**NEH grants awarded to UM faculty and staff**

By Laura Harrawood

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded research grants to two faculty members and an administrative staff member at the University of Montana.

Gerald Fetz, associate professor of German and chairman of the Foreign Languages and Literature department, received a 12-month grant of $22,000 to work on a book that will examine how German historical drama has changed in the twentieth century. Fetz has always been interested in theater, and a "basic love" for Lorca's work has motivated him to do more research.

He has been invited to the prestigious American Philosophical Society grant in 1979, a German Academic Exchange Service grant and has received several grants from the University of Montana. David K. Loughran, associate professor of Spanish and author of Federico Garcia Lorca: The Poetry of Limits, received $2,500 from the National Endowment for the Humanities and has applied for a full year's leave to finish another book. He will translate and annotate the complete poetry works of Garcia Lorca, filing 900 pages, a project that could take two years to complete.

Loughran said he is motivated by a "basic love" for Lorca's work and a long "aesthetic association" with him. He received a grant from the University of Montana last summer, and in the past he has received awards from Dartmouth College and the Research Advisory Council.

**Applications available for 1982-83...**

Advocates promote UM interests

By Cindy Palmer

Advocates is a group of 80 University of Montana students who volunteer for the students and the university.

Advocates recruit, lobby, distribute information and run special events such as UM Days Monday through today, which introduces high school juniors and seniors to opportunities at UM.

The majority of Advocate funding comes from ASUM, which pays for travel, postage and printing. Some money comes from the Montana Legislature and other costs are covered by advocates themselves.

Advocates is divided into four committees: Special events, research, university and potential students. They visit high schools and inform students of programs offered at UM, in cooperation with the admissions office. Advocates distributes UM cards to college fairs that are held in Minneapolis, Chicago, New York and Cleveland.

Advocate coordinator Jon Flies said there are "a shopping mall of colleges" and attract 15,000 to 20,000 seniors. The advocates usually bring back more than 1,000 names of seniors interested in attending UM.

The external relations committee helps organizations lobby for UM interests, including the Fine Arts Radio-TV building and the Forestry Experimental Station at Lubrecht, and is busiest during legislative sessions. Flies said UM's annual "shopping mall of colleges" is compiled this year of affluent seniors, and asked them to promote UM interests with state legislators.

The publications committee publishes an Advocate newsletter that keeps advocates informed about their activities. The committee also sends news releases to high schools across the state informing them of new and current programs. FLIES said advocates are expected to stop by the office once or twice each week to do office work or give campus tours to high school seniors and they have a major project about every other week.

One benefit of being an advocate is that they get to register early. Advocate Kathy Wolpert, senior in business, said that advocates meet influential people and that being an advocate guarantees basic civil rights to handicapped people.

The Foundation has until May 15 to raise $1.1 million in private donations in order to receive $7.5 million in state appropriations for the building project. Zader said the foundation is currently seeking approximately $600,000 in gifts and pledges.

Zader said that the facilities for the Fine Arts department have been "wanting for a number of years" and that the new Fine Arts Radio-TV building, which is a statewide program that helps the handicapped learn to live on their own. Service and training projects currently funded under the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, which guarantees basic civil rights to handicapped, would also be funded by block grants.

The new federalism would go into effect October 1, 1983, if Congress passes enabling legislation. In that event, the federal government would establish a $28 billion trust fund for states to draw from until 1991, at which time state governments would become completely responsible for the cost and administration of programs that the federal government pays for.

State governments would then have to pay the entire cost of funding responsibilities, according to Morris: programs either remain in state government or would be eliminated. The shift in funding responsibilities has already resulted in an increase in services and in some cases more money for handicapped.

The two options would involve asking the federal government to pay for a number of years, because legislatures would not "be able to pay the price" of block grants.

The state could be forced through the federal court system to provide services for handicapped if individual civil rights were found to be violated, Fetz said. "If you have a possible state and county government will not pick up the slack until"
Opinions

Douglas's resignation is loss to university

Four years ago, the University of Montana was weighed down with several money problems, one of them being that valuable faculty and staff members were being laid off in droves because of money shortages. Then when then-UM President Richard Bowers appointed Patricia Douglas as UM's vice president for fiscal affairs, since then, UM's accounting and money problems, while not diminished, have done an about-face from where they were in 1978. And Patricia Douglas is one of the primary reasons for this.

Karen McGrath

Kaimin editorial

Douglas, unfortunately resigned from her post on March 18 for health reasons. While UM's money problems in 1978 were basically technical—a difficult transition to a new centralized accounting system at the university of adequate computer programs and equipment to cope with that new system—the problems could have been solved. Douglas was the right person with the right qualifications to do what she knew how to do. Douglas was one of the most competent. While she was often criticized for her adverse relations with several of UM's financial officials, Douglas did her job of overseeing and controlling fiscal matters.

In 1978, UM's $4 million dollars unaccounted for. Department financial reports were half a year overdue. University suppliers were impatient because they weren't being paid their money. There was even some talk of criminal prosecution against the university.

Early in 1979, Douglas hired seven temporary employees to the Controller's Office, alleviating a workers' shortage and putting the university only five days rather than four months behind in paying its bills.

By the fall of 1979, university accounts were reliable and up-to-date. Since then, she has built a staff of competent fiscal professionals who keep UM's accounting system in line.

As well as being the university's fiscal director, Douglas also supervises university personnel, equal-opportunity programs, the physical plant and the computer center.

Health providing, Douglas will return to UM in 1983-84 as a professor of accounting and finance. A national search for Douglas's replacement has begun. The university should choose as her replacement a person as competent in fiscal matters as she is. Her resignation is effective at the end of June. Her resignation is also this university's loss.

Karen McGrath

Letters

Concert appreciated

Editor: Friday evening, March 13, I had the pleasure of participating in the most professional concert I've seen presented in Missoula for a long while. I would like to express my warmest appreciation to the women who made it possible. Holly Neal's beautiful voice, improvised kalmuk music, and Judy's punching bag created this thoroughly enjoyable concert. While addressing the pressing concerns of the day—working toward an encouraging world for women, workers, handicapped people, gays, minorities, children and the environment—she fostered a positive warmth, and a lot of fun.

The commitment went beyond the words: the concert was accessible to the handicapped, an attempt was made to provide childcare, a signer interpreted for the deaf. Especially warm thanks you here goes to Ms. Barbara Blomgren whose countless hours of preparation were reflected in sensitive and expressive revelation of the music through dance. Unfortunately, only one woman appeared impaired personable able to understand the message, but the rest of us were made more conscious of hearing ability, and aware of our responsibility to keep our ears open.

A number of people sold tickets, volunteered housing, chauffeured and gave attention to thousands of details. For all this as we do not have to do this.

Terry Harres, Sheila Smith, Holly Roseneal and Martha Newell from the Women's Resource Center and Mike Kadas from Student Action Center were the core committee behind the concert. Although their concert promotion experience was limited, the entire event came off with more of the professionally promoted events in Missoula.

g by Garry Trudeau

DOONESBURY

Citizen

by Gordon Gregory

Trial by ordeal

In the 11th century, accused criminals were often tried by torture. If their injuries were minor, the judge assumed God had intervened to attest the victim's innocence. Such practices seem laughable in today's sophisticated age, but we should check our smugness. The most widely used test for a new product's safety is to put it on the market, expose large numbers of people to it, and then see who drops dead, goes blind or gets cancer.

Only a handful of the roughly 63,000 chemicals in common use have been tested thoroughly, so nobody knows how safe most of the substances we ingest and inhale daily. Often, a product is marketed extensively, then banned after it kills or injures a noticeable segment of the population.

Such "trials by ordeal," while not very fair of intelligent, are effective. We can now conclusively say asbestosis, arsenic, benzene, chromium, nickel oxides and petroleum fractions are dangerous.

But the human cost is high. The National Cancer Institute estimates that 30 percent of the people who will die from cancer over the next 30 years will do so because of exposure to these six substances.

The need to regulate for safety is undisputed, but the methods and commitment of resources are not. About 6,000 synthetic chemicals are developed each week; some 800 are introduced to the public each year.

But the number of competent people able to conduct toxicity tests is far too small. Facilities to carry out the tests are lacking, as are the funds. And the discipline of regulatory agencies is lax— at best.

The Toxic Substances Control Act, passed in 1976, authorizes EPA to collect data on all new chemicals before they are marketed. The agency has yet to require a single chemical to be tested. Meanwhile, the EPA is negotiating with industry to develop voluntary testing, a scheme that would be immune from public oversight and accountability.

Public health has always been fundamentally an economic issue. The incentive to keep a chemical like formaldehyde on the market is great. Formaldehyde is a multi-million-dollar business. It is used in dozens of products from toothpaste to ice cream.

Long ago, we have been able to cause cancer in laboratory animals, formaldehyde manufacturers have successfully battled regulation by saying it hasn't been proven. This statement has practically become the chemical industry's slogan.

We heard it from the producers and sprayers of endrin, 2,4-D and from drug and food additive producers. We heard it from the tobacco industry, which this country attributed to cigarette smoking, the tobacco industry still maintains its product has not been proven harmful.

While the rate of new chemicals being introduced into our society is increasing, the few existing federal testing and regulatory programs are being reduced.

Since 1981, the EPA's toxic substances control programs have been cut by more than a third. Half of its program to reduce toxic industrial emissions to public waterways has been cut. The EPA's efforts to set standards for many organic poisons that are being detected in the nation's drinking water have been curtailed. Its research budget has been slashed in half and the agency's Office of Enforcement has been abolished.

Thus, the people of the United States are being left with the guinea pigs for the nation's chemical industry.

Few situations in history compare to this today. Yet we are rationally lulled, smug in a superior view of our civilized society.

We hear it for years from some asbestos manufacturers that we are being misled. It is not the fault of chemical manufacturers, who have done an about-face from the past, but the rest of us who are made more and more conscious of hearing ability, and aware of our responsibility to keep our ears open.

Karen McGrath

On the whole, I'm sure the hundreds who enjoyed the concert as much as I join me in thanking the SAC and especially the Women's Resource Center for all your efforts in making the concert such a success. It was a joy to invite you to bring Holly Near. Sincerely,

Margo Schafer
519 E. Front

Poster exploits

Editor: An "Activity Fair," in conjunction with UM Days, was held in the UC Mall Monday, April 5. As I walked through to glance at the tables set up by various UM organizations, I noticed on a poster put out by the Box Club. "Ah-hah!" I thought, "just what I need to round out my vision or my timing, but I've never noticed anyone standing in the stands of a boxing club without a shirt, with their derriere not quite contain- in their shorts and a boxing glove thrown over his shoulder, promote the boxing club?" To think I never knew there was a women's boxing club, much less a topless one! Of this approach I equipped the three matches at the tables to find out more. How disappointed I was to discover that no such club existed. I pointed out that the poster was misleading, and asked what it had to do with a men's boxing club.

"It's just a promotion poster," I was told.

I can hardly imagine a nearly naked woman with a boxing glove thrown over her shoulder promote the boxing club? To think I never knew there was a women's boxing club, much less a topless one! Of this approach I equipped the three matches at the tables to find out more. How disappointed I was to discover that no such club existed. I pointed out that the poster was misleading, and asked what it had to do with a men's boxing club.

"It's just a promotion poster," I was told.

No, it isn't. It's a women's boxing club...of course I approached the three matches at the tables to find out more. How disappointed I was to discover that no such club existed. I pointed out that the poster was misleading, and asked what it had to do with a men's boxing club.

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Karen McGrath

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Karen McGrath

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY

2—2—Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 7, 1982

Karen McGrath
Solar energy expectations too high, researcher says

By Jan Brenny

Kaiser Reports

Solar energy can’t solve the world’s energy problems as solar energy enthusiasts think, but it is not just a "romantic dream of the counter-culture," according to Frank Kreith, branch chief of the Solar Energy Research Institute of Golden, Colorado.

Kreith, an engineer and doctor of applied science, spoke to about 25 people in the Women’s Center Monday night on "Solar Energy—Promises and Reality."

People’s expectations for solar energy have been "ungodly high" in the past, Kreith said, and when those expectations were not met, they thought solar energy was a total failure. He said this was because all uses and locations are not well-suited for solar energy.

For example, he said, people have made big errors by spending money for solar conversion equipment although they live where the equipment will sit idle six months of the year.

The world has used one-third to one-half of its available fossil fuel, which continues to become more expensive and harder to obtain, Kreith said.

Kreith said that except for economic depressions, such as the Great Depression, the United States has steadily increased its need for energy. He said those needs are evenly divided among transportation, industry and providing a comfortable standard of living.

People must change their ideas about energy, not take the earth for granted and continue to develop technologies that re-use waste and utilize only energy sources that are "truly renewable" such as wind and sun, according to Kreith.

"We are not going to find another single plentiful source of energy that we can draw on," he said.

The cost of solar energy must come down from $5 to $1 per watt during the time of peak energy use (during daylight hours) to be commercially competitive with existing energy sources, Kreith said.

The transition to solar and other energy sources won’t be easy or cheap, Kreith said. The United States will have to devote five percent of its Gross National Product to building solar devices which Kreith said now go to the Arabs.

"The sooner we start, the cheaper it will be and we have really no choice in the long run," he said.

**Study shows park is free of acid rain**

WEST GLACIER (AP) — The preliminary results of a national acid rain study are good news—at least for Montana’s Glacier National Park.

Jim Gibson, head of the National Atmospheric Depression Program, said Monday that a sampler located in the park shows that rainwater is not strongly acidic. "It’s probably very near natural conditions," he said.

The Glacier sampler is one of 100 located across the country to record nationwide conditions, he said. "In fact, it’s probably very near natural conditions," he said.

The sampler, however, is free of acid rain which lakes in Rocky Mountain, Wyoming and Glacier Parks tested for acid rain last year by the Atmospheric Deposition Program, Gibson said.

"The key is the basic soils in the western states, because dust in the air tends to neutralize the acids," Gibson said.

He indicated, however, that there could be acid rain problems in eastern mountain ranges composed of granite, which would not neutralize acid. In progress, he said, to determine which lakes in Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone and Glacier Parks might be sensitive to acid rain.

**Fighting continues in El Salvador**

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—Government troops yesterday repelled guerrillas who attacked San Vicente, a provincial capital 37 miles east of the capital, a local military commander said.

The commander, who asked anonymity, said three soldiers were killed and an undisclosed number of troops and civilians wounded in the midnight-to-dawn fighting. He said he did not know any guerrillas were killed.

Authorities in San Salvador said several utility poles were destroyed by dynamite blasts early yesterday and that guerrillas had tried unsuccessfully to blow up a bridge at nearby Ciudad Delgado.

A local newspaper reported Monday that nine government troops were killed, 11 wounded and 12 captured by the rebels in fighting at an estate near Tecolote, about 43 miles east of the San Vicente stronghold.

Military spokesmen had said that about 800 guerrillas using bazookas and mortars took over the estate early Saturday morning.

"There’s no possibility of being witty without a little ill-nature."

—Richard Brinsley Sheridan

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ASUM PERFORMING ART SERIES

**The Montana Picture Gallery**

Est. 1864

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 7, 1982—3
Kemmis says universities must lobby

By Lance Lovell
Kaimin Reporter

The six units of the Montana University System must join their lobbying efforts to meet the budget challenges of the 1983 state Legislature, House Minority Leader Dan Kemmis said Monday.

Kemmis, a democrat who represents House District 95 (which includes the University of Montana), announced Monday that he is seeking his fourth legislative term.

Kemmis said the university system's main task will be to maintain the support it received during the last legislative session.

The 1981 Legislature appropriated about $189 million to the university system, which was about a 38 percent increase in the system's previous budget.

Kemmis said he wants all the groups on campuses to become involved in lobbying.

He said the UM has an excellent alumni program that has made a strong effort for the university.

"I would like to see their (UM's) alumni program extended to other campuses," he said.

Kemmis also said that students, faculty, the administration and staff are important to a school's lobbying efforts.

"Students, especially those from non-university towns, should contact their representatives and make them aware of the university's problems," he said. "If society feels that higher education is important, then the entire society should be aware of the problems that education faces," he said.

Kemmis also suggested that students contact civic leaders in their hometowns to make them conscious of higher education.

"Supporters of education must pull together," he said. "The six units of the University System must link hands in a common program."

Kemmis also cited the proposed Reagan administration cuts to aid for higher education as another major potential problem that might be faced in the Legislature.

"If these cuts become a reality, the state Legislature will have to come up with ways to soften the blow," he said.

Nuclear protest planned

By Mark Smith
Kaimin Reporter

Religious nuclear activists plan to protest the presence of nuclear weapons in Montana by illegally entering Malmstrom Air Force Base at Great Falls Sunday as an act of civil disobedience.

The demonstration, coordinated by the Easter Peace Affinity Group, will be held at the base's main gate at 4:30 p.m. Protesters will enter the base after religious services.

Civil disobedience is a non-violent disruption in an attempt to discredit legal and law enforcement authorities.

Lt. Dwight Daniels, a public affairs officer at Malmstrom, said persons trespassing on the base probably will be given a letter barring them from re-entering the base and that those who return will be arrested.

Sixty-eight persons entered the base last year and 10 were arrested.

A pamphlet issued by Easter Peace said the purpose of protesting at Malmstrom is to rejuvenate in life and resurrection. We rejoice in life and resurrection. We

Mall

ENDS WEDNESDAY!
SHOWS AT 7:00 & 9:25
**Kaimin Classifieds**

**Lost or Found**

- **MONTANA River's License (Possibly in River) — 82-4.**
- **SUNDAY in Stottard Street area — white RUGBY — City Championship — State Champions U.**
- **BLUE cap, engineer style, In LA 243 (?).**
- **GREEN-GOLD women's nylon & velcro — LOST:**
- **RIDE NEEDED to Bozeman for Easter. Can leave Friday after 12:00 noon. Return Easter. Call today for interview, 243-721-3992.**

**Miscellaneous**

- **MISSOULA THEATRES**
  - Walt Disney's "ROBIN HOOD" Monday through Thursday, 8:35 • Friday through Sunday, 8:00
  - "SILENT RAGE" Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 • Thursday through Sunday, 8:00

**TOXIC WASTES**

Environmental Problems of Military and Industrial Wastes at Rocky Mountain Arsenal

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, April 8, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Long Bethel, Graphic Arts: The Impact of Technology on Society

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, April 15, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, April 22, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, April 29, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, May 6, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, May 13, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, May 20, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

**Lecture sponsored Thursday, May 27, 1982, 7:30 p.m.**

**TOPIC:** The Future of the Environment: Energy and Environment

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- New BELL Touring Helmet
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- **WILMA III**
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  - Complete Western Montana U.S.G.S. Topography Maps
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**Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 7, 1982—5**
College Scholarship Service wants committee members

By Lance Lovell

University of Montana students have an opportunity to become involved with national financial aid policies and programs.

Through May 1, the Student Committee of the College Scholarship Service is accepting applications nationally for membership.

The CSS was established in 1954 in response to problems that colleges around the United States had in dealing with financial aid for students, according to Pat Wiles, a representative of CSS.

The service provides an objective and equitable system for the analysis of all financial aid applications. Wiles said.

The CSS analyzes each application and determines the applicant's financial need. Financial need is the difference between the cost of a student's education and the amount of money available to the student. Wiles said.

The Student Committee of the CSS was established to receive comments from people affected by financial aid programs, Wiles said. Candidates will be selected on a variety of criteria including their interest in financial aid policies and student affairs, year in school and major.

Committee members usually attend three to four meetings each year, most of which are held in New York City. Expenses to attend the meetings are paid for by CSS.

Committee members serve three-year terms. Some openings become available at the end of each year due to members resigning.

Students should contact Jeanne Souvigney at the ASUM office for applications.

World news

THE WORLD

• British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told shouting opponents members of Parliament yesterday she would not resign over the Falkland Islands crisis and put an embargo on Argentine beef and other products.

Newspaper accounts said Thatcher's government ignored intelligence reports about the possible seizure. Panic selling on the London Stock Exchange continued for a second day because of the controversy.

THE NATION

• The start of the major league baseball season was delayed in several cities as spring tossed a curve into opening-day ceremonies. Six of the 10 opening games scheduled for yesterday were postponed by frigid weather stretching from the Midwest to the Northeast that dumped heavy snow and dropped temperatures into the 20s.

• Secretary of State Alexander Haig rejected yesterday a freeze of nuclear weapons at current levels as a "leap into the unknown," saying that it would perpetuate a strategic tilt favoring the Soviet Union. His statement came a day after President Reagan urged Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to join him in June at a United Nations disarmament conference.

MONTANA

• Montana Power Co. earned a record $62 million from its utility and non-utility operations in 1981, a 43 percent increase over 1980's $43.4 million and more than double its net income five years ago.

• The state Board of Housing approved a bond sale agreement yesterday which will make $48.1 million in low-interest home mortgage money available this month to a house-hungry public and starving construction industry.

A nation in which a con­gressman can seriously ask, "Do you think the artist is a special person?" is a nation living in cultural jeopardy.

—James Thurber

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Budget cuts inspire off-beat solutions on U.S. campuses

College Press Service

Students might soon get to choose from a somewhat exotic array of programs to help them pay their way through college.

Among the ideas some colleges are considering to help them hold onto the five million students who, in the wake of cuts in student aid for 1982, are going to have to figure out new ways to finance their educations are:

- Individual Education Accounts
- Rival Individual Retirement Accounts
- Special insurance tuition funds, state-backed bonds for private colleges, ambitious campus employment agencies, broad tax deduction programs and lotteries for student loans.

The schemes, of course, spring from Congress’s October, 1981 decision to cut federal student aid programs by as much as 12 percent for the 1982-83 school year.

“Schools that come up with new ways to finance their students more part-time jobs, says aid director Philip Wick. "Many other schools don’t have our options."

Consequently, many of the new schemes cross school and state lines. A Boston insurance company is now marketing an insurance-tuition plan.

The plan, according to Donald Coleman of the Richard C. Knight Insurance Co., arranges with parents to pay tuition money directly to a college. Parents then reimburse the company in regular, unvarying monthly payments — plus interest — throughout two, three or four-year plans.

Parents, in turn, can earn interest on any money in the account that has yet to be paid to the college, Coleman says.

Closer to campus, Connecticut, North Carolina, Florida, Oregon, Michigan, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maryland and Ohio all are considering replacing federal aid with agencies to sell tax-exempt bonds to help finance student tuition bills. Illinois and Massachusetts have already started their programs.

In Illinois, says Regina Nolan of the state Department of Public Finance, the bond agency will sell tax-exempt bonds to the public. Proceeds of the sales will help guarantee student loans at private colleges around the state. While bond-buyers get tax-free interest from the bonds, students and parents repay the loans over ten years.

Public colleges mixed the bond program, Nolan says, because the colleges themselves must insure the state against financial loss and "if a public college was to default, it would not necessarily have the assets with which to make good."

Private colleges generally use their stock portfolios as collateral for the bonds.

Some public colleges — especially those with large endowments — may join the bond program in some states, sources say.

But bonds can be hard to sell, says Peter Avalone of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith in New York. "The marketability is determined by the security of the bond, and right now the security provisions are up in the air," he says.

Students best future tuition hikes by paying "all four years of a student's education at the current tuition rate," Peterson says. Students do this by paying in one lump sum, repaying a seven-year USC loan, or putting up parents' houses as collateral for 15-year loans administered by four local banks, he says.

Indiana University, on the other hand, is trying to make up the losses by working "very closely with job placement" to get more students more part-time jobs, says UI aid director Jimmy Rose.

California may get a constitutional amendment to allow a state lottery, which would give its profits to education and defray tuition at state schools.

Its chances of getting on the November state ballot "are unknown," says a spokesman for Assemblyman Larry Kapiloff.

More typically, colleges have resorted to tapping previously inviolate stock portfolios and endowments funds for student aid. Williams College, for one, is reinvesting $5 million in endowment funds in loans to parents.

Few schools can afford to do that for long, however. Williams is "fortunate to be in the position we’re in," says aid director Philip Wick. "Many other schools don’t have our options."

Consequently, many of the new schemes cross school and state lines. A Boston insurance company is now marketing an insurance-tuition plan.

The plan, according to Donald Coleman of the Richard C. Knight Insurance Co., arranges with parents to pay tuition money directly to a college. Parents then reimburse the company in regular, unvarying monthly payments — plus interest — throughout two, three or four-year plans.

Parents, in turn, can earn interest on any money in the account that has yet to be paid to the college, Coleman says.

Closer to campus, Connecticut, North Carolina, Florida, Oregon, Michigan, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maryland and Ohio all are considering replacing federal aid with agencies to sell tax-exempt bonds to help finance student tuition bills. Illinois and Massachusetts have already started their programs.

In Illinois, says Regina Nolan of the state Department of Public Finance, the bond agency will sell tax-exempt bonds to the public. Proceeds of the sales will help guarantee student loans at private colleges around the state. While bond-buyers get tax-free interest from the bonds, students and parents repay the loans over ten years.

Public colleges mixed the bond program, Nolan says, because the colleges themselves must insure the state against financial loss and "if a public college was to default, it would not necessarily have the assets with which to make good."

Private colleges generally use their stock portfolios as collateral for the bonds.

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Grant money June 1, when she will study. She said. The study will include whether each instrument has a literal meaning, she said. Her traditional music will remain as far as I can tell, she said. Her traditions is being either incorporated into a new life or let go.

Megan McNamer, office manager of University Relations, received a Youth Grant of $2,327 to study the traditional music and instruments of the Hmong refugees from Laos. Music plays an important role in every society, McNamer said, but especially in the Hmong society because they do not have a traditional written language. Instead they have passed along their heritage through songs.

McNamer said the purpose of her study is to, on one hand, learn as much as I can about a tradition that is rapidly changing — and on the other hand, to see how that tradition is being either incorporated into a new life or let go.

She said she will study how new forms of music are replacing old forms, such as a Missoula Hmong rock-n-roll band that incorporates traditional Hmong texts and instruments with modern music. McNamer said she guesses the traditional music will remain as long as the Hmong continue to "see themselves as a group," because it is a tradition that speaks to them.

Every song is about something, as far as I can tell, she said. Her study will include whether each instrumental note has a literal meaning, she said. McNamer might begin to use her grant money June 1, when she will begin gathering field tapes of "geng" (a bamboo wind instrument) players and other musicians, possibly recording some in a studio later. She will also interview many Hmong people to find the "attitudes and places of music in everyone's life."

After she has completed her study, McNamer said she will write a paper and place it in the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, along with her field recordings. Late next fall, she will interview some Hmong people about their music on three one-half-hour radio broadcasts.

McNamer graduated in music from UM. She lived in Taiwan while teaching English and studying Chinese, then moved to Alaska and studied Japanese before entering the graduate program of ethnomusicology, the anthropology of music, at the University of Hawaii for one semester.

What began as an "esoteric idea" of study for her, now has a very immediate concern, McNamer said, because music "can play a big role in how these people are treated."

Advocates...

Advocate applications for 1982-83 are available at the Alumni Building now through April 19. Each applicant will be interviewed twice by selection committees comprised of advocates. Any student may apply and about 30 new advocates will be chosen this year.

Wolpert explained that Advocates looks for a variety of people with different backgrounds, hometowns, and majors. "You have to really believe in the university," Kaiser said.

Spring Blast

Music starts at 9 p.m. and lasts 'til 1:30 a.m.

2 Bands

TRADING POST SALOON

8—Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 7, 1982