Montana Kaimin, April 21, 1982

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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Funds for new building sought by UM Alumni Association

By Joel Lundstad

The University of Montana Alumni Association is concentrating on providing support for the Fine Arts/Radio-TV Building through fundraising activities, according to its executive director, Deanna Sheriff.

The 1981 Montana Legislature authorized $7.5 million for construction and gave UM the opportunity to raise an additional $1.1 million in private funds by May 30.

The alumni receive contributions from two major sources. First, the association is seeking general donations from UM alumni. Each cash gift can be made for any amount, but Sheriff said the average is $25 to $30.

The association will send each UM alumnus a letter written by actor Carroll O'Conner and his wife Nancy to appeal for donations. The O'Connors donated $40,000 for the Fine Arts/Radio-TV Building at the end of March.

The letter was mailed April 16 to nearly 40,000 UM alumni urging them to contribute to the campaign. Sheriff said she expects to receive substantial contributions by mid-May.

Secondly, the Alumni is raising money through its buy-a-seat campaign. A donor buys a seat in the building's theater. The seat will not actually be reserved for the donor but his name will be placed on a plaque on the back of his seat.

Each seat will cost $450 and may be purchased over a three-year period at $150 a year. The goal for this project is $225,000 with 500 seats available. One hundred forty-five seats have been sold so far.

Two other sources the Alumni and UM Foundation target for contributions are: corporations and foundations for the amount of $337,000.

Sheriff said this year's fundraising efforts are more difficult due to competing campaigns.

In addition to the effort to raise money for the Fine Arts/Radio-TV Building, the association is also trying to raise contributions for its Excellence Fund. The fund is used to maintain and upgrade the archives and Milne Mansfield Library, and provide scholarships. Faculty development, admissions' efforts after new alumni programs also benefit from the fund.

The association is also involved in an alumni dues program. These fees cover part of the association's operating costs.

TAs help faculty cope with large class sizes

By Renee Pennington

TAs — teaching assistants — are those generally unrecognized faces present in many high-enrollment courses at the University of Montana who seem to have nothing better to do than assist troubled undergraduates.

Charlene Smith, associate professor of anthropology, said she cannot compute how many hours TAs have saved her. Without their assistance, class structures would be different, she said.

"The students would get much less one-to-one help," Smith said. "TAs compensate for the lack of personal communication between students and teachers in high-enrollment classes. In one European civilization history course taught by Professor William Evans, students meet together three times a week for lectures and once a week with TAs in sections averaging about 20 students each. Evans estimates enrollment in the course at 120 students this year. Some students say they think TAs are a substitute for class size. "TAs can explain things," said Terry Long, senior in botany and library arts. "TAs can't have 200 students coming in and spend an hour with them all." Long, who has had help from an TA before, said she sometimes regards TAs "dubiously."

"They're not really teachers so you don't really trust what they say," she said.

Long added that the TAs she trusts least are those who seem to be "shaky" on questions.

Some TAs are really good and some are only able to tell you what the professor said in class," Long said.

"Their credibility depends on the class and the way they present themselves," Dave Brown, a senior in interpersonal communication and business management, said.

TAs are required to work 15 hours a week.

"But you put in a hell of a lot more time," said Don Plassmann, who resigned her teaching assistantship in the anthropology department last quarter. In addition to class and office hours, Plassmann said she worked preparing, correcting homework and exams for 95 students last quarter.

"When you figure the 15 hours," she said.

Plassmann said she got burnt out

KYRAM RONAN AND BETH DILLEY enjoy the sunshine yesterday outside the University Center as the snow of the past few days was replaced by blue skies and 60 degree temperatures. (Staff photo by Richard Dehnke.)
Opinions

ASUM president should keep appointment powers

If a certain political faction of Central Board has its way, the ASUM president stands to lose a lot of power in making important ASUM appointments. And while the idea is philosophically sound, it is not at all feasible.

Under Waddell's draft, the president would no longer make important ASUM appointments in cases of CB resignations or for Student Union Board members, the Budget & Finance Committee, CB appointments to Publications Board, the Programming Director or the director of the Student Action Center.

These selections would be made instead by a seven-member selection committee. Six would vote, and the seventh would be an alternate. These seven, in order to be eligible for the committee, could have no connection with ASUM, thus making the committee totally apolitical.

The president would still have the power to appoint all administrative committee members, all student-faculty committee members, all ASUM student committee members except Budget & Finance Committee, Student Union Board and Publications Board, all chairpersons of committees (except the aforementioned Budget & Finance, SLB and Pub Board), Auxiliary Services Board members, the ASUM Missoula City Council representative, the ASUM loan & complaint officer, Student Bargaining Committee members and the ASUM secretaries.

In effect, the president would lose all power to make the most important ASUM selections, and this is one of the main jobs of that office.

An apolitical committee such as the one proposed by Waddell, the work as well as ASUM and would not be as cognitive of ASUM going-on as the executive officer of ASUM.

It is important that everyone realize anything in the ASUM Constitution, 25 percent of the student body has to turn out to vote. That probably just won't happen.

The president of ASUM should make the most important ASUM selections, and this is one of the main jobs of that office.

Waddell's point is that, in the past, appointments have been made by people in the presidential office not to better ASUM but to further the political goals of the person in office.

However, that's the political game. That's what makes up the inherent power of any higher office. And those kind of politics just won't change for a long time.

In this case, the appointive power should stay where it's at.

Karen McGrath

Letters

Hallstein speaks up

I suppose I should just let things die down. I realize that during the long election period I have never once responded to criticisms, or let alone made any alternative realizations that this is important. Perhaps it is important that everyone realize that the ASUM Election Committee members are a lot more unbiased than expected. Therefore I have been very uncharacteristically quiet.

ELECTION ONE. PRIMARY ONE. Three polling places instead of the advertised twelve. The Election Committee did work very hard to try to man these booths, contrary to belief. I guess we were invisible people when we made phone calls, visited dorms, fraternities, sororities, the library and Copper Commons to capture the vote. I would rather ask—did those who we contacted work very hard to help the system? A very grabby political slogan did not respond positively. Even though we only had the three polling places, voter turnout was approximately 4 to 6 percent larger than usual.

Issue 2. Fingerprint polis vs. tough, durable permanent ink. This is for public record—I don’t use fingerprint polis or fingerprint polis remover so it wasn’t at my disposal when the system was tested. I also wish to add that the plan to use fingerprint polis was out for more than a month before the election and I appreciate the enterprising setup for coming up with their destructive plan on the polling day. Clap, clap, clap, whistle, clap, clap.

Issue 3. Central Board vs. the powers of the election committee.

Well, that's easy! The Election Committee doesn't have any power. However, the ASUM Constitution and its bylaws do and Central Board certainly side-stepped those documents. It is clearly stated that if any candidate feels that the election was not conducted properly, he is to report the election then or she has the right to ask the Election Committee to re-evaluate the election.

Obviously, we would have investigated, and more, than likely, would have pinpointed problem makers and proper punishment would have resulted.

Central Board, however, decided to hide whoever was responsible, and in words, take the crap for the election but in reality, it was the Election Committee that was tarnished. Yes, I agree, readers, I am soobbing too. Immediately after that election, it was made obvious to me who was involved and thanks to grapevine communications a confession was made with a three-grape call. Thank you grape.

ELECTION TWO. PRIMARY TWO. The “cover up” of the secret 18. IT WASN'T A COVER UP. A cover up when a group or a person makes it totally impossible for anyone to hear about something they didn’t want people to hear.

We didn’t do anything wrong and we had no intention of keeping the event totally away from the public. Everyone picture this. A room with two tables. At one table sits two people. They are busy unfolding tall stacks of ballots that are being counted. We six people sit counting ballots. I am one of the six. Suddenly from the first table a voice, "Dan, when you have a minute could you come over here please?" Well, I have a minute because I don’t have a minute. I quickly go to table No. 1. I am shown a stack of 18 ballots that are unfolded and were pulled together from the pile of folded ballots.

Each ballot was marked for the same person. It’s possible those ballots were stuffed. I decided to see the ballots and set them aside and wait until the final tally was completed.

When the counters came forth with each team’s figures I asked everyone in the room who might be in an election to leave. I then explained the situation to the members.

At that time, the members had the same headaches that I did. The two tall figures from the two counting teams were added together and the results were before us and it was realized that 18 ballots would not effect the election results so the ballots were voted invalid by the committee.

Had the ballots affected the election we would have called the whole election invalid. I then asked that no one make a public statement about the 18 ballots but that if people in the ASUM administration had any irregularities in the election then the reporter was to be told to come for an interview.

Again, it must be remembered that a slip in a statement to the public would have been the cause of someones campaign and if the things that would have been incorporated in the final report by the election committee.

It was, therefore, important that we try not to propagate any rumors. A clearly set line of communication was made so the proper brief statement could be made. Also, it would have been incorporated in the final report by the election committee.

I never got things quite so, so, so, so "strange." The right to ask the Election Committee for a copy of the secret 18, a proper word, "scandal," was immediately sewed to my shirt. As a result, things get out of hand, innocent people were hurt. Okay, readers, get your Kleeno, it’s time to dry out our tears.

I could write on and about other things—you know the kind that would certainly have caused the ASUM elections to be remembered for a particular year. Of course, you wouldn’t want to hear about the author, the people, the numerical-correspondence—too Kathy theory because paper is expensive.

Well, I’ve written about some of the immediate things gone wrong and now to let you know about plans to correct the problems. During this quarter there will be two public hearings on the matter, so sit for them and give us your ideas. Personally, I’m leaning very heavily to a computer system so all you computer minds, like’d we’d like to hear your input.

I stand behind every decision I have made about the elections. All of you who have rejected my decision had it very easy by comparison. You don’t make your decisions before the events with the wisdom of how the decisions might affect the views of the university administration, the state of Montana, the ASUM administration, Central Board, the media here on campus and locally, the candidates, the faculty, the election Committee members and most of all, the sincere, honest, and faithful voters.

I wish to thank the following people for keeping my spirits up during this trying period: Debby, Kim, Kris, Perry, Andy, Judy, Bonnie, Carl, Cute, Cigar, Gigi, Eric, Brenda, Jackie, Carol, Lou, Lee, Kathy, Pastor, Pongan, Canadian Club & Coke, Miller beer and many, many many, many. THANKS! I, sincerely, hereby resign.

Daniel L. Hallstein

Election Committee, 1981-82, retired

Letters policy

Letters should be typed (preferably triple spaced), one page or less if possible—do not use double spacing. Angel with the authorities if they call in the event you publish a letter elsewhere. All letters are subject to proof or content. The Kaimin reserves the right to edit any correspondence. Letters will be returned to the author if a self-addressed stamped envelope is not provided.
Contrary to popular belief . . .

Bookstore loses money on texts

By John A. Gary Jr.
Kalamazoo Contributing Reporter

You just plunked down $29.95 for that textbook and you're steam¬
ed.

You can add it to that growing shelf of expensive reference texts, or you can sell it back to the bookstore at the end of the quarter for about $10 — buy-back price — and that's pretty high rent.

Closing your eyes, you see a line of grubby little hands raking in the bucks and your anger grows.

The bookstore is making a profit and the manager probably drives a Cadillac, Right?

Wrong. And Manager Bryan Thornton would like to see that image change. The store is mis¬understood, he says.

"If (the bookstore) is the student, and you, the faculty," Thornton said. "The store is more than just public relations.

The bookstore is a for-profit corporation — Associated Student Stores, Inc. This means that the store has the legal right to make a profit, although this is not its purpose.

The corporation has no perma¬

nent stockholders, but rather com¬

prises the faculty, staff and all students who are taking courses in more than seven credits. It has a board of directors — half appointed by the Faculty Senate and half appointed by the student body which oversees the operation.

If the bookstore has a surplus at the end of the year, it can do two things with it — put it back into the business, or have the board of directors decide how to spend it in a special reserve fund. The board can then vote to put that money in the fund will go within the constraints of the corporation's bylaws — the board cannot put the bookstore in a position of risk and fund cannot be used to enrich any individual.

In the past, funds have been used for tennis courts, for improvements to the Strobridge Theater, for machinery used in the physical therapy department and for ASUM Programming. The funds can also be used for projects in the community.

Losses are made up by selling inventory and not replacing it by cutting back on services.

The bookstore indeed lost money in the 1980-81 school year — some 1.96 percent on sales in excess of $2.1 million. Why then are textbooks so ex¬
pensive?

"Publishers are in business and would not continue to publish if they were operating at the margin like us," Thornton said.

The publishers sell to wholesalers, who are also in business, Part of being in busi¬

ness, Thornton said, is making a fair rate of return on investment, and he denied that anyone in the industry is making an excessive return.

Both publishers and wholesalers must absorb the cost of books that don't sell, and both are plagued by the current high interest rates.

"The publisher borrows money to print the books, and the wholesaler borrows money to buy the books," Thornton said. "For tunately, we don't have to borrow.

"If publishing were a cheap, easy business, you could buy your textbooks at Pennys.

There are then the factors that add to costs between the wholesaler and the stu¬

dent, the final buyer.

Freight charges currently run at 5 percent of gross revenue. If books which are purchased are not sold and cannot be returned to the wholesaler, the bookstore absorbs the loss. New equipment must be purchased and older equipment maintained. Personnel costs run 14 percent of gross, and the rent is fixed at $90,000 a year.

One major expense is a euphemistically called "shrinkage." The bookstore lost $10,000 to shrinkage during the


"That figure is not out of line with other retail establishments," he said. "It's a growing national problem, and people should realize that these costs are passed directly on to the consumer. There is no free lunch.

Thornton said that shopping is related to the state of the economy, but added that some of the blame should fall on a growing sense of "disconnection" in society — a feeling based upon the mistaken notion that retailers are a group separate from the population at large which exploits consumers by ripping them off whenever possible.

This is especially ironic given the financial structure of the U.C. Bookstore.

When all these expenses are added the bookstore makes a profit on its sale of textbooks.

No. In fact, the store loses money on them. The expenses represent 65 percent of gross sales. If 65 per¬
cent of the operating costs of the store are applied to these gross figures, the bookstore loses 7 percent on its textbooks.

Thornton stressed that some accountants would argue with this method of apportioning overall costs, but that in no way can the sale of textbooks be viewed as a loss-leader item like T-shirts and paperbacks help to make up the loss.

The bookstore would like people to realize this when they purchase their books, and he would like the bookstore to be viewed as a part of the university community.

"We are not a separate entity," he said with emphasis.
MONTANA KAIMIN • Wednesday, April 21, 1982

4—Montana Kaimin

Kaimin classifieds

lost or found


PLEASE RETURN to the blue and mother of pearl oyster shell in the presence of a professor from the Biology Department in the Library on April 20. Reward offered—message to C. L. Rich, Center or cell at (212) 339-6200.


4—Lost or found: Family pet Dalmation named Drake on April 18. If you find it, please call Karen at 486-3719 and leave a message. Reward available. 4—Lost: CALCULATOR, Business Analyst, was left in the Student Center on April 13. If you find it, please call“Oh Hey,” Business Analyst, 4—Lost: Pair of brown leather fur-lined gloves at the Student Center on April 15. If you find them, please leave a message on the Extension Office or call Deb at 728-1364. Reward available. 4—Lost: Black Hills gold necklace on April 4. If you find it please call 243-4997. Will identify. 4—LOST: A pair of gray wool gloves with dark gray leather on the inside grip. Lost in WC 215, 2-3 p.m. on Monday. If found, please return. They were a special gift from a friend and her boyfriend. 4—Lost: Two necklaces at River Bowl. Call 243-5178 and identify. 4—LOST: Two necklaces at River Bowl. Call 243-5178 and identify. 4—Lost: U of M ID return or information of their whereabouts. Leave message on the extension line, Fine Arts 302. 4—Fine Arts 302. 4—Lost: Reward offered. 406-683-5026 or 683-2307.

SPECIAL BUCK NIGHTS! "TALK DIRTY to ME" RAGE" 7:30 P.M. A 9:00 P.M. siblings—$200. A 9:00 P.M. S A L O O N 4/17. No questions asked. No smoking. Open to all men 21 and older. Cocktails—$0.75. Dance Ensemble Frt., April 9.. If found, please call Karen at 486-3719 and leave a message. Reward available. 4—Lost: DANCE ENSEMBLE FRIDAY NIGHTS—Rep. Pat. Reynolds, Scholarship Committee, Meeting, Tuesday, 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon, U.T. 243-4581. ___________90-3

MISMOUL, Mont. (AP) — Two sociologists say they are surprised at the results of a study that showed married men are more likely than married women to want children. Sociologists Fred Reed and William Williams said they surveyed 1,100 adult men who had attended a conference in 1964, 1964 and 1974. Sixty-four percent of the married men said they wanted children, compared to 59 percent of the married men. But single men and women were about the same. Seventy-nine percent of the single women expressed a desire for children, compared with 77 percent of the single men.

Women see children as an interruption, "because most of the responsibility for child rearing continues to fall on them," said McBroom. "Men see children as a fulfillment." The researchers found that before marriage, both sexes tended to be idealistic about having children. But after marriage, when they are finding they are doing more of the domestic work than men.

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But, said McBroom, "Females see children as a threat to continuing an education or having the fulfillment of a career." McBroom said that originally he and Reed thought the study would increase the desire of both sexes to have children because this is the accepted social role for most married women.

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Surprisingly, McBroom said, for men in their 30s, the number of children they have is totally uncorrelated to the desire to have more.
Poll shows more students would enlist if military reinstated education benefits

High school students who would be receptive to programs offering a chance to earn their way through college by serving a tour in the armed forces, said Jerald Andrews, education specialist for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C. "I'm not aware of the survey," says John Andrews, education specialist for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C. "But there is legislation before Congress now that would create such a program. For three years of active service, the bill would entitle enlistees to 36 months of educational benefits with $300 per month." But the Pentagon and Reagan administration favor reworking the Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) instead, Andrews says. VEAP allows active personnel to contribute part of their pay to an education fund, which the government will match on a two-to-one basis.

The Pentagon favors the plan because "they've been meeting their recruitment projections," Andrews explains. He believes the government also fears a "trade-off like the one envisioned in the Michigan study would encourage students to leave the armed forces," said Jerald Andrews, education specialist for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C. "If military reinstated education benefits are offered, a good percentage of students out of the military," said Andrews. "If military reinstated education benefits are offered, a good percentage of students out of the military," said Andrews. "It would encourage students to leave the armed forces," said Jerald Andrews, education specialist for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C.

The military needs the so-called "in-and-outers" to "fill all the spots that long-term personnel wouldn't be interested in," said Andrews. "In the military, it's critical to have the average citizen represented. We need people in those who aren't dependent on the military for a career. They're the ones in a position to throw the whistle without risking their livelihood." In any case, he predicts "military recruiters are going to start paying attention to the educational benefits they offer." The program also would be preferable to a draft "even though the draft is much less expensive. Nobody who thinks about the draft to save money is thinking in out-dated, inexact terms." The program also would be preferable to a draft "even though the draft is much less expensive. Nobody who thinks about the draft to save money is thinking in out-dated, inexact terms.

Four air bands will compete each Thursday night. The finals, which will be held in four weeks, Prose says. Each winning air band will receive four cases of beer and will be eligible to compete in the finals. The winning band in the finals will be awarded a check and $100.

The names of the band members will be engraved on a plaque shaped like a flying "V" guitar which will hang behind the bar in the Forum.

Bands are allowed to perform one song and must supply their own tape. No real equipment will be allowed, but contestants may use cardboard instruments. Judging will be done by the John Colter Band, which the Forum has booked for those nights.

The Bartenders, featuring Drugless Diamond on lead air guitar, Drew of Death on air base guitar, Blond "De" Bombshell on lead air vocals, Demolition Dermer on air electric guitar, and Mike Raphone (alias Bluesky Mike Raphone) will receive four cases of beer for each entry. Four of the top entries will be considered for an air guitar contest on Saturday night, which will be held in four weeks. Prose says. Each winning air band will receive four cases of beer and will be eligible to compete in the finals. The winning band in the finals will be awarded a check and $100.

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Some national colleges trying to cut student enrollment

College Press Service

"The fall of 1980," recalls University of Maryland administrator Dave Adamany, "we turned away approximately 180 fully-qualified students because of enrollment limits imposed by the board of education." But the plan to limit enrollment at Maryland's main campus at College Park failed. Aiming to cut the student population by 400, enrollment increased by 900. Knowing that the 180 rejected students would go to other, less crowded satellite campuses, the majority migrated out of state to attend college.

Such are the perils of administrators' most-recent innovation: limited enrollment.

Though dozens of large, usually public, campuses are about to launch student population control programs, the few that have actually tried them so far are finding that the programs rarely work according to the plan.

Even the University of Tennessee, which, according to John McDow, dean of admissions, "was pleasantly surprised that we reached our goal of cutting enrollment this year," is now worried it might have been too successful.

"If social aid is cut considerably, there would be an automatic drop-off in enrollment," McDow, who would leave the Knoxville campus under-populated and strapped for cash. And if that happens, "we'll just pray. That's about the only thing we can do." He'd have a lot of company.

State colleges in California, Illinois, Ohio, Florida and Texas, among others, are not starting efforts to limit enrollment encroachment by moving up and strictly enforcing application deadlines. And college administrators hope to compensate their student populations by raising academic requirements to stay in school and imposing higher admission standards.

A few years ago, administrators were predicting a national enrollment decline and questionable college efforts to stock their classrooms with warm, liking bodies regardless of their academic skills. But the decline so far has been less dramatic than anticipated, and state legislatures have been cutting funding to the cause.

"Enrollment limits," says Michael Berrier of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, "are a direct result of inadequate appropriations. Colleges and universities, Tennessee's McCowd says, can no longer afford to try to remediate students "who aren't prepared for college anyway."

"The money crunch," he says, "is causing institutions to look at where they can provide the most quality. Industry also wants top students. In the long run, it will help the minorities as well as the majority. And the do not's closed for the students who want an education, if they want it, there's a place for them."

The places, he suggests, are community colleges where remedial courses to under-prepared students.

Likewise, the University of California System, groaning under a $32 million budget cut, plans to ease admissions standards dramatically enough to cut some 2,400 students from the campus and redirect them to community colleges.

Illinois State now admits only freshmen who took four years of English, three years of math, science, social science and foreign language in high school.

In Illinois, schools using early application deadlines to limit enrollment.

University of Montana has stopped accepting applications for fall next fall back in February, hoping to hold their student populations to 1980 levels.

To get into Florida State, high school graduates now need at least a 2.5 GPA and a combined Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score of 950, compared to last year's standards of 2.0 and 800.

The University of Texas-Austin wants to trim its class of 1986 by 1,500 by tightening grade point and SAT requirements without restrictions, says Ronald Brown, vice president of student affairs. "We'd have an enrollment of 250,000 of no quality whatsoever."

"A heavy shift in enrollment into business and engineering," says the University of Idaho talking about imposing limits for the first time, reports Matt Tein, admissions director. "What form the limits will take, I don't know. But there will be action this fall.

Tein, like others, isn't sure the concept is positive. "My only concern is what happens to the students who get weeded out. Even though not everyone is cut out to be an engineer, it's good to have flexibility."

"Even if rejected students are redirected to other state schools, something is causing institutions to look at where they can provide the most quality. Industry also wants top students. In the long run, it will help the minorities as well as the majority. And the do not's closed for the students who want an education, if they want it, there's a place for them."

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Northern Illinois and Illinois State stopped accepting applications for the loss of 18-year-olds with four years of English and four years of math.

Berrier says "the policy is unhealthy. It suggests that the state will provide you with a place to go to school at a public institution, but not necessarily the one of your choice."

"If the purpose of artificial enrollment limits is to re-direct students to under-enrolled campuses, it is not working," says Maryland's Adamany who cites a recent study showing that only a small number of the students rejected at the main College Park campus opted to enroll at Maryland's less-crowded campuses in Baltimore and Princess Anne.

Timing may torpedo the plans. A 1980 National Center for Education Statistics study predicted national college enrollment would peak in fall, 1981, and begin its long-predicted decline in 1986, when the number of 18-year-olds will fall off.

"Even if rejected students are redirected to other state schools,"

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan said yesterday he sympathized with people "talking about the horrors of nuclear war," but said only he has the facts necessary to make decisions intended to reduce the threat of such war.

Reagan also said, as he did a week ago, that he hoped he could meet in June with Soviet Premier Brezhnev, at the time of a United Nations disarmament conference. The Soviets, however, have indicated Brezhnev would not meet Reagan then.

Reagan, asked about the activities of the Group Zero to the group seeking to educate the public about nuclear war, told reporters: "I have a real heart and soul in sympathy with the people that are talking about the horrors of nuclear war and the fact that we should do everything we could to prevent such a war from happening."

"I would hope that some of these people, however, who are insisting on a freeze of nuclear weapons would talk with them as to the need to do something to lessen the possibilities of nuclear war."

"The plan to limit enrollment was a direct result of inadequate appropriations. Colleges and universities, Tennessee's McCowd says, can no longer afford to try to remediate students who aren't prepared for college anyway."

"The money crunch," he says, "is causing institutions to look at where they can provide the most quality. Industry also wants top students. In the long run, it will help the minorities as well as the majority. And the door's not closed for the students who want an education, if they want it, there's a place for them."

"Even if rejected students are redirected to other state schools," Berrier says, "they may choose community colleges, they may go out of state, or they may not go at all."

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ATTENTION ALL ASUM DEPARTMENTS:

IT IS REQUESTED THAT DURING FRIDAY, APRIL 30, AT 5:00

NO exceptions allowed except by prior arrangement with all of the ASUM Officers.

Forms available in the ASUM Office, U.C. 105.

WEEKLY SPECIALS

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Spaghetti $4.25 per plate

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An Opera in English

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