Montana Kaimin, January 28, 1983

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Free tax help program offered

By Lance Lovell

Grizzlies defeat Vandals handily

By Thomas Andrew Mendyke

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Free tax help program offered

By Tom Harrington

Students and other individu­als who might have trouble fill­ing out their income tax returns can once again rely on the Vol­unteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program for help.

VITA, which is sponsored by the United States Internal Revenue Service, approved program designed to help people with a yearly in­come of $12,000 or less file their tax returns. The service is free of charge.

Price, a senior in accounting at UM, said VITA is composed of accounting majors who have completed an IRS training pro­gram. The students have been trained in all aspects of prepar­ing tax returns 1040 and 1040A, he said, and the pre­pared returns will be reviewed by certified public accountants, who are also "volunteering their time."

Price said there is "potential for us to have a ton of people this year" who could need tax help, because the IRS has cut back on its help. Limiting the number of places a confused taxpayer can go to receive aid in preparing tax returns. He said he and the other students involved are looking forward to the valuable experience that will be gained from working with VITA.

VITA coordinator Judy Inman, UM accounting major, said the volunteer students (five coordinators and about 50 aides) will receive one or two credits from the School of Business Administration, depend­ing on "how much they put into the program."

Price and Inman said taxpay­ers seeking help should bring their tax packages, W-2 forms and other necessary tax infor­mation to the VITA center, lo­cated in the Community Room at Southgate Mall. A VITA out­let for senior citizens will be at the Senior Citizens Center, 700 South Higgins Ave.

VITA, which is sponsored by the UM School of Business Ad­ministration, the Missoula Chapter of the Montana So­ciety of Certified Public Ac­countants and the Beta Alpha Psi accounting fraternity, will begin Feb. 1 and end March 12.

Sessions at Southgate Mall will be every Tuesday and Thursday from 6 to 9 p.m. and every Saturday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sessions at the Senior Citizens Center will be every Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. No appointment is neces­sary.

For more information con­cerning the VITA program, call 728-9226, 243-6539 or 243-4182.

Montana State University
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Missoula, Mont.
Opinions

Write for lighting

Students should be writing to the Montana Legislature. The University of Montana needs funding, and UM students who care about the education they receive and the conditions under which they receive it need to help convince legislators to allocate the needed funds. Areas that especially need funding include the state work/study program and campus lighting.

Kaimin editorial

The state work/study program needs to be funded to help fill the gap that has been left by cuts in federal student financial aid. This would benefit the entire Montana University System — and in turn benefit the state; an educated populace is a good investment for the state's potential.

Though not a statewide problem, the campus lighting situation is by no means unimportant. Present lighting on the UM campus is inadequate, leaving students unsafe. Students should be able to walk through the campus at night without fear of assault or rape.

Roof repairs, computer equipment and radio equipment are all good, even important — but improved campus lighting is vital.

Brian L. Rygg

Unwed parents and the law

By the Montana Women's Law Caucus

Forum

Part II

Nancy and John

John and Nancy are so different that they often marvel at how they ever got along. John is a Catholic. Nancy is an avowed atheist. John is a self-proclaimed ‘red-neck’. Nancy is a ‘women’s libber’. In spite of all this, they have been going together for about two years. Nancy is pregnant and can’t decide what to do. She knows that she does not want the baby. Her only concern is whether she should get an abortion or have the baby and put it up for adoption.

What should John do?

If Nancy insists on getting an abortion, there is nothing that John can do. Even if he were married to Nancy, his approval would not be required in order for Nancy to have an abortion. John’s only hope is to convince Nancy to carry the baby full term.

A child relinquished for adoption by an unwed mother may not be adopted until the parental rights of the father are terminated. The court will hold a hearing to determine the identity of the father and either determine or terminate his rights. If the alleged father appears at the hearing and requests custody of the child, the court will inquire into his fitness and his ability to properly care for the child. The court will give special attention to his effort or lack of effort to make provision for the mother while she was pregnant and for the child upon birth. The best interests of the child will be the court’s main consideration.

If John wants to adopt the child, he will need to pay the expenses of the pregnancy and make provisions for the care of the child after it is born. He should have his name placed on the birth certificate as the child’s father. The court will then contact him to appear at the determination hearing. Before the hearing, he should consider what facts would support a determination of his fitness as a parent. He should also gather evidence that would convince the court that it would be in the child's best interest to be placed in his custody.

To be continued.
Evangelists preach campus rockers on music's evil ways

(CPS) — Former University of Maryland student Sharon Sadeghian was nervous as she stood in front of the school's Hornbake Library on an October morning last semester.

Flanked by three friends holdinghammers and record albums, she bravely told the crowd of 200 before her, "The Lord is giving me all the strength I need.

Moments later, after evangelist Tom Short preached that "rock 'n' roll leads to death," Sadeghian began smashing a Led Zeppelin album with a hammer. By the time she and her friends were done, dozens of records were shattered on the library steps.

Georgia evangelist Billy Adams, for instance, has destroyed more than $200,000 in rock vinyl "because it preaches the use of drugs, illicit sex, the occult and rebellion."

Adams preaches on campuses throughout the South, often playing music by AC-DC, Kiss and The Beatles to demonstrate his point. Jed Smock, perhaps the dean of the campus circuit-rider, has recently added rock 'n' roll to his already-impassioned anti-sex and -drug sermons at schools from Virginia to Kentucky to New Mexico State. Illinois State students got to hear a last-minute debate in November between Jefferson Starship guitarist Paul Kantner and local minister Wesley Ates.

"Another One Bites The Dust" by Queen, Pappis says, actually says "Satan must have no limit" when portions of it are played backwards.

Greg Anthony contends that the Rolling Stones' "Sympathy for the Devil" and "Dancin' with Dr. D" in addition to songs by Led Zeppelin and AC-DC, are similar "tributes to Satan."

"Stairway to Heaven" sounds like "My sweet Satan, no other made a path, for it makes me sad, whose power is Satan" when played in reverse, Anthony claims.

"We're concerned not only with the lyrics and album covers, but also with the lifestyles of the musicians and their influences," says Dan Peters, who along with his two brothers lectures students about rock 'n' roll.

Many album covers, Pappis explains, show occult symbols such as pentagrams, pyramids and broken crosses that can coerce young people into evil deeds.

The Electric Light Orchestra. The Village People, for instance, have publicly said that they want to make gay people more acceptable through their music.

None of the anti-rockers have been able to convince people to Satan through music.

"And as far as little devils and demonic signs on the album jackets go," says Warner Records spokesman Bob Merlis, "you can see them, so how could they be secret attempts to brainwash people?"

Merlis calls satanic backward masking "a bogus science," adding that the crusades haven't affected record sales.

But after the Kantner-Ates debate at Illinois State, local record store owner Bill Larsen says he even sold a few Led Zeppelin and Queen albums to people who wanted to hear the alleged backward masking for themselves.

"Most of the groups that do bizarre-type things like that are only doing it for promotion and attention anyway," says Davis Joyce, a rock and roll historian at the University of Tulsa.

He says he believes the crusaders are "right-wing cranks putting down anything that doesn't fit their tight little value systems." He calls most of their charges "off-the-wall paranoid beliefs."
Town and her family have been hauling drinking water to their home from a gas station about a half mile away.

To bathe, they've had to go to a gas station about a half mile away.

By Jerry Wright

Kat Un Rtpofltr

Milltown water source found contaminated with arsenic

Fuchs's problems are not unique to 32 other Milltown households serviced by four wells that in the spring of 1981 were found to be contaminated by large amounts of arsenic. One of the wells had arsenic levels 10 times higher than levels recommended by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

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Fuchs's house sits at the end of a street overlooking the Clark Fork River and in the distance the Milltown reservoir, suspected origin of the arsenic. While sitting on her kitchen counter, she pointed to ugly brown stains in her sink from the minerals that, along with arsenic, are in some Milltown residents' water.

The only thing her family uses tap water for is to wash dishes and flush toilets, she said. All drinking and cooking water is brought home in five-gallon jugs. An empty jug sat next to her on the sink as she spoke. There is an old woman in the neighborhood who has to rely on the local kids to bring her water because she can't carry it, she said.

Though sediments in the Milltown reservoir are the main suspect for the contaminated water, the source of the contamination has not been definitely determined. In February 1982, UM geology professor Bill Woessner was given a $3,000 grant by the state and the EPA to study groundwater flow patterns in the Milltown area. The study was to try to find the source of the arsenic.

Woessner hired environmental studies graduate student Marin Popoff as a research assistant. From February to May 1982, Woessner and Popoff measured and monitored the groundwater levels in the Milltown area, which are at the confluence of the Blackfoot and Clark Fork rivers. The groundwater system is fairly complex, Popoff said.

In an isolated several pocket of World War II the British and Alan Battey into a highly unlikely, tiny French town to discover a bomb. The townspeople have fled and the inmates of the local asylum have taken their place. The resulting interaction gives us some of the most enchanting sequences on film. De Broca's charming cult classic features Genevieve Bujold, Claude Brialy and Pierre Brasseur.

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4—Montana Kaimin • Friday, January 28, 1983
Sports

Lady Grizzlies play Idaho tonight, Boise State tomorrow

By Thomas Andrews Mendyke
Sports Editor

The University of Montana Lady Grizzlies will play two of the better teams in the Mountain West Athletic Conference when they face the University of Idaho Vandals tonight and the Boise State Broncos tomorrow night in the Dahlberg Arena.

The tournament is open to UM students, faculty and spouses. The sponsors wish to stress that participants need not be professionals, according to association spokesman Ted Heuchling.

The tourney begins Feb. 4 and is held Feb. 4 and 5 at the University of Montana Rec Annex. There will be a men's and women's division, with novice, intermediate and advanced categories in each division.

The tournament is sponsored by the Masters of Business Association. The association is a group of business administration graduate students at UM.

Weekend Sports

Home Events Today

Women's J.V. Basketball — UM vs. City League, Dahlberg Arena, 7:05 p.m.

Women's Basketball — UM vs. University of Idaho, Dahlberg Arena, 7:30 p.m.

Women's Basketball — UM vs. Boise State University, Dahlberg Arena, 7:30 p.m.

Away Events Today

Men's Basketball — UM vs. Boise State University, Dahlberg Arena, 7:30 p.m.

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Montana Kaimin • Friday, January 28, 1983—5
Former forestry school dean’s arrest shocks colleagues

By Patricia Tucker

Some University of Montana forestry professors reacted with dismay to the recent arrest of Wambach, former dean of the UM forestry school.

Wambach, also a former director of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, was arrested Tuesday in San Luis Obispo, Calif., on two counts of possession of stolen property, conspiracy and the cultivation of marijuana.

The IBM typewriter was allegedly stolen from the wildlife department during June 1980, and the scale, equipped to weigh minute quantities of substances, was stolen in October, according to James Landreth, security director at the California Polytechnic State University, is accused of possession of a stolen typewriter and an electronic scale together valued at about $2,680, according to security officials at Cal Poly.

Wambach was formally arrested by the National Society of American Foresters for Wambach a “dose and dear friend and colleague,” said an anonymous tip. “It’s sad — super, super embarrassing.”

Thomas Nimlos, UM forestry professor, said in an interview Wednesday, “I'm just overwhelmed.” Nimlos said he felt it was not only important that those of us that worked closely with Wambach, and always trying to build up. I'm very high on him. He was as great a boss as I’ve ever had in my life.

It’s sad — super, super sad,” said Thomas Nimlos, UM forestry professor, said in an interview Wednesday. “I think that those of us that worked with him in school have really been shocked” by the charges.

When contacted by the Casmin yesterday, Wambach would say only that his attorney has instructed him not to comment on the charges. While Wambach was dean, the wildlife department in June 1980.

Richard Landlni, then an associate vice president at UM, was arrested in 1974 in a letter to UM President Robert Pantzer that Wambach be dismissed as dean. Among the charges Landlini listed were Wambach’s remarks to the University of Washington that a UM geology professor was a “constant source of irritation and embarrassment.”

The comments, which were later reported in an article carried by the Associated Press, stemmed from Robert Curry’s attack on the competence of the research programs at the University of Washington and Oregon State University.

Wambach resigned from his post as director of the Montana wildlife department in June 1980.

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By Ann Hennessey

The University of Montana security department is "somewhat" understaffed for its size, but, under present economic conditions and budget restrictions, "I'd say we're OK," said Ken Willett, UM security manager, yesterday.

The norm throughout the country, Willett said, is a ratio of one security officer for every 1,000 people at the university. However, he added, this is not a university standard.

In addition to Willett, who is also trained as a police officer, UM employs eight security officers. There are about 9,000 students enrolled at UM this quarter.

The number of officers on patrol at any one time varies according to the time of day and activities planned. One to two officers are on duty during the day shift, while two to three patrol during the night hours. When an event is planned that will bring a large number of people on campus, such as a concert or athletic event, three officers are on duty.

If he could, Willett said, he would like to increase on-campus training sessions for the security staff, crime prevention education programs and investigation. Coordination between the UM security office and police departments downtown is important, Willett said. UM security has jurisdiction over all UM property, including land around Fort Missoula, and a mile radius surrounding those areas.

"I think we probably don't have jurisdiction over Burger King," Willett said. This amounts to a large area to cover, but the Missoula city and county police departments provide a lot of support. Willett said. UM security officers attend the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman for six weeks of basic training. The students spend more than 250 hours in training, he said. Officers may also enroll in various short courses dealing with specific incidents in law enforcement. Short courses taken by UM security staff last year included courses about sexual abuse of children, bomb investigation and executive management.

The training UM security officers receive is the same training given to city and county police officers throughout Montana. Presently, three of the security officers are retired Missoula City Police Department officers. Giving UM security a total of more than 60 years experience. The officers have held "just about every position" in the city police department, Willett said, giving them a good background in police work.

Training isn't left behind in the academy, though. Because UM security officers carry guns, they must pass an annual shooting test. On January 11 to 13 the officers, including Willett, were tested on both slow-fire and fast-paced shooting. A 70 percent success rate is required to pass. This year, the lowest score was 86. Each officer's lowest score is dropped, so that, according to the records, no one fired under 90 percent. If an officer fails the test, he doesn't carry a gun on campus. Willett said.

As far as he knows, Willett said, there has never been any shooting incidents on campus by a UM security officer. Willett and other UM Physical Plant personnel have submitted a proposal to the university planning council asking that a "sizeable" number of work-study students be hired to act as an escort service and to conduct a peer group program on fire and crime prevention.

"You can't beat peer pressure for getting the point across," Willett said. UM security already employs work-study students for writing tickets, telephone operators and locksmith employees.
Hospice—Working to change attitudes on death

Hospice is an organization helping the terminally ill and their families cope with death and change the attitude in general.

Death "is a part of life," said Kathy Mensing-Rehbein of Hospice of Missoula. Mensing-Rehbein has been a volunteer with Hospice for two years and will soon take over as executive director. "It's just as normal as birth, and yet, for the past 50 to 75 years we have taken our patients—our dying and old people—and put them in institutions and have forgotten how to deal with this aspect of living. Seventy-five percent of all deaths in the United States occur in institutions, which is a horrifying number when you think about it in terms of it being a normal act of living."

Hospice of Missoula began operating in September of 1980, said Kathy Mrgudic, who started the organization and acts as executive director. She is leaving shortly and Mensing-Rehbein will take over.

"There was a bad need in the community for it," Mrgudic said. "There was a large void in the medical system for dying people."

The staff of Hospice includes a director, who oversees the administrative tasks; a nurse coordinator, who oversees the patients, and volunteers, who staff the office and work with patients in the home. The director and nursing coordinator are the only two who are paid.

An interdisciplinary team of professionals donate their time twice a month to review all the cases in consultation with the patients' doctors, Mensing-Rehbein said. Each member of the team evaluates the case from his or her point of view, she said. On the team are a social worker, a psychologist, a physical therapist, a nurse, a dietician, a registered nurse, two doctors, an assistant professor of pharmacy and Hospice's nursing coordinator.

At these consultations, things are discussed that could make the patient's situation better, Mrgudic said. For instance, she said, the pharmacist gives suggestions on better ways to ease pain for the patient or the psychologist gives ideas on new techniques for opening communication in the family.

Volunteers work directly with the patients, Mrgudic said. They go into the home and assist the family and patient in whatever ways they are needed, Mrgudic said. Help can range from feeding the patient to listening to a family member. Mrgudic said there are both lay and nurse volunteers and at least one nurse volunteer is assigned to each case to deal with any medical needs a professional would have to handle.

The volunteers "go through 20 hours of pretty intensive training," Mensing-Rehbein said. "They get a lot of theory and information on death such as what to look for both physically and mentally from a terminal patient, she said. They are also encouraged to think about their own feeling on death and the value of life to help them deal with the situation, she said.

Jeannie Collins, a student at UM, volunteered with Hospice last year as part of a social work practicum. She said the experience didn't change her views on death so much as it changed her views on life. "Living for the moment—it made me see life should be lived in the present," she said. "I guess I really wasn't all that fearful (of death) but it just confirmed those feelings."

Collins said she isn't volunteering right now but is still working with a 10-year-old leukemia victim that she started working with last spring.

The girl went into remission during the summer and is now out of remission and in "her final lapse," Collins said. "I'm just there for her," she said. "I'm there for her mother too. Her daughter is all she has."

On the psychological side, volunteers are trained in the stages involved in dying and what family members go through. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, an expert on death and dying, identified five stages in dying and described them with statements. Those stages are 1) Denial— "Not me." 2) Anger— "Why me?" 3) Bargaining— "Yes, me, but..." 4) Depression— "Yes, me." 5) Acceptance— "My time is very close and it's all right." Hospice volunteers are trained to look for these stages and how to deal with them.

As for the reactions of family members, volunteers look for shock, anger, guilt, panic and depression and help support them through whatever feelings they have.

"We work with them roughly for a year or until they don't need it anymore," Mensing-Rehbein said. "You can't teach someone how to help somebody," she said. "All you can do is hope that you have volunteers who are knowledgeable in the current philosophies, I guess, on death. Listening is the big thing we stress in the training—how to talk to people to get them to talk."

"The patient will, often times, need to ramble on about his or her life and what it has meant and where it's gone wrong and they can't say those kinds of things to friends or family. It's got to be someone who's a little bit more removed and someone who is, they feel, anyway, just more knowledgeable—kind of an expert."

Volunteers try and open the lines of communication in the family, she said. "We can't work miracles," she said. "If things have been bad in a family for 30 years, just because a person is dying this probably won't change. But a lot of times we can help people open up and say a few of the things they've always wanted to say but couldn't."

Hospice has trained more than 175 volunteers. Mensing-Rehbein said. Many of them have had someone close to them die and take the training to help clarify their feelings and learn more about death, she said.

"We get people who are real peace and spaceship types and we get people who are real down-to-earth roll­ers in the community," she said. Hospice believes involving the family in the death process relieves much of the guilt family members sometimes feel when a loved one dies, Mrgudic said.

"The family can say we did everything we could," she said. "They're not denying their feel­ings because they participated..."
Hospice...

in the process and have already begun grieving." Mrugudic said people fear death because they are ignorant about it or they don’t want to face it.

"A concept people don’t want to face is the fact that they’re not immortal," she said. "I’m scared to death of it (death)," said Debbie, a 25-year-old graduate student. She said she’s never been close to death so has not thought much about it.

Terry, a 24-year-old student whose father died suddenly two years ago and whose aunt died in a hospice in Minnesota last September said this: "When my dad died, it took me awhile to get through all the feelings I had — his death was so unexpected. With my aunt, it was different. She’d been in and out of the hospital with cancer and had lived much longer and the whole atmosphere of the place made it easier to take.

A rainbow is used as a symbol for hospice as a symbol of "passage." Easing that passage for some people is what hospice tries to do.

"We can relieve the pain and sadness over the loss but can make the experience a good one in the sense that it can," said Mrugudic. Ruby Schmidt’s husband died at home in November 1981. He was 48 years old and had cancer. Schmidt said she knew about Hospice through their church and that it was a "family decision" to go there for help. Schmidt has two college-age daughters. She said Hospice helped prepare them all for death.

"Because of having my husband at home, I learned a lot about the terminally ill," she said. "I realized that terminally ill people like having people around. There’s no harder job than having to go to the hospital night after night and coming home wondering when something will happen." Hospice also helped Harold Anderson, 78, when his wife died of cancer in May 1982. He said the hospice facility but said his father chose to stay in the hospital.

"It was so difficult to deal with and he didn’t want to be reminded of it," Mason said. "Even though it was a constant thought, he didn’t want to verbalize it and that’s what he felt those people would do... it sounds like a good idea. No one can be against it in principle but until you’re faced with death, you can’t decide whether it’s hospice or not for you. It wasn’t right for us."

Jolene Wolferth, the director of clinical psychology at UM, said Hospice programs also.

"Death is something we all have to do alone, yet there are many problems on how we come to grips with it and reconcile it," she said. People tend not to talk about death and hospice is helping to change that, she said.

Kubler-Ross calls ours a "death-defying culture. Americans emphasize youth, beauty and physical fitness. Fewer than 25 percent have wills and many seem to consider death an embarrassment that should not be discussed openly." It’s almost as if death is "un-American," observed British historian Arnold Toynbee.

Mrugudic said American culture is the reason people have problems dealing with death. They’re letting it happen. She said the culture has been death-defying and grief-defying since the turn of the century. As modern technology advanced, medical treatment developed a "separateness." She said Doctors wanted to focus on an organ or disease and forget that people’s needs are more than medical. Changing that attitude is one of hospice’s main objectives, she said.

George Will, writing in Newsweek magazine, said, "Medi­cine should prolong life, not the concept of dying. At some point, in terminal cases, such measures as chemotherapy, radiation and surgery could be described as treating the doc­tor and not the patient." Mrugudic said there is a new consciousness about death. The notion is that the universe is based on interrelationships and people are one only group. "As organisms, we’re more than just bodies and our dying is a dynamic process," she said.

The dying feel special spiritual, mental and emotional unification, she said. Much has been said about why the hospice movement is growing so fast. Paul Dubois, in his book "The Hospital Way of Death," cites one of the rea­sons as "the gap" in the present health-care system. He says hospitals, nursing homes, health-care professionals and counselors are not prepared to deal with death.

Mensing-Rehbein attributes the movement to a change in lifestyles. "We don’t have the extended family unit any more," she said. "I think when we had that there wasn’t a need for hospice because people just took care of their own. Without that unit, hospice is needed to help the dying and their families."

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Mensing-Rehbein attributes the movement to a change in lifestyles. "We don’t have the extended family unit any more," she said. "I think when we had that there wasn’t a need for hospice because people just took care of their own. Without that unit, hospice is needed to help the dying and their families."

Mrugudic said American cu­lure is the reason people have problems dealing with death. They’re letting it happen. She said the culture has been death-defying and grief-defying since the turn of the century. As modern technology advanced, medical treatment developed a "separateness." She said Doctors wanted to focus on an organ or disease and forget that people’s needs are more than medical. Changing that attitude is one of hospice’s main objectives, she said.

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Lobbyist to discuss budget today

By Mark Grove

Three proposed University System budgets being considered by the Legislature and their potential effect on UM will be discussed at noon today in the University Center Montana Room.

UM student lobbyist Jeanne-Marie Souvigney will discuss how the three budgets — proposed by Gov. Ted Schwinden, the Board of Regents and the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (LFA) — may affect such state-funded programs as the Forestry Research Station and work-study.

Chairperson of the workshop, Souvigney said, is to educate students on what the budgets mean to UM and encourage them to write letters to their legislators. In these letters, students should recommend programs they would like to see funded.

Because Montana’s overall budget is tight, she said, UM will probably not get as much money as it is hoped for. She said the LFA’s budget, which is based on the lowest enrollment figures available, may be adopted. This would provide the least amount of money possible to Montana state universities and colleges.

The LFA’s budget predicts enrollment at UM-for 1984 to be 8,163, compared to the Board of Regents’ prediction of 8,356 and Schwinden’s 8,176. The LFA’s General Fund allotment is also the lowest of the three, she said.

The nation

say they’ll be ready for any “ thugs” who may think a police strike has left the city of 10,000 an easy mark. Businessmen have organized a committee to patrol stores in cars and on foot until the city’s first police strike is resolved. The entire force of 18 police officers and seven dispatchers in Anaconda and surrounding Deer Lodge County went on strike early Wednesday. No negotiations are scheduled and the police chief told the city and county residents to “do anything they have to protect their property.”

The rules American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honest lives in honest toil.

—George Meany

Scrubbing floors and emptying bed/mats has as much dignity as the fact that honor lies in honest toil.

—Russell Linen

THE NATION

The art of acceptance is the art of making someone who has just done a small favor feel he might have done you a greater one.

—Richard Wint
Native Americans plan conference and powwow

By Barbara Fermanis

Plans are underway for the University of Montana Kyi-Yo Club’s 15th Annual Conference and Powwow, which members discussed at their first meeting.

The Kyi-Yo Club is the Blackfoot tribe’s name for grizzly. The club was started in the early 1960s by students, predating the Native American Studies program here, which began in 1970. The club was started in the early 1960s by students, predating the Native American Studies program here, which began in 1970.

Colorful murals depicting figures, fish and animals cover the walls of the club’s headquarters in the Native American Studies Building. Talk flowed freely of posters, publicity, artwork, beadwork, Indian foods, committees and last, but not least, costs. The Conference is the leading and most costly event the Kyi-Yo Club sponsors, running as high as $15,000. Held every spring for two to three days at the UM Fieldhouse, the Conference has two parts. One is educational, complete with workshops, panels and nationally known as well as local speakers. Ted Kennedy, and Buffal Saint Marie spoke here at the first Conference in 1969.

The other part is the festive powwow, “one of the largest held in the Northwest,” said Ken Peppion, adviser to the club and assistant director of Native American Studies. Ceremonial and contest dancing is done in traditional and contemporary costumes. Native Americans from all over the Northwest and as far as the Southwest travel here for the Conference, he said.

Native American students, representing 31 tribes at UM, are automatically in the club, but it is open to all aspects of the club from working on the club’s bi-weekly newsletter, Bear Facts, to planning events, said club President Arthur “Arsh” Stifterm, who went to his first Conference and Powwow here as a high-school freshman, has been in the club for two years and was elected president last Spring Quarter.

Correction

The story in yesterday’s Kaimin on ASUM Lobbyist Jean Marie Souvigney’s address to Central Board contained three factual errors.

The story attributed Souvigney with the statement that University of Montana budgeting is based on the number of students taking seven or more credits per academic quarter. Souvigney, however, stated that budgeting is based on the number of full-time equivalency students, which are undergraduates taking at least 15 credits per academic quarter and graduate students carrying at least 12 credits per academic quarter.

The story also credited Souvigney with saying that if UM tuition increases, it would still be 6 percent less than tuition costs at peer universities. However, Souvigney said if UM tuition increases to 100 percent of the tuition of its peer institutions, UM should be funded at 100 percent of the amount given its peer universities.

Souvigney was also credited with the statement that enrollment at universities will probably decrease due to a decrease in the number of students graduating from high schools. Souvigney said the net numbers of students enrolled in universities will probably increase, due to an increase in the number of returning students and students enrolling after a lapse of time between graduating from high school and enrollment in a university.

Sunday, Jan. 30th
175 PITCHERS
During Super Bowl Game
FREE POPCORN

40c Draft Beers
All Imports 125

Big Screen T.V.
for “Up Close” Sports Action
Festivities Start at 4:00
125 South 3rd W.