Montana Kaimin, December 1, 1983

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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A referendum calling for the use of the fees may be held during Winter Quarter registration. Before the referendum can be held, 5 percent of the student body, about 360 to 400 students, must sign a petition supporting the referendum. If the referendum is supported, then 25 percent of the students must vote with a two-thirds majority to adopt it. Deloit Wolfs, CB member, said CB's resolution was called for because of the special session of the Legislature, scheduled to begin next week. "We wanted to see a little bit of petition support or student input in case it (the stadium construction) comes up on the floor when the Legislature meets," said David Bolinger, ASUM president, said the issue probably will not be dealt with by the special session, but would instead come before the 1985 Legislature.

In other business, CB also approved a resolution by MonPIRG endorsing the National Student Conference on Voter Registration.

The conference, to be held in Boston next February, is being organized by a coalition of student Public Interest Research Groups (PIRGs) across the country in an effort to get an estimated 47 million eligible Americans registered to vote.

The conference will include a series of debates featuring view points on national issues, training on how to conduct voter registration drives on campus and in the community and student leadership and organizing workshops. President candidates of the major political parties will be invited to speak.

Of the 47 million eligible Americans not registered to vote, about 14 million are between the ages of 18 and 24, according to MonPIRG member Freeman Dodsworth.

In other business, CB voted to table a resolution for the repeal of the employment preference act, which gives preference in hiring to veterans and handicapped persons.

The resolution says the act would "negatively impact the quality of education at UM," and would limit the access of UM graduates to employment within the state and local system.

See "CB," page 12.
I'm just starting to like Christmas again, so I was horrified when a man I had the other afternoon. Of course, I used to love Christmas as a kid. In grade school I'd go through the whole three-week hol­i­day, a buildup on the pre-Christmas plateau of bust. Visions of The Man From U.N.C.L.E. exploding attack cases and banana-seeded Stinger grazes poured in my size five head. I simply couldn't believe the glory of living in a world where such wonder was given to me.

But then the dreams dimmed. Or rather the glare of Christmas' rampant commercialism outshone the dreams. In the clear-cut world I viewed from my mid­tweens to early twenties, where everything was either good or bad, Christmas was gross. Starting the day after Thanksgiving (another holiday I disliked), people flooded every tacky, Orange Julius-stained mall from Jacksonville to Juneau, using their Mastercards to ease their consciences. In a frenzy, Americans bought useless crap for people they ignored, or even hated, the other eleven months. From the fringes of the crowds, I looked on in disgust, hearing conversations like this:

"How about buying a car bomb?"

"C'mon, honey, be nice. Do you think he'd like this cologne?"

Yeah, it smelled as if it was a dead goat. He'll like it.

And in all the name of Jesus, I'd sneer to myself.

Now, however, I've found a middle ground, one where there is some true joy, corny as it sounds, in giving special gifts to the people who mean the most to me. And to keep this perspective I stay away from the malls, instead shopping among the small non-chain stores downtown. Not only do these shops usually less packed with the overweight and overcrowded, but right outside each store was a clear cleans­ing air. I also try to avoid enriching big cor­porations, instead choosing gifts made by people with their hands and their care, preferably local people.

But even with these precautions, I must be careful not to think too much about the horrors of a capitalist Christmas. I still lost the snear returns. That's why my dream, or nightmare, the other afternoon frightened me so.

I do some of my best sleeping to "The CBS Evening News" at 4:30. Don't ask me why. Maybe Dan's voice reminds me of my father reading me a bedtime story. All I need to do, though, is lie on the couch with Dan talking about Beruit and off I doze. Normally I don't dream during these naps, but on this particular day I had a doozy of a nightmare.

I dreamt I awoke and Dan Rather was still on the tube. He'd stopped talking about the whole Christmas-shopper riot. Jesus, who'd turn violent over a frigging rag doll. The motive of the "Cabbage Patch Kids" rioters was succinctly voiced by a middle-aged woman with well-coif­fured blond hair who didn't get a doll.

"What am I supposed to tell my 4-year­old?" she said, the rage making her eyes bulge wide. "That Santa ran short?"

At that point in the nightmare I must have rolled over more, because I woke up. Peter Jennings was now on talking about Beirut, so I was reassured. I dreamt the whole Christmas-shopper riot. Jesus, who'd turn violent over a frigging rag doll designed by a computer and sold by the millions? But my dream cut my nap short. Jennings usually provides my second half­ of the news every night, and I found a pound of marijuana and an ounce of cocaine. What should I do? I don't want to turn him in.

Dear Olivia and Viola: I was clearing my son's room today, and I found a pound of marijuana and an ounce of cocaine. What should I do? I don't want to turn him in.

Dear Olivia and Viola: I am the commandant of a certain branch of the armed forces. I have a number of men in a certain foreign country, and they keep getting blown up. What should I do? It just seems like nobody cares anymore. BOMBED OUT IN BEIRUT

Dear Bombed: You need a good publicity campaign, and the thing to do is stage a media event. Go to the embassy of a major Third World country and take everyone hostage. It will draw attention to your plight, and it will give your men a chance to practice their interrogation tech­niques. ABC will love you when NBC's ratings go up. Write us and let us know what happens. We care.

EDITORS NOTE: Do you want, or do you need any more advice? These two ladies think so. The ques­tions today are ficticious, but they don't have to be the next time if you write to O & V care of the Kaimin.

Dear Olivia and Viola: I really love my boyfriend, but he smokes. I think smoking is the most disgusting habit. Shouldn't sex be enough to relieve his oral fixations? Our house is filled with overflowing ashtrays. I always find butts in the toilet and the sink, and he buries a hole in the algham my mother gave me for Christmas. Besides, the house reeks so bad, I gag every time I walk in. I've tried everything. How can I get him to quit?

SMOKED OUT

Dear Smoked Out: Why ask him to quit? After all, he is a man, and men know best. Consider yourself lucky to have one. Loosen up a little. You sound kind of tense. Have you ever considered smoking? It helps, and it would give you something in common besides sex.

Dear Olivia and Viola: I was cleaning my son's room today, and I found a pound of marijuana and an ounce of cocaine. What should I do? I don't want to turn him in.

DOPE DILEMA

Dear Dope: This is horrible. Quickly, put all of the drugs into a box and send them to us. We'll take care of them.

Dear Olivia and Viola: I am the commandant of a certain branch of the armed forces. I have a number of men in a certain foreign country, and they keep getting blown up. What should I do? It just seems like nobody cares anymore. BOMBED OUT IN BERUIT

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LOOKS LIKE HE'S CALLING YOUR BLUEF, PARD

WAT BLUFF?

WHAT HAPPENED? GASS GAS GAS.

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EXPRESSING 86 YEARS
Op-Ed

Letters

Not barbarians

Editor: This rebuttal is in response to a snide racial statement made by a male Cauca­sian during noon hour on 11/15 in the Copper Commons. The statement was and I quote, “It’s so hard to teach these Native Americans, they’re such bar­barians!” I assume the person made this statement because he didn’t like the table manners of my party of 3 (who were all Native Americans). Who is he to pass judgement on us? Na­tive Americans are not barbari­ans! Do you forget that our an­cestors were the original inhab­itants of this country? All oth­ers are foreigners to this coun­try. The Native Americans are not un­civilized; we have our own ways and traditions and had to adapt to your ways. I will always give preference to my Native American ways and traditions. Besides was this person taught that it is rude to stare? Or is it that he just does not like Native Americans? Edith Nightwalker Real Bird

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The real world

Editor: Yes Janis, As Cool Hand Luke says, “What we have here is a failure to com­municate!” Your letter did have some good good points, young children know Mommy and Daddy aren’t going to instantly ap­preciate them.

Janis you got to remember where your at. the University of Montana! Some of the students here are actually from Mon­tana. I was raised on harsh weather, hard work, shit kick­ers, callouses, and cussing. Where was I during Vietnam, in front of my T.V. (Mar­ines weren’t taking 13 year olds) from Cam Ralm Bay to the Tet Offensive to the fall of Saigon in 1975. A lot of “good ole boys” gave their life for a mistake, but Jans we’re sup­posed to learn from our mis­takes. No Janis I never hid under my desk, If someone wants to take me on I meet them face to face and go at it. I don’t hide in shelters and push buttons. Maybe you oughta go out in the real world, instead of sitting on your butt for 5 years listen­ing to how someone else lived their life. Ideologies are nice, but cognitive psychology is the only way to go. As far as latent homosexual tendencies are concerned, you can put your shoes under my bed anytime! Tim A. Gardipee

A waste of money

Editor: The stance of presi­dents Bucklew and Bolinger would be laughable, if only they were comedians. Unfortu­nately, they are the people charged with allocating our re­sources. And so a great deal of money will be thrown away on a football stadium; and this on top of all the money thrown away on coaching staffs who are proud of their “recruiting” efforts—who go out and throw yet more money at jockstraps who dream of the NFL and six­packs, most of whom could care less what goes on outside their limited little worlds. Bolinger wants to spend $500,000 of student money. What will such an outlay do for the student body? Why, it’ll get us a seat on the 50-yard line. How pathetic! For this kind of money we could hire several professors, or buy equipment that might be used to strengthen academic stand­ards, which, judging by the complaints I hear from several departments, are not necessar­ily outstanding at this univer­sity. But perhaps our presi­dents have lost sight of what a university exists for in the first place. This is my second year at U of M, and I’ve yet to hear one good reason for even keeping a football team. Why should students have to accept cuts in faculty and higher fees to sup­port the computer department, when there is $500,000 avail­able for a trivial luxury like a football stadium? Please don’t tell us it is because the money is in the wrong bank account. If our dear “Griz” were unde­feated, they would still be a waste of money. As it is, we haven’t got a team to play in a new stadium.

Bill Wrath

Junior, Liberal Arts

P.S. Don’t fire the coach—fire the team; then close the posi­tion.
City Council will not interview all mayoral candidates

By Richard Roeggen
Kaiser-Committee Reporter

Amid some jeers and at times, testy debate, the City Council Rules Committee Tuesday hammered out a screening process for potential mayoral candidates.

Although criticized by some as being unfair, the screening will considerably lessen the number of applicants the council must formally interview.

At the exhausting two-hour afternoon meeting, the council decided it couldn’t afford the time to interview all the applicants for the position left vacant by the late Mayor Bill Cregg. Greg died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home Nov. 16.

As of this Wednesday, 19 people had applied, and more are expected to submit applications. The council had originally agreed to interview all applicants, but many council members believe that was a mistake.

The screening process now requires all candidates — including those who have already applied — to submit written vita (an autobiographical sketch) explaining why they should be mayor.

Applicants must cite their educational background, work experience and any organizations they belong to. Also, they must outline their desires for the position left vacant by Mayor Bill Cregg. Greg died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home Nov. 16.

The council floor said everyone had an equal chance of becoming mayor — that’s a crock,” Mill-ward 3 Alderman Ernie Mill-ward said. He said he hopes to reorganize the city bureaucracy along more efficient lines.

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“Ward 1 Aldermaness Lois Herbig and Ward 4 Alderman Francis Supernaw were the main opponents of the screening.

Both argued that all applicants should have some face-to-face interview with council members, regardless of their chances for success.

“If we’re going to extend an interview to any of them,” Supernaw said, “then I think we’ve got to interview them all.” Herbig said that she thought the screening process was unfair. “We came out on the council floor saying everyone would be interviewed,” I’m anticipating some objections from the applicants,” she said.

City Attorney Jim Nugent said the council could appoint a mayor any way it chooses, and that it wouldn’t be illegal to interview some applicants and not others. A disgruntled applicant couldn’t successfully sue.

See ‘Mayor,’ page 11.

UM student, architect join gaggle of city mayoral hopefuls

A University of Montana student and a UM architect both want to become Missoula’s next mayor.

David Hager, 30, a senior interpersonnal communication, and Walter Noyes, a physical plant architect, joined 17 other applicants for the job left vacant by Mayor Bill Cregg’s suicide on Nov. 16.

Hager, a Democrat who has lived in Missoula for three years, said he decided to run because “the pay check’s better than being a student.”

Hager said, if appointed, he would encourage planning for Missoula’s future growth in order to estimate the impacts of housing development, increased traffic and air pollution would have on the city. He also said he would encourage more industries to settle in Missoula in order to alleviate unemployment.

Noyes, a Democrat, worked for the Missoula Park and Recreation Department during the summers of 1977 and 1978.

He said that if he is appointed, he hopes to bring non-polluting industries to Missoula from high-technology industrial areas such as Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In addition, Noyes said he would like to see Missoula’s criminal justice and law enforcement systems improved, citing police apathy as contributing to those problems. If appointed, he said he hopes to reorganize the city bureaucracy along more efficient lines.
John Pulliam, dean of the UM School of Education (Staff photo by Martin Horejsi).

**Curriculum—**

**Education school requests include more field work for undergrads**

By Bethany R. Redlin

As increasing criticism of the U.S. educational system, the University of Montana School of Education has requested several curriculum changes in an effort to upgrade teacher education.

Increasing field experience for undergraduates in the education program is the most important change, according to John Pulliam, dean of the UM education school.

The revisions will give students a chance to observe teachers in the public schools starting with introductory education courses. In more advanced courses, students will work as teachers' aides and tutors and finally as student-teachers.

Other than the one-quarter spent student-teaching, the only experience required of education students in the past was that they have "experience with kids," Pulliam said, adding "that was not indicative of a student's ability to discipline children in the classroom."

"To be a good teacher you need dedication, but you also need to know how to handle kids," he said. "You don't get that from a lecture class."

Lee Von Kuster, chairman of the teacher education department at UM, agreed.

"University students have been the receivers of the discipline, rather than the managers," he said. "They don't know how to deal with discipline problems in the public schools."

"The new curriculum changes will enable students to better tie practical experience to their coursework," Von Kuster said.

Von Kuster was recognized as this year's outstanding teacher in ninth grade through higher education by the Montana Council of Teachers of Mathematics at their annual meeting in October.

In addition to increased field work, videotapes of experienced teachers handling discipline problems in their classrooms will be shown to students as part of a demonstration classroom program, Pulliam said.

Other curriculum changes have been prompted by action taken by the state Board of Education, according to Von Kuster.

The board has mandated that as of January 1, 1984, secondary-education teachers must be certified to teach two extra grades, grades 5 and 6, in addition to grades 7 through 12.

As a consequence, the elementary-education department has recommended that all secondary-education majors be required to take "Developmental Psychology" in the psychology department.

"Our concern is that secondary-education teachers are not trained to teach elementary teachers," Von Kuster said. "And fifth and sixth graders are definitely elementary students."

The additional psychology course will give secondary-education teachers a better background in child growth and development needed in course for all preschool, elementary and secondary teachers, and a diagnostic reading course for elementary teachers.

The curriculum changes were the result of a year-long study and were formalized at a 1983 departmental summer retreat supported by a $460 faculty development grant from the UM Excellence Fund.

Pulliam said the changes at UM were started long before education became a national education reports that have catapulted education into national political prominence, according to Pulliam.

Both Pulliam and Von Kuster argued that the reports, particularly the "Nation at Risk" report, unfairly targeted teaching schools and colleges as responsible for incompetent teachers.

Many people have the mistaken idea that teachers take most of their coursework in the field of education, Von Kuster and colleges, according to Pulliam. Teaching institutions need "to attract higher quality students" but that is difficult because the teaching profession is traditionally low-paying and is not highly regarded, Pulliam said.

Despite these deterrents, Pulliam said there has been a "modest" 15 percent increase in education enrollments this year.

However, most of those students "are not freshmen coming in right out of high school," Pulliam said. Instead, there has been an increase in older students and those returning to school to get an education certificate.

Pulliam said the poor economic climate has prompted many of these new students to pursue teaching "because of possible job opportunities."

Von Kuster said that introduced job opportunities in the field of education can sometimes attract the wrong people.

"More people are returning to get an education certificate in order to teach because they think they can get a paying job," he said. "That does present a problem because if you're not dedicated to kids, you won't be a good teacher."

But Pulliam predicted that current demands for teachers may be only temporary. The population is declining and the need for more teachers is expected to decrease, he said, adding that "we might be looking at only five years of continued demand."

How long as a long teaching remains a low-paying and unprestigious profession the need will continue for math and science teachers and those teachers who are willing to work in rural, inner-city, and other less attractive locales, according to both Von Kuster and Pulliam.

The future jobs for many education students will be found in service areas such as day-care centers and head start programs rather than in public schools, Pulliam predicted.

Today's UM education graduates will have little difficulty finding teaching jobs in Montana if they don't mind working in rural communities, according to Pulliam. Jobs in more desirable locations such as Missoula, Billings or Great Falls are more difficult to get, he added.

However, as graduation students are not concerned with where they work, Pulliam said the UM School of Education could guarantee "almost 100 percent job placement."
Missoula Area Partners: the disabled need friends, too

By Eric Trower
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Two months ago Tom Benevento, 21, decided to donate at least an hour a week to spend with a mentally retarded person. Now he's spending about a day a week with his partner, Willy.

Benevento, a junior in forestry at the University of Montana, is a member of Missoula Area Partners for the Disabled, a private, non-profit organization.

Benevento gets together with Willy each week to fish, hike or play pool. He said the time he spends with Willy is a learning experience.

"It shows me that (mentally retarded people) are a lot more in tune with people," he said. "He cares a lot about people." Benevento describes Willy as "always happy" and "always honest." "He teaches me to be straightforward," Benevento said.

The goal of MAP is to provide the disabled opportunities to lead a "fuller and more normal life" by using the resources of the community, said Phyllis Tingley, director of the organization. It also provides information and referral services to the disabled. MAP, which was started in 1977, was originally titled Missoula Advocacy Program.

Kathryn Richer, 21, UM music sophomore, and her friend Ron Raper, 22, recently joined MAP.

"People as fortunate as myself should share their blessings and reach out to those with special needs," Richer said. "They need to know they are as important as anyone else."

Raper and Benevento are involved in two of the 40 matches organized by MAP for the disabled. Eighty more disabled people are waiting to be matched with partners. To be a member a person must be at least 18 years old and commit at least an hour a week to his partner. Tingley screens all applicants and commits at least an hour a week to his partner.

Two officials at the University of Montana Physical Plant who asked to remain anonymous, said the pipes in Dornblaser Field froze and may have cracked over the weekend of Nov. 19 because the people who work in the concession stands turned off the heat with- out draining the water.

Thomas Dwyer, manager of Field House concessions and marketing, said the water was not drained from the concession stands and the heat was on during the weekend. Dwyer said the pipes froze because a circuit breaker to one of the concession stands heaters switched off on Monday, Nov. 21, or Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Dwyer discovered the problem when he found water on the floor of a concession stand Nov. 22. A work order to drain the pipes on Monday, Nov. 21, was requested but was not carried out because of the amount of work needed on campus. Officials at the Physical Plant said the work order was received too late for action to be taken by the requested date.

Officials at the Physical Plant said the pipes freeze and must be repaired every year. The extent of the damages from the freezing of the plastic pipes will not be known until spring when the pipes can be tested. Cost of the repairs will not be known until then.

Both parties agreed that there was some damage to the concession stand on the southwest end of the field resulting from pipe breakage because of freezing. Dwyer said the copper joints in pipes in the stand were broken.

Officials at the Physical Plant said the water and heat to Dornblaser Field have been turned off for the winter.

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The Montana Grizzlies romped to their third straight victory Wednesday night, dismantling the Linfield College Wildcats 76-48 before a crowd of 5,523 in Dahlberg Arena. The Grizzlies encountered little difficulty in bombarding their second straight National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics opponent. Monday night, UM whipped St. Martin's College, another NAIA school, 80-51. Linfield College, located in McMinnville, Ore., does not offer athletic scholarships.

Montana built a 17-6 lead nine minutes into the contest, and the Wildcats never faced a smaller deficit. The half-time score was 43-13 and UM built the lead to 51-13 three minutes into the second half. The Grizzlies were paced by center Larry McBride, who poured in 17 points and grabbed 16 rebounds in the 23 minutes he played. Also scoring in double figures were forward Bruce Burns with 11 points and guard Doug Seivig and forward Rob Hurley with 10 apiece. Guard Marc Glass dished off 10 assists.

Unfieid College shot a woeful 16 percent from the floor in the first half and 29 percent for the game. The Wildcats' tallest starter was 6-foot-4. The Grizzlies made full use of their height advantage, outrebounding Linfield 59-29.

The University of Montana Baseball Club will hold an organizational meeting tonight at 7:30 in the University Center Montana Rooms. All interested students are invited to attend. For further information, contact Dave Jandt at 721-1160.

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The Lady Grizzlies improved their record to 4-1 Tuesday night with a 70-55 victory over Washington State. The leading scorers for Montana were guard Cheri Bratt and forward Anita Novak with 12 points each. Novak also pulled down a game-high 10 rebounds. Guard Barb Kavanagh had 10 points. Montana outrebounded Washington State 47-31.

Montana's next game is Dec. 3 in Missoula against the College of Great Falls. Dec. 6 UM plays at Washington State and then has a layoff until Dec. 18-20 when the team competes in the Giusti Tournament of Champions in Portland. Joining Montana in that tournament are Utah, Georgia, Arizona, Kansas State, Oregon, Oregon State and Portland State.

Forward Larry Kryatkowki scored eight points in UM's 76-48 win over Linfield (Photo by Scott Turner).

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Unfieid College shot a woeful 16 percent from the floor in the first half and 29 percent for the game. The Wildcats' tallest starter was 6-foot-4. The Grizzlies made full use of their height advantage, outrebounding Linfield 59-29.

Montana goes on the road for the first time this season as the team travels to Colorado Springs, Colo., for a Dec. 3 game against Air Force. Dec. 6, UM is in Pullman, Wash. to take on Washington State before returning home to participate in the Champion Holiday Classic Dec. 9 and 10. Joining Montana in that tournament are Utah, Georgia, Arizona, Kansas State, Oregon, Oregon State and Portland State.

The Carousel presents

**SNEAKS**
Top-40 Dance Music

2-FOR-1 DRINKS
7-10 P.M.

Live Dance Music
Wednesday-Saturday

**CAROUSEL**
LOUNGE • 2200 STEPHENS • 543-7500

The Lady Grizzlies improved their record to 4-1 Tuesday night with a 70-55 victory over Washington State. The leading scorers for Montana were guard Cheri Bratt and forward Anita Novak with 12 points each. Novak also pulled down a game-high 10 rebounds. Guard Barb Kavanagh had 10 points. Montana outrebounded Washington State 47-31.

Montana's next game is Dec. 3 in Missoula against the College of Great Falls. Dec. 6 UM plays at Washington State and then has a layoff until Dec. 18-20 when the team competes in the Giusti Tournament of Champions in Portland. Joining Montana in that tournament are Utah, Georgia, Arizona, Kansas State, Oregon, Oregon State and Portland State.
lost and found

LOST WATCH — silver, black four-link bandLost Monday night in a around Adams Field House Rm 127. Call Brian, 543-0771 or 726-6180.

LOST BLUE “Hot Fingers” ski gloves in MT141. Fleet department. I found please leave in Microbiology office or call 546-0501. No questions asked.

LOST SET of University keys on canvas wooden key chain. Local Oliver Bowl during Quo-Cherry: Champion game. I found set 243-5340 immediately.


FOUND: 400 block of Keith — dark blue unicorn dartball. Call 721-6933.

LOST. One pair of sentimental mittens. Could be anywhere. They are white with a fur trim on each one. Call 546-6775 13-4.

FOUND. Brown and black gloves, 3rd Social Science Building, outside room 356. Claim at Campus Bookstore. Fool for the Foresters’ Ball Poster Contest. Ed. Jen., or, Bording, was the winner. Looks good on someone.

FOUND. That I don’t like ho sauce on my potato. They are due Mon. Due Sat 5 pm. Keep trying. 32-4

FOUND! Found, BROWN and MET grey coat with tyakka cottar. Lost beany w/Nre. They are new. They realize. 32-4

FOUND! Found of keyboard. They are due Mon. Due Sat 5 pm. Keep trying. 32-4

FOUND! Cream mamas all grey and brown. They are due Mon. Due Sat 5 pm. Keep trying. 32-4

FOUND! Brown of the Social Science Building, outside room 356. Claim at Campus Bookstore.

FOUND! The Forester’s Ball Poster Contest. Jen., Ed. Jen., or, Bording, was the winner. Looks good on someone.

REUNITED with Stormy. They are due Mon. Due Sat 5 pm. Keep trying. 32-4

found at Kiimmel of bcoc 32-4

Social Science Building, outtide room 356.

FOUND. FOLDING knife « 32-4

FOUND. GREY down coat with tyakka cottar. They are new. They realize. 32-4

FOUND. FOUND two years ago, on campus. They are due Mon. Due Sat 5 pm. Keep trying. 32-4

EXTRATICS and Rhythm & Blues

Tuesday, December 2, 1981

THE SPOTLIGHT SERIES

Michael Gulezian

December 2, 1983

UC Lounge 8:00 pm

THE ORIGINAL

3 for 1

Well Drinks & Drafts

9-10

plus THE AGENTS

Super Rock ‘n’ Roll

features the EXTATICS

Old Time Rock 'n' Roll and Rhythm & Blues

2 FOR 1 DRINKS

Wednesday & Thursday 9-10 P.M.
Article V: Central Board Section
Section 1. All affairs and activities of ASUM shall be under the control and supervision of Central Board.

Section 2. Meetings of Central Board shall be held regularly and shall be open to all the study body of ASUM and the public, if otherwise provided.

Section 3. Central Board shall be composed of the following members: (1) President, Vice President, and Business Manager of ASUM; (2) two faculty members appointed annually by the Faculty Senate Committee, who shall have voting rights only during the period of reciprocal voting-representation agreement with Faculty Senate; (3) twenty student representatives as provided for in Article IV, Section 4, of the ASUM Constitution.

Section 4. Student representatives shall be elected from the following districts: dormitories, organized off-campus housing, married student housing, other off-campus housing.

(a) The dormitory shall consist of university-operated dormitories located on the University of Montana campus.
(b) The organized off-campus district shall consist of fraternity and sorority houses plus other organized off-campus housing as specified in the by-laws.
(c) The married student housing district shall consist of University operated housing for married students.

II. Apportionment shall be based on a census of the number of ASUM members residing in the several representational districts during Winter Quarter of each academic year. The 20 representatives shall be determined among the districts according to the ratio of ASUM members residing in each district to the total ASUM membership. There shall be 10 representatives from each district.

Section 5. Election to Central Board.

(a) Any eligible ASUM member as defined in Article I, Section 2, may file for candidacy by petitions signed by one percent of the ASUM membership.
(b) All representatives shall be chosen in the winter election.
(c) All delegates shall be elected according to the procedures specified in the ASUM Bylaws.

Section 6. Central Board may create additional ex-officio positions and non-voting positions by a two-thirds vote. It may disestablish any of these positions by the same vote. Ex-officio positions, once established, shall become permanent additions until such time as Central Board shall deem them unnecessary. Non-voting positions shall be temporary and shall be re-established on a yearly basis. Individuals holding non-voting positions shall be excluded from all executive sessions of Central Board at the discretion of the President. Voting privileges shall not be accorded to persons holding positions in either of the categories. The Kaimin editor shall be an ex-officio member of Central Board.

Section 7. Each member of Central Board as enumerated in Section 3 shall be entitled to vote on all matters of business with the exception of the chairperson, who may vote only in case of a tie or when necessary to constitute a quorum.

Section 8. Two-thirds of the voting members of Central Board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 9. Central Board may call an executive session of two-thirds vote. No policy decisions shall be made by such executive sessions.

Section 10. All elections, recommendations or decisions of the committees shall be subject to the approval of Central Board.

Section 11. Any member of ASUM Central Board may be impeached for breaching his duties as stated in the ASUM By-laws. The impeachment proceedings shall be conducted according to the impeachment procedure outlined in the ASUM By-laws. The impeachment shall be conducted by Central Board. A two-thirds vote of such a session shall constitute impeachment.

Section 12. When a question arises that is not specifically covered in this Constitution and ASUM By-laws, Central Board shall have the authority to decide on the matter.

Section 13. Any elected delegate who is incapacitated, impeached, or unable to perform his duties shall be replaced by a presidential appointment subject to the approval of Central Board.

Section 14. Eligibility.
(a) Any member of ASUM as defined by Article I, Section 2, who is a full-time student shall be eligible to serve on the Constitutional Review Board.
(b) Any member of ASUM as defined by Article I, Section 2, is qualified to hold any appointive position.

Section 15. In the event of an emergency and the absence of all the officers, Central Board may call a special meeting by a two-thirds vote of the representatives.

Article VI: Constitutional Review Board

Section 1. There shall be a Constitutional Review Board to decide upon all questions arising in regard to the ASUM Constitution and By-laws. All final decisions regarding the constitutionality of any ASUM action or By-law shall be retained by Central Board.

Section 2. The Constitutional Review Board shall consist of five students appointed by the President of ASUM. Two members will be appointed for a term of one year and the other three members for a term of two years. They shall be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of Central Board.

Section 3. Any member of the Association may petition the Constitutional Review Board to review any matter concerning the Constitution or By-laws.

The Judicial System

Section 1. ASUM shall establish in the by-laws a judicial system. The president of student government shall guarantee that the student shall have the right of appeal and that such a system shall insure due process of law.

Section 2. The judicial system shall have jurisdiction over all cases where a student is in jeopardy of University imposed sanction for misconduct.

Section 3. ASUM shall create a Student Conduct Code which shall establish the right of a student to petition for relief from administrative rulings. Said Code shall describe with reasonable particularity those acts prohibited as adversely affecting the interests of the University community and the penalties thereof.

Article VII: Committees

Section 1. The government and activities of ASUM shall be handled through such standing committees as enumerated in the By-laws and any other committees which Central Board shall deem necessary for the administration of ASUM.

Section 2. All chairpersons of these committees shall be appointed by the President of ASUM and confirmed by Central Board. Committees shall be subject to the general supervision of Central Board.

Article VIII: Elections

Section 1. Only active members, those having paid their activity fees as set forth in the By-laws, are eligible to hold any elective or appointive position in the Association or to vote in any ASUM election. No person shall hold or be a candidate for two elective positions at the same time.

Section 2. Effective procedures shall be enumerated in Article I of the general By-laws.

Section 3. Officers of the Association shall be elected for the winter quarter of each year.

Article IX: Finance

Section 1. The Association shall be supported and maintained by funds derived from the following sources: (1) student activity fees, (2) receipts from all entertainment activities, and benefits conducted under the supervision of the Association, (3) proceeds received from the associated organizations and donations.

Section 2. The President shall create a budget to submit to Central Board. The executive shall follow the budget procedure enumerated in the By-laws.

Section 3. Central Board shall have the power for developing an annual fiscal policy, which it shall use consistently in making all financial decisions.

The See Constitution, page 11.
that even God couldn't help him.

Watson said that mental abuse cases are actually more difficult and harder to identify than neglect or physical abuse cases. This boy, for example, would become more obvious when he tried to be nice to him, she said.

"He believed that he was bad, that everything about him, everything he did, was bad," Watson said. "So he couldn't understand, couldn't tolerate, someone being nice to him."

Watson said that often there is no clear distinction between mental abuse, physical abuse or neglect cases. In general, though, she said, physically abused children are easier to care for. They are frightened and too afraid to fully cooperate, they will listen and behave, and adjust more readily to the daycare routine at the Jack and Jill Nursery and the home life schedule of Watson's Receiving Home.

However, she said, abused children are more likely to strike out at other children, whereas children who are for the most part only neglected are less likely to strike out at others.

Neglected children, Watson said, are more difficult to care for. These children are more wilful. They are used to being on their own and have considerable difficulty adjusting to routine. "These are children," said Watson, "who are used to staying up until 2 a.m. watching TV."

She said that neglected children are very protective of one another. "They are more likely to ask, 'What are you doing to my brother?' or 'What's going to happen to my sister?'"

The usual procedure in abuse cases, according to Watson, is that someone dials the emergency 911 phone number and reports the abuse. After the police remove the child from the home, a child welfare worker brings the child to the receiving home.

Often, Watson said, with neglected cases, the police will find a child wandering down the street or left in a car, or they will find a child left alone for several days in a house. In these cases, the police bring the child directly to the receiving home.

In each case, a child welfare worker is involved. They meet the child, then assess the child's situation after the child has been returned to their own home or placed in a foster home, Watson said.

The length of the child's stay at the home varies, depending on the child's home situation. They may stay at Watson's Receiving Home for a day or for more than a year, Watson said that when a child's future is uncertain, and there are court proceedings involving custody or adoption, the length of the stay will be longer.

When it's the child's first visit to the home, the stay will likely be brief — two or three days if the child has been there before. But the stay may be longer — generally two months. Children spend an average of two to three months in the receiving home.

Watson said that at the receiving home sometimes seems horrible things. The staff meet the children with blank marks on teeth marks up and down their arms, or children who look as if their hair has never been combed.

But staff members see good things too. It sometimes seems families coming together, Watson said, and changes being made within the family.

"Our main goal," said Watson, "is to see families reunite." She said that the home aids families in crisis situations. She said that when parents are under stress — when they have no place to live, no job or a drug problem — abuse and neglect are more likely to occur.

She said that the home often keeps children while their parents are attending alcohol treatment or parenting programs. She said that the alcohol's battle with alcohol becomes more important to him than his child, but she has seen lots of alcoholics put themselves together. Once in awhile they may have slip-ups, she said, but eventually many have become good parents.

Watson said that there has been a drastic increase in the number of children being brought to the home. Last year, fiscal year 1982-83, was its busiest year. It had 105 children, not including repeats — up from 80 the year before. The August 1983 was its busiest month ever. There was an average of 11 children at the home every day.

Watson said that she believes this increase occurred because many families have financial problems. She said that many neglect cases involve one-parent families.

Watson also attributes this increase to changes in state assistance to low-income families over the past two years ago. Watson said, women who worked at minimum-wage jobs could get aid from the state to raise their children. Watson said that without the aid women have difficulty affording adequate daycare.

"If children are being put in situations where they don't have adequate serv-ices or supervision. And some are getting hit," Watson said.

Other changes in state poli-cies that have affected children, Watson noted, occurred after the 1981 legislative ses-sion when the Division of Com-munity Services was transferred to the Department of So-cial and Rehabilitation Ser-vices.

After the restructuring of the departments, the Child and Youth Development Bureau was eliminated. Since that time there has been no state bureau to cover the needs of children, according to Watson.

Watson said there are some people who believe that policy-makers ignore children because children don't vote. She said that society should recognize the child as a citizen with rights. "Each child has the right to a happy existence," said Watson.

Watson said that one of the goals of the home is to eliminate abuse by altering a child's behavior habits. Quite often, she said, Watson, a child's irritating habit — a loud cry, scruffy voice, incessant talking — will trigger the parent. She said that if one can eliminate the habit that provokes the abuse, one can sometimes eliminate the abuse. "Of course," Watson said, "it's not always that simple."

Watson said that when par-ents are in stressful situations, it is easy for them to lose control. "No parent," said Watson, "wants to injure their child. They just can't help them-elves.

Another goal of the home is to alter the generation-to-genera-tion abuse cycle. Watson said that children repeat their parent's child-rearing tech-niques. "It children see another way," said Watson, "they may become better parents."

She said that older children — 12, 13 and 14 years old — have begun to understand that there is another way, and that not all parents abuse or neglect their children. "Older chil-dren begin to blame others," said Watson, "but younger children blame themselves."

Younger children, Watson said, say the abuse was their fault that they got into something or did something that they shouldn't have. She

See 'Home,' page 11.
The statement of policy shall appear in the Montana Kaimin. If Central Board makes a financial decision which is inconsistent with the fiscal policy, a statement from Central Board published in the Montana Kaimin must appear within three publication days of the date of the decision explaining the deviation from the fiscal policy.

Section 4. All year-end balances shall accrue to the associated organization at the end of the fiscal year subject to the approval of Central Board.

Section 5. The fees, donations, and receipts from any sources are to be used only for purposes of the Association under the control of Central Board. No incumbent of any official elected position of the Association shall receive any compensation by virtue of that position, except for the ASUM salaries to the three officers of the Association.

Section 6. The officers of ASUM shall receive for their services a compensation which shall neither increase nor involuntarily diminish during the period for which they serve in office.

Section 7. Central Board retains its authority over any Association's account for year-end account balances from one Association's account to another.

Article X: Referendum

Upon the petition of ten percent of the members of ASUM, Central Board shall be obligated to conduct a referendum. No referendum shall be binding upon Central Board for more than two years. Twenty-five percent of the student body must vote and two-thirds majority of those voting must ratify the referendum. Notice of such referendums must be published in each of the four issues of the Montana Kaimin preceding the referendum. The President of the University shall be notified of all referendums.

Article XII: Amendments and Constitutional Revision

A proposed amendment or constitutional revision shall be submitted to vote by a majority approval of Central Board or by a petition of fifteen percent of the active members of ASUM. Twenty-five percent of the active members must vote and two-thirds of those voting must ratify the constitutional revision. The proposed revision shall be published in the Montana Kaimin in at least two issues a week for two weeks prior to voting.

Article XIII: Enactment of the Bylaws

Section 1. Central Board may enact the Bylaws at any meeting by a two-thirds vote.

Section 2. On petition of ten percent of the active members of ASUM, an immediate (within thirty days) student vote shall be called to determine whether any Bylaw(s) shall remain in force. Ten percent of the active members must vote and majority of those voting must concur with the dissolution. Notice of such voting must be published in the Montana Kaimin in each of the four issues preceding the voting date.

Article XIV: Special Enactment

This constitution shall go into effect winter quarter, 1984. Those delegates elected under the previous constitution shall serve out their terms. This constitution replaces and repeals all previous constitutions.

MARY WARNER
November 4 - December 3, 1983
Opening November 4, 7-9 p.m.
BRUNSWICK GALLERY
223 Railroad - Post Office Box 9107
Missoula, Montana 59807 - Phone 549-0518
GALLERY HOURS:
Thursday-Friday 4 to 8 p.m. Saturday 1 to 5 p.m.

MARY WARNER
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IN LIBRARY ONLY
5¢ BEER
10-11 PITCHERS . . . $1.25
HIGHBALLS . . . 50¢

3 HOURS 8-11
2 FOR 1 DRINKS
WELL DRINKS & DRAFTS

GAYLE ROSE
NO COVER
TRADING POST SALOON
93 STRIP
Continued from page 1.

The resolution also states that ASUM employs state classified clerical and professional employees who could be jeopardized by the act. It claims the existing law, as applied to the University System, 'adversely impacts student employment on the campus in a number of positions.' The motion was tabled after several CB members complained they had not had time to familiarize themselves with the act or gain students' views about it.

"I have a real problem with coming to Central Board and being faced with these issues that I know nothing about," said Charlie Burnham, CB member. CB is expected to discuss the issue later.

Patel

Continued from page 1.

"You cannot win wars with nuclear weapons," Patel said. "There is nothing these weapons can do for us. They cannot give us security. They have made us all that more insecure."

Patel also said nuclear weapons do not work as deterrents because there is always a chance they might be used. "Peace through strength is false," he said. "If you prepare for war, war is what you will get. Balance is a fool's gold; its pursuit will destroy us all. The question of nuclear peril transcends any rivalry the United States and the Soviet Union might have."

However, Patel does not think a total ban on weapons is all that likely. National security is important, he said, but he stressed that it doesn't have to be at current levels. He suggested trying to reduce weapons to a level below the amount needed to destroy the earth. No war is good, he said, but "conventional weapons will not bring the extinction of the human species."

Patel said negotiations, primarily through the United Nations, are the first step in reducing the world's weapons arsenal. "The United Nations is not very good, but it is the best we've got," he said. "It's the only forum where big countries and small countries can meet. It's the only forum where Arabs and Israelis meet."

And, Patel said the UN often makes progress when the two superpowers agree, citing the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as examples. He called on people to get motivated and urge their government to negotiate. "This situation should not exist," he said. "If we really get excited about it, I think something will be done."