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10-8-1982

### Montana Kaimin, October 8, 1982

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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# Tunnel under Beirut served PLO as 'city'

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — An elaborate tunnel network under west Beirut served as a "city within a city" for Palestinian guerrillas — complete with an amusement center and torture chamber, security sources said yesterday.

They also said that the international terrorist Carlos used the tunnels to meet with Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas.

The sources said the four-mile network ran from the Sabra and Chatilla refugee camps to Bourj el-Barajneh next to the airport, and was packed with arms, forged passports and stolen cars. Other sources said helicopters and small submarines were hauled from the tunnels, but that was not confirmed.

The tunnels were discovered late last month, the sources said.

In other Lebanese developments:

- Lebanese army troops arrested 175 more people in west Beirut, bringing to more than 1,000 the number seized since last week in what the military calls a campaign to pacify the Moslem sector of the capital. The Palestinians fear

the drive is to terrorize them and force them to leave the country.

Israel invaded Lebanon June 6 to rout the Palestinian guerrillas, and thousands of PLO fighters were evacuated from west Beirut in August. Thousands remained, however, in northern Tripoli and behind Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The Syrians have been in Lebanon for six years, ostensibly policing the armistice that ended the 1975-76 Moslem-Christian civil war.

One security officer described the west Beirut tunnel network as a "city within a city," two yards beneath the earth. He said it was equipped with air raid shelters, food storage rooms, an underground prison, a torture chamber, an amusement center, a hospital, printing press and radio relay station. He and the other sources said they believed an unknown number of refugees fleeing the Sept. 16-18 massacres of civilians by Christian militiamen might have been trapped in the tunnels when grenade explosions blocked the exits.



THE BALTIMORE COLTS, coached by Lon Swan, take on the Washington Redskins and John "Junior" Nielsen at the near table while Doug Stipcich's Oakland Raiders tangle with Jamie McCann's Atlanta Falcons in heart-stopping CFL action Wednesday in Knowles Hall. So where are the referees? (Staff photo by Larry Crnich.)

## New evaluation system to be introduced this fall

By Nancy Thibo

Kaimin Contributing Reporter

A new faculty and course evaluation system will be tried at the University of Montana this fall.

The program is called the Instructor and Course Evaluation System (ICES), developed at the University of Illinois. Don Spencer, associate dean of the UM Graduate School, said ICES costs less than the previous evaluation system, has more flexibility in what questions can be used, and is more sophisticated.

ASUM previously conducted the evaluations but ceased this year because of the cost. The cost to ASUM was \$15,000 annually, according to Brenda Perry, ASUM secretary. Spencer said the administration can use the ICES system for about \$7,000 per year.

Using ICES, faculty members can either distribute one of 12 standard questionnaires to their

students or may devise their own form by selecting up to 23 questions from a list of 998. The optional questions will allow faculty members to tailor the questions to the course and to gain specific information about their teaching performance and the value of the course. Answers to the optional questions will remain confidential.

All ICES questionnaires will contain three mandatory questions the administration will use for the purpose of promotion, tenure, salary determination and recommendation for retention.

Faculty members are not required to use the ICES system specifically, but they must use some system of evaluation, according to Don Habbe, UM Vice President of Academic Affairs.

He added that results of the three required questions will go to faculty members after each quarter, and will also be available to students at the discretion of each faculty member.

## Foreign student adviser acts as liaison, counselor for students

By Lisa McCafferty

Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Effie Koehn, University of Montana foreign student adviser, can easily relate to her job since she was new to the United States herself when she arrived here ten years ago to attend the University of Colorado. She has taught and conducted research at UM for eight years, and has held the position of adviser since last April.

Besides advising and counseling, Koehn acts as a liaison between UM and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and interprets American customs and culture for foreign students.

Koehn is Greek and grew up in Ethiopia, and so is aware of the

problems students from foreign countries face when they come to UM. These problems include developing an understanding of what is acceptable behavior, learning how to interact with American peers as well as being understood.

The language barrier is often a significant problem. Although every foreign student applying to UM is required to take a written proficiency test, Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), some who write English well have difficulty speaking it.

According to Koehn, most of the 210 foreign students who registered for Fall Quarter at UM are from Pacific ring countries such as Taiwan, Malasia and Japan, and Middle Eastern countries such as Iran.

Foreign students pay out-of-state UM tuition. Many are sponsored by their governments or by international agencies that specialize in foreign student affairs, such as the International Communication Agency, which lends financial support to exchange students.

## Computer registration given priority

By Tony Lun

Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Although plans for some form of computer-assisted registration system at the University of Montana have been in the works for eight years, UM President Neil Bucklew has given priority to the program and the University Planning Council has agreed to fund it.

UM Registrar Phil Bain said he hopes the system will be tested on the UM Law School in February, 1984. He said the law school has a small enough number of students so that if any problems arose they could be solved before using the computers to register the entire student body.

With computer-assisted registration, students would list

the courses and sections they wished to register for. They would also choose alternate courses and sections in order of preference, Bain said. The computer would try to satisfy the students' requests, and failing that, would select the alternate sections, times or courses.

Bain said the planning stages will take at least a year to complete. Some of the problems yet to be worked out are:

- Whether certain students would receive preference for getting into certain classes—to fulfill requirements for graduation or for a major.

- How fees will be paid and billing adjustments made in light of possible adding or dropping of

classes.

- How to make a pre-registration computer system work with the university's other computer systems, primarily the student records and financial records system.

Bain said there are numerous advantages to such a system, not the least of which would be the elimination of lines at registration. It would also be a source of data for the faculty, he said, giving them an idea of class enrollment and resulting class schedule changes a month before classes began. He added this would also be advantageous for long-term planning.

Howard Reinhardt, dean of the

Cont. on p. 8

UM: "I think it's not too big and not too small. It's a very good sized university. I came here this January, and was very surprised to find that there was not a lot of snow here. Montana is a very beautiful

place, and the people are very friendly. I've had no problems in attending the UM." Masashige is vice-president of the International

Cont. on p. 8

## Voter registration tops 1,000

About 1,100 University of Montana students — or 13 percent of total enrollment — registered to vote in a week and a half campaign aimed at increasing the number of students eligible to vote in Missoula County for the Nov. 2 election.

The total number of students registered for the upcoming election is not known.

John Heffernan, a registration worker and senior in resource conservation, said the effort entailed staffing tables at high traffic areas in

the University Center, the fieldhouse during class registration and the main dining hall. "We weren't passive about it," he said. "Students were reminded of the importance of registering. Students walking near the tables knew what we were doing. It was an aggressive effort."

The drive was conducted by the ASUM Legislative Committee, the Committee for Initiative 89, the Montana Public Interest Research Group (MontPIRG) and the Young Democrats.

Because of the Columbus Day holiday Monday, the Montana Kaimin will not be published this Tuesday. The Kaimin will resume regular publication on Wednesday.



## Overconsumption

People in the United States are fat. Folks from other nations who visit this country are always amazed how overweight our people are. It's true, Americans tend to overeat food that is available to them. This dilemma extends to other resources, as Americans are overconsuming those as well. This is a bad habit considering the population is growing and resources are declining. Let's take a look at some facts.

### Kaimin editorial

The U.S. Census Bureau's medium-growth projections predict that in 2030, the population in the U.S. will be 300 million. That means in the next 50 years, the population may be 75 to 90 million more than today.

This increase will certainly have a devastating effect on the fossil fuels, farmland and water needed to survive.

Coleridge's famous line, "water, water everywhere, nor any a drop to drink," is a good way to describe the Earth's water situation. Water covers almost three-fourths of the planet's surface, yet 99.35 percent of it is bottled up in oceans, glaciers and ice caps.

This leaves only two-thirds of 1 percent of the supply available for the world's consumption. In a study released in 1980, the Water Resource Council in the U.S. predicted that by 2000 there will be inadequate water supplies in 17 subregions of the United States, located mainly in the Southwest and Midwest. It also predicted that if drought occurred, more areas, including some in the East, would face shortages.

Farmland, the base from which meat and crops are derived, is also decreasing. In 1980, the assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, M. Rupert Cutter, said in a *New York Times* interview, "America is on the brink of a crisis in the loss of agriculture land that may soon undermine our ability to produce sufficient food for ourselves and other nations of our hungry world."

Cutter's statement arose from a 1980 study in the *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, which said that by 2000 West Virginia could lose 73 percent of its farmland; Connecticut, 70 percent; Massachusetts, 51 percent; New Mexico, 50 percent; and Maryland, 44 percent.

Where is the land going? It's being transformed into housing tracts, apartment buildings and shopping centers to meet the demands of the increased population. An example of this activity is Southern California, which at the turn of the century was mostly orange groves. It is now a mass of miles and miles of houses, with occupants to boot.

This dilemma can be seen closer to home. Next time you're in Kalispell, take a drive down Two Mile road. You will see a few small, family ranches that are still trying to raise grain and alfalfa. Running parallel to Two Mile road is Highway Two, which is lined with numerous shops including the Gateway West Mall.

As for fossil fuels, a simple economic law best depicts the situation: as supply goes down, prices go higher. Within the last few years, the increases in the cost of gasoline have been phenomenal. Ten years ago, motorists paid about 50 cents for a gallon of gas and today it's not unusual for them to pay \$1.50.

It certainly seems there won't be enough of any thing to go around. So what are people doing about it?

Well, a tiny, yet growing, sector of this society is stockpiling freeze-dried food and distilled water, and is wearing camouflaged clothing and arming itself with shotguns and semi-automatic weapons. The members of these groups call themselves "survivalists," yet the attitude of their movement doesn't seem very optimistic for this nation or the world as a whole.

Why aren't people discussing and pursuing conservation? Does the average U.S. family really need two cars, and if so, must they be "gas-guzzlers"? Must Americans consume more food than they need, let their taps run longer than necessary or water their lawns while it's raining?

And what about pursuing a stable population by raising smaller families? Sure, American families have traditionally been large, but is it rational to produce more people to feed while there are limited resources for the existing ones?

Imagine the average American resembling a refugee entering Somalia from Ethiopia, a country stricken with famine, drought and war. These people are thin, weak and suffering from malnutrition, which creates other problems such as blindness.

But are Americans already blind? Similar information to that above has been circulating for years. Only the future will tell whether this nation and the world survives. In the meantime, if people are serious about survival they must begin striving for a stable population and start conserving resources. Now.

Bill Miller

Montana  
Kaimin

"Expressing 84 years  
of editorial freedom"

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## The Innocent Bystander

### Crime can be fun

by Arthur Hoppe

President Reagan has come out strongly against those bleeding hearts who have contended for years that poverty is a major cause of crime.

"The truth is that today's criminals, for the most part," said Mr. Reagan, "are not desperate people seeking bread for their families. . . . It's obvious that deprivation and want don't necessarily increase crime."

And he's absolutely right. That's why it has become so dangerous to wander alone through a city's wealthier neighborhoods where packs of fur-clad matrons lurk behind the privet hedges, waiting to surround and bludgeon the unwary teen-ager with their Gucci purses — "just for kicks."

But what has caused our nation's rich to make our streets unsafe for honest citizens? For the answer to this, I obtained an exclusive interview with Wellington Mosler III, Yale '61, who, when it comes to mugging, is a legend in his own time.

It was Mosler, as you probably know, who set a record for others to shoot at when he mugged three winos, a Hare Krishna flower peddler and a 17-year-

old youth on a Number 31 bus at a red light in broad daylight.

His take, to be sure, was somewhat meager: \$1.49 in cash, six wilted carnations and a portable stereo. But when I asked about this, he replied with offended dignity:

"I am not in crime for the money."

Mosler's story is typical of his class. He was raised in the WASP ghetto of Palm Beach, where unemployment runs as high as 82.3 percent and most families depend on government hand-outs, such as commodity subsidies, tax credits and depletion allowances, to make ends meet.

Like most ghetto kids, Mosler turned to sports at an early age to relieve the tedium of his idle and dissolute life. He showed some promise as a golfer, squash player and racing driver. And he even envisioned a career as an amateur polo player until he was rejected by the Tallahassee Country Club B team and realized he would "never make the majors."

It was duck hunting that led him into crime. "After getting up at 4 a.m. for two months," he said, "I realized I was, at

heart, a night person."

As a beginner, he started out waylaying fifth graders for their lunch money, then became an intermediate purse snatcher and finally, after only a few lessons, graduated to expert nighttime mugging.

"I enjoy the exercise, the fresh air and the meaningful relationships that mugging provides," he said.

Asked what he thought of those few desperate muggers who are merely seeking bread for their families, Mosler grimaced. "It's money grubbing professionals like them," he said, "who give crime a bad name."

So it's obvious that Mr. Reagan is not going to make our streets safe until he takes the rich off welfare, gets the overprivileged kids out of the ghettos and finds them worthwhile jobs so they won't have the time or energy to prey on us honest citizens.

That will show those bleeding hearts a thing or two.

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## Letter

### Set things straight

Editor: As promoter of the KZOQ-Miller High Life Battle of the Bands held on Sunday evenings at the Carousel Lounge . . . I'd like to set things straight in response to Shawn's article in the Oct. 3 edition of the *Kaimin* . . . also to some of the rumors circulating . . . first of all these contests are not rigged with pre-selected winners . . . For what reasons they would be certainly give no advantages to the sponsors, or the winning bands who would eventually have to prove their musical ability in higher level competition. . . .

Finding a good judge for these events is no easy task, booking agents and musicians are not accepted by the bands for judges . . . most of the bands seem to agree that radio announcers would make good judges. . . after all they do listen to the most up-to-date music that's out . . . and music that's not out for the general public to listen to . . . they are exposed to many types of music. . . and are involved in

the business of music . . . This year's judges consist of four announcers and one concert promoter . . . Each judge has their own taste . . . just like the real world kiddies. . . .

The idea of the Battle is to express music so that it impresses the most judges favorably . . . Screaming groupies, obscene gestures, big amps, and black leather jackets score very little points in this year's competition. . . .

To print in bold lettering "bad judging" is only taking a mud-slinging attitude that degrades the winning band who has worked hard to develop their sound . . . these bands don't want to be pacified, but when a band wins a Battle why not talk to them and find out what they are trying to say or do with their music. . . ask a judge how they felt about their performance. . . .

If the *Kaimin* is really serious about reporting on the local music scene, what does food in the Copper Commons have to do with a local talent showcase . . . Montana bands are tired of being poked at . . . let's start taking them seriously! . . . this contest is to

push the local creativity of our friends and neighbors . . . many of them are UM students trying to make a living out of this crazy business. . . .

Thank you  
Rod Harsell  
KZOQ promotion director  
Box 2277, Missoula

Editor's note: The review, while disagreeing with the judging, did not claim that the contest was rigged.

### Letters policy

Letters should be typed (preferably triple spaced), signed with the author's name, class and major (as well as address and telephone number, for verification purposes only), and mailed or brought to the Montana Kaimin, J206. Letters longer than 300 words will not be accepted, and shorter letters may be given preference. Unless otherwise requested in writing, the *Kaimin* will correct spelling and capitalization errors and put letters into our usual format but make no other corrections, except when over-long letters need to be cut. The *Kaimin* is under no obligation to print all letters received, potentially libelous letters will be returned to the authors for revision, and anonymous and pseudonymous letters will not be accepted.



# William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — It wasn't such an unusual thing, really: a state's congressional delegation holding a Washington reception for a prospective new congressman — a reception attended by lobbyists, civic leaders and key legislators.

What made the Sept. 28 reception special was that the sponsoring group comprised the entire Mississippi Democratic congressional delegation and that the honoree, introduced by the governor of the state, was black.

Robert Clark, who recently won his party's nomination for Congress, was cool, observing dispassionately that his nomination — and the makeup of the reception crowd — was proof that "Mississippians, white and black, can unite in a common bond to tackle the problems that confront us."

Joe Rauh, a guest, was ecstatic, calling it "one of the happiest nights of my life."

"So many people feel we haven't made any progress in this country," he

said. "Well, this is a celebration of progress."

The venerable civil rights leader, who first met Clark in 1964 at the old Masonic Temple on Lynch Street in Jackson — at a session that gave birth to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party — couldn't suppress his astonishment at the change. One of a handful of whites at the 1964 meeting, Rauh remembers how dangerous it was for him even to be there. "I just kept telling myself that if I get killed for this, it's for a good cause." Last week he marveled at the sight of Sen. John Stennis and other Mississippi politicians waiting in line for a chance to be photographed with Clark — photos which, in earlier years, might have been the stuff of blackmail but, on this night, were being rushed back to Mississippi for use in the state's newspapers.

The glad-handers included members of the civil-rights establishment and the Black Congressional Caucus as

well as lobbyists for the sugar and cotton industries. Clark (from rural Holmes County in the Mississippi Delta) has said he plans to seek a seat on the House Agriculture Committee, whose chairman, Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.), was on hand to greet him.

Rep. David Bowen, who is retiring from the newly reorganized 2nd Congressional District that is Clark's home base, thinks Clark has a very good chance to succeed him. "The latest poll shows him with a 10-point lead (over Republican Webb Franklin), including 20-some percent of the white vote. Another 17 percent are undecided, but the very fact that so many white people are undecided is important. It means that there is not sufficient hostility that they will vote against him simply because he is black."

Bowen said he recently walked with Clark down Greenville's Washington Avenue, the main street of the district's biggest town, and was encouraged by the response of white merchants.

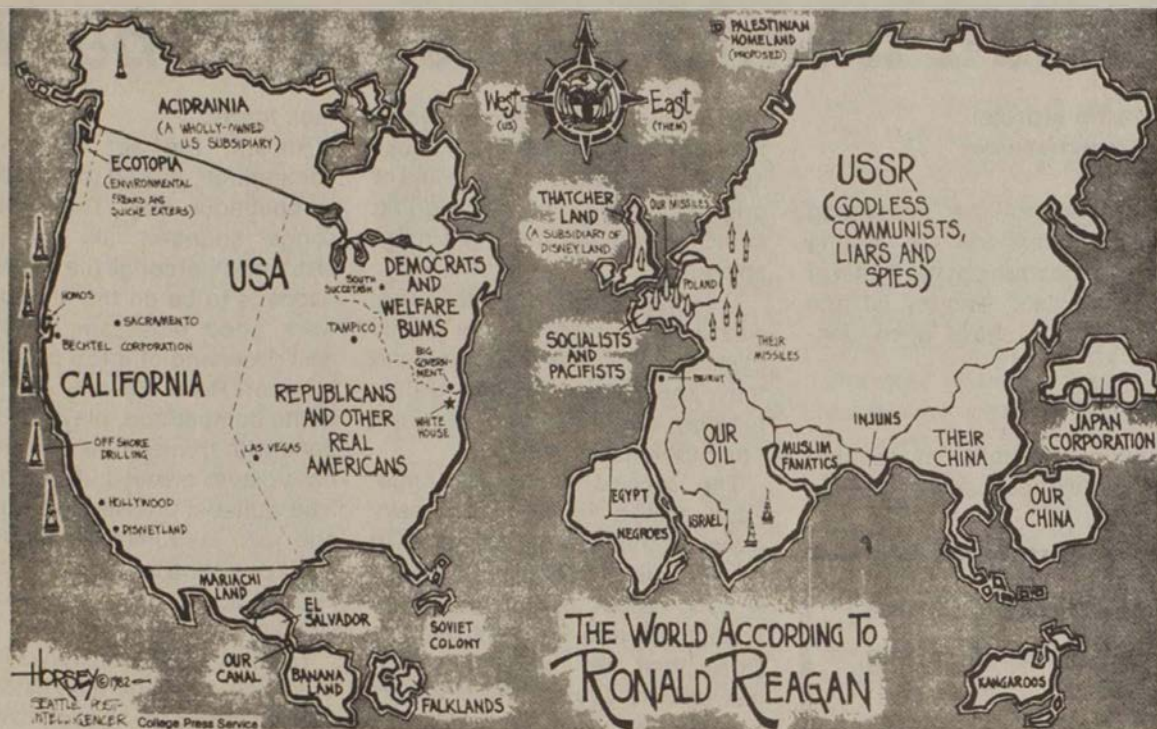
# About time

voters, overwhelmingly Democratic, and boost the reelection chances of the 81-year-old Stennis, he explained.

Clark, a 15-year veteran of the Mississippi Legislature, said the across-the-board nature of his support shows "how far Mississippi has come in putting the issue of race behind us."

"During my 10 years in Congress," Bowen said afterwards, "I prided myself on the fact that I was able to represent all my constituents, white and black. I think a lot of us think it important to understand that Clark will do the same thing. It's about time. The last black member of Congress from Mississippi took office in 1883."

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## University Center Food Plan

Beginning this October 4th, the University Center Food Service will be offering a lunchtime meal plan in the Gold Oak East Dining Room.

The program is designed for faculty, staff, and students and will be offered each quarter between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. The "all you can eat" meal plan includes a variety of items including main entrees, vegetarian dishes, build your own sandwich, salad bar, Mexican cuisine, grill, home made desserts, and much more.

The cost of a 10 meal ticket is \$27.50, and can be purchased at:  
Gold Oak East Cash Stand  
University Center Food Service/Scheduling Office

Meals may also be purchased at the door (without ticket) for \$3.00 each. Meal tickets are good throughout the school year, so there's no pressure to use the ticket before the end of the quarter. Another feature of the University Center meal plan is that multiple meals may be used at one time. (You can take a friend(s) to lunch!)

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## Fine arts Tuesday recital set for organist Ellis

John Ellis, associate professor of organ and music theory at the University of Montana, will present a free organ recital on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 8 p.m. in the Music Recital Hall.

Ellis spent six months last year touring the United States and Europe. During that time he gave 14 organ and carillon recitals and studied for one month with Richard P. Strauss at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

In addition to the positions of University Organist and Carillonneur at the UM, Ellis is organist at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit in Missoula. He received his bachelor and master of music degrees from the University of Michigan and was granted a

doctor of musical arts degree with honors from the University of Kansas.

Ellis will be assisted by Esther England, associate professor of music at the UM and director of the UM Opera Workshop. England has performed extensively in Missoula as well as in Europe, as a Fulbright scholar, and with the Portland Opera Company.

The program will consist of *Prelude and Fugue in F Major*, by Dietrich Buxtehude; *Three Chorale Preludes* from opus 122, by Johannes Brahms; *Lied der Ruth*, by Petr Eben; *Sonata No. 3 in A Major*, opus 65, by Felix Mendelssohn; *Voluntary in D Major*, by William Boyce; and *Prelude and Fugue in D Major* by J. S. Bach.



JOHN ELLIS

## Rockitt triumphs in second battle

By Martin Horejsi  
Kaimin Contributing Reviewer

Compared to the impending threat of nuclear war, the judging of the second round of the Battle of the Bands last Sunday at the Carousel could have been considered insignificant. On the other hand, to the musicians who put in

many hours of hard work, and to the audience that paid two bucks apiece to sit through three hours of original music, better judging could have made the night more enjoyable.

The first of the six bands to play was Joey E. Boots & the Heels. Fast rockabilly was their game and they know how to play. Unfortunately, the judges didn't think so. They took last place.

The second band was Angel Face, a loud, hard-driving heavy metal act that was the only band to have roadies, the only band to sing a song about seducing a high school girl and the only band to close their set by leaning their instruments against the speakers and walking off stage amidst the deafening feedback they had just created. The judges liked this. Angel Face took second place.

Surefoot was next to play. Something about this band was different; one couldn't keep from dancing. The audience was ecstatic during the performance. The song "Once Upon a Rainbow" created an aura of excitement normally found only at great concerts. They were easily the hottest band of the night. They

took fourth.

Rockitt, the act to win the competition, played top 40 rock in a repetitious way. Their original songs sounded like someone else's original songs (i.e., whatever happens to be on the charts). All were good musicians, however, well deserving of a top position.

Import Rose, the only jazz band in the competition, played next. A band with tremendous potential, a bass player dressed like Conan, a lead guitarist dressed like a mime and an instrumental emphasis (only one song had vocals), Import Rose placed third. It was a fair decision.

The last band to play was Tree Top Flyer, a mellow, easy listening, hard-to-dance-to band, with a slow beat and a heavy emphasis on love songs. Their fifth place finish was more than adequate.

The top three bands were so different that the judges were probably not all in agreement. It's just too bad that they couldn't have agreed that the best band was Surefoot.

Rockitt and Angel Face will join Prophecy, Violation, and other acts, yet to be selected, in the finals later this month.

### Review

sidered insignificant. On the other hand, to the musicians who put in

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Students find dorm contracts tough to break

By Parmelia A. Newbern  
Kaimin Senior Editor

In case she couldn't find an apartment when she got to Missoula, a University of Montana senior in biology signed up to live in one of the dormitories this fall.

After checking in and picking up her keys, the student, who asked that her name not be used, went apartment hunting with a friend. They found one they liked, and the student signed a lease on it, putting down \$200 for the first month's rent. She then returned to her assigned dormitory to inform dorm officials she would not be living in the dorm.

Dorm officials informed her she would.

The student found that because she had signed a dormitory registration form when she checked into her dorm, she was legally obligated to live there for the entire quarter. If she chose to move out anyway, she would not be reimbursed for the more than \$700 she had paid for room and board for the quarter.

The student went to ASUM Legal Services, who contacted Ron Brunell, director of the UM Housing Department. According to the student, Brunell said that unless she married or could obtain a doctor's signature that she could not live in a dormitory due to her physical or mental health, she would have to remain in her dorm.

The student chose to remain for the quarter, losing the \$200 she had spent on the apartment rather than the \$700 she had spent to live in the dorm. She plans to move off campus at the end of the quarter.

Brunell said he receives 50 to 60 requests from students each quarter, who, for a variety of reasons, check into the dorm and then wish to move out. Brunell said he grants very few of those requests.

"Once students have signed (their dormitory registration forms) and gotten their keys," he said, "for our purposes, they're in."

Brunell said he would release a student from his or her dormitory obligation only for a specific reason, such as complete withdrawal from school, marriage, or if a student moves in with a blood relative in Missoula.

He said he would also release a student from a dormitory contract if the student had a job which paid his or her room and board.

About 20 students have asked to be released from their contracts so far this quarter, Brunell said. He said he granted three of those requests, because the students were either transferring to other schools or withdrawing from school completely.

More than 2,000 students live in UM's seven dorms. Brunell said about 10 percent of those students will move out of the dorms at the end of Fall Quarter, and another 18 percent after Winter Quarter.

Brunell said that while students leave the dorms for a variety of reasons, the greatest share do so because of financial problems, withdrawal from school, or transfer to other schools. He said students who leave the dorms to move off campus often do so because they are dissatisfied with dormitory life, feel they don't have enough privacy, or want more space.

The UM housing policy, Brunell said, is based on finances. When the dorms were built, bonds were sold to investors to pay for the buildings. Like a mortgage, the interest and principal on those bonds must be paid back to the investors. A certain level of residency in the dorms must be maintained so that there will be enough money to pay these bills.

Brunell said he thinks living in the dormitories at UM is both convenient and economical for students. The cost for a double room and a 19-meal plan comes to \$8.70 per day, which is better than students can do off campus, he said, adding that that cost includes all utilities and telephone service.

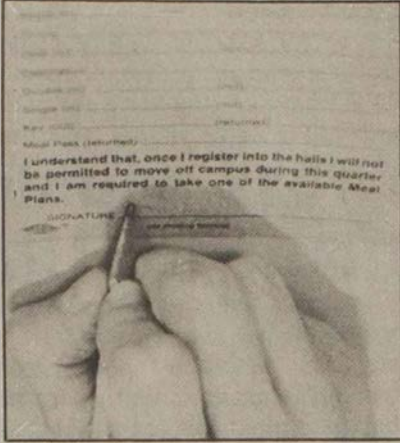
"We want students to live where they can function best," Brunell said. "I think it (dormitory life) is a

documents signed by students when they are applying for dormitory residence.

"I think it's (the dormitory contract) binding," he said, "unless students fall into one of the exceptions."

Barrett said that the legal office will often talk to administrative officers to try to come up with a solution for a student. He said, however, that he has never seen a student get out of the dorm unless they fall under one of the exceptions listed earlier by Brunell.

There are a few exceptions to this, however. Last year, Brunell evicted about a dozen students from the dormitories for violation of the student conduct code. A student evicted from a dorm receives a pro-rated refund based on the day he or she leaves.



(Staff photo by Larry Crnich.)

healthy situation to experience. I'm not saying that everyone should live there all four years."

Some students turn to ASUM Legal Services for help in getting out of the dorms. According to Bruce Barrett, ASUM Legal Services attorney, most tenants may move simply by giving 30 days advance notice. However, the university system is expressly excluded from this requirement by Montana law, he said.

"Students can obligate themselves legally to pay for the dormitories for an entire quarter," Barrett said. "Of course, the student can physically move out of the dormitories if that student chooses. However, the obligation to pay for the room remains."

Although the legal office is not allowed to sue UM, Barrett said he has examined the various

Kaimin classifieds

personals

NARNIA COFFEEHOUSE Grand Re-opening. Fri. & Sat. nites, 9-12 p.m. Hot cider, tea, popcorn, brownies. Bring a friend, bring your instrument. Basement of the Ark — corner of Univ. & Arthur. 8-1

HAPPY BIG 19, Lisa Clairmont. Get sloshed but no passing out at Perkins allowed! Love "the other two-thirds." 8-1

HB: LC The Only Real Jellybean. 8-1

TONI'S BAZAAR, "Anything & Everything." New and Used, Miscellaneous wares. 1023 Ronan Street, Missoula, 728-1623. 7-3

MISSOULA CHILDREN'S Theatre annual rummage sale. 221 East Front, rear entrance, Oct. 8-9th. Furniture, dishes, clothes, etc. 7-2

LITTLE SISTER RUSH — Wed., Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Thurs., Oct. 7, 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1006 Gerald. 6-2

LAST WEEK to sign up for classes in guitar, banjo, fiddle, and mandolin. \$30 for eight weeks. Call 728-1957 to sign up. Bitterroot Music, 529 S. Higgins. 3-5

USED ALBUMS and tapes at dirt cheap prices. Unconditionally guaranteed to please. Memory Banke (next to Skaggs). 4-5

co-op education

Cooperative Education Internships Available. Attention: Majors in All Fields. Many new internships available. Applications being taken now for fall, winter, spring and summer positions. Various application deadlines. Internships (paid and nonpaid) include: Bell Laboratories, USFWS/Institute of Ecology, USDA-FS, National Wildlife Federation, Montana Legislative Intern, Dept. of St. Bur. of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Washington Center for Learning Alternatives, KECI-TV, KYSS, Newspaper Fund, CIA, IBM and Mead Johnson. For more information and application procedures, contact the Co-op Ed Office, Main Hall 125, x-2815. 8-1

Various application deadlines. Internships (paid and nonpaid) include: Bell Laboratories, USFWS/Institute of Ecology, USDA-FS, National Wildlife Federation, Montana Legislative Intern, Dept. of St. Bur. of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Washington Center for Learning Alternatives, KECI-TV, KYSS, Newspaper Fund, CIA, IBM and Mead Johnson. For more information and application procedures, contact the Co-op Ed Office, Main Hall 125, x-2815. 8-1

help wanted

NEED SUPERIOR typist familiar with classical music. Temporary part-time work but might become regular for competent motivated person. Call 243-5091 between 11:00 a.m. and noon. 7-4

WORK STUDY: Clerical. \$3.75/hr., 15-20 hr./week. Typing, receptionist, filing, etc. in Environmental Library. Will involve use of micro-computer/word processor. Apply at Environmental Studies Program, Old Psychology Building. 6-4

WORK-STUDY STUDENT needed by local Air Quality Agency for field monitoring and lab work. Need math skills; background in physical or biological sciences. Must be meticulous in job performance. Will involve some weekend work. Hours can be arranged. Pay \$4.00-\$4.25 per hr. depending on qualifications. To apply, call Jim Carlson at 721-5700 ext. 369. 6-3

OVERSEAS JOBS Summer/year round. Europe, S. Amer., Australia, Asia. All Fields. \$500-\$1200 monthly.

Sightseeing. Free info. Write J.C. Box 52-MT2 Corona Del Mar, CA 92625. 5-12

dance instruction

DANCE CLASSES — Elenita Brown — 29 years International experience. Ballet — Modern — Jazz — Spanish. Pre-dance for small children. Wednesdays and Saturdays. 1-777-5966. 1-19

services

RECORDER LESSONS, beginners and intermediate. \$5.00/half hour. Info. call Murial Gardner, 728-1847. 7-6

ASUM DAY Care has afternoon openings. Open to all for Fall Quarter, 243-5751 for information. 5-4

DRAFT COUNSELING 243-2451. 1-109

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clothing

YWCA NEARLY New (Clothing Store), 1136 W. Broad, Oct. sale Thurs.-Fri., 12-7; Sat., 10-4. 549-1610. 7-2

for sale

DIAMONDS AND GOLD jewelry slightly above wholesale. Stop by and visit with our GIA graduate gemologist. Memory Banke (next to Skaggs). 8-2

NEAR UNIVERSITY — 2-bedroom home. Wood stove, garage, privacy, yard. Good owner financing. Call Foss Agency, 549-4137. Bette Holmes, 543-3481. 8-5

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14K1 WEDDING bands priced at 50% below retail. Quality pristine as the morning sun. Memory Banke, Holiday Village (next to Skaggs). 8-2

FOR SALE: Desk \$30; coffee table, \$15; bedroom set, \$275. 721-6895. 6-3

1989 VOLVO station wagon — runs well, \$800. 1-363-6139 eves. 1-363-1626 days. 6-4

2 BIKES for sale: Peugeot 10-speed. PR 10-24" Reynolds' aluminum frame. Geared low for hills. \$250.00. Women's Schwinn Varsity 10-speed 21" frame. \$30.00. Call 728-2847. ask for Joyce. 5-4

FOR SALE: Pioneer Auto Cassette player, with power booster, \$75.00. Also Pioneer (Home) Cassette player. 543-5202. 5-4

ROYAL ELECTRIC typewriter — 728-2180, Carl. 5-8

STEREO W/CASSETTE — \$50 Call Don, 243-4632

days, 721-2674 evenings. 4-5

SMALL CARPET remnants up to 60% off carpet samples. 35¢-75¢-\$1.50. Gerhardt Floors, 1358, W. Broadway, 542-2243. 4-8

1995 SAHARA MOBILE Home 10 x 55, 3 b.m., tip-out livingroom. Best offer. Call Dean Williams, 543-3118. 8:30-5:00 p.m.

bicycles

23" BROWNING 10-spd. New rubber, new saddle. Overhauled. \$125. 721-4018. 8-4

WHITE PEUGEOT 10-sp. Good condition, \$100 or B.O. Call 728-8199. 6-3

roommates needed

ROOMMATE WANTED, non-smoker, 2-bdrm. house. Prefer older student. 549-5496. 7-2

WANTED: QUIET non-smoking female to share house near Univ. \$100 month. 549-5685 or 549-9666. Keep trying. 6-3

ROOM AVAILABLE for male on West side, \$100.00 month plus utilities. Furnished, fireplace. 728-4035. 5-4

for rent

ONE ROOM for rent — male or female, \$95/month. Less than one block from University. Call 549-1425 after 6 p.m. 8-1

BEAUTIFUL UPSTAIRS apartment, plants, skylights. Call 543-5595 (or) 728-7328, non-smokers only. Sublet until 1-31, reasonable. 8-4

PARTIALLY FURNISHED one bedroom private small cottage. Living room, dinette, G.E. kitchen, full bath, carpeted, drapes. Private parking. Within walking distance to U. \$190 plus deposit. 543-7928 afternoon. 6-2

1 BEDROOM close to U, all utilities paid. 549-7711. 1-22

musical instruments

WELCOME BACK guitar and banjo sale. 35% off. Hohner G-11M \$160, G-04 \$175. B5-20 Banjo \$198. Quantities limited, so hurry. Bitterroot Music, 529 S. Higgins, 728-1957. 6-7

pets

TO GIVE away: 4-month-old female cat. It is litter trained. Please call 542-2426. 5-4

country homestead

THOREAU FEVER? Share country cabins — old homestead on Swan River (2 hours north of here). Low tech comforts: no phone or electric bills — canoe for exercise or fill our woodfired hot tub by the bucket. Prefer to eat your whole grains rather than drink them? Can you spare \$1/per day? (give up oggies, maybe!) Contact Marsian at 549-7707. 8-3

income

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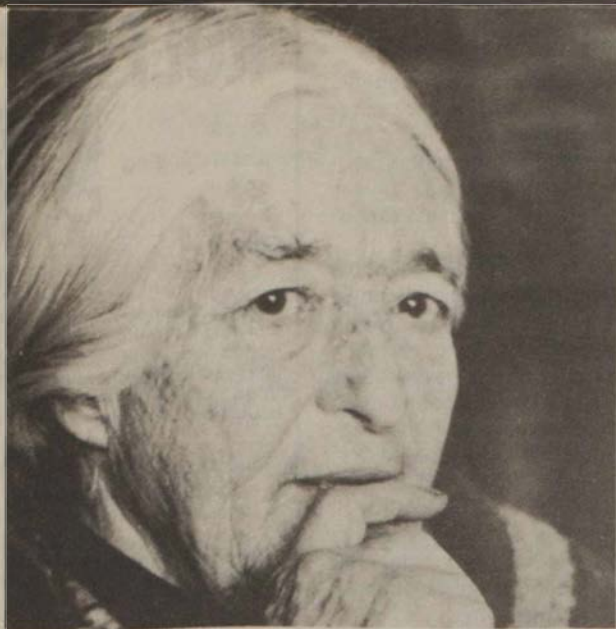
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## Griz to defend 2-0 record in Boise

The University of Montana Grizzlies will try to keep their winning streak intact as they travel to Boise, Idaho, for a Big Sky Conference game tomorrow.

The Grizzlies are 3-1 overall and have a spotless 2-0 mark in the Big Sky Conference. The Grizzlies 2-0 conference record ties them in the conference lead with Montana State University. The only loss suffered by the Griz to date was a 40-0 loss to Hawaii in both teams' opening game.

Montana's latest victory came last weekend as the Grizzlies came back from a 24-7 halftime deficit to pull out a 28-27 victory over the

Nevada-Reno Wolf Pack.

Quarterback Marty Mornhinweg led the Grizzly comeback in the second half of last weekend's game by completing 15 of 22 passes for a 68 percent completion record, and he threw for 155 yards and the winning touchdown pass.

Mornhinweg was the Grizzlies' nominee for Big Sky Offensive Player of the week. Curt McElroy was UM's defensive nominee for the second week in a row.

The national ranked Boise State Broncos lost their first game of the season last weekend to Northern Arizona University, with a score of NAU, 30-BSU, 14. The loss gave

the Broncos a 3-1 overall record and a 1-1 record in the Big Sky Conference.

The Broncos were ranked sixth last week in the division I-AA last week and lead the series with the Grizzlies 8-3.

The game will be broadcast on radio beginning at 6:50 p.m. tomorrow on KYLT-AM.

## UM netters face tough road test

The University of Montana volleyball team will be on the road this weekend looking to improve its 2-0 conference record.

In order to do that, however, the Lady Grizzlies will have to defeat Portland State, which has a 13-2 overall record and finished second last year in the AIAW Division 1 Championships.

Boise State is 12-2 overall and 1-1 in conference play.

Head Coach Dick Scott said that the race for the Mountain West Conference Championship will go to the team that gets off to the best start.

Montana raised its overall record to 10-10 with wins over Idaho and Eastern Washington last week.

Sophomore Kara Price recorded 23 kills, five service aces, four stuff blocks and .365 hitting percentage last weekend. Price was named co-Mountain West Athlete of the week for her efforts.

The Lady Grizzlies will return home Oct. 21, when they will play Montana State University.

## Cross country runners home for UM Invitational

Missoula running fans will get their first chance to see the University of Montana men's and women's cross country teams compete tomorrow at the UM Golf Course.

The meet will feature several area college squads and about 50 high school teams. The first race

will begin at 10:30 a.m.

The UM women runners are coming off a second-place finish in the Fort Casey Invitational last weekend. The Grizzlies were led by sophomore Deirdre Hathhorn.

Hathhorn placed seventh overall with a finishing time of 17:01.8. Hathhorn was named co-Mountain West Conference Athlete of the Week for her performance.

The men's team took last weekend off.

The UM Invitational schedule:

10:30 a.m.—College Women

11:15 a.m.—College Men

Noon—Girl's Varsity

12:45 p.m.—Boy's Varsity

1:15 p.m.—Girl's Novice

1:45 p.m.—Boy's Novice

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# World news

## WORLD

• A foreign submarine trapped for a week off Sweden's main naval base may have escaped yesterday or rendezvoused with a second sub, military officials said. Helicopters dropped six more depth charges, meanwhile, and more Swedish navy ships joined the hunt. The Swedish navy identified the mystery sub only as foreign. But denials by North Atlantic Treaty Organization governments that they have submarines in

the area 20 miles south of Stockholm led most observers to believe the vessel was from the Soviet bloc. Swedish newspapers said it was either Soviet or Polish.

## NATION

• Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday the Soviets attempted to steal a device vital to air and satellite reconnaissance, but the equipment was intercepted before leaving the United States. Weinberger

mentioned this briefly in a speech in which he accused the Soviets of using both legal and illegal methods "to raid our technological base. They tried to steal a multispectral scanner, which is indispensable to military air and satellite reconnaissance," Weinberger said in a speech prepared for the American League for Exports and Assistance.

## MONTANA

• The Montana Supreme Court yesterday shot down some basic Libertarian Party

philosophies in a 6-0 decision upholding the misdemeanor convictions of Westley Deitchler for two motor vehicle violations. Deitchler, a resident of Forsyth, is the Libertarian candidate for Congress from Montana's eastern district. In his appeal, he contended the

state driver's licensing law and the state's 55-m.p.h. fuel-conservation speed limit are unconstitutional.

*If any demonstrator ever lays down in front of my car, it'll be the last car he'll ever lay down in front of.*

—George Wallace

## 'Montana and the West' not the same

By Ann Joyce

Kaimin Contributing Reporter

The history course "Montana and the West" is being offered again this fall by the University of Montana history department. History Professor Harry Fritz, aided by nine guest speakers, will conduct the course, previously taught by historian and former UM Professor K. Ross Toole.

Toole, who died in 1981, taught the popular class for 16 years with as many as 1,500 students enrolled each quarter.

After Toole died, Fritz took over the organization and teaching of the course. The first quarter he lectured only twice while guest speakers completed the curriculum. The number of speakers has dropped since

Toole's death; therefore Fritz said he will be lecturing 18 times this quarter.

The first quarter Fritz taught the course in Fall 1981, it cost the department \$2,000. This quarter Fritz estimates the cost at \$300 due to fewer guest speakers. Fritz said the class is "almost down to a conventional class format" but that there will always be guest speakers.

This quarter only one speaker from outside the Missoula area is scheduled to speak. William L. Lang, editor of *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, will address the class Nov. 24 on "Dreams, Dust and Depression."

"We'll never approach the numbers Toole got," Fritz said. But he added that if enrollment stays

between 150 and 200, the history department will continue to offer the three credit course each fall and spring.

The course offers a "comprehensive history of Montana" retaining Toole's thesis of the exploitation of natural resources," Fritz said. The class is still using Toole's books, *"Montana: An Uncommon Land"* and *"Twentieth-Century Montana: A State of Extremes."*

Fritz said he will cover the 20th century in more depth than Toole, who jumped from 1924 and Montana's state administration to 1974 and strip mining.

During that time, Fritz said, Montana's relationship with the federal government changed and consequently influenced Montana history, thus making coverage of those years important.

Montana and the West is offered on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at noon in the Underground Lecture Hall. Currently, 175 students are enrolled.

## \$\$\$ CASH PRIZES \$\$\$

For Student Participation in  
HOMECOMING PARADE

Saturday, October 16, 1982 — 10:30 a.m.

Circle Square Downtown

Parade Theme: "All in the Big Sky Family"

Float Entries

Non-Float Entries\*

1st Prize \$100

1st Prize \$75

2nd Prize \$75

2nd Prize \$50

\*Non-float entries need not follow the parade theme. We encourage walking entries.

Entry forms available at Missoula Chamber of Commerce and UM Alumni Center.

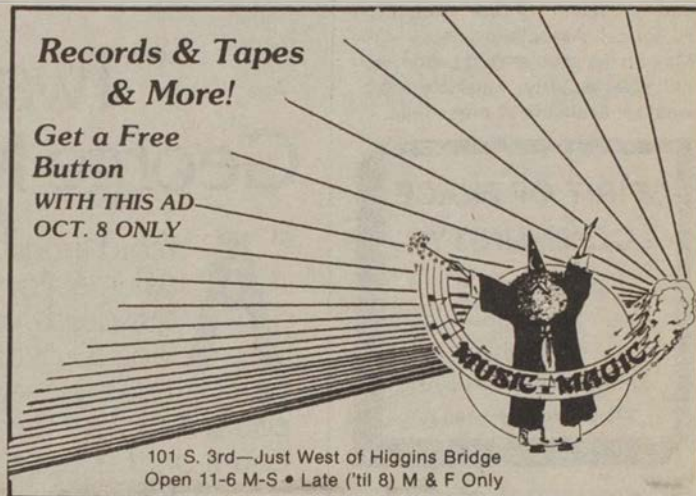
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OCT. 15

## Saturday Arts Enrichment Program

STARTING OCTOBER 9

**Who** \*Missoula areawide children, ages 3 through high school are invited to participate.

**When** \*7 consecutive Saturday mornings starting OCTOBER 9 through NOVEMBER the 20th. \*registration commences at 9am the 9th of OCTOBER — classes will be from 9:30-11:30am. \*99¢ per session for a total of \$6.93 or \$6.00 paid in full.

**Where** \*fine arts building on the university campus

**What** \*we attempt to provide children with an opportunity to come into contact with the arts (visual, writing, music, drama, and movement). we want the children to experience the totality of the arts from creating/interpreting in and through evaluating and developing critical attitudes.

children will select their area of interest and concentrate in their chosen media if they so prefer.

activities will include such things as painting, sculpture, photography, drawing, writing, composing music, creative movement and dramatic productions.

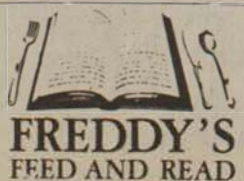
**Why** \*the program is sponsored by the department of art under the direction of students in the various art methods classes.

\*we are now in our 15th year. \*family rates are available.

## Writing by Women

Living by Fiction — Annie Dillard  
Family Happiness — Laurie Colwin  
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Anger — May Sarton  
The Cage — Susan Cheever  
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# UM STUDENTS

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FIELD HOUSE TICKET OFFICE 243-4051.



## Foreign . . .

Cont. from p. 1

Student's Association.

"I think the university is pretty good," said Yilka Ellenwood, a freshman from the Panama Canal Zone who is majoring in biology.

## Muskie to lecture

Former Sen. Edmund Muskie will deliver a lecture on international relations at the University of Montana on Nov. 10.

Muskie will deliver the 15th Mansfield Lecture on International Relations. The endowment for the lecture series was set up in 1968 by former U.S. Senator Mike Mansfield and his wife, Maureen. Mansfield in the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

Muskie served as a senator from Maine for 19 years and ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972. He served as secretary of state under President Jimmy Carter.

His lecture will be the second Mansfield lecture this year. Gordon Craig, professor of humanities emeritus at Stanford University and president of the American Historical Association, spoke in May on the problems of peace and national security. Muskie's topic was not available at press time.

"but there could be some improvements among the students themselves. I think there's a communication block between foreign and American students."

Koehn said she feels what would most help foreign students on campus is for American students to support them. "What I really want to encourage is that American students are aware that foreign students are in their midst. They should be encouraged, and be invited to become more involved in campus life, she said. "Sometimes all they need is that gesture of acceptance to get them out of their shells."

Koehn is one of the applicants for the permanent position as adviser for foreign students. There were 17 applicants, and of those, 5 are now being considered for the job.

The adviser's position was created six months ago as a temporary one. Formerly, the position of adviser for foreign students was combined with adviser for handicapped students.

Koehn was chosen to fill the temporary position until a decision

whether to make it permanent could be made. The Center for Student Development decided there was a need for a full-time adviser for foreign students, so a permanent adviser is to be chosen early next week.

The office of adviser for foreign students is in the UM Center for Student Development.

## Computer . . .

Cont. from p. 1

UM College of Arts and Sciences, said he also likes the idea of using computers to aid registration. This quarter, registration data for lower-level math and geology courses was processed using computerized sectioning. According to Reinhardt, students taking these courses were asked to list three sections in order of preference.

The UM planning council has allocated \$8,000 for the project, which will be used to buy three terminals and two print-out machines, as well as to produce a video tape to educate students on using the system.

## Weekend

### FRIDAY

#### Lectures

Feminism and Energy Development, Rayna Green, director of Native American Science Research Center, speaker, 7:15 p.m., Underground Lecture Hall, free.

"The EPA Under Siege," Elaine Blid of the Missoula Health Department, speaker, 12:10 to 1 p.m., Botany 307. Call Meyer Chessin at 243-2092 or 243-5222 for more information.

#### Conferences/Convocation

The University Convocation address, University of Montana President Neil Bucklew, speaker, on UM's role in the education system, 4 p.m., Underground Lecture Hall. Reception following in the University Center Gold Oak Room.

Regional Women's Conference, focusing on energy, technology and environmentalism. Keynote speakers include Meridel LeSueur, poet and author. Registration is at the UC Montana Rooms, starting at 9 a.m. Workshop locations will be posted at registration. Cost is \$15 for workshops, free for the speakers.

#### Reception

Artists' reception, Social Science Building Gallery of Visual Arts, 3 to 4 p.m. On display will be works by regional women artists.

#### Coffeehouse, Concert

Ariel and Jeff Dayle on guitar, 12 p.m., noon in the Library Mall.

Meg Christian, 8:30 p.m., UC Ballroom. Tickets \$7 at the door.

Narnia Coffeehouse grand re-opening, 9 to 12 p.m. Bring a musical instrument, refreshments available. Call 549-1604 for information.

#### Miscellaneous

Meridel LeSueur Autograph Party, 2 to 3:30 p.m., UC Bookstore.

UM Center Course registration, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., UC third floor ticket office.

### SATURDAY

#### Conference

Regional Women's Conference continues, workshops starting at 8:30 a.m. Call 728-3041 for more information.

#### Coffeehouse

Narnia Coffeehouse, grand re-opening. Basement of the Ark, corner of University and Arthur, 9 to 12 p.m. Refreshments provided, bring musical instruments. Call Laurel Enyeart, 549-1604, for more information.

#### Miscellaneous

Arts enrichment program for children, ages 3 through high school. Classes from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. in the UM Fine Arts building. Registration 9 a.m., Fine Arts 101, 99 cents per session (first of seven Saturdays), all seven sessions for \$6.

### SUNDAY

#### Conference

Regional Women's Conference continues, starting at 8:30. For workshops and locations, call 728-3041.

### MONDAY

#### Meeting

Missoula Mendelssohn Club, Music Building 218, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. For more information, call Rusten Medora at 549-3413, after 5:30 p.m.

#### Election

Black Student Union, officer nominations and elections, 7 p.m., 1010 Arthur St.

### TUESDAY

#### Film

Albert Einstein: the Education of a Genius, 7:30 p.m., Underground Lecture Hall. Free and open to the public.

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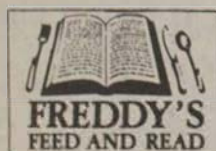
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"But then came the black day George Killian stopped brewin' the Red. Some say it was the changin' times that backed him to the wall.

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"'Compromise,' George said to them. 'And I'll have none of that. Before I change the taste, I'll close the doors.'

"And close the doors he did—though a few of the lads came close to tears. And George Killian came close to tears, himself. Or so they say.

"Then something grand happened. Over in America, Coors asked George if they could help him bring it back.

"'Brew me Killian's Red?' George asked. 'Aye, I'd be proud to brew with you. If you be brewin' it my way.'

"Now George's way was never the easy way. It means slow-roastin' the malts. Takin' a bit more time. And a bit more trouble.



"But that's what brings out the taste. And that's what brings out the glorious red color.

"And I hear that's just the way they're doin' it. One sip, they say, and you'll know they're brewin' it George's way. Of course, brewin' the Red George's way is just what the lads all expected.

"They don't forget what George Killian always says: 'I stopped brewin' it once. And I can stop it again.'"



## KILLIAN'S RED

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# Richard Hugo is still kicking the loose gravel home

## Montana Review

Article by  
**Mark Grove**

I felt nervous anticipation the first day of class. It was easy to see I wasn't alone. The 15 or so other people waiting for the teacher to come in were silent, and most of them stared at their desk tops or doodled in their notebooks. We had enrolled in a beginning poetry class and didn't know what to expect. I know I was hesitant to take the class because I had never written a line of poetry and was afraid of being subjected to ridicule when my first, inevitably rotten, poem would be read aloud.

Richard Hugo came limping in to the room (I later learned his limp was caused by an old baseball injury acting up). Hugo is a big, heavyset man, and with his slow way of moving he resembles a derelict aimlessly wandering an alley. This is not meant to be derogatory. He says that he identifies with derelicts.

His first statement in the class put me at ease: "I'll bet most of you here felt like outcasts when you were younger. Some of you probably still do." A few of the other students nodded their heads. All of us smiled.

After taking three more classes from Hugo I know he associates poetry with being an outcast, and one thing he emphasizes is that it's all right to be an outcast; it's all right to be whatever you are. What he teaches is to use your self-perception — even if it is negative — in a positive way, through writing.

Hugo came to the University of Montana as a creative writing teacher in 1964, after having worked at the Boeing company for 13 years. Although he is nationally known as a poet, to many who have taken his classes and talked with him he is an understanding friend who will listen to a student's problems. Hugo, now 62, has influenced many, not only through his poetry — though undeniably his poems have influenced writers and poetry lovers — but through his attitude that life is important, even if it is hard and sad.

As critic Dave Smith has written: "That Richard Hugo's poetry creates in his readers an almost inextinguishable desire for more is the mark of his ability to reach those deep pools in us where we wait for passionate engagement. What Hugo gives us is the chance to begin again in a world where that beginning is ever possible."

The same can be said for Hugo the teacher and Hugo the man.

To Hugo, a home is a place of stability, a commitment and a human need. At one time, he said, he believed owning a home would be the ultimate act of self-acceptance. In a movie about him, *Kicking the Loose Gravel Home*, Hugo said:

"I look back on my poems and I think I was trying to be someone worthy of people's acceptance, and this may sound odd, but worthy of owning a home. And I thought the only person who

deserved to do that was someone hard enough to face reality."

Hugo now believes himself worthy, he says.

For many years, Hugo said, he tried through his poetry to be "hard," or to sound tough, "to be like Humphrey Bogart." What he usually found himself doing in a poem was sounding like "Humphrey Bogart going in and Leslie Howard coming out. I've always wanted to be a tough guy and never was, of course."

Hugo says he's found that he need not be like someone else; he can accept himself as he is. In the Spring 1981 edition of *Contemporary Literature* he was quoted as saying:

"As you get older, it's a matter of running out of people you'd like to be. Bing Crosby died. At one time I wanted to be like Bing Crosby. Those you want to be die, and you realize on the whole scale of values, hell I'm not so bad. I can be me. I can't be all bad because a marvelous woman married me."

Hugo bought his first home when in his mid-40s, soon after marrying his second wife Ripley. But the security the house offers sometimes conflicts with the conception Hugo has of himself and of what his life could have been like.



### "Second Chances"

I can't let it go, the picture I keep of myself  
in ruin, living alone, some wretched town  
where friendship is based on just being around.  
And I drink there a lot, stare at the walls until  
the buzzing of flies becomes the silence I drown in.  
Outside, children bad mouth my life with songs  
their parents told them to sing. One showers  
my roof with stones knowing I'm afraid  
to step out and tell him to stop. Another yells,  
"You can't get a woman, old man. You don't get a thing."

My wife, a beautiful woman, is fixing lunch.  
She doesn't know I dream these things. She thinks  
I'm fine. People respect me. Oh, she knows all right  
I've seen grim times. But these days my poems  
appear everywhere. Fan mail comes. I fly east  
on a profitable reading tour. Once in a while  
a young girl offers herself. My wife knows that, too.  
And she knows my happiness with her is far more  
than I expected. Three years ago, I wouldn't  
have given a dime for my chances in life.

What she doesn't know is now and then  
a vagabond knocks on the door. I go answer  
and he says, "Come back, baby. You'll find  
a million poems in your destitute soul."  
And I say, "Go away. Don't ever come back."  
But I watch him walk, always downhill toward  
the schoolyard where children are playing 'ghost,'  
a game where, according to the rules, you take  
another child's name in your mind but pretend  
you're still you while others guess your name.

me. But fairly recently I was told by an aunt that that wasn't the case at all, that my mother did want me very much but my grandmother didn't want to give me back."

In *Kicking the Loose Gravel Home* one of Hugo's aunts tells how as a child he was once found dipping a bent twig into a hollow stump, filled with water, pretending he was fishing. But Hugo says he doesn't see himself as so charming a child.

"I remember one time that I got so mad at a boy that I ran into the kitchen and got the butcher knife and ran out and tried to kill him," he said. "I always thought I wasn't very nice."

"I believe we don't see ourselves as others see us. Others are more likely to overlook or forgive those things we are less likely to forgive in ourselves."

Hugo says most of his childhood memories are pleasant ones of fishing in nearby creeks and playing baseball. But, he says, not all his memories are pleasant.

"I have some very unpleasant memories of harsh treatment at the hands of my grandmother. Sometimes there were gratuitous beatings. I later realized she was not right in the head. There was a lot of trouble in her family; her father committed suicide when she was 8 years old. She had a sister who spent 40 years in a state mental hospital in Michigan. It had been a hard life for her. She had gone through a lot of suffering."

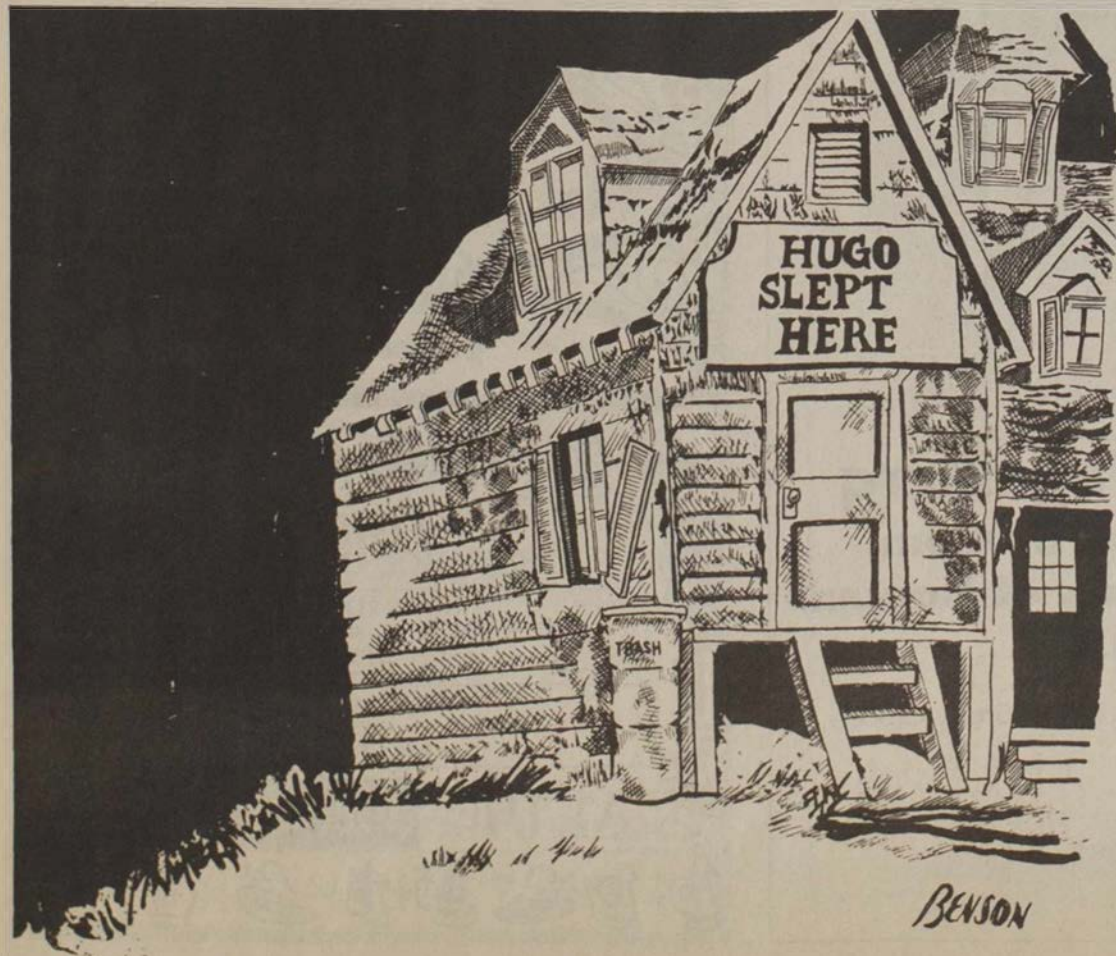
"She was very erratic in her attitude towards men. She'd show tremendous love and warmth at times. And then at other times she was vicious and cruel."

Hugo lived at his grandparents' house for 25 years, except for a stint in the service during World War II. One of Hugo's "obsessions" in his poetry is the word "home." He says this house may have had something to do with that because it represented a source of stability:

"The most emotional moment I can remember having was when I sat in the house thinking it was for the last time, and seeing it empty of nearly all its furniture and realizing that this time when I walked out I could never come back."

"It always seemed to me to be the one place I could go. If all else failed—if I couldn't make a living,

Cont. on p. 10



On Sept. 28 Hugo was admitted to Seattle's Virginia Mason Hospital to undergo chemotherapy for leukemia. At press time he was in good condition and was expected to return to Missoula in a month, according to his wife Ripley.

Hugo's first home was in White Center, Wash., now a Seattle suburb. He was left with his grandparents there by his mother when he was one year old.

"My mother was quite young when I was born," he said. "She was 17 and had no way of making a living. She had no education. And the times were very hard anyway. This was during the '20s. She had to find work, and it was a hard life for her. So she left me with my grandparents, and I just stayed with them."

"I had assumed, I think, as a child that I had been left there because my mother didn't want



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because of maladjustment or social ineptitude—I could always come back and stay at this house, that it would be a shelter against the world I could not get along in. Those were real fears to me. And all of a sudden it was gone. So I had feelings of great fear, hopelessness and sadness about the loss of it."

The last time Hugo went to White Center the house had been torn down, and where it once stood was a church parking lot.

It was in this house that Hugo had begun writing when he was nine years old:

"My grandparents were old people and had been tenant farmers in Michigan and were used to going to bed early, about 8:30. And I'd be up and couldn't play the radio because it would keep them awake. I didn't have anything to do and I'd be sitting alone in the house so I'd draw pictures and write words for my own amusement."

In 1947 Hugo attended the University of Washington, where he studied under poet Theodore Roethke, a big influence on Hugo's sense of the music of language. In his book of essays on writing poetry—*The Triggering Town*—Hugo writes of Roethke:

"When he read his favorites aloud, Yeats, Hopkins, Auden, Thomas, Kunitz, Bogan, poets with 'good ears,' something happened that happens all too infrequently in a classroom. If a student wasn't a complete auditory clod, he could feel himself falling in love with the sounds of words. To Roethke, that was the heart and soul of poetry. And that was his strength as a teacher: he gave students a love of the sound of the language. His classes were clinics. He performed therapy on the ear."

It was then that Hugo realized he would write poetry all his life.

"It was during the time I was in Roethke's class. I was on a bus one time and the bus stopped at 16th and Holden streets. I was looking at a grocery store and was thinking about something Roethke had said in class. Then I followed the four hills that lay east of my house. I thought about how I felt standing on the fourth hill and looking at the valley and the mountains and what inclination I knew was behind the mountains. At that moment I knew

I was going to write poems all my life. I don't know how I knew it. I think it has something to do with being in love with your own responses to things."

This isn't to say he then vowed to be a poet, he said, adding that he just realized that he had been writing poetry most his life and he would always do it. "I thought, 'My God. That's a strange thing to do with your life.'" But he says he never thought at the time he'd ever write a poem good enough to be published.

"I couldn't foresee that I'd ever have a book published. That would have seemed way too ambitious. If someone had mentioned the idea I would have thought, 'Good heavens, I'll never have that.' I think I had some ambitions about books, but they were highly secret, and I was probably ashamed of them. I think the idea of being ambitious would have caused me shame, probably because of the modesty of my background."

Once he did start publishing it came slowly. One or two poems a year would be published but mostly he'd get rejection slips, he says, adding:

"Finally, when I was in my middle 30s things began to happen and I sensed I was finding ways of writing that seemed peculiarly mine and language that seemed mine. I found that I was finding ways of writing poems and these ways were producing pretty good poems, better than I ever would have expected."

Those ways of writing had to do with the sound and pace of words, he said. "They were based on some pretty good models like Yeats and Roethke."

In class Roethke at times would defend madness as important to creativity. He was fond of quoting Arthur Rimbaud's idea that the poet must practice "systematic derangement of the senses," Hugo says, but Roethke would leave off "systematic."

"When I was in grad school in '49 and '50, the smartest faculty member I knew at the time told me he believed that omission to be important," Hugo said. "He felt Roethke might actually cultivate madness because he believed it essential to writing."

"He did advocate more than once in class madness as a source of creative power. I remember that vividly. I just couldn't see that. Although I was a young man and realized he knew a lot more things than I ever would, that was the one thing I could not accept."

"Madness is crippling anywhere

but in art where it belongs and can always find a home. It is obvious that all art is screwy, and it is equally obvious that most men who create it are not. There wasn't anything particularly mad about Wallace Stevens or William Carlos Williams or T. S. Eliot. Pound of course had his problems. Robert Lowell had terrible problems. And Roethke had terrible problems. But I always thought madness was what it is: a crippling disease to be avoided at all costs."

Hugo says he believes poets have enough problems in writing without having to deal with insanity. One of those problems, he says, is how the poet feels about himself. In many instances it is a feeling of inadequacy that prompts a poem, he says, adding that many times the need to write outweighs the need to feel good about yourself. In *The Triggering Town* he wrote:

"Behind several theories of what happens to a poet during the writing of a poem—Eliot's escape from personality, Keats' idea of informing and filling another body, Yeats' notion of the mask, Auden's concept of the poet becoming someone else for the duration of the poem, Valery's idea of a self superior to the self—lies the implied assumption that the self as given is inadequate and will not do."

"How you feel about yourself is probably the most important feeling you have. It colors all other feelings, and if you are a poet, it colors your writing. It may account for your writing."

"Many American poets seem to feel personally worthless unless they write. One can easily imagine that, given the conditions of the mind, the feelings of worthlessness may become indistinguishable from the impulse to write."

Hugo speculates that many writers, to promote a feeling of worthlessness, will turn to the bottle:

"One reason poets drink so much may be that they dread the possibility of a self they no longer reject. Alcohol keeps alive a self deserving of rejection. If the self as given threatens to become acceptable, as it often does after years of writing, it must be resisted, or the possibility that the poet will not write again becomes a monstrous threat."

"When Faulkner, replying to the question, 'Why do you drink so much?' answered, 'For the pain,' he may not have meant to cure the pain. He may have meant to keep it alive."

Cont. on p. 11

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Cont. from p. 10

At one time Hugo had a drinking problem. He said self-rejection was one of the reasons for it, adding:

"Another reason I drank so heavily was that I was quite frightened of success. That's part of the same problem. Because if the world is telling you that you're a wonderful poet and in order for you to write you have to keep telling yourself, 'Gee, I'm just not a very good poet. I have to keep trying. I have to keep trying,' then this presents conflicts. I think that fear of success was part of my problem.

"Especially during the late '60s and early '70s I began to sense that something was going to happen. I don't know why. I just sensed I was going to be relatively popular as a poet. I don't know how I knew it, exactly. I didn't have all that evidence at hand. I just sensed it was coming and it was quite frightening.

"It was necessary for me to live inside myself a lot and to withdraw and dwell internally to write my poems and booze helped me to do that."

Drinking also caused him social problems.

"It got to the point where it crippled me. That is to say it wasn't good for my life. It caused me to behave in erratic social behavior and consequently was harming me because I alienated people.

"I stopped drinking for six years and now I drink sometimes sporadically."

After he quit drinking, he says, he became much more prolific.

"When I quit drinking around 1971 it was almost like enormous numbers of poems had piled up inside me. They just started to release themselves. It was like they had just been sitting in there

waiting to come out.

"For years I was almost a book ahead of myself. That is to say by the time I had a book published I already had another one ready. It wasn't until I had the Scottish book published that my schedule had caught up with me. When the Scottish book came out I think I had three poems that hadn't been published."

Between 1973 and 1979 Hugo had a book published every two years. In 1979 both his *Selected Poems* and *The Triggering Town* were published. In 1980 *White Center* and *Right Madness on Skye* came out and in 1981 his novel, *Death and the Good Life*, was published.

But the end of his drinking was not the end of his problems with handling oncoming success, he says.

"I had a bad habit of mind, a rather neurotic habit, that I think a lot of writers have. It used to be called psychasthenia, which means, literally, 'weak-mindedness,' but that term isn't used any more in psychiatry. It's the habit of dwelling over and over on the same thing, at its worst moments, replaying incidents in one's life that are very painful. The hope is that one time you'll play it out and the pain will be gone, you'll have won over the situation. But of course it's a loser's battle because the pain is never gone. Psychiatrists call this an attempt at 'belated mastery.'"

"It was fear of success that caused my troubles. I sensed I was going to be a popular poet and my reputation was going to grow. This helped to accentuate the troubles.

"I don't anticipate anything like this again. I anticipate grief because one always comes upon that in life. I'm getting to the age where friends are dying. I know there is always going to be grief to

face but I don't anticipate any more psychological problems.

"I haven't had any serious trouble like Ted Roethke or Robert Lowell. Some of those people had terrible problems. Their suffering was beyond belief. I never had anything like that."

During this period Hugo wrote "letter poems," which served as a release for his troubles. In parts of some of them, like "Letter to Kizer from Seattle," he brings it up.

Dear Condon: Much thanks for that telephone support from North Carolina when I suddenly went ape in Iowa tulips. Lord, but I'm ashamed. I was afraid, it seems, according to the doctor, of impending success, winning some poetry prizes or getting a wet kiss. The more popular I got, the softer the cry in my head: Don't believe them. You were never good. Then I broke down and proved it. Ten successive days I alienated women I liked best. I told a coed why her poems were bad (they weren't) and didn't understand a word I said. Really warped. The phrase "I'll be all right" came out too many unsolicited times.

He also mentions it in "Letter to Bell from Missoula."

Dear Marvin: Months since I left broke down and sobbing in the parking lot, grateful for the depth of your understanding and since then I've been treated in Seattle and I'm in control like Genghis Khan. That was a hairy one, the drive west, my nerves so strung I couldn't sign a recognizable name on credit slips. And those station attendants' looks. Until Sheridan I took the most degenerate motels I saw because they seemed to be where I belonged. I found my way by instinct to bad restaurants and managed to degrade myself in front of waitresses so dumb I damn near offered them lessons in expression of disdain.

Hugo says success no longer disturbs him. The main problem with it now is that it taxes his time, he says, adding that he no longer can answer his fan mail or requests for readings and appearances. "It's too bad," he said. "No one request is particularly unreasonable but when you put them together it can be a tremendous drain."

Hugo is a "landscape" poet. The contents of his books read like a litany of place names: "Near Kalalock," "Duwamish Head," "Fort Casey Without Guns," "Docking at Palermo," "Indian Graves at Jocko."

Critic Thomas Gardner has written:

"Landscape in a Hugo poem is used as a version of a possible self; by recreating a town or a river, the poet is able to stumble upon 'surrogate feelings.' In his best poems, the result is not description but a startlingly precise struggle to define an emotion: 'my view ... not the world photoed and analyzed, only one felt.'"

Hugo said what the poet is looking for is to say, " 'This is how I feel.' And at his luckiest moments he accomplishes that." And, he says, a landscape can help to bring that out.

"It isn't so much how you feel about the landscape as what your internal feelings are. Certain

Cont. on p. 12

By popular demand the movie that  
"will leave you feeling 10 feet tall"  
is now playing at theatres everywhere.

Rex Reed, syndicated columnist

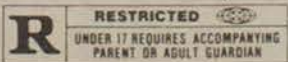


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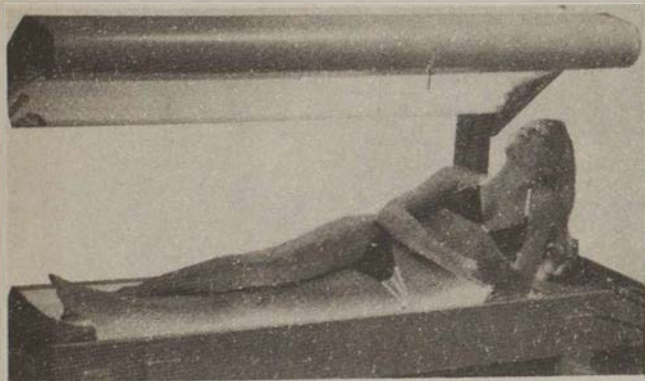
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Cont. from p. 11

landscapes bring them out, or they can exist in certain landscapes.

"Quite often people would think, because I wrote a rather harsh or negative poem and named it after a place, I felt negative about the place. But that wasn't really true. I was using the place as a springboard to my inner feelings which were quite negative at the time. But actually the places I don't like, such as the new Hilton hotel, would never trigger a poem."

Places that do trigger poems for Hugo are neglected and isolated, he says, adding that this is one reason he has found Montana a "compatible" place to write poems.

"I think Montana and I were made for each other when it comes to writing poems. One faith I've had is that what people were looking at was not very important. Of course what people are usually looking at are events. But what people ignore, and people usually do ignore scenes or places, is very important. The fewer people have seen a place the more important the place becomes in my mind. Just by virtue of being ignored I see the place as being more important and more valuable."

"Well, Montana is a very ignored state and there are a lot of ignored places in it. So I think it was just ready for me when I got here."

"I think these feelings go back to my childhood, growing up in the Pacific Northwest and feeling I was near the edge of civilization, almost out of it. Nearly all of 'civilized' America lay to the east. To the west, soon one found the void. For some reason I find being on the edge or border of civilized world compatible with writing. I can't involve myself in the center of things and write my best. If I could I would. I like feeling just barely part of civilization when I write; I mean that actually or geographically more than psychically, perhaps. I like to feel I'm living where finding one more friend is difficult and therefore very important. Soon we will run out of people. Maybe a poem will locate one more friend or even one more self before the ocean opens forever to nothing."

Many of Hugo's poems, particularly the early ones, identify with a sense of loss and isolation. He says the area where he grew up may not have been the only reason for that.

"I suppose the fact that I had profound sexual troubles as a young man and felt I had lost my chance at a normal life, and did feel that at the time, may have accounted for that. Also, the fact that I grew up with my grandparents, who were quite old of course, made me lose some sense of vitality. That is to say I wasn't around younger people much. These could have been sources but I'm just speculating."

"One source is an obsessive sense of shame that bothers me somewhat. And I think that is made worse when I drink. I tend to sometimes find things in my past that I'm ashamed of. And sometimes if there's nothing to be ashamed of I'll invent something. I almost have a free-floating sense of shame, you might say, that wants to attach itself to specifics. This isn't a very healthy state of mind but I'm able to control it at my age."

Hugo says he is happy he became a poet, although he says being one is a curious business.

"There are very odd attitudes about poets on the part of others. You can see this reflected all kinds of ways. When you're young and other people find out you're going to be a poet they tend to think there is something wrong or odd about this. On the other hand, once you become a poet you find out that

everybody else wants to be one. This is the curious thing. In fact people want to be poets so much they are willing to be called poets even when they're not. So you often see the title given to people who don't write. Like Moishe Dyan, he was called 'statesman, patriot and poet.' Or Che Guevara, the revolutionary who was killed in South America: 'revolutionary and poet.' And I've never met anybody anywhere who has read any poems that these guys have written. You never heard anybody talk about their poems; maybe they wrote poems. But they just added this title to them."

"The feelings of people toward poets is very ambivalent. On the one hand they think it is a very strange thing to do with your life, which I agree with; on the other hand they think, 'Gosh, I should be one too.' In fact there are some people, who I won't name, in literature who are willing to say that anything can be a poem just so that they can be a poet themselves."

Hugo defines a poet as someone who "spends the most intense times of his life writing poems." He also said a good poet must write the best poems that he is capable of, then added, "some of the time." But for many young poets and for himself as a young poet, he says, writing your best is not easy. And many of them quit writing after a few rejection slips.

"Tetsell Acoroff said, and I think he's absolutely right, that poets and writers that he knows of, and he's been in the business a long time as an editor, who survived and

who made it and became established writers weren't always the most talented, nor were they the most gifted, but the one thing they were were the ones who could handle rejection slips. They didn't let them get them down. They didn't let them discourage them. They didn't let rejection stop them from writing."

But, Hugo says, the writer can use rejection slips to his advantage.

"You can do that two ways. First you can have the childish 'Oh yeah. You won't publish my poems. I'll show you' attitude. Then you write another one. That, of course, is a very simplistic reaction to it. The other way is to say, 'Yes, you're right. Why am I doing this? I'm not worthy of this great art form. But maybe if I was somebody else I might be.' And there you are creating again."

"The thing is that poets are people who turn defeats into victories. That's all. They turn what is negative into something positive to work for them. What works against other people poets will some how manipulate to work for them. So the more you reject a poet, perhaps, the better he will write."

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### "Halloween Rock and Roll Fantasy"

October 31, 1982 University Theatre

8:00 P.M., 10:00 P.M., 12:00 Midnight

Tickets: \$3.00 Students, \$3.50 General Public

Tickets Avail.: UC Box Office, Budget Tapes, Eli's Records & Tapes, Grizzly Grocery, Worden's Market

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