.

Weinberger may favor neutron bomb

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger indicated today he may favor deployment of neutron warheads, a move that would reverse a controversia Carter administration decision.

The controversy over deployment of neutron warheads, which would be placed on Lance missiles and eight-inch artillery guns in Western Europe, was one of the most heated of the Carter administration. The purpose, proposed by Gov. Ted Schwinden, would boost Montana's severance tax and at the same time abolish property taxes on cars and light trucks and replace them with a schedule of fees based on the age and weight of the vehicle.

Schwinden's proposal is at least the sixth bill for reducing auto taxes in the Legislature, but it is the only one that carries a method for replacing the lost revenue.

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