1-20-1983

Montana Kaimin, January 20, 1983

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Activity fee available to Vo-Tech students

By Julie Omelchuck
Montana Reporter

Missoula Vocational Techni­
cal school students can pay a $15 activity fee to use some University of Montana facilities, programs and services after a contract between the Vo-Tech and ASUM was approved by Central Board at last night's meeting.

Vo-Tech students who have paid the fee can use all ser­vices funded through ASUM by student activity fees except UM Legal Services, day-care cen­ter and tutoring services. These services were excluded because they cannot handle another 250 students, said ASUM President Marquita McRea Zook.

The Vo-Tech activity fee is three dollars less than the UM student activity fee to compensate for fewer ser­vices.

The Vo-Tech center does not have athletic facilities or any programs available to students, said Helen Dutton, President of the Vo-Tech student body. The students want to participate in the University's intramural and inter­collegiate sports program and to use the University's swimming pool and gym facilities, said Dutton.

The Vo-Tech students will also receive a students dis­count to ASUM Programming Services, McRea Zook said.

Lemons are not only major problems for their owners, but are also serious safety hazards to drivers on the road, Anderson said.

In addition, because lemon owners have no recourse, and lemon sales are sold by their original owners to unsuspect­ing buyers, he said.

Proponents of the bill say that it would guarantee that Montana consumers would receive quality autos.

That guarantee would make consumers more confident, which would bolster the auto industry, Anderson said.

Auto manufacturers have supported similar bills passed in other states, he said.

MADD aims to curb drunk driving

By Lisa McCafferty

Several years ago, a 17-year-old Bozeman girl was struck and killed by the vehicle of a drunken Montana State Univer­sity student. Her mother, Donna Fisher, a Gallatin County coro­ner, got angry. And in doing so she created MADD, Montana Against Drunk Driving.

Since then, MADD has spread to 45 other Montana counties, including Missoula county, whose chapter was begun one year ago. Ron Yates, the leader of MADD in Missoula, said drunk driving is a major issue in Montana.

"In 1981, well over half of all driving fatalities were caused by drunk drivers," he said, and vehicle accidents are the greatest killer of youth today.

Missoula’s MADD is a non­profit, voluntary organization with 10 members. "But we expect that number to double or triple soon," Yates said. Reasons for this include an increased public awareness of the organization and its cause. MADD’s projects include a statewide program for seventh and eighth graders on the haz­ards of drinking and driving.

"We want to inform these kids before they’re out there on the roads, drunk," Yates said. MADD is planning a high school program as well.

On New Year’s Eve MADD sponsored a “take a ride home” service, in which people who had been drinking could get free rides home from MADD volunteers until 2 a.m.

Yates said the service was successful and that he hopes to expand the number of drivers next year.

Missoula’s MADD does not yet have an office, but those wishing to contact Yates may call 721-4183.

The next MADD meeting will be Thursday, January 27 at 7:30 p.m. in the Montana Power Public Meeting Room.

Fog and frost save air

By Mark Grove

A “very unexpected frost” cleaned up Missoula air Tuesday night, ending an air pollution alert that threatened to go into the warning stage, according to Scott Church of the Missoula County Air Quality Unit.

Church said that dense fog coupled with low temperatures and high humidity created moisture in the form of ice crystals. The moisture removed dust particles that had been clogging the air. Tuesday night’s low temperature was 18 degrees.

Particulate levels in the Mis­­oula Valley reached 424 micrograms per cubic meter, Church said. Tuesday night and poor condi­tions are expected to continue, Church said. The warning stage, or Stage I alert, is reached at 300 micrograms per cubic meter. Air quality is not considered good if the count is above 75.

But Church said the count had dropped to 62 by yester­day morning. He said the air quality officials had expected Missoula air to reach the warning stage Tuesday night, but were relieved by the fog and cold temperatures.

Church predicted better air conditions through tonight, due to a weak weather disturbance that will bring scattered snow and wind, clearing the fog and blowing away pollution. He added, however, that the weekend high pressure system, bringing colder temperatures and decreasing wind, would create an air inversion that would worsen air conditions.

An air inversion is caused by...
Although Montanans should be proud that our state was one of the 35 to support the amendment, we shouldn’t believe we’ve already done our part, or that we’ve earned a rest.

As inconceivable as it may seem, only 35 states — three short of the number needed to ratify the amendment — voiced support for the measure before its June 30, 1982 ratification deadline.

Only 35 states of the freest nation on earth saw the need for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing "equality of rights under the law," not to be "denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

"Why?"

ERA opponent Phyllis Schlafly said the ERA failed because supporters "could never show any benefit, any advantage to women in ERA." A constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal employment opportunities for women would be a disadvantage rather than a benefit?

Most women would hardly think so.

Yet many conservatives agreed with Schlafly when she said the amendment would threaten the institution of marriage. Apparently there is still support for the belief that a woman’s place is in her husband’s home.

What Ms. Schlafly and her followers refuse to acknowledge are the large numbers of women in the United States struggling to maintain households without the benefits of the institution of marriage, or those married couples unable to support their households with only one income.

We who oppose sexual discrimination cannot afford to let foes away the opportunity to voice, as individuals and in groups, our support for the ERA.

Last fall, members of the University of Montana Women’s Resource Center, in conjunction with the National Organization of Women, sent holiday postcards to the governors of states not supporting the amendment. The postcards informed those governors that the writers would not vacation in, or in any other way support, states failing to ratify the ERA. Surely those announcements were taken notice of in some way, even if laugh off as threats of “radical feminists.”

But what if large numbers of Montanans — not only feminists but businessmen, educators, laborers, ranchers and members of the other professions represented in our state — were to write the governors of anti-ERA states?

Perhaps the results would not be thunderous, but the point remains: If you want the ERA included in the U.S. Constitution, do something, whether it’s writing letters, forming protest groups, or lending financial assistance to pro-ERA lobbyists in states opposed to the measure.

Sexual discrimination continues. Women are denied jobs because of their sex, or given jobs simply because they are women and minority quotas must be met. Female employees fearful of losing their jobs give in to sexual harassment and in the process lose their self-respect and dignity, all in the name of holding down jobs scarce these days to men and women alike.

As of October 1982, 8.8 percent of the adult female workforce was unemployed. They, along with the women who had jobs, were denied, and continue to be denied, a constitutional guarantee of equal employment opportunities.

But it needn’t be so.

Joanne DePue

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WASHINGTON — I have this wet-blanket of a friend who can see the dawn side of Heaven. Naturally she did not share my elation at the recent news from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We have it in our grasp, its report said, to save the lives of millions of kids — as many as 20,000 children per day. And all it would take would be four simple steps: oral rehydration (sugar-water) therapy for children with diarrhea, breast-feeding of infants, the use of growth charts to detect malnutrition and universal immunization against childhood diseases.

With these simple, low-cost measures, said Dr. Richard Jolly, UNICEF's deputy director for programs, "half the young children would live. As for the falling birthrate, I don't doubt that will happen — eventually, after the long, slow process of persuading the men that their status and manhood need not be bucking tradition, culture, religion, habit and public opinion..."

My friend has no doubt that Jolly knows what he's talking about. It's her skepticism that is so discouraging.

"Where are all these imperiled children?" she asked, quickly answering her own question. "In Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Southeast Asia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, much of the Near East and most of Africa, that's where — places in which astro-birth rates, in spite of high death rates, have produced child populations that now outnumber the adult populations; places in which the total population now doubles every 10 or 20 years, and UNICEF wants to enable their populations to double every eight or 10 years. Thanks a lot."

But surely she couldn't seri­ously want to condemn need­less millions of children to pre­ventable death. "I don't want to condemn anybody to anything," she insisted. "But you cannot con­vince me that Jolly had thought this thing through, he wouldn't be proposing a pro­gram to increase the Third World population on this sort of scale while not adding one bushel of grain, one quart of milk, one blanket or roof, one school­room or teacher, one medic, one nurse or one job that pays a living wage. This man is talking about doubling the number of additional chil­dren and infants to be fed, housed, doctor­ed, educated and employed — and doubling it every year."

I reminded her that the nor­mal trend is for declines in death rates to be followed by declines in birth rates. "But you cannot see the rest of the world could spring for sugar-water to save all these lives. "Sugar-water can save the children's lives," she insisted, "but after that, they will need to eat, and they will continue to need to eat for as long as they live. As for the falling birthrate, I don't doubt that will happen — eventually, after the long, slow process of persuading the women that their value need not be measured by their eight, 10 or 12 children, and per­suing the men that their status and manhood need not be counted in infants sired; after bucking tradition, culture, reli­gion, habit and public opinion."

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Reagan begins his third year in the White House

By TERENCE HUNT

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the nation suffering its hardest economic times since World War II, Ronald Reagan today reached the halfway point of his presidency, saying, "America is now coming through a painful period of adjustment and recovery."

As Reagan begins his third year in the White House today, the second anniversary of his inauguration, aides say his biggest disappointment is unemployment, now at its highest level in 42 years. Twelve million Americans are looking for jobs.

Reagan said in a speech Wednesday night in Chicago, "We must not turn our backs on their pain, nor waste their mighty resource."

"We will need the strength of every back and power of every will to lift us to recovery," Reagan said, "and we're not going to rest until every American who wants a job can find one." He didn't spell out his plans in office promising to balance the budget, but said the budget "must be fair to all our people and the nation at the same time, "must meet our defense needs."

Although the nation is in its worst recession since World War I and economists are predicting only a weak recovery this year, Reagan said, "America is now coming through a painful period of adjustment and recovery."

The Commerce Department released figures Wednesday showing the U.S. economy — as measured by real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product — fell 1.8 percent last year. It was the biggest one-year decline since the 14.7 percent of 1946.

"We are suffering the structural problems of an industrial society being transformed into more of a service and information society, as well as paying the price for years and years of big spending, big taxing, and over-regulating in Washington," Reagan said.

"In the long run," he said, "economic growth will put our unemployable back to work, revive idle factories, and open new doors of opportunity. But in the short run, our people continue to hurt, so we must take action."

He said he will announce new programs soon to deal with unemployment. Administration sources say that among other things, Reagan will propose a sub-minimum wage for teenagers for summertime work.

He didn't spell out his plans in his Chicago speech.

While House aides assessing Reagan's first two years say his most cherished accomplishment has been controlling inflation, "I don't think there's any doubt that the most significant impact has been in the area of inflation and what that has done not only to people's pocketbooks but their sense of control over their own lives," said White House director of communications David R. Ger-
By Mark Grove

Denise Chandler, 34, said a police officer dislocated her elbow, bruised her arms and wrists and cut her hand as he led her from the Missoula City Jail early Friday morning. She said the officer had handcuffed her and jerked her arms up, facilitating the wounds.

Chandler said she had been disorderly conduct charge after she screamed profanities at police officers. Her fiancé, John Ragan, had been arrested Thursday night at the Holiday Inn on drunk and disorderly charges, she said, and she had come to the Missoula police department to pick up her I.D. and keys, which had been in Ragan’s possession. She said she yelled because police officers would not answer questions about Ragan and would not allow him to make a phone call until he was sober. After the policeman hurt her, she said, she kicked him in the groin.

Chandler said she and Ragan would also file charges against the police because they would not return $100 they took from Ragan after his arrest. Ragan and Chandler will be married this Monday, she said.

Ray Hughes, assistant chief of the Missoula police department, said the police would not comment on the alleged misconduct.

Former student will file charges of police brutality in arrest

U.S. in snail’s pace recovery

By Mark Montgomery

Kamikazette

"Real global economic growth (adjusted for inflation) will barely exceed 2 percent, making this one of the most hesitant recoveries on record," the San Francisco-based Bank of America said in its "Economic Outlook — World 1983." "Although 1983 will see a slight cyclical upturn, vigorous expansion will not take place for many years — probably not within the decade... There will be no early return to the economic vitality that lasted through most of the 1960s," the report said.

The strongest growth in gross production, 4.2 percent, is expected in the Middle East, while Latin America, Africa, Western Europe and Eastern Europe will probably struggle to keep their economies equal to population growth, the bank said, noting that some will fail.

"The next two years will be the most difficult that the Eastern European economies have faced since World War II," the report said.

The United States, which accounts for a quarter of the global economy, will be the strongest engine driving the recovery.

"There’s no other big market area that is really blazing ahead," said H. Robert Heller, the bank vice president for international economics.

Countries follow

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The global economy will crawl ahead slightly in 1983, but as long as the United States and other leading economies keep struggling, a return to vigorous growth isn’t likely this decade, the world’s largest commercial bank said Tuesday.

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**UM to sponsor high school jazz festival**

By Jeff Morgan

High school students from about 20 schools around the state will be on campus Friday and Saturday to play, listen, and learn about jazz music at the third University of Montana High School Jazz Festival. Topping off the festival will be a concert by jazz saxophonist Don Menza with the UM Jazz Workshop I on Saturday night at 7:30 in the University Theater. The concert is open to the public, as are all other festival activities. Tickets for the show are $3 for students.

Menza has played with, among others, Louie Bellson, Maynard Ferguson, Woody Herman and Buddy Rich during the last 20 years. Students will have the chance to work with Menza when he conducts his jazz saxophone clinic on Saturday.

Other guests at the festival are Gene Aiken, director of Jazz Studies at the University of Northern Colorado at Greeley and Fred Sturm, director of Jazz Studies at Lawrence Conservatory in Appleton, Wis. Sturm was with the jazz group "Matrix" for five years.

Clinics on arranging and composing music for television, techniques for stage band rehearsal and jazz improvisation in public schools.

The high school jazz bands will also play for evaluation. But it is not a competition, said Lance Boyd, UM director of Jazz Studies. "Competition brings out the worst things," he said. He also said that it wouldn't be fair for the smaller schools to compete with schools from Missoula or Great Falls.

The festival will also include a three concert featuring the UM Jazz Workshop I and artists-in-residence Darnyian Brown and Marcia Migel. The shows will be at 7:30 at the University Theater on Friday night. After the concerts, there will be an open jam session at a place yet to be announced.

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**Meinholdt wins college theater award**

Rolland Meinholdt, University of Montana professor of drama, has been named a recipient of the 1983 Amoco Gold Medallion of Excellence for his contribution to the American College Theater Festival for the Rocky Mountain region. Meinholdt will receive the award from Eberhard Schmidt during the festival at North Idaho College on Jan. 22. Schmidt is a regional geologist for Amoco Minerals of Spokane, Wash.

Gold medallions are awarded on a basis of contribution of time and effort to assuring the success of the program at the regional level.

The ACFT nominations committee noted Meinholdt's accomplishments, which include the success of the UM directing program, his work as a playwright, and his work with the American Indian Performing Arts. While at the university, he has directed more than 30 shows and has appeared as an actor in about 60 productions. He has given numerous directing workshops and was the immediate past chair of the region.

This is the 13th year of the Amoco companies have sponsored ACFT, which is produced by the University-College Theater Association. The festival is presented annually by the Kennedy Center and the Alliance for Arts Education.

**Currently the RESIDENCE HALLS OFFICE is accepting applications for STUDENT STAFF SUPERVISORY POSITIONS during the 1983-84 academic year. Applicants must be GRADUATE STUDENTS, preferably with Residence Halls experience, or UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS who have had previous experience working in a Residence Hall.**

The application may be obtained at the Residence Halls Office, Room 101 Turner Hall. Applicants must have a minimum 2.00 G.P.A., and an interest in Residence Halls or Student Personnel work. Interviews will be held during Spring Quarter and staff selections will be made prior to July 15, 1983. Questions relative to these positions should be directed to the Residence Halls Office. Applications should be completed and returned to the Residence Halls Office by February 11, 1983.

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Pot bill could reduce penalties

By Lance Lovell
Kamloops Observer

HELENA — A bill that will both reduce maximum penalties and set minimum penalties for first-time offenders convicted of marijuana possession received final approval from the Montana House of Representatives yesterday.

House Bill 150, sponsored by Rep. Ray Peck, D-Havre, sets a minimum penalty of at least $100 and one day in jail for first-time offenders convicted of possession of up to 60 grams of marijuana. Peck's bill, however, gives justice of the peace courts jurisdiction over such cases, just as with other misdemeanors. Currently, possession cases must be tried in district courts, which Peck has said are becoming clogged with misdemeanor possession cases.

The bill also reduces the maximum possession penalty of $1,000 or one year in jail to $500 and six months in a county jail.

Current law presumes that persons under age 21 are entitled to deferred sentences for first offenses. Peck's original bill deleted this section, but the House Judiciary Committee reinstated it and further mandated that a minimum sentence be served as part of the deferral.

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ASUM PROGRAMMING - GLACIER PRODUCTIONS

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