Montana Kaimin, May 6, 1983

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No formula seen in solving UM's math problems

By Christine Johnson
Kaiser Contributing Reporter

The number of students coming to the University of Montana who are unprepared for college math classes is increasing each year, but depart ment chairman Charles Bryan doesn’t have a formula for solving the problem.

“It would be nice, perhaps, if we didn’t have to accept all (Montana) high school graduates,” he said, “but some students in remedial math classes have ended up with Ph.D.s.”

Educators and citizens are being challenged by a government report to evaluate the effectiveness of the nation’s schools. In its report, the National Commission on Excellence in Education points to a drop in scholastic aptitude test scores among high school students and an increase in the number of remedial math courses in public colleges.

Mary Jean Brod, director of UM’s basic skills mathematics program, says there were 365 students enrolled in remedial math classes in 1975-76 and 1,298 in 1980-81 — an increase of 237 percent. During the same period, university enrollment stayed nearly level.

A report by the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation says that remedial math enrollments at four-year colleges increased by 72 percent between 1975 and 1980.

Brod says that she is not sure why there is such a difference between national statistics and those at UM, but she does have some opinions about the growth of remedial classes at UM.

One is that there has been an increase in the number of degree programs at the university requiring math classes and an increase in the number of students enrolled in those programs.

Another possible reason for the increase in remedial students, Brod said, is the increase in the number of older students who are returning to school after a long period away from math studies.

Both Brod and Bryan agree that students are taking fewer upper-division math classes in high school. The state requires two years of math, but no specific courses are named, Bryan said.

“I have a feeling that kids don’t take what is offered,” he said. Instead, students go by the philosophy that “the easiest course is the best route.”

Another part of the problem, Bryan said, is that some students may not decide until late in their high school years that they are going to college.

Consequently, there is a good chance that those students have not taken college-preparatory math courses.

Bryan said that the Montana Office of Public Instruction could upgrade high school math requirements, not by specifying a certain number of math courses, but instead by describing certain skills students would be required to master.

He said that the blame for the problem must be shared by the students who choose the easy way out and by parents who don’t take an active part in developing a sound course of study for their children. Also sharing the blame must be the schools that may tend to concentrate their efforts on those who are interested in learning and the universities that train teachers.

Math department chairmen from each unit of the Montana University System have met five times in the last year to discuss failing student competence, Bryan said.

The group is planning to try a number of new things next year to see if the trend can be reversed. One attempt will be an information feedback system in which each state high school will receive a report on the progress of its students in college.

Another possibility is in the area of awarding some scholarships, for which a student who takes a heavy load of college-preparatory classes and earns a 3.5 grade point average would be ranked higher than a student who takes easier classes and earns a 4.0. Bryan said.

Bryan said the UM math department offers courses that range from classes for students who need math for other majors to (those seeking a) Ph.D. in math.

About 80 UM students are math majors — a total that has remained fairly steady in recent years, but the number of education majors in math is growing.

According to UM’s education department, 14 students graduated as certified math teachers in 1975, while there were only two in 1981.

Final ‘Spectacular’ kegger on tap

By Georell Copps
Kaiser Contributing Reporter

Yes, the signs are true — this year’s Spring Spectacular kegger, scheduled for May 14, will be the last one.

The kegger’s organizers, Eric Williams, a University of Montana junior in journalism, and Dan Coolidge, a junior at Montana Tech in Butte, are retiring from their positions following this year’s kegger.

Williams and Coolidge said that the reason for retirement was “a need to concentrate on studies.”

“To us, it was a lot of fun to do it a couple of times,” Williams said. “But no one in the keg with us. By that I mean we’d be chosen to run it.” The organizers of the keg for two years, they’d help and eventually take it.

Both Williams and Coolidge had to obtain a beer permit and have the capacity to run a kegger, but a lot of people don’t realize the work that goes into it.

“We worked and helped a lot for two years of the kegger for virtually nothing,” Williams said. “We did it in hopes that we’d be chosen to run it.”

The original organizers of the kegger did choose Coolidge and Williams to succeed them and passed on vital information, contacts and advice to them. However, there’s no one in line to succeed Williams and Coolidge as organizers.

“We would have liked someone to come up at the beginning of the year during the organization of the keg and say they’d help and eventually take over,” Williams said. “But nobody ever approached us with that attitude.

“So, we’re taking the name of the keg with us. By that I mean we would have liked someone on how to organize a keg if they came to us and we’d really like to see somebody start something else or something similar. But we wouldn’t help them if they wanted to use the same name.

“I guess it’s just a matter of pride. We don’t want to sound like we’re the only ones who have the capacity to run a kegger, but a lot of people don’t realize the work that goes into it.”

Before the kegger could be promoted, Williams and Coolidge had to obtain a beer permit, the sheriff’s approval and signature and health inspection department.

See “Spectacular” page 12.

No payroll audit canceled

By Rick Parker
Kaiser Contributing Reporter

A payroll audit scheduled for Monday by the University of Montana Controller’s Office was abruptly canceled yesterday morning for reasons that remain obscure.

Glen Williams, fiscal affairs vice president, said that he made the decision at 8 a.m. yesterday to cancel the audit for what he termed “valid factors.” Weak audit: Asked to list exactly what those factors were, Williams declined.

“I don’t think it’s interesting enough for a news story,” he said. “There are a lot of things going on right now. The time just wasn’t right.”

Controller Kay Cotton said there were “legitimate reasons” for the cancellation, but he too refused to elaborate on exactly what those reasons were.

UM President Neil Bucklew said that logistical problems connected to the audit were a factor in the decision, but that any further information should be obtained from Williams.

The audit would have required everyone on UM’s payroll, about 3,000 people, to personally pick up and sign for their April check in the audit office, Bucklew said.

Each person would have had to present a photo I.D. before receiving a check. It was scheduled as a one-time only audit.

A payroll audit is a standard accounting practice designed to make sure that there is a “warm body for each check,” Cotton said.

Would an audit reveal any payroll problems?

“I don’t know,” Cotton said. “I’m sitting here, and I still don’t know. At some future date, we have to do some sort of audit.”

Williams agreed and said that an audit similar to the one he canceled would be conducted “probably within the next six months.”

Despite the cancellation of the audit, April’s payroll checks will be mailed on schedule.
Men of action

It's probably every journalist's dream to write a scathing editorial or blockbuster story that blows the top off a scandal and gets a few big shots mad. It certainly is mine.

I still harbor the fantasy of having my house torched (while I'm not at home) by a city councilman, following my story that un­

covers his corrupt coverup. And I dream of getting a phone call from President Reagan, or President Bucklew, or even ASUM Presi­
dent Bolinger, hearing them call me a blas­phenous pig-sucking communist over a col­umn I've written.

Alas, my house still stands and I get no phone calls.

So imagine my array of Male Field, a stu­dent at Missoula High School, who wrote an editorial headlined "Students are being brain­washed by military" for her school newspa­per, the Lance. Her editorial prompted a visit to the Lance office by four uniformed military recruiters — one each from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines.

The recruiters said that they had been alerted to the editorial by a Heligate student's irate parent, who had given them a copy to read.

One of the recruiters said:

"We understand the freedom of the press. The article was very abusive to us as human beings. She (Field) had a great deal of misunderstanding."

Indeed. So the recruiters, being military men and thus men of action, figured they'd better march over to the school and straigthen this high school girl out. According to a story in Wednesday's Kaimin, their meet­

ing with Lance staff members was con­
genial, but somewhat tense.

After reading the Kaimin's story on this sit­uation, my curiosity was aroused. So I picked up a copy of the Lance to see what all the commotion was about. I also wanted to get a few rabble-rousing pointers from Field. The editorial is short so I'll share it with you:

"With the current state of the economy, many high school students find themselves unable to cough up the money required to further their education. Many have unem­
ployed parents or parents with salaries that simply do not cover the increasing tuition costs of colleges or even state universities. These students are open game for army recruiters. The money that would have been paying for their college education is being pocketed by the United States military.

"Students are assualted by recruiters from all directions. Advertisements on televi­
sion, radio and the newspaper offer adven­
ture, travel, the big game. The recruiters never mention the realities of military life: the

incredibly arduous training people go through to become troops; the acceptance of command, and the elimination of individual­

ity. Students are offered scholarships and promises of tuition payments in trade for a certain number of years of service. These promises are shaky and insecure. No one really knows what tuition will be by the time they get out of service, and if the government is entirely corrupt by then, then what? The public, and especially high school students are being brainwashed.

"Prior to every war in American history, young men have been eager to serve their country. The defense department forces 'pride' and the 'do-good' image. Reagan tells the United States that 'young people are en­

listing at a terrific new rate,' and he attributes this to pride in their country. He said all this in one of his 'It's not as bad as it seems' speeches. Reagan is misinformed. The rea­

son, especially people students are enlisting is obviously financial and results from his ac­

tions.

"Young people should express their ob­
jectives to the militaristic direction towards which our country is heading. They must not let themselves be brainwashed and told what to do."

Wow, it's obvious that Field needed a good talking piece from recruiters. I hope they set her straight. No doubt their visit went a long way toward changing her view of the military, and it telling people "what to do.

An interesting footnote to this is the fact that the Missoula County school board is con­
templating taking action against the recruit­
ers. What that action might be, I don't know. Maybe it will get them detection, write, "I respect the right of a high school girl's edito­

rial freedom, without harassing her," 100 times on the blackboard; maybe it will teach them to write letters to the editor. I'd say a hard paddle on the rear would be in order.

In the meantime I hope Male Field ap­
preciates the trouble she's caused. I would have.

One more short thing here. Public Radio Week is coming close to its end. KUFM, UM's public radio station, needs $100,000 to main­
tain the quality job it's doing. This is a re­

minder to pledge money, just a dollar if you can't afford more. If you've never listened to KUFM, pledge something anyway. Someday you'll listen to it and be glad you did.

I pledged money this morning and re­
quested the Daffy Duck version of Bohemian Rhapsody and they played it. There aren't many stations in the world who will play a re­
quest for the Daffy Duck version of Bohemian Rhapsody."

Opinions

Mark Grove

A little off the top

Men of action

"Expressing 85 years of editorial freedom"

Letters to the editor should be no longer than 300 words.

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Men of action

"Expressing 85 years of editorial freedom"
Letters

Editor: Well, it has finally happened. I am amused by a letter concerning the issue on abortion. Not only am I normally reserved on this controversy, but I also limit my expository ejaculations because of my seemingly infamous short temper. I will admit to my lack of information on the subject, but it behooves me to read letters written by "beings" not much more intelligent (if at all) than myself.

The most recent contribution to the Kaimin left me believing a jokeline writer for a Mel Brooks film had practiced her "talents" on our newspaper. I derived from the article not one visible argument against Mr. Goldberg's letter. As I believe the intention of one Sue Stone I did, however, subtract from the text that men are the cause of pregnancies and unwanted children, and that we (men) lack self-control over ourselves and our bodies (I myself have excellent control over my...body). I do not recall reading that Mr. Goldberg mentioned having a problem with this; I believe it is a fantasy of Stone's to surmise men to be impotent all around.

It is my understanding that in some of these women are the ones who possess all the self-control, they could easily add to their vocabulary one word, "no," or at least assert themselves by some other means, in this too much to ask of these self-righteous ignoramuses? Granted, I would not have any children be subjected to the life some people as parents would provide, but at least I would have the self-confidence and self-control to assure myself and anyone else concerned that there was no child involved with.

I have faith that someone who can catch dots can also catch a clue and assume responsibility. Ever so sincerely, Jeph R. Fleharty Freshman, journalism

Editor: Brian Rygg was correct to question the Kent State posters which announced a vigil "in memory of six who died for their opposition to a war. Leading the U.O.C. posters, I should explain.

I am and was aware that not all the victims were protesters. The message I intended was that they died because a war was being opposed. In the minds of the National Guard, and much of the rest of the country, the hail of bullets was perfectly justified, regardless of who the victims were. Students died for their opposition to a war, even if they didn't oppose it.

It wasn't until after the posters were out that it was pointed out to me that some people might misunderstand. If there is a feeling that the issue was being intentionally muddied, I apologize.

Butch Turk
Junior, philosophy, economics

Editor: On May 4, 1983 Central Board had to face some hard decisions about summer budgeting. We to the students of the Wilderness Studies and Information Center recognize the support given by Central Board to the Summer Field Studies Program, and appreciate their efforts to meet our summer budget request. We hope they will continue to support the Wilderness Studies and Information Center, and thank them and the students of the University of Montana for that support.

Jim Myers
President W.S.I.C.

Russ Beuch
Secretary, W.S.I.C.

John Mercer
Field Studies Coordinator

Editor: MontPIRG (Montana Public Interest Research Group) has been in operation for about a year. This has given its personnel time to organize and proceed as planned. MontPIRG's funding comes from an extra $2.00 fee placed on each student's registration form each quarter. (The student can opt to waive this fee by signing a waiver form at registration). Since MontPIRG uses student money to operate, I think it only fair to ask for a breakdown of its expenditures. For instance, the cost of various projects, rent (if any), salaries (if any), and so on. In short, would MontPIRG release its budget for publication? Additionally, could other groups such as the Student Action Center be funded in the same way? This would relieve pressure on the ASUM budget.

Tore Burell
Sophomore, computer science

Editor: In regard to Bill Miller's editorial on May 5, 1983. Bill, you stated that 91 percent of the student population blew it, you're wrong. Part of that 91 percent realized that not voting was the same as a no vote on the petition. Some people felt that it was silly to even vote at that referendum. My suggestion to you is to check on the facts rather than letting your pen fly.

Second of all, it angers me to be considered incompetent or corrupt. The facts of last quarter's elections have been contested twice now. I have failed to show that the evidence you proclaim has not been proven conclusively to the students. In fact Bill, I invite you or any interested students to Central Board meetings on Wednesday nights at 7 p.m. Perhaps you will get to know this central board better by coming to see us in action and realizing that we are first students and are trying to represent the needs and concerns of the whole student population.

Bob Butler
Member of C.B.

Sophomore, pre-law

Editor: Greetings classmates and faculty. At this time we'd like to invite all of you to the 8th annual Missoula Maggot Fest. What's a Maggot Fest? Well it's a gathering of 35 rugby teams that come together once a year to enjoy stiff competition and genuine camaraderie. Games will be played behind Sentinel High School starting at 10 a.m. Saturday morning and continuing until 6:30 that evening. Games will also be played Sunday.

This festival has a long-standing reputation as being fun for the players and spectators alike, especially at the Saturday Evening Party. Again, the U of M Rugby Club encourages all of you to come out and experience a sporting afternoon.

Sincerely,

UMRFC Robby B. Schultz
Senior, wildlife biology

Barry J. Lueck
Senior, history, political science

Montana Bancsystem

2nd Annual '83 Invitational Track Meet

Watch some of America's finest track & field athletes in action!

On May 7, 1983, you will have the opportunity to catch a glimpse of several 1984 Olympic hopefuls, when you attend the 2nd Annual Montana Bancsystem Invitational Track & Field Meet, scheduled for Dornblaser Field on the University of Montana campus. Heading the high powered field will be PAC-10 representatives U.C.L.A. and Washington State, leading contenders for the conference title. Leading the U.O.C. team will be world-class high jumpers Lee Balking and Del Davis. These two stellar athletes will be out to prove that records are truly made to be broken. Rounding out the top-class field will be Big Sky representatives Idaho, Idaho State, Montana State and host University of Montana.

Don't miss this opportunity to watch sports history in the making!

SAT., MAY 7, 1983 • NOON
DORNBLASER FIELD • MISSOULA

Adults $3 Students $2

Tickets Available at:
First National Montana Bank, Grizzly Grocery, Universal Athletics, Wordsden Market, Budget Tapes, Lions Club Members, Kiwanis Club Members.

Montana Kaimin • Friday, May 6, 1983—3
Dean candidate says future of libraries is in computers

By Christine Johnson
Kamina News/Press

"It's time we can't continue with labor-intensive methods," said Carrison, who is one of five finalists for the position of University of Montana dean of library services.

Carrison, who is dean of the library and associate professor of library media education at Mankato State, was on campus Monday and Tuesday for interviews and to get acquainted with some of the university's personnel and services.

"The future of libraries lies in computer technology," he said in a recent interview, not only for catalog access but for record-keeping for acquisition and circulation and for control of its records kept on computer terminals. Carrison said that he has learned that there is concern at UM about the skyrocketing cost of subscriptions to magazines and professional journals. He said the problem is universal, especially for academic libraries.

"Magazines often contain the only current information available on many subjects, but they go out of print rapidly. A library does not subscribe to certain magazines; back copies may not be available in later years for research. In contrast, if a library does not buy certain hardback books, there is a good chance copies of those books will still be available somewhere else years later, Carrison said.

One way to ease the financial strain on keeping up with current magazines is to enter into a cooperative agreement with another library. One library may subscribe to a certain number of magazines, and the second subordinate to others. The two then exchange copies as needed.

Telecommunications and computer technology could make such a cooperative agreement more workable for UM, which is somewhat isolated from other major libraries, he said. In such an arrangement, requests for certain articles would be transmitted to the partner library and it would send back the article by mail or telephone line. According to Carrison, the strengths of the UM library include a good basic collection, an excellent physical facility and a knowledgeable staff.

If he were to accept the dean's position, he said, he would try to improve the organization and use of personnel time, work for additional automation and increase the outreach and visibility of the library.

Carrison, 47, has degrees in library science, business education and business administration. He was named Minnesota Librarian of the Year in 1981 by the Minnesota Library Association and received the Distinguished Alumni Award in 1982 from the University of Denver.

His wife is the director of Christian education at the Multi-Church Center at Mankato, and the Carrisons have three daughters, ages 15 to 19.

Carrison is president of the Mankato Chapter of the American Field Service Student Exchange Program.

In his spare time, Carrison enjoys traveling, skiing, reading and stamp collecting.

SANTA BARBARA, CA (CPS) — The nationwide campus boycott of Coors beer may be about to lose another college. "I can almost guarantee it will be lifted" soon, says Rick Chudacoff of the University of California-Santa Barbara student government.

A bill to lift the official student boycott, begun as a University of Colorado protest in 1968 against the influence of conservative Joseph Coors on the campus and later expanded by the AFL-CIO into a protest against company hiring practices, has already passed one house of the Santa Barbara student government.

"I think support (for the boycott) is stronger than it has ever been," insists David Sickler, national coordinator for the AFL-CIO's Coors boycott.

Sickler claims San Jose State is the only school to drop a campus ban on Coors since 1981. But Coors, with somewhat more accuracy, claims that San Jose State isn't the only school to rescind its boycott.

"Within the last year and a half, UC-Davis, Irvine, Riverside, San Jose State, Stanford, the University of Colorado, Metropolitan State College in Denver and UC-Santa Barbara have dropped their boycotts," coors' manager of community affairs. "Some of those schools, however, hedged to drop its boycott only to be over-ridden by another campus government council.

Meadows attributes the brewery's successes to an effort started in May 1981 to explain Coors' side of the debate to college groups.

The AFL-CIO called the boycott to protest Coors policy of requiring employees to take a polygraph test, its hiring practices among women and minorities and other practices that have kept AFL-CIO affiliated unions out of the brewery.

To Sickler, any boycott deceptions can be traced back to money.

"Coors has bought off some of the support we have had," he claims. Coors hiring of campus representatives to sell beer helps soften support, he adds.

Meadows says Coors does campus reps to help with local promotions, but not to oppose the boycott as such.
Missoula's Unique Introductions is not exactly a dating service, but it has had to fight the "lonely hearts club" stigma that surrounds that type of service, according to Linda McGee, the owner-manager.

Some people think that the only people who would use an introduction service are those who can't get a date. McGee says, but it's not necessarily true. It all depends on how the client chooses to use the service, she says.

"Some are looking for a mate, but others are trying to expand their social circles and meet lots of people. Dating services sell lists of names, phone numbers and occasionally, pictures or tapes of their clients, she said, and most often lack confidentiality. McGee's counselors interview each client before introductions are made and follow up with short talks to find out how meetings went.

McGee's clients range in age from 19 to 75 and come from all professions and backgrounds, she said, but the common element is that they want to meet people. She said she has about 300 clients, either "active," interested in meeting a new person that month, or "inactive." Membership rates are lower during inactive periods than during active ones.

Some clients are "burnt out" on meeting people in bars; others don't care for bars or are afraid to go out alone. Some just like having a "buffer" between themselves and a stranger.

Many clients are in a transitional state, having been divorced or widowed, she said, and often they are lonely. McGee said that one in every three adults in the United States lives alone.

"Loneliness is not a disease," she said. "Everyone feels lonely." In the past, loneliness wasn't such a problem, McGee said, because work took up a greater amount of time than it does now, with some people having four-day work weeks. Some people are afraid to say that they're lonely because they're afraid they're the only ones feeling that way. This sometimes reveals a low self esteem, McGee said, and can be corrected through the counseling available through Unique introductions.

"We treat every person as an individual here, and we try to bring out the special skills that everyone has," McGee says. "The first step in overcoming problems is developing a feeling of self worth."

Self-awareness and transitional-relationship counseling, handwriting analysis, bio-rhythm readings and training in communication skills are also available both to clients and to those not enrolled in the service. All information gained from the interviews or questionnaires and any pictures of clients are strictly confidential, McGee said.

McGee said she has received some unique calls, because her business is advertised as an introduction service rather than a dating service. One man called her looking for some new fishing buddies and a married couple called to meet other couples to play pinochio.

McGee's is the only locally-owned and operated introduction service in Montana. Her only competition is Dateline, which is a toll-free telephone call-in service.

Dr. Pluto
(Eastern Montana's Battle of the Bands Winner)
Friday & Saturday
(Largest Dance Floor in Town)
2 for 1 Drink Specials
7 - 9
100 Kamakazees
All Night

Dr. Pluto (Largest Dance Floor in Town) 2 for 1 Drink Specials 7 - 9 100 Kamakazees All Night

DIRECTOR SAYS STATE PRISON TO REMAIN FULL UNTIL 1990s

DEER LODGE (AP) — Even with the planned addition of 92 beds, the Montana state prison population is expected to be at full capacity until the 1990s, said Dan Russell, director of the Corrections Division of the state Institutions Department.

He will be in charge of design and construction of additional high-and maximum-security housing at the prison. The project is expected to be finished by February 1986.

Preliminary work has already started, Russell said, although final plans for the $14.4 million expansion will not be completed until next January or February.

The state's Architecture and Engineering Division has sent letters to all architects in the state asking them if they would like to be considered for designing the expansion. Replies must be submitted by May 13. Eventually three finalists will be named, and the Department of Administration and Board of Examiners will make the final selection.

The first phase of the construction will include a 96-bed high-security cell block and a similar maximum-security unit, an administration-education-visit facility, new guard towers, an expansion of the kitchen and infirmary and improved lighting.

The second phase will include a dining hall for low-security inmates, a gym, a warehouse and a vocational-training building.

The present prison, opened in 1979, was built to accommodate 555 inmates, but housed 767 as of Wednesday. Prison officials are hoping that the additional cells, coupled with two new pre-release centers, will alleviate overcrowding.

Russell said that no decline in the prison population is expected because the age groups of those coming into the prison are larger than before and will continue to grow into the next decade.
The United States is "foolish" to align itself with the former national guardsmen of deposed Nicaraguan dictator Gen. Anastasio Somoza, the Rev. Gayle Sandholm said Wednesday night.

Sandholm, a United Methodist minister at the University of Montana, visited Nicaragua last January.

He told an audience of about 20 people at the UM Forestry Building that "thousands of people were killed by the guard, Somoza's national guard" and that "the people remember." Sandholm said that guardsmen are attacking Nicaraguan coffee-pickers along the Honduran border in attempts to upset the country's economy and "to undermine the will of the people."

The United States is helping to finance the raids, according to Sandholm, through $19 million in covert aid that the CIA gave the guardsmen.

He warned that continued U.S. support for the guardsmen could force Nicaragua's Sandinista government even further to the left.

Only 18 percent of the international aid to Nicaragua comes from the Soviet Block, according to Sandholm, compared to 48 percent from Third World countries and 34 percent from European nations. But those percentages could change if the Reagan administration continues to exert political and economic pressure, Sandholm said.

The Sandinistas are intent on keeping the revolution alive, he said, adding that if that requires additional aid from the Soviets then "that is what it takes."

During the eight days he spent in Nicaragua, Sandholm said he talked with many people and they all told him the same thing — "the revolution has helped the poor."

Land reform, literacy and health campaigns have vastly improved conditions for the poor, he said.

The Sandinista's literacy campaign increased the nation's literacy rate from 48 percent to 88 percent in less than two years, according to Sandholm. He said that free health care is available to all, but that a number of physicians still maintain private practices for their wealthy clients.

This public-private split is also evident in Nicaragua's land reform program, Sandholm said.

Before the revolution, 48 percent of the land was owned by one percent of the people, mostly Somoza and his associates, according to Sandholm. Much of that land was appropriated by the Sandinistas and turned into small farm cooperatives, he said.

"The emphasis," he said, "is on production and not on ownership." However, private farming operations do exist, Sandholm said, adding that "if you own land and produce on it you get support."

Not everyone is happy with the new government's policies, Sandholm said, although "all of these people opposed Somoza."

C.O.S.E.P., an organization of wealthy exporters and landowners, objects to having to sell its produce to the government rather than selling it directly in the international market, according to Sandholm. He said C.O.S.E.P. had expected to gain more power under the Sandinistas, but instead it "went to the poor."

Despite scattered opposition, Sandholm said, most people support the Sandinista government.

He also said that many of the Nicaraguans he spoke with repeatedly asked him to "go home and tell your government to let us live in peace."

ASUM Programming Film Series Presents

Apocalypse
Now

Starring: Marlon Brando
Directed by: Francis Coppola

$1.00 Students
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May 7th
8 P.M.
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Do it for Mom!
if you're in need of an appearance shape up, come see us!
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PHOENIX EXPRESS
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TRADING POST SALOON
**World news**

**THE WORLD**
- Hijackers seized a domestic Chinese airliner yesterday with 172 people aboard, shot two crewmen and forced the pilot to land at U.S. military base near Seoul, South Korea. It was the first time ever confirmed hijacking of a Chinese plane. There was no official word on the fate of the hijackers, who apparently were seeking to defect, but U.S. defense officials in Washington said they were told that South Korean security officials had taken the men and one woman into custody. Seoul authorities said that all those aboard were taken off the aircraft about nine hours after it landed early in the afternoon.

**THE NATION**
- William Ruckelshaus pledged yesterday in Washington that he would move aggressively to clean up abandoned toxic waste dumps without waiting to determine who would ultimately pay for the cleanup. Ruckelshaus' pledge, made on the third day of hearings on his nomination to head the Environmental Protection Agency, signaled a change from past Reagan administration policy. Under former administrator Anne Burford, the EPA emphasized negotiated settlements with responsible parties rather than committing money from the $1.8 billion Superfund. Ruckelshaus' comments before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee marked one of the few times in his two days of confirmation hearings when he signaled a specific charge in past administration policy. Sen. Robert Stafford, chairman of the environment committee, announced toward the end of the panel's questioning of Ruckelshaus that he had scheduled a vote on the nomination for this morning.

- A jetliner carrying 172 people lost power in all three engines yesterday and nearly ditched in the Atlantic Ocean before the pilot restarted one engine and limped to a landing. Federal officials said that oil seals had not been placed on the engines before takeoff. No injuries were reported as the Eastern Airlines L-1011 plunged 17,200 feet — to within 2,800 feet of the water — while panicked passengers donned their life vests. After one engine was restarted, the pilot turned back and landed safely in Miami. The flight was on its way from Miami to Nassau, Bahamas.

- The Chrysler Corp. announced yesterday in Detroit that it will pay off $400 million, or one-third of its outstanding federal loan guarantees, in June. "This is a great day for everyone associated with Chrysler," Chairman Lee Iacocca told shareholders at the automaker's annual meeting. In 1980 and 1981, Chrysler used $1.2 billion worth of U.S. government loan guarantees to help stave off bankruptcy.

**MONTANA**
- Unexpected heavy response to offers of free surplus government food shows that there is a serious problem in Montana, says the head of an anti-poverty officials' association. Shirley Isbell, chairwoman of the Montana Human Resources Development Council Directors Association, said that responses by federal state and local governments and an overwhelming outpouring of private volunteers shows that there is compassion for those in need.

**Record set for college donations**

NEW YORK (CPS) — Thanks largely to an "ironic effect" of Reaganomics, donations to colleges boomed to a record $4.86 billion in 1981-82, according to a study by the Council for Financial Aid to Education in New York.

In all, colleges took in 15 percent more in donated money than they did in 1980-81, despite the worsening economy at the time, the council's Joan Lumborg says.

Corporate giving alone neared $1 billion for the first time ever, but much of the total came from "non-cash gifts" such as computers. Individual giving also increased. The biggest single gifts were to Harvard ($77 million) and Washington University in St. Louis ($36 million). Both gifts came from the same man: Edward Mallinckrodt Jr., chairman of Mallinckrodt Inc.

"Reaganomics have had an ironic effect on people," explains John Schwartz, president of the American Association of Fundraising Councils, which helps non-profit agencies raise money. "There's been so much coverage of federal cutbacks, it's led to an explosion of awareness of the plight of non-profit (groups)," he says.

Moreover, "there's a lot more asking (for money) going on, it's almost as simple as that," Lumborg found that corporate foundations have kept giving even while the economy has been down. More than 600 firms have foundations established to coordinate their support of colleges. In good years, they put money into it, and in bad years they take from their assets to keep the grant patterns up.

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**Montana Kaimin • Friday, May 6, 1983—7**

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**T.G.I.F.**

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45c Schooners
$1.25 Pitchers
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CHICAGO (AP) — A study shows that children may have picked up the deadly immune disease, AIDS, from "routine close contact" with their families, suggesting that the illness may be spreading much faster than previously believed, a researcher says.

If personal contact among family members in a household is enough to spread the illness, "then AIDS takes on an entirely new dimension," says Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Newark, N.J., with a disease reaching in epidemic proportions.

Fauci's remarks were made in reference to a study appearing in the same issue of the journal that describes eight children in eight families in New Jersey, St. Michael's Medical Center in Newark, the New Jersey Department of Health and St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N.J.

The study stressed that the children had been sexually abused or given illicit drugs.

Since 1981, more than 1,361 Americans have developed AIDS and 520 have died, according to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

"The audience doesn't realize what the myth carries in it all," Fauci says.

"AIDS disease taking on entirely new dimension"

The study of the Newark children was done by a team of researchers from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, St. Michael's Medical Center in Newark, the New Jersey Department of Health and St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N.J.

The study stressed that the children had been sexually abused or given illicit drugs.

The study was made in an editorial to have been published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Researchers believe that sexual contact and blood transfusions can spread the ailment. But if "nonsexual, non-blood-borne transmission is possible, the scope of the syndrome may be enormous," Fauci writes.

Fauci's remarks were made in reference to a study appearing in the same issue of the journal that describes eight children in eight families in New Jersey, N.J., with a disease closely resembling AIDS. It is possible that the children acquired it from members of their families, but the study did not disclose whether adults in any of the families had confirmed cases of AIDS.

The families included adults with known AIDS risk factors, such as intravenous drug abuse, homosexuality or Haitian origins. There was no evidence that the children had been sexually abused or given illicit drugs.

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Since 1981, more than 1,361 Americans have developed AIDS and 520 have died, according to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

In some areas, AIDS — an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome — has reached epidemic proportions among sexually-active homosexual men, its first known victims.

AIDS, which may be caused by a virus, impairs the body's immune system, leaving victims vulnerable to cancer and infections.

The origin of the disease is not known, and there is no cure.

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Bancsystem meet features top track performers

By Dave Guffey
UM Sports Information Director

More than 20 NCAA qualifiers will be on hand, and two national powerhouse track teams will compete head to head for the first time this season at tomorrow's Second Annual Montana Bancsystem Invitational Track Meet at Dornblaser Field, beginning at noon.

National powers UCLA and Washington State, both from the Pacific-10 Conference, will compete against each other for the first time this season. Other teams featured in the meet will be host University of Montana, Montana State University of Idaho and Idaho State of the Big Sky conference.

Tickets for the meet are $3 for adults and $2 for students. Immediately following the meet, the UM football team will hold its final scrimmage of the 1983 spring season. The scrimmage will start at about 4 p.m. Track meet fans will not be charged to attend.

WSU, which features 13 national qualifiers this season, placed third in the NCAA championships last season, while UCLA, with eight NCAA qualifiers, placed a close fifth.

Several meet and Dornblaser Field records are in jeopardy. In the long jump there are four competitors who have jumped more than 24 feet. The leader coming into the meet is UCLA's Darryl Taylor, who has soared 25-2 this season and placed fourth in the Junior College nationals last season for Los Angeles City College.

There are five triple jumpers who have jumped more than 50 feet, led by WSU Cougars Francois Dodoo, who has gone 53-3-4. Dodoo is a transfer from the University of Idaho and was the 1981 Big Sky Conference Athlete of the Meet in the league championships.

Another field event loaded with standouts is the shot put, which will feature three competitors who can throw more than 60 feet. UCLA Bruin weightman John Brenner is way ahead of the field with a heave of 65-6-1/2.

In the javelin throw, six athletes have gone 235 feet or farther, and three are beyond 250 feet. WSU thrower Lesto Babalis is the school record-holder and has a toss of 278-3. In the discus, Brenner is once again the leader, with a best of 199-6 so far this season. However, there are six other throwers who have thrown at least 175 feet. WSU's Mark Robinson, for instance, has gone 188-6.

In the steeplechase, WSU and Kentucky's Julius Koirr has a best of 8:37.2 and is one of the Cougars' numerous NCAA qualifiers. He was ranked eighth in the world in his event by Track and Field News in 1982.

High hurdler Marcus Allen of UCLA was seventh in the NCAA's last season and is undefeated in dual meets. He ranks fourth on UCLA's all-time list, which includes such greats as Greg Foster and James Owens. There are four athletes who have run 14:25 or better in this event.

The 400-meter run should be a barnburner and is highlighted by Chris Whittlock, who has a 48.6 time to his credit, and Bob Mial of Idaho, who has a 48.25 time to his credit. The Grizzlies' Ted Ray has run a 48.35.

In the high jump competition there are six jumpers who have gone more than seven feet. The group is led by Lee Balkin of UCLA, who has jumped 7-3. Brun All-American Del Davis, who has a piece of the American high jump record (7-7 7/16) had to withdraw from the competition because of an injury.

National prep record-holder Steve Kerho of UCLA leads a talented field in the intermediates. Kerho, only a freshman, ran 13.41 in the high hurdles in high school in Mission Viejo, Calif., last season and has a best of 50.56 in 1983. Eight of 10 runners in the intermediates have gone 53 or better.

Montana's Bart Bezanson and Keith Earl have run 53.2 and 53.56 respectively.

Whittlock of WSU has pulled out of the 200 meters, however, and 11 of the 10 sprinters have sped the distance under 21.6 seconds. Grizzly fans would have liked to have seen Whitlock and has a best of 50.56 in 1983. Eight of 10 runners in the intermediates have gone 53 or better.

Montana freshman sensation Gordon Ruhlenturz from Deer Lodge will have his work cut out for him in the 5,000. Ruh- lenturz, who recently ran the fastest 5,000 for a freshman in Grizzly history (14:20.56), will have to contend with WSU's Peter Koch, who has a 14:04.2, and was ranked seventh in the world by T&FN in 1982.

There is so much talent in the 600 meters that two heats will be needed. In the "fast" heat, there are four athletes who have bettered 1:50. Idaho's Leroy Robinson has a 1:47.12 and is a two-time NCAA qualifier in the event.

"It should be an outstanding meet with so many NCAA qualifiers and we should see some great performances, and perhaps some additional national qualifiers," said Grizzly track coach Bill Leach.

"It's a preview of the Pacific-10 and Big Sky Conference championships to a certain degree," he added. "This is the first time UCLA and Washington have met head on this season.

UM women finish tennis

The University of Montana women's tennis team traveled to Moscow, Idaho, for the inaugural Mountain West Athletic Conference Championship last weekend.

First-year coach Kris Nord feels UM's number four singles player Dilly Peris has the best chance of doing well in the tournament. Peirs, a freshman from Sri Lanka, won 2-1 against conference opposition in the Montana State Invitational last weekend.

UM's starting lineup this season has featured four freshmen and two sophomores.

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Maggot Fest starts tomorrow
Winning is secondary in weekend rugby tourney

By Dan Carter
Kaimin Sports Editor

Every year for the past seven years, they've been having a get-together in Missoula known as the Maggot Fest. However, the event doesn’t involve small white larvae. Instead, it involves rugby players.

The Seventh Annual Maggot Fest begins tomorrow at Playfair Park behind Sentinel High School. Action will begin at 10 a.m. and will continue until about 5 p.m., with a banquet and party to follow. Games will resume on Sunday at 10 a.m. and will again run until 5 p.m.

The annual springtime event is being sponsored by the Missoula All-Maggot rugby club and will feature 25 men’s teams and five women’s teams, including the University of Montana men’s and women’s teams.

According to Don Gaumer, a four-year veteran for the Maggots who also serves as their public relations agent, the tournament will have a "big and widespread geographic turnout." Teams from all over the United States and Canada, including a team from Peace River, northwest of Alberta, will compete.

"This will be a good opportunity for people to view some good rugby," Gaumer said.

Gaumer didn’t say who the favored side (rugby’s word for a team) would be. He said that winning isn’t nearly as important as having fun with other clubs. He added that rugby is more of a gentleman’s sport as long as there is no malice. He also stressed the importance of the social activities.

"The social aspect and whole idea of rugby is important," Gaumer said. "The key word is sportsmanship. When the whistle blows and the game is over, then it’s fine for beer and sharing and having a good time.”

While the idea is not to seed teams, Gaumer said that the better sides will be matched up against each other to ensure good competition for all the teams.

Gaumer, who calls himself "a seasoned rugby player," had played rugby in New Hampshire and Boston before coming to Missoula to finish school and become a banker.

He said that the UM side, which beat the Maggots once this year, is probably one of the better ones in the two-day tourney.

"Where I’ve played before, it’s very rare when the university side beats the town side," he said. "I’ve never seen any university side as good as the UM rugby club. I can’t stress enough that they’re a very good club.”

Gaumer added that since 1979, the UM side has placed 11 different ruggers on the All-State Rugby Side, a very prestigious honor in Montana rugby, and that this year has had an average of two new people a week showing up for practices.

The UM Rugby Club also has the distinction of being the oldest rugby club in Montana.

In 1968 a UM Irish graduate student named Henry Byrd decided he wanted to leave a little bit of the old country in Montana, so he put together the first rugby side.

"Things were dismal from 1968 until 1971. There were very few regular games, no wins and the team had to travel to Calgary, Alberta, for most of their games. In 1972 the team started playing a regular schedule and won its first game since its conception. Before long, the team started playing a 25-30 game schedule.

In 1972 a Helena side was established, and seven more Montana teams sprang up in the next 10 years.

The Billings side was established in 1974, the Great Falls and Montana State University sides in 1975, the Bozeman and Butte sides in 1976, followed by the Kalispell Moose side in 1980 and the Dillon side just this year.

Gaumer said that rugby is a good sport for those players who want to stay in shape and have fun at the same time.

"Rugby provides a good outlet to stay active in a physical, competitive sport,” Gaumer said.

Random shots

I know I already did my column for this week, but I have a topic that needs discussing. Being sports editor, I get the opportunity to meet a lot of exceptionally talented athletes, and watching them perform is often awe-inspiring.

Watching Derrick Pope walk in mid-air, fist a little to the left and softly bank a shot in off the glass. Seeing Marty Monheim run out of the pocket with two defensive linemen in hot pursuit and then Bob McCaulley with a bullet 20 yards down field. Mary Kluber spiking volleyball at 80 miles per hour with pinpoint accuracy.

All are great to see, and no matter how many times you see each one, it’s like seeing it for the first time.

As great as these athletes are, however, they don’t come close to demonstrating the courage and desire that can be found in the Special Olympics. If you haven’t heard, the Missoula area Special Olympics are taking place at the University of Montana yesterday and today. The university donates the use of the swimming pool, the bowling alley and the Field House so that these athletes can bask in the spotlight for two days.

In the Special Olympics, mentally and physically handicapped people from the ages 8 to 65 compete in various events ranging from gymnastics to bowling, from swimming to running. In the Special Olympics nobody loses. Everyone who participates gets a ribbon. But don’t get me wrong, the competition is stiff, and coaches try to get every athlete to do his or her very best.

I went and watched the last hour of the swimming competition yesterday over at the Grizzly Pool. It brought back memories of when I helped work at the state Special Olympics in Bozeman a few years ago.

I can remember watching a 12-year-old boy who could barely walk run the 50-yard dash. He didn’t win, but when he crossed the finish line he ran right into his coach’s arms with the biggest smile on his face I ever saw. I can also remember watching a 440-yard dash in which one of the competitors was close to winning the race, but when he noticed that his buddy wasn’t right behind him, he stopped and waited for him and they finished together.

Seeing the athletes compete also made me think of how many times I quit a race or a game because I thought I couldn’t make it anymore. It takes nothing to run if you have all your facilities working; but to run when walking is a chore takes more courage than running any marathon.

There is a reason for calling this the “Special” Olympics. These athletes are special. The courage and sportsmanship they demonstrate is truly rare in the sporting world today. If you don’t believe me, go down to the Field House today between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. and see for yourself.

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Montana Supreme Court warns against appeal tactics

HELENA (AP) — The Montana Supreme Court cautioned lawyers yesterday against misuse of an increasingly frequent criminal appeal tactic — claiming that clients received ineffective assistance from their trial attorneys.

The warning came in an appeal by Great Falls lawyer Thomas Boland of the 1982 trial attorneys.

Hall, who was sentenced one year ago to 15 years in prison, five suspended, for possession and fencing of a stolen pickup.

The Supreme Court cautioned that clients received ineffective assistance from their trial attorneys.

In appealing the Cascade County District Court's refusal to grant a new trial, Boland contended, among other things, that the only evidence against Hall came from Richardson, who possessed the stolen truck at the time it was discovered by police and who took the questionable actions of taking the title and I.D. plate.

The Supreme Court said, however, that there was other convincing evidence and that the trial judge correctly deferred to the jury's opinion as to whose story was most believable.

Boland contended, further, that Hall's trial lawyer committed a host of small mistakes, the cumulative effect of which was to deny Hall his constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel.

The Supreme Court said that the charge was groundless.

"We are disturbed and irritated by what is an unfounded attack on the competence of trial counsel," said Justice John Conway Harrison, accusing Boland of misrepresenting facts from the trial transcript.

"This is clearly an effort to mislead this court," he said, charging that Boland's contentions were not only frivolous, but blatant misstatements of the record.

The court cited disciplinary rules from the lawyers' Canon of Professional Ethics that prohibit false statements or arguments.

"The assertion of ineffective assistance of counsel is a serious charge," Harrison said.

"An attorney's reputation is his most prized possession."

He added that the court's warnings about misuse of this tactic were not intended to discourage valid cases of poor representation, because effective representation is indeed a constitutional right.

"This is a case, in this case, ap­­pel­­late counsel attempted to manufacture an issue."
Doss oversees UM Black Studies for 15 years

By John Carson

The following article is a history of the Black Studies program at the University of Montana. From 1968, when the program was founded to the present.

Campus unrest was widespread in May 1968. Martin Luther King had been assassinated April 4 in Memphis, Tenn., sparking riots and demonstrations in cities across the country.

The civil rights of blacks and other minorities were a hot national issue.

On May 20 in Missoula, representatives of a student organization called Action Seminar met with University of Montana President Robert Pantzer. Action Seminar advocated the hiring of two black faculty members to teach courses in black history and culture.

Pantzer announced May 22 that the Rev. Ulysses Doss, a Negro Methodist minister from Chicago with a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's degree in the philosophy of religion and a Ph.D. in philosophy, had been hired to teach courses in black history and culture, starting the fall of 1968.

Doss had worked in Chicago as a minister since 1965. He had been active in the non-violent civil rights movement there, working occasionally with Stokely Carmichael and Martin Luther King, and had been active in the non-violent civil rights movement at several churches and schools during his years of activism in the civil rights movement outside Montana.

As Doss' friend and Missoula campus minister John Nelson, former UM student advising, student services and recruitment program for minority students.

By early 1973, budget cuts had affected every department at UM. The Black Studies program was cut to one full-time faculty member (Doss), a secretary and a part-time minority-student counselor.

Doss said he was told that funds for the additional staff needed to run the orientation program would have to come from the Black Studies program budget. He said he was assured by Pantzer that the program's budget for 1973-74 would include enough money to cover the additional expenses of the summer program.

In the fall of 1973, the money Pantzer had promised Doss was not available to the program. Black Studies was not financially solvent.

See "Doss" page 14.
Doss
Continued from page 13.

students in the program were angry. Any of the agreement with Pantzer, Doss recalls, "When I first came, he forgot his promise and as an entire staff and student body we agreed that we would walk out. Just leave—that was no idle threat, that was fact."

About 100 students, black and white, were prepared to leave, but did not when the money in question was granted and the Faculty Senate set up a committee to review the Black Studies program.

The committee concluded that there had been a misunderstanding between Doss and Pantzer.

There were 12 people on the Ad Hoc Committee on Black Studies: nine faculty members, a graduate student, a black student and Richard Solberg, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. The committee met weekly from January to April 1974. Some members traveled to schools with similar programs to learn more about ethnic studies.

The committee issued two reports on April 10, 1974. Two faculty members, Manuel Machado and Glen Barth, By the fall of 1976, the minority-student counselor and the bulk of the recruitment budget were transferred to the Center for Student Development. The CSD budget was then trimmed. Money that had sent Doss on recruitment trips to Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle or Portland was cut from the Black Studies budget.

The committee concluded expanding Black Studies program staff included three full-time faculty members, a full-time secretary, a full-time minority-student counselor and two work-study students. Faculty resignations left Doss as the only full-time faculty member in the program. Bal-jeffreys, an associate professor of psychology with a background of work involving the psychology of racial problems, teaches two classes a year by joint appointment.

About 50 black students are now involved in the program. Doss said he finds the number respectable for a school of this size and location. Recruitment of students continues with letters and phone calls by both Doss and Allan Thompson, the minority-student counselor in the CSD. Doss said the Admissions Office has been receptive to recruiting needs, but that out-of-state fee waivers are being cut and administration support for the program can be measured in terms of negligence.

Solberg says the program at this time is sub-minimal. "We've got Ulysses Doss, but he has very little back-up and very few resources." he said. "It's very difficult for him to say he has a program. He says it because he's committed to it."

Nationally, Black Studies programs are losing students to career-oriented departments. Doss noted, however, that questions of race and racism are fundamental in a melting-pot country like the United States. He summarized his feelings for the importance of the program and its future in this way: "I hoped the program could be assimilated into other disciplines—that there would come a time when there would be no need for black studies anymore. The truth of the matter is, there is a greater need right now than there was during the time I first came here in 1968. "The incidents of racism that I've seen across campus, particularly directed at me, are as vicious as they were in 1968. I see 'nigger' written here and there on campus. I hear ethnic jokes that are every bit as cruel as the ones I heard when I first came."

"So if anything, the gains we may have made in terms of at least the openness to one another in the late '60s have certainly disappeared and we are walking strangers once more."
**Black studies all while women's studies prosper**

(APS) — At the University of New Mexico, the bloom is off Black Studies courses. Enrollment is down, and "if we get three or four white students in a class, that's a lot," said Cortez Williams, acting director of U NM's Black Studies program.

But over at the university's Women's Studies Department, things couldn't be better. "We've had a 51-percent increase in enrollments in the last year we've really grown," says Helen Bannan, acting director of the department.

So it's going around the country, in this age of retrenchment, the two most important new programs to emerge from the sometimes-wild curricular experiments of a decade ago — Black Studies and Women's Studies — are experiencing completely different fates.

As Black Studies struggle and even nearly die out in some campuses, Women's Studies programs are enjoying unprecedented popularity on the nation's campuses.

Administrators and faculty members attribute the two programs' fates — they're often mentioned together, as in "women and minorities" — to a wide variety of forces, from campus politics to ill-advised academic strategies to outright racism, racially executed to eliminate those programs, for which they had very little commitment in the first place.

"The situation with the administration is one of benign neglect," said Darrell Milliner, head of Portland State's Black Studies Department. "We are able to build a strong program, they aren't going to try to stop us, but they aren't going to be very helpful either."

Portland State's program was nearly killed in a budget crunch last year, Milliner said.

"Strong community support and student support kept us from being targeted for complete elimination. Without them, we'd be gone."

As it is, he lost a third of his faculty.

"Current economic factors have put a damper on Black Studies," said Joseph Russell, head of the National Council for Black Studies. "Black Studies is taking its lumps along with the rest of education, but the expectation is that it will hold its own."

But there may be other factors in the discipline's difficulties. At New Mexico, for example, a former Black Studies director insisted in the name of autonomy that his department's courses not be "cross-listed" with related courses in sociology, political science, or other disciplines in the course catalog.

"We lost students who might have considered a Black Studies class in their major," Williams said.

The once widespread insistence on academic independence is still strong among administrators, Russell said, but his group has advised departments to include their "courses as options for required liberal arts classes."

Women's Studies, by contrast, have long opted to integrate courses into other areas of study.

"I worked in the early years of Women's Studies, documenting various proposals for departments," said Florence Howe, now editor of Women's Studies. "I was sent to the state legislature as a form of lobbying, trying to get those programs through."

Now, some schools find it more practical to integrate courses into other areas of study.

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Today, there's less need for it, according to Howe and other administrators.

"Students should know that a poor economy increases racism and that means Black Studies is more important than ever," — Robert Johnson

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**Woman hospitalized and treated after using contaminated douche**

"Black Studies is taking its lumps along with the rest of education, but the expectation is that it will hold its own." — Joseph Russell.

First, a woman hospitalized and treated after using a contaminated douche that had been tampered with in the distribution process.

"A woman in her 40's was admitted to the hospital Sunday morning and her Wednesday morning and her husband drove her to the hospital," said Billings police detective Dave Comfor, who made the initial investigation.

"She was very minor," Comfor said. "Today she feels fine."

Comfort said that the woman bought the douche, a water and vinegar mixture, "a month ago." Boyett would say only that he didn't have a description of the product.

The two Billings distributors of the product were notified and asked to inspect their stocks and notify stores that carry the product, Boyett said.

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Common interests bring black students together

By Eric Williams
Kaiser Contributing Reporter

If it seems that black students on the University of Montana campus socialize mostly with each other, it's not because of racial preference. D.J. Johnson, junior in education, says that he and most other black students at UM have other common interests that bring them together. He said that most blacks at UM are from large urban areas and have similar backgrounds.

There are about 60 black students attending UM. Many blacks at UM also get acquainted through athletics, according to Kelly Weston, a junior in sociology and member of the football team. Weston added that when he meets non-blacks, they are just as likely to be white as black.

He said, "my parents always told me people are people," regardless of their race. He said it's easy to meet UM students because "people up here are more friendly" than in the Los Angeles area, where he grew up.

"I felt I needed to get away from L.A. and communicate with some new people," Johnson said, adding that UM is a good place to do that. He said, "you learn to take people as they are," and that he thinks other UM students "pretty much" accept him as he is.

Rod Carr, a black student not on an athletic scholarship, says that there is very little racism at UM. Carr said, "we do have some problems dating," however. He said the problem lies not with the UM students, but more with their parents.

He said that one thing white students don't understand is that problems arise for blacks as well as whites when they date members of other races. He said "many black parents tend to get just as upset as white parents" when they learn that their kids are in interracial relationships.

Carr, a junior in business, said, "My mother would rather see me marry a black girl, Point blank."

He said black students are like most others in that "the individual's personality and character" are more important than race when cultivating a friendship.

Carr has a white roommate, Tim Hoselton, a junior in psychology. Carr said, "I room with a white roommate because it gives me a chance to experience something different. It's a sharing of culture." Weston also has a white roommate, Brad Dantic, a sophomore in business administration.

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