CB votes to approve candidacy of Pedraza’s new running mate despite missed filing deadline

By Eric Troyer
Kaimin Report

Central Board voted 8-7 last night to accept the late petition of vice presidential candidate Jeff Weldon after a heated debate during a special meeting. The meeting was called by ASUM President David Bolinger after the Elections Committee requested the recommendation of CB on the issue. Weldon had turned in 50 of the 80 required signatures by 5 p.m. Wednesday deadline and the other 30 were turned in by 6 p.m.

Weldon, who had originally turned in a petition for a CB slot, was required to get 80 new signatures when he decided on Tuesday to run as Carlos Pedraza’s running mate.

Pedraza’s original running mate, Scott Jourdenois, withdrew from the race on Monday for personal reasons. Voting to accept the petition were CB members Ted Dahl, Sam Goodrich, Wendy Hafner, Chuck Hodge, Mark Josephson, Dave Keyes, Matt Hense and ASUM Business Manager Greg Gulickson.

Voting to deny the petition were CB members Charlie Burnham, Leonard Desaul, Kurt Feiler, Thornton Johnston, Charley Mitchell, Deloit Wolfe and Phoebe Patterson, who is one of the presidential candidates.

Abstaining were CB members Carlos Pedraza and Jeff Weldon (the affected candidates), Shannon Finney, Libby Miller, Tom Ong, and ASUM Vice President Paula Jeftison. All members of the Elections Committee. CB Member Bob Butler was absent.

Other presidential candidates criticized the decision after the meeting.

“The Elections Committee’s first decision was a bad decision,” said candidate Dan Hallsten, adding that the close vote shows many of the CB members agree with him.

Bolinger echoed the views of other CB members when after the meeting he described the action as “the first irresponsible vote by the CB this year.”

“It opens up the door for a lot of legitimate complaints by students,” he said.

Second UM worker may have asbestosis; one files claim

By Patricia Tucker
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

The number of employees at the University of Montana Physical Plant who are suspected of having asbestosis has risen to two, and one of the workers has filed a workers’ compensation claim based on his suspected disease.

Two weeks ago, the Kaimin reported that Missoula physician Paul Loehnen has diagnosed asbestosis in an employee who has worked at the Physical Plant for more than 20 years.

Last week the Workers’ Compensation Division of the Montana Labor Department confirmed the identity of a different Physical Plant worker who filed a claim in December alleging that he has asbestosis. Both of the workers are employed in the same shop of the Physical Plant, have the same occupation, and their jobs have involved work with asbestos.

Both wish to remain anonymous because of potential embarrassment, and, in the case of the man filing the claim, because his children have not been told about his health problem.

The worker, who has been employed at the Physical Plant for nearly 10 years, said he filed the claim after physician Clancy Cone detected thickening and calcium deposits in the lining of his lower left lung, based on X-rays taken in April and October.

“We know that those are characteristic signs of asbestosis,” Cone said in a telephone interview.

But Cone, an internist, said proof of asbestosis requires evidence of lung biopsies: A needle biopsy involving the 30 percent risk of collapsing the lung, or an open-lung biopsy involving opening the chest and temporarily inserting a tube in the lungs. Therefore, while he suspects the worker has asbestosis, he cannot definitively diagnose it, he said.

The worker, who is in his early 40s, prefers to avoid such procedures since no cure for asbestosis exists. (Loehnen, who is a pulmonary specialist, has diagnosed asbestosis based on X-rays and breathing tests.)

Workers’ Compensation Claims Examiner Beth Germain said the doctor’s diagnosis of asbestosis is critical for accepting a claim. She refused to give details of the worker’s claim.

The craftsman said a worker’s compensation investigator interviewed him in December, but he has heard nothing since.

“It just scares the hell out of you that your symptoms are asbestosis,” he said. “You’re just kind of looking at how limited your future is. Am I going to see my family finish growing up?”

Asbestosis is a thickening of the lung tissue caused by exposure to asbestos, a fibrous gray-white powder used in fireproofing and insulation material. The tiny dust fibers penetrate the smallest lung sacs. The fibers eventually become coated with white blood cells causing the lungs to become heavier and less efficient. Asbestosis is detected by the presence of iron in the cell coating. If severe enough, asbestosis can be fatal.

Early symptoms of asbestosis include hoarsening of the voice, gastrointestinal problems and chest pains, which the worker says he notices some mornings.

He claims his health problems are work-related because he does not have asbestos in the home he built. Nearly half of his work at the Physical Plant involves asbestos, he said.

The worker also smokes, which when combined with asbestos exposure increases the risk of asbestosis by as much as 90 times the normal rate.

Meanwhile, a newly named campus task force has approved the adoption of new procedures for Physical Plant employees to follow when working with asbestos. Within a few days the UM administration will consider giving final approval to the work procedures.

The procedures include:

requiring that all Physical Plant employees complete work-history questionnaires to determine possible exposure to asbestos. Those that show a history or think they have such a history will receive university-paid chest X-rays and breathing tests, which Loehnen likely will administer.

All plant employees must participate in training sessions for working with asbestos, and all must follow the safety precautions taught in the sessions, such as wearing respirators and disposable clothing when working with asbestos.

The worker hopes progress can be made on his claim after Loehnen examines him.

Wayne Van Meter, UM Chemistry professor and chairman of the task force, said he was “saddened” by the news of the suspected and confirmed cases of asbestosis:

“I’m not incredulous at all. It’s simply something that might be expected once you start looking for asbestosis.”

Glen Williams, UM fiscal affairs vice president, said that the two workers who discussed
In 1979, a tiny group of students on this campus wanted to stop University of Montana Foundation funds from being invested in corporations that do business with South Africa. They believed that investing in those corporations ultimately led to the support of Apartheid, a policy of racial discrimination used in South Africa that entrenches a system of segregation similar to the one pushed on American blacks before the Civil Rights movement.

The UM Foundation is a non-profit corporation that solicits and invests money for University of Montana projects. It goes toward worthwhile projects like student scholarships, program development and funding for new campus architecture like the new Radio-TV Fine Arts building.

In the Oct. 2, 1979 issue of the Montana Kaimin, group member Don Smith said Allan Vannini, who was then the president of the UM Foundation, had agreed to consider divestment from those corporations if Smith could marshal enough support among students.

But there was no such support on this campus. The issue died and the UM Foundation continues to sink money in corporations such as IBM, Exxon and Union Carbide, all of which do business with South Africa. Meanwhile, the injustices resulting from Apartheid are still being forced on the blacks of South Africa.

To get an idea of these atrocities, let's go back to 1977 when black consciousness leader Steve Biko was imprisoned by South African police. At that time, there were known activists like Biko who supposedly died in the custody of South African police from causes like suicide by hanging, falling seven floors during interrogation, slipping while taking a shower and suffocation from overcrowding. Six days after his arrest, Biko was also dead.

According to Donald Woods, a white newspaper editor who was Biko's friend, "(Minister of Police James Thomas Kruger) immediately implied that Steve had starved himself to death, but I knew this was nonsense. Steve and I had had a pact that if he should be detained, if he should die in detention, and if it should be claimed that he had taken his own life, I would know this to be untrue. Clearly, he had been killed by Security Police under the powers granted to them by the Nationalist government."

Woods later learned that Biko had been beaten to death by police which is typical of what the South African government does to ensure the white minority remains in control. Here are some results of those efforts:

- The whites, who make up about 16 percent of South Africa's population, control about 87 percent of the land; blacks are forced to live in either urban slums or "bantustans" which are squatter camps in rural areas.
- The average annual income for a white worker is about $11,115 while a black worker only averages about $170 a year; blacks typically do the menial and difficult jobs and often work under sweat-shop conditions.
- Because of poor nutrition and health care, 2.9 million black children suffer from malnutrition each year; the annual infant mortality rate for blacks is 90 deaths per 1,000 babies while whites only suffer 13 deaths per 1,000 babies.

Kaimin Editorial

- Blacks can't vote for or be members of the South African parliament, aren't passive. The African National Congress (ANC) is a Marxist group working toward African independence and black majority rule; its commando branch, Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) has carried out bombings of South African utilities. Members of the ANC are descendants of the once-fierce Zulu tribe and are prepared to lay down their lives.
- While praising a car bomb explosion outside the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria last May, ANC leader Oliver Tambo said, "Never again are our people going to do all the bleeding."
- However, most of the 18 people killed in the explosion were black. And in retaliation to the bombing, the South African government launched an air raid on an alleged ANC base in Mozambique. Reported from the raid.

There would be no need for all this violence if South Africa afforded its blacks the basic human rights we Americans are supposed to extend to all of our citizens, no matter what their races are. In fact, we are hypocrites to support such a repressive regime as South Africa. It's time we Americans withdraw all corporate interests that are so crucial to South Africa's survival. This would reiterate our commitment to human rights and possibly force South Africa to give such rights to its black people.

According to Richard Knight, literature director of the American Committee on Africa, the United States now has $2.5 billion invested in South Africa. Also, literature published by the aforementioned group states the South African government is already concerned. According to a report by Meyer Feldberg, a South African consultant to American and South African companies, "When an issue such as South Africa become significant among several hundred students at a great university, the policy (makers) and decision-makers in the university, in government and business take note."

Very true. Michigan State University, Ohio University, the University of Massachusetts and the University of Oregon are just a few of the colleges in the United States that have divested their money from corporations doing business in South Africa. This campus should do the same.

The UM Foundation invests money through three management companies. They are Nor West Union Trust, Helena; First Trust, Billings and Wood and Struthers, New York. Bill Zader, executive director of the foundation, says these firms are employed to invest $3 million from the foundation in "safe vehicles for the maximum return on invested dollars."

But these firms should also be looking into investments with corporations that are more socially responsible than IBM, Exxon and Union Carbide. Some research may reveal that there are corporations that are not only more socially responsible than, for example, IBM, but also more profitable.

According to the Dec. 26, 1983, issue of Executive Wealth Advisory, "...early in 1983, Barron's reported on a study comparing the Standard & Poor's 500 stocks for a recent six-year period with and without companies doing business in South Africa, the performance of the latter portfolios was consistently better."

—Bill Miller

Letter

A poke at Venola

Editor: Re: Venola's column promoting legal toking and poking.

Venola's brain is probably so fried from a toke or two and from syphilis he can't remember what he ought to write about (hopefully changing his major), so he promotes what he would like to see legalized.

And what would legalizing marijuana look like? Has Venola ever done it? Is it legal to poke legally anyway, and has no imagination of his own except an artifically induced one.

First overweight people and now rejects of sound business sense. Has Venola ever thought of comedy?

Rebecca Adams
Freshman, Medical Technology
No title, please!

Editor: My letter to the editor Feb. 2 was intended to ridicule the members of ROTCs cadre for requiring their students to attend classes in combat uniform. Unfortunately, in my attempt to obtain readers' attention and response, I used a term (ROTC neo-Nazi) that may have clouded my point. In response, Cdt. Brazen et al. (Feb. 3) depicted me passing on the American flag. Your uniform, Cdt. Brazen, is not equivalent to the American flag. It represents your branch of the military, whose actions and ideals fail to represent those of the American people as a whole.

This may surprise you, Cdt. Brazen, but I do recognize the need for a strong military, and if this country were ever attacked (it hasn't been since WWII), I would fight to protect it.

The military is about the most non-democratic part of our country. It is run by a series of dictators who only permit limited critical feedback from below. This is important because it provides the leadership and discipline necessary for a strong defense; however, it is also unsuitable to change. The reason for my previous letter was to try to represent some opinions of several people in ROTC whose freedoms of speech and press are influenced because they too are in the military.

I apologize to those who were offended by the term "ROTC neo-Nazi," but I do not apologize to those responsible for inflicting the dress code on ROTC students. I can also understand the anger you showed in your rebuttal, Cdt. Brazen; however, all of your flag-waving gave me the impression that the real reason that you wrote your letter was to brown-nose the cadre. I could be wrong, but then again, I have the right to be.

Ed Schmidt
Junior, Cell Biology

No thanks, Ripley

Editor: This letter is in response to statements made by Robert Ripley candidate for U.S. senate as reported in ED Thursday's Kaimin. I was astonished by his comments on wanting to place the MX in Montana. It is apparent that Mr. Ripley has either a short memory or a blatant disregard for the initiative process. The first part of I-91 stated that the people of Montana opposed placement of the MX in Montana. Does he feel that the people of Montana have not changed their opinion about the placement of the MX over the last two years?

I hope that the people of Montana have not changed their minds. The Montana Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament (MIND) can send another message to the United States Government that the present Nuclear Weapon policy is not acceptable. MIND is intended to reflect the strong concern of many Montanans that the citizens of Montana have a responsibility to speak out against the deployment of additional nuclear warheads in Montana, and the testing, development or possession of first-strike capable nuclear weapons by any nation. This initiative also calls for the removal of our modern nuclear weapon in Montana followed by a call upon the Soviet government to do the same.

A noon forum is planned for the end of February on the initiative. The purpose of this forum is to generate discussion on both sides of the issue. This would be an opportunity for Mr. Ripley and others supporting the present nuclear weapons policy of the U.S. Government to speak on the proposed initiative. Any qualified person interested in presenting the opposing side of the initiative please contact Will Wood 721-2847 (evening).

William L. Wood
Graduate Student, Forestry

Run for shelter

Editor: I'm glad that the Iranian Cultural Society writes letters to the Kaimin. I feel privileged to see, firsthand, why the people in the Middle East enjoy killing each other so much. Simply read one of their fierce letters. The sheer intensity of their self-righteousness could make Paul McCartney drop his flower and run for a bomb shelter. You can almost feel their typewriters bounce as they pound out their frustrations. It's fascinating to read their elaborate and eloquent rationalizations for their squabbles over oil, arable land, and religious sites.

They show all the symptoms of any human or animal population that has grown too numerous for the available resources. Put too many rats in a box and watch what happens. Packs of wolves and bands of chimpanzees even practice organized warfare when resources become scarce. But it's much more than the actual fighting. It's the frustrations that individuals feel when there is no room to move and when there are no fresh opportunities for growth, change, achievement, or simply being different from everyone else.

I regret that our own country's quest for oil has complicated their situation. We should leave immediately. Let them kill each other if they want to. But we should watch them. They will show us what we will be like unless we reduce our own population so that our own resources can provide each of us with material, wilderness, and freedom.

Doug Bonham
Senior, Wildlife Biology

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Montana Repertory Theatre

TIN TYPES & CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
by Mark Medoff

Montana Repertory Theatre is supported in part by grants from National Endowment for the Arts, Montana Arts Council, Western States Arts Foundation, Champion International Corporation, and University of Montana. Montana Repertory Theatre is an Associate member of the Theatre Communications Group (TCG); the national service organization for the non-profit professional theatre.

Tinotypes, Feb. 9, 15, 18
Children of a Lesser God
Feb. 10, 11, 16, 17
The University Theatre, 8:00 PM
For Reservations Call 243-4581

During my recent trip to Scotland, I was asked by a total stranger if I was a student. It was a surprise, as I was not a student. However, the stranger was kind enough to give me a card with their name and address on it. I was touched by their generosity and was determined to repay them.

I contacted the stranger and asked them what they needed help with. They informed me that they were a single parent and were struggling to make ends meet. I offered to help them in any way I could, and they accepted gratefully.

Over the next few weeks, I helped the stranger in many ways. I went shopping with them, cooked meals for them, and even took them out to dinner. The stranger was overwhelmed by my kindness and thanked me repeatedly. It was a joy to help someone who truly needed it.

I have learned that even the smallest acts of kindness can make a big impact on someone's life. It is important to remember that we can all make a difference in the world by helping others.

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William L. Wood
Graduate Student, Forestry
Griz cruise past NAU 69-58; eyeing Wolfpack

By Brian Mellstead
Kaimin Sports Editor

Larry Krystkowiak scored a game-high 21 points in leading the University of Montana Grizzlies to a 69-58 Big Sky basketball win over Northern Arizona University last night in Dahlberg Arena.

Almost everyone got into the act as 12 Grizzlies played and nine scored points in a game that consisted of 45 total personal fouls. NAU committed 26 and the Griz were guilty of 19.

Rob Hurley fouled out with 7:38 remaining in the game. "We played good on the ball defense but our 'weakside' defense wasn't so good," UM Coach Mike Montgomery said.

Montgomery contributed the one-sided win to the illness of NAU's Jeff Altman.

Altman, who was slowed by the flu, played only three and one-half minutes all night and contributed only two points. He has been averaging 13 points a game.

Montgomery says without him "they're not near as good offensively."

In addition to the fouls, the game was stopped 29 times because of turnovers. Montana committed 14 and the Lumberjacks committed 15.

"They (UM players) didn't perform with the kind of sharpness we normally need," Montgomery added. "I think the kids sensed early it would be an easy one and let up a little."

The game began as if it wouldn't be an easy one as Krystkowiak missed a five-foot jumper seconds after the opening tip. Griz guard Marc Glass also missed two shots early. Nevertheless, Montana took a 10-5 lead within the first five minutes.

Later in the half Bruce Burns, John Bates and Leroy Washington scored consecutive baskets to open up a 19-9 lead. Montana cruised into the locker-room with 39-22 halftime lead.

Montana shot 51 percent from the floor in the first half compared to 33 percent for the Lumberjacks, but NAU fared better in the second half as they outscored the Griz 36-30 while shooting 43 percent.

NAU lowered the deficit to 10 with 14:34 left in the second half but consecutive 20-foot jumpers by Glass and Bates retrieved the Griz's breathing room. Krystkowiak made a pair of free throws with 6:08 remaining to close the door on the Lumberjacks and give the Griz a 20-point margin at 62-42.

For the first time in 14 games Krystkowiak did not lead the Griz in rebounding. Rebounding honors went to Larry McBride who snared 10 and added seven points.

Doug Selvig netted 10 points for the Griz while Burns finished with nine. Glass and Bates scored six points apiece, Washington five and Rob Hurley four. Glass also finished with six assists making him two short of Selvig's single-season record of 121.

Andy Hurd scored 15 points to lead NAU followed by LaVonne Davis with 13 and David Allen with 10.

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Team from north shocks grapplers

The University of Montana Golden Grizzly wrestling team did not win a match against Northern Montana College yesterday and lost the meet 41-14 in Dahlberg Arena.

The 14 UM points were the result of two NMC forfeits and a tie in the 150-pound match between UM's Rob Bazant and NMC's Joe Aline.

"We weren't ready," said Griz Coach Scott Bliss. "I think sometimes the guys have a tendency to look past a team like Northern Montana because they're a small college from up north. We didn't wrestle with any pride."

Bliss said he is concerned about the performance because it was the last match before the conference championships which begin tomorrow in Ogden, Utah, "but this team has bounced back before."

Bliss pointed out that in the middle of the season the grapplers were "the third or fourth best team in the conference" and says all is not lost yet.

The loss dropped the Golden Grizzlies to 5-12-1 overall. They are 2-4-1 in conference matches.

The matches were not conducted in the usually light to heavyweight fashion. Instead, heavyweights Scott Shannon, UM, and Bill Romine, NMC, wrestled first and the second match was between the 126 pounders. From there the matches were alternated between heavier weight class and lighter.

The results of the match are: heavyweight, Romine NMC 4-0 decision over Shannon; 126, Bill Bradley, NMC, 9-0 decision over Mike Vandiver; 190, Jay Graham pin :27 third, over Wade Beeler; 134, Scott Nicholson, NMC, 21-1 decision over John Gertlar; 177, Wes Robinson 3-1 decision over Vince Hughes; 142, Jim Marks, UM won by forfeit; 167, Brian Hiltz, NMC, pin 1:15 first, over Lance Nelson; 150, Bazant and Aline tie; and 158, Jeff Miller, NMC, pin :21 third, over Mark Netland.

Photos by Hugh Kilbourne

TOP right-UM heavyweight Scott Shannon is in trouble during his match with Northern Montana's Bill Romine. Romine won the match with a 4-0 decision.

BOT tom-right-UM's Mike VanDiver looks to the clock for help in his 126-pound match with Bill Bradley, who notched another win for NMC with 9-0 decision.

BELow-John Gertlar (on the bottom) contemplates his next move during his match with NMC's Scott Nicholson. This 134-pound bout was won by Nicholson with a 21-1 decision.
Lady Grizzlies to face contenders

By Linda Reeves
Sports Information Office

The Mountain West Conference-leading University of Montana Lady Griz basketball team plays host to third-place Idaho tonight at 7:30 and to second-place Eastern Washington Saturday evening at 5:15.

The Eastern Washington game will be a preliminary to the Grizzly men's game against Nevada-Reno. Today's Lady Griz game has been declared "Bitterroot Valley Night." There will be a coupon in the Ravalli Republic and everyone presenting the coupon at a door at Dahlberg Arena will be admitted free.

UM is 18-3 overall and 8-0 in conference action. The Lady Griz beat Montana State 66-54 in their only game last week. Montana has won 11 straight games this season and 31 in a row at Dahlberg Arena.

Senior guard-forward Cheri Bratt leads a balanced scoring attack with 12 points a game. She is also leading the team in assists (4 apg), steals (50 on the season) and field goal percentage (.500). Bratt is second on the team in rebounds with an average of seven boards a game.

Junior forward Anita Novak is UM's second-leading scorer (10.7) and third-leading rebounder (6.6). Senior center Doris Deden Hasquet leads the team in rebounding with eight rebounds a game and is third in scoring with a 10.5 average. Junior guard Barb Kavanagh is the fourth Lady Griz averaging in double figures with 10.1 points a game. Kavanagh is second in assists with a 3.8 average.

Montana has moved up to second in the nation (Division I) in scoring defense and field goal percentage defense, according to last week's NCAA News. UM is holding its opponents to just 53.7 points a game and 36.6 percent field goal shooting.

Idaho is 15-5 overall and 6-3 in Mountain West play. The Vandals defeated Weber State 87-79 and Idaho State 87-61 last week.

Eastern Washington is 15-5 overall and 8-1 in the conference. The Eagles beat Idaho State 90-59 and Weber State 80-63 but lost a non-conference game to the University of Washington 77-68 last week.

EWU leads the conference in scoring with a 78.5 point average. "Eastern Washington is obviously a very good team," Setvig said. "They're very potent offensively and have good balance and size. We were able to do a good job on them defensively in our first meeting (63-47 win) and that will be a key again."

3 women cagers selected to District 7 All-Academic team

Three members of the University of Montana women's basketball team have been named to the CoSIDA team. They are senior center Doris Deden Hasquet, Junior guard Barb Kavanagh, and sophomore guard Margaret Williams. Hasquet has a 3.61 GPA in mathematics and health and physical education major. Williams has a 3.37 GPA in political science and averages 6.4 points and 3.7 assists for the Lady Griz.
Local group prepares to help get anti-nuclear initiative on ballot

By Donna Clark
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

A local political action group will start distributing a petition in March to get a nuclear disarmament initiative on the Montana state ballot next November.

The Missoula group is part of a state-wide political action group called the Montana Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament, or M.I.N.D.

Mark Anderlik, a spokesman for the Missoula group, said the petition is now at the state attorney general's office where it will be reviewed.

A local political action group called the Montana Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament, or M.I.N.D.

The wording should be completed by late February, Anderlik said, and the petition will be sent out to local coordinators in cities across the state.

The initiative will call for the United States to take immediate steps to start nuclear disarmament through these four proposals:

1. It will oppose having additional nuclear warheads in Montana.
2. It will oppose first strike-capable nuclear weapons in any nation.
3. In order to get the initiative on the November ballot, the petition must be signed by 25 University of Montana students at the University of Montana, the states of Montana and Idaho, and Idaho State University, the documents alleged.

The initiative will also call for:

1. A nuclear warhead to be dismantled.
2. It will oppose having additional nuclear warheads in Montana.
3. It will oppose first strike-capable nuclear weapons in any nation.
4. In order to get the initiative on the November ballot, the petition must be signed by 25 University of Montana students at the University of Montana, the states of Montana and Idaho, and Idaho State University, the documents alleged.

It is also alleged that Montana and Idaho paid thousands of dollars for consultants to write manuals on specific social-service topics. In several cases, the documents were found to be merely copies of research work prepared by unsuspecting third parties.

The information said that Montana's problems were related to Social Security grants for training social workers in the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

The Missoula M.I.N.D. group will meet Monday night at 7:30 p.m. at the Lifeboat, a campus ministry building at 532 University Ave., to discuss the petition drive and plan fundraising benefits.

MontpiRG board positions open

Applications for the 10 positions on the MontpiRG board of directors are due at the PIRG house at 728 Keith, by 5 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Candidates may pick up applications and a petition which must be signed by 25 University of Montana students at the PIRG house.

Elections will be held Feb. 29 in conjunction with the ASUM elections. There will be no primary for the board of directors positions regardless of the number of applicants.

A candidate forum is scheduled for Feb. 23, in the University Center Mall at 7 p.m.
Elections

Hallsten, Matosich want executive planning council similar to Bucklew's

By Jill Trudeau

Kaimin Reporter

If Dan Hallsten and Andrew Matosich are elected as ASUM president and vice president, respectively, they would begin "management by objectives" planning program similar to University of Montana President Neil Bucklew's University Planning Council.

According to Matosich, a senior in political science/history and business administration, their plan has three parts:

- Establishment of an executive planning council for long-range ASUM planning, with input from ASUM committees and organizations and approval from Central Board.
- Approval of the objectives that are approved.
- Implementation of the objectives that are approved.

The council's primary task would be to "define ASUM's role in relationship to the students of the University of Montana; the administration, faculty and staff; the community at large; the Board of Regents and the Legislature; and other organizations," such as other student governments in Montana universities, Matosich said.

Hallsten, a sophomore in communications, said the main difference between their program and Bucklew's is that Bucklew makes all final decisions for the university, while CB will make all final decisions for ASUM.

Hallsten is the undergraduate representative on Bucklew's planning council, and said he has been "amazed at what a picture of the university you get" on such a council.

Matosich said long-range planning would provide more continuity in problem-solving. He said the present ASUM administrations is just "running from fire to fire." For example, Matosich said, ASUM administrators have asked the Board of Regents for more activity money and then complained about high tuition.

Other policies and changes planned by the two if elected are:

- Weekly or bi-weekly meetings with the ASUM office staff.
- CB meetings in places other than the UC, such as in dorms and married student housing, to get more input from students.
- A minimum of 20 to 30 hours per week spent in the ASUM office, not including CB and committee meeting time, in order to be accessible to students.
- Hallsten believes the major problem with the current ASUM administration is a lack of follow-up on committee work, which his planning council would remedy.

"Committees start to lose their purpose if they don't have the proper leadership," he explained.

During high school, Hallsten, 22, and Matosich, 20, were both student body presidents and members of the Montana Association of Student Councils Executive Committee.

They worked together on that committee and in ASUM, so they "are not going to have any surprises about each other," Matosich said.

"In over six years our friendship hasn't failed us yet," he added.

Hallsten, a native Missoulian, serves on the ASUM Legislative Committee and is co-chairman of its miscellaneous subcommittee that's currently reviewing ASUM bylaws. He is also part of an ASUM task force on community and state relations.

Young, Garcia say more talk needed with ASUM

By Kevin Brooke

Kaimin Reporter

ASUM Presidential Candidate Kevin Young and his running mate Dennis Garcia say Central Board is doing "very little" to communicate with students.

They believe that ASUM does not advertise vacant positions on committees, and students are not aware of what is going on. Garcia said that besides the Kaimin, CB does very little to inform students about what committees are doing.

According to Young, he would like to see CB members spending more time studying the issues. If elected, Young said he plans to examine each problem before trying to make decisions.

Young, 22, is a senior in communications from Toledo, Ohio. He was president of the Black Student Union from 1981 to 1982 and has held no other offices since coming to UM in 1981. Young played football for the UM Grizzlies, ending his career last fall.

Garcia, 23, who was involved in student government at the University of Texas in 1979, is a senior in political science. The Virginia native is a former track athlete at UM and has served on ASUM's scholarship committee and the sports and recreation committee.

At the University of Texas, Garcia said he did "a lot of committee work," including serving on the university's Legislative Committee. According to Garcia, the committee work at UT was similar to ASUM.

If elected, Young said he would like to see the university become more involved with the community. For example, he would allocate money for different kinds of concerts that would not "dictate to one type of crowd."

"We want to involve students so they know where the money is going."

Young said he also believed that if he maintained firm control of campus issues, it would benefit CB as a whole.

Garcia said he would like to see students more involved in ASUM and the budgeting of funds.

"We want to involve students so they know where the money is going," he said.

Communications between ASUM committees and students are also important, he said. An open forum where students could "voice their own opinions" once a week would improve communication, he said.

Another area the candidates would like to improve is awareness of issues by CB members. For example, they would like to see members educated on the issues by attending workshops. This would help the members become more educated in voting on issues, Garcia said.
Pedraza and Weldon want to appoint a cabinet

By Eric Troyer
Kaimin Reporter

Carlos Pedraza, ASUM presidential candidate, would form a cabinet and seek student input to increase student involvement in ASUM if he is elected. Students won't take ASUM seriously without better organizing and communication within the government, Pedraza said.

Student governments have always reacted to events rather than planned ahead to deal with them, said Pedraza. ASUM officers should actively seek the advice of students to avoid this problem, he said.

"Things should not operate according to the convenience of ASUM," he said.

To involve students Pedraza said he would circulate surveys, form a cabinet or "roundtable" of student group leaders and make CB members more accountable.

Pedraza's cabinet would meet quarterly or twice-quarterly to compare ideas and discuss problems concerning ASUM and the university.

To make CB members more accountable, Pedraza said he would make sure they have enough time and information to make an educated vote on issues. He would also make CB subcommittees expert in certain areas to provide CB with essential information and make the CB meetings more efficient.

Jeff Weldon, Pedraza's running mate, said his experience in student government at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., will enhance Pedraza's cabinet idea.

Weldon served for a short time as vice president for student affairs at GWU in a system that he says is similar to Pedraza's proposal.

"If elected Pedraza may also "overhaul the entire budget process to make it more responsible," but he would not go into specifics.

Pedraza also said that his ability to work well with Weldon would increase administrative efficiency.

Pedraza, 21, senior in journalism and history, is a member of Central Board and Advocates and has been involved in a variety of university and ASUM committees. He has served on the Publications Board, the Budget and Finance Committee, the Student Union Board, the Student Complaint Committee, the ASUM Collective Bargaining Committee, the Constitutional Review Board and search and selection committees for the ASUM accounting and student Action Center director, the University of Montana vice president for student and public affairs and the Alumni Affairs director.

Pedraza said his experience with ASUM committees and groups makes him the "best qualified candidate" for the presidency.

Weldon, 20, junior in history-political science, transferred to the University of Montana last Fall Quarter from GWU. He recently was appointed to CB and has served on the Legislative Committee, the Student Complaint Committee, the Scholarship and Financial Aid Committee and the Communications Subcommittee.

"The fact that Weldon is a transfer student is an asset," Pedraza said.
You can't buy The Absurd 'Tintypes': Believe it or get out

By John Kappes
Kaimin Arts Editor

"Alternative theater" doesn't have to mean five or six guys tossing around pretend-vulgar insults like psychedelic water balloons. The tired Sixties dogma that puts shocking tossings around pretend-vulgar insults ought to be retired once and for all, to the third-rate espresso bars where it was (still)born. Sorry, but you can't buy The Absurd at boutique presso bars where it was conceived of dramatic accomplishment ought to be retired once and for all, to the third-rate espresso bars where it was (still)born. Sorry, but you can't buy The Absurd at boutique presso bars where it was (still)born. Sorry, but you can't.

Proteus Productions, a group of University of Montana drama grads who staged "Two for the Seesaw" and "Vanities" last year, aren't in the market, thanks. And good for them. "Revelations," opening tonight in downtown Missoula's Depot Restaurant, offers solo performances by MFA veterans Charlie Oates and Sherry Tuckett. And worry not: neither is traditional one-man fare.

Unlike most musical revues, which end up being lengthy, cumbersome medleys of some songwriter's "greatest hits," 'Tintypes' (put together by Tuckett's "My Brother, Myself") recounts her agonized search for a missing sibling, and 'Tintypes': Believe it or get out

Mary Kyle, Mel Marvin and Gary Pearle) has an interesting theme. It's a bird's-eye-view of turn-of-the-century America, centered mostly on the political issues of that era. The idea is

good, the musical selection ranges from good to great, and the Montana Repertory Theatre production of the show is, despite a couple of major problems, successful. Director Randy Bolton is smart; he has kept 'Tintypes' carefully in period, which I wasn't sure he would do. Avoiding a careless experimentalism, he's made the setting believable, although much of the credit for that accomplishment must go to the technical staff.

Bill Reoul has created a simple but stunning set which is also extremely functional. It is intricate without being overly so, has funky angles, and makes an excellent space for Bolton's actors.

Juliette Crump's choreography avoids grandiosity, is interesting and pleasant. She shuns the temptation to be nouveau, and instead gives us a real feel for the time.

Technical simplicity seems to be operative here, and that's wise. We aren't constantly slapped in the face with the message that "this is important." Instead we are allowed to have fun. Which also allows us to appreciate the show's actors, and generally they are deserving of the audience's attention.

For that matter, three of the five performances are astounding.

Steve Abel (an MRT acting intern this season), whose character the Drama Department tells me "is more or less" Charlie Chaplain, has a great deal to do with "Tintypes" success. His comic timing is perfect, his voice has beauty, strength and clarity, and you believe what he says and does. He is at the level of any professional in the company, and well above that of any other student intern this year. The professional future of this guy looks bright.

See 'Proteus,' page 11.

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By Parry Tallmadge
Kaimin Contributing Nurse

I don't like musical revues; I never have. They never have a plot, they rarely have a worthwhile theme, and they usually have me asleep in fifteen minutes or less. So maybe I shouldn't have been assigned to review 'Tintypes,' but I was. Actually, I'm glad, because I was pleasantly surprised.

Unlike most musical revues, which end up being lengthy, cumbersome medleys of some songwriter's "greatest hits," 'Tintypes' (put together by Tuckett's "My Brother, Myself") recounts her agonized search for a missing sibling, and
Tintypes

Continued from page 10.

Guest artist Demetra Pittman's characterizations are heartbreaking and humorous—her whole stage presence is astounding. She also has a voice to match; her searing presence communicates well with other actors. She is carefully thought out. Pittman seem to have acquired this skill. Portraying anarchist thinker Emma Goldman, she overacts all the way from here to Miles City. When attempting serious lines, she appears to be giving an ultimatum to believe her or get the hell out of the theater.

This is unfortunate, because there are times in the show when she really shines. When she's doing comedy she really is funny. It's no longer a task to believe her, you can enjoy what she does well. Another problem is her blocking through much of the show. Those angrily clenched fists are right out of high-school drama. Surely some of the blame goes to the director, but she has to bear her share.

As does Patricia Britton, who sits at the other end of the spectrum, getting this critic's award for most outstanding underacting of 1984. I caught myself spending most of the show paying more attention to her dresses than her lines, and though her reputation for vocal talents precedes her, I wasn't terribly impressed. She can hold pitch for sure; but as for excitement and emotion, I certainly couldn't find any. Her shortcomings are certainly less annoying than Moore's, but they're there.

In spite of these difficulties, though, the show does manage to hold together. Actually, it weathered them pretty well. It's unfortunate that 3/5 of the cast ends up carrying the burden, but thank God they do.

Saturday at 8 p.m. in the University Theater is your last chance to see "Tintypes" in Missoula, but if you miss it, maybe you can catch it in Polson, Or Hardin, or Wibaux.
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ARMS

Just a cigar

Take a lesson from the Doctor

By John Kappes
Kaimin Arts Editor

Sometimes, Freud was fond of telling his dinner guests, a cigar is just a cigar.

Mark Medoff, who wrote “Children of a Lesser God,” could take a lesson from Herr Professor-Doctor. The play puts its dilemma thus: if I help, you become dependent. If you’re dependent, I can’t really love you. So my help fosters pity, not respect.

Conclusion: we should leave the deaf to themselves; we should recognize that within their “silence” (over-used here) lies another, almost-superior world we can never know. The deaf aren’t what they seem—they’re (get the tissues) special.

All this in the humanistic name of understanding and tolerance. Now everybody knows that Seventies liberals have a guilt problem, but this is silly. James Leeds, Medoff’s protagonist/hero/fool, wants above all else to help his deaf wife Sarah get along in the cruel Real World. Maybe he’s inept, maybe he’s insensitive. Certainly that’s how Jeff Redford plays him through the first act of the current Montana Repertory Theatre production (tonight at 8 p.m. in the University Theater). If anything, Redford’s bumbling niceguy inflections go too far in that direction; Leeds must have some backbone.

But that hardly detracts from the essential soundness of what he angrily tells Sarah later on: maybe all this talk of “the strength to be yourself” is another way of saying that learning to speak is too hard.

If Sarah speaks, is she somehow “giving in”? Our liberals think so, but they don’t have to try to exchange a pair of shoes that don’t fit or get help in an emergency. So they cheer on deaf-rights radical Orin Dennis as he self-righteously accuses Sarah of every manner of betrayal. Steve Abel captures Orin’s passion, even his single-minded hypocrisy, persuasively, but his efforts have to work against an uncooperative script. Orin goes through a bushelbasket of changes in two hours, and we’re given no clue as to why or how. He’s more a set of attitudes than a flesh-and-blood guy, and that weakness shows.

How does Sarah make her case? With wit, with force, with one of the best performances the University Theater has seen this year. My only objection: Stevie Kallos, a professional from Seattle, makes Sarah’s predicament feel so extraordinary it’s easy to forget that she has no answer whatever to James’ objections. Does Medoff mean to imply that warehousing the deaf, even in all-deaf institutions, until the rest of us can “catch up,” is an answer to their (very real) pain?

Kallos herself shows the way: she’s learned signing so well that you have no doubt whatever that Sarah is easily smart enough to pick up spoken English, should she choose to.

As I watched, though, that nagging remark echoed through all the craft, all the fine work: sometimes a scared deaf woman needs all the help she can get.

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Grade inflation: Just how much are all those As and Bs worth?

By Jim Fairchild

Kaimin Senior Editor

If the average University of Montana student were told that 70 percent of all those grades were As and Bs, he'd probably launch into a tirade about federal aid policy. If he were told that he had a 70 percent chance of earning an A or B grade in any course in a certain academic department, he'd probably run out to enroll in one of that department's courses before the deadline for adding classes.

Both hypothetical situations involve forms of inflation. Richard Solberg, UM's associate academic vice president, wants to see the latter form—"grade inflation"—curbed.

Grade inflation, a phenomenon common to colleges nationwide in the last decade, means that all those As and Bs you've been racking up on your transcript aren't worth what they once were.

While some departments and programs at UM don't follow the trend, more As and Bs are being awarded, indicating to many that standards are dropping.

Solberg, in a Sept. 20, 1983, memorandum to UM's Council of Deans, wrote:

"We might comfortably assume that we have (the UM faculty) doing a superb job of taking low to mediocre students and jacking them up into the superior ranks through highest quality efforts of professors. I think it is grade inflation."

Solberg's memorandum included a list of departments and the percentage of grades issued Autumn Quarter 1983 in two categories: As and Bs combined and Ds and Fs combined.

The percentages of As and Bs on Solberg's list ranged from a high of 81 percent in forestry to a low of 41 percent in chemistry. The figures for undergraduate grades only. Traditional (A, B, C, D and F) as well as non-traditional (pass, fail, incomplete and withdrawn) grades were used to figure totals.

Solberg's list did not include all of UM's departments and programs. But the distributions of grades that were included pointed out the grade inflation phenomenon.

When similar figures from Autumn Quarters in 1977, 1978, 1980 and 1983 are considered, trends within certain departments become apparent:

- In the School of Education, As and Bs accounted for 58 percent of all grades in the education core curriculum in Autumn Quarter 1977, 70 percent in Autumn Quarter 1980 and peaked at 73 percent in Autumn Quarter 1982.

- In the music department, As and Bs have never accounted for less than 71 percent of all grades in the five quarters considered. The share was as high as 78 percent in Autumn Quarter 1982.

- In the American Studies program, As and Bs ranged from 71 percent in Autumn Quarter 1978 to 90 percent in Autumn Quarter 1980. No Ds and Fs were awarded in any of the quarters except Autumn Quarter 1983, when they accounted for 1 percent of the grades.

- Chemistry, biology, geology and accounting are among the more difficult departments in which to earn an A or B. They typically account for little more than 40 percent of all grades in those departments. In Autumn Quarter 1983, for example, only 36 percent of the grades awarded to accounting students were As and Bs.

While common sense might seem to indicate that a course gets tougher and grade averages drop the higher the level the course, in many cases the opposite is true. By the time students reach junior and senior status, many poor students have been weeded out, and those remaining are often achieving at uniformly higher levels.

- Data base, or total students in a department. If a department's enrollment is low, resulting faculty/student ratios and higher student motivation can result in better average grades.

- Annual changes in courses offered. Phil Bain, UM registrar, whose office compiles the grade distribution data, warned that introductions or deletions of large survey courses can drastically alter a department's grade distribution. He cited the Montana History course taught by the late K. Ross Toole. Bain said that most of the grades given by Toole in the course were As or Bs. Since the course routinely drew 600 or more students each quarter, it's introduction raised the history department's distribution of grades significantly.

- The validity, or lack thereof, of the "bell curve." A completely random distribution of grades in a course would result theoretically in only good grades, a few very bad, and a large number clustered around the average. Random distribution is often likened to the pattern made by throwing darts at a dartboard, if a sufficient number are thrown.

At one time, standard grading theory dictated that grades for a course should follow such a bell curve (so named by the shape obtained when the grades are graphed). If grades did not follow such a curve, it was routine to mathematically redistribute the grades to conform to a bell curve. Grades of A were generally limited to the upper 10 percent of students.

-One of the first announcements many professors once made on the first day of class was "By the way, I grade on a curve"—frequently moans and groans from the students. During the last decade, the bell curve is no longer a popular practice. Kaimin detailed a study, "Inflated grades," on page 14.

Montana Kaimin Friday, February 17, 1984—13

With some UM academic departments giving As and Bs for more than 70 percent of final course grades, those high grades may not mean what they once did on a transcript.
Inflated grades

Continued from page 13.

The curve has fallen into increasing disrepute among professors, and they do not adjust grades. They feel that grades involve something more serious than throwing darts. The downfall of the bell curve can have a dramatic effect on grades. For example, without adjusting for the curve, if 80 percent of a class has an average of 91-100 percent on all assignments and tests, all 80 percent receive final grades of A. However, if the curve was used for grading in that same situation, students might need an average of 97-100 percent to earn an A.

However, regardless of arguments over grading theory, regardless of changes in course offerings and data bases, some departments and programs have had consistently high grade distributions. And their chairmen are quick to justify those high grades in their respective departments.

John Pulliam, dean of the School of Education, said the rise in As and Bs in the education core curriculum has occurred in part because “the quality of students has increased.”

“We (the School of Education) really are an upper-level school,” he added, explaining that students don’t enroll in most education courses until their junior and senior years. So, he said, education majors have already proven, to some extent, their ability as students.

“The dimension of the (grade inflation) problem is overstated,” he added.

Donald Simmons, chairman of the music department, also said that grade inflation is not a serious problem in his department.

Simmons said he didn’t want to dismiss the issue, but that in music “there is a process of natural selection” that assures that only outstanding students rise to upper-division level. In addition, he said, “most of those who come to the program already have a significant background” in music, so even lower-division students tend to earn high grades compared to some other majors.

African-American Studies awards a very high percentage of As and Bs. Because of that, and because it is a non-degree program with a small enrollment, some students tend to assume that AAS courses are “cru” courses, i.e., that they are a sure way to earn a high grade.

However, Ulysses Doss, AAS director, says the high grades occur because his students “tend to be more curious, more motivated students.”

Doss added that he has no intention of changing his grading methods. “I always judge every individual’s performance on the merits of his own work,” he said. “It would be unfair” to grade students with a preconceived grade distribution pattern in mind, Doss added.

Another small non-degree program on campus, Native American Studies, exhibits an interesting trend in grade distribution. While As and Bs reached a peak of 69 percent in Autumn Quarter 1980 (of the five quarters studied), in Autumn Quarter 1983 they accounted for only 43 percent — in the same range as the physical sciences.

Most of that change can be attributed to Henrietta Whiteman, NAS director. Her presence in that position demonstrates another important variable in grade distribution: changes in departmental leadership style.

Whiteman, who took over the program last fall, said, “I’m a stickler for academic excellence. If students perform on the level of As, they’ll get As. If they perform at D and F levels, they’ll get Ds and Fs.”

The drop in As and Bs in NAS is dramatic, but 13 of 23 departments or programs studied also showed drops or remained the same from Autumn Quarter 1982 to Autumn Quarter 1983.

The trend does not seem to be the result of a change in grading attitudes at UM, however. While all of the department heads interviewed were aware of the grade inflation controversy, some were unaware of Solberg’s concern. Some were unaware of trends within their own departments. Doss, for example, was surprised that the share of As and Bs had dropped 7 percent in AAS in the last year.

No action has been taken yet to study grade inflation at UM. In his Sept. 20 memorandum, Solberg suggested that the Council of Deans meet sometime during the current school year to discuss the issue, which he called “a problem of quality.”

That meeting has not yet been held.

Solberg said in a telephone interview last week that he hasn’t let the issue die, but that “it’s easy to put it off” because it “doesn’t lurk over your head like Doomsday.”

But he’s adamant that the problem is real. He cited what he sees as a contradiction to prove it.

“There’s evidence that the students coming out of high school are not as well prepared” for college as in previous years, Solberg said. Yet, he said, “you have departments that give out 75 percent As and Bs” to those same students.

“That’s grade inflation,” Solberg said. “I don’t think you can call it anything else.”
Kaimin Classifieds

lost or found
LOST: RED backpack last Friday. Left by back entrance of Craig Hall. REWARD for return. Call 728-2551. 64-4
REWARD OFFERED for silver pendant lost Friday. Teardrops shaped, loop forming a turquoise stone, and topped by a coral stone. lintaric — please return. Sarah, 543-5587. 64-1
LOST: DENIM checkbook, possibly at ZZ-Topp hall. If found, please send to the address on the checks. 64-4
LOST: 5 keys on brown leather keychain. Lost in LA building on Feb. 6. Call 721-1349. 64-4
LOST: CIRCLE K week somewhere on campus. If found, please contact Jack Berry. Tuesday, 2nd at 4 p.m. in LC. 64-1
FOUND AT Forester’s Ball — 1 pr. of ladies’ brown and beige gloves. Call 543-6981 to identify. 721-1349. 64-4
FOUND AT Forester’s Ball — 1 swatch shirt with hood, now in Forestry office. 64-1
LOST: DORM keys 2-1-64 in L.A. 11. Please turn in to liven up your party? Male dancers — clean insertion. 65-1
LOST: ONE diamond stud earring, of sentimental value. If found contact Gary Schaal at 721-6873. 64-4
LOST: DECIM 2-1-64 in LA. 11. Please turn in to liven up your party? Male dancers — clean insertion. 65-1
FOUND 2/23 ON Mt. Sentinel, a pair of ladies’ brown and beige gloves. Call 543-6981 to identify. 64-4

personals
KAIMIN CLASSIFIEDS

SALES WANTED: Creative, energetic individual to work consistently 2-4 hrs./wk. placing and filling posters on campus. Earn $50.00 or more each school year. 1-800-243-6706. 61-5

rooms wanted
NEED 1 roommate. Available 16 Mar. $150/mo. Phone 721-5980. 64-4

for sale
LIFT TICKETS for Snow Bowl. Must sell immediately. Call Lisa, 721-0884. 65-4
FOR SALE: Couch, coffee table, end tables. 3 lamps. 18" color TV. Best offer. 721-1388. 64-4
TERMINAL, ZENITH 27-1, $300. Call 728-7798 after 5 p.m. 64-4
FOR SALE: Pioneer SK-55 portable AM/FM/cass. Very good condition, $150 or best offer. Call Joe at 722-2248 after 5 p.m. 64-4

nice country home 10 mi. east of Missoula. No rent — summer salary to the right married couple in exchange for farm chores. Must be free during summer months. School OK rest of year. No children. No dogs. Available May 25th. Call 728-6333. 64-3

LOGIC TUTOR needed. 243-2259. Randy. 64-5
WANTED: CREATIVE, energetic individual to work consistently 2-4 hrs./wk. placing and filling posters on campus. Earn $50.00 or more each school year. 1-800-243-6706. 61-5

help wanted
PERSONAL CONTACT salesperson, outgoing personality to do sampling, $3.50/hour, 6-8 p.m. on Tues. and Thurs. Contact Reid — 728-7586. 64-3
WE SPECIALIZE in student typing. Fast, accurate, experienced. 721-5925. We accept students. Motorcycle. Will share expenses and driving. Contact Field — 728-7050. 64-3

rooms for rent
101 S. 3rd 543-5921

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Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 17, 1984—15
Asbestos

Continued from page 1.

their health problems with the press but will not identify them­selves put the administration in a "bad situation." He said people with problems should identify themselves so that positive action can be taken.

"No one has come forward," he said. "If they really want help from us, they'll have to come forward and seek help.

"Anyone who has a known case of asbestosis, we don't want working with asbestos."

The worker said that after his tentative diagnosis he has handled asbestos associated with his job.

Williams said the administra­tion does not want to risk ag­gravating a case of asbestosis by having victims continue working with asbestos. People who are "high risks" also should not work with the powder, he added.

Van Meter hopes that the questionnaires will be in work­ers' hands by no later than next week. Shortly thereafter a sys­tematic inspection of the cam­pus tunnel system, mechanical rooms and a few basement areas can begin, he said, to identify loose or unencapsu­lated asbestos. Asbestos is considered most dangerous when the powderly fibers be­come airborne and generally safe when the fibers are sealed in, Van Meter said.

The task force already rec­ommended that loose asbestos along numerous steam pipes in the basement of Turner Hall be covered with plastic tubing. The pipes are in seven now-un­occupied dorm rooms, a bath­room and an area with a Coke machine. (Two English department staff members were the first to notice the exposed as­bestos when their offices were temporarily moved to two of the rooms, and they requested that the asbestos be covered.) The encapsulating at Turner Hall was begun last month and is nearly complete.

Areas in Brantly Hall also have exposed asbestos on steam pipes running along an open basement hallway in the east wing next to occupied dorm rooms and leading to a laundromat and coffee room. At the elbow joints on two of the pipes on both ends of the hallway are six-inch areas of exposed asbestos paper insu­lation. The pipes are about six feet above the stairs.

Van Meter rejects as causing unnecessary worry recent claims by the National Acad­emy of Sciences' National Re­search Council that airborne—or exposed—asbestos can be dangerous for non-workers. He maintains the significant risk is for people working with asbes­tos.

A 16-year custodian at Bran­tly Hall said she and her co­workers have been "bothered" by the exposed asbestos. One of her co-workers said he was sufficiently worried about a asbestos-insulated pipe that was shedding dust to cover it with plastic himself.

Harold Smith, Physical Plant plumber and member of the task force, said other priorities for encapsulating and in some cases removing asbestos are in Elrod and Corbin Hall.

Last month William Hooper, a state industrial hygienist, tes­ted several areas on campus for asbestos levels. The highest average level, .03 fibers of as­bestos longer than five mi­crometers per cubic centimeter of air, was found in the campus tunnel system while men were laying cables. Other campus levels ranged from 0.13 to at least 10 times lower. The fed­eral standard is two fibers longer than five micrometers per cubic centimeter.

The New York-based Indus­trial Hygienics, Inc., has devel­oped a formula for determining when cancer tumors from as­bestos exposure are likely to develop, based on exposure for eight hours a day, 180 days a year for 10 years. The study states that with such exposure to a level of .21 fibers—slightly lower than the highest levels found at UM—a cancer tumor would not likely develop for 97 years. With exposure to the lower levels on campus, tumor growth would not likely occur for 122 to 276 years, according to the study.

Referring to the study, Fiscal Affairs Vice President Williams said, "We certainly can get car­ried away with what the prob­lem can be."

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Memorial service held for student

A memorial service was held Tuesday night for Uni­versity of Montana student Christopher Parker, who died Monday.

Parker, 20, died in St. Pat­rick Hospital from the ef­fects of a cerebral aneurysm. He was a junior in art at UM.

Burial will be later this week in Hartford, Conn. The family has suggested that memorials be made to the University of Montana or to a charity of the donor's choice.