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Montana Kaimin, April 12, 1984

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**Scholars fear impact of high technology on libraries, Stone says**

By Dave Fisher  
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Elizabeth Stone, director of National Library Week, said last night in the University Center Ballroom that many scholars fear the introduction of high-tech automation to library information systems.

Stone was the featured speaker of the Friends of the Mansfield Library banquet, which is held every spring to promote the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library. About 200 people attended the event.

Stone said many scholars think automation of library catalogues will restrict their access to books because computer terminals are uncomfortable and automated reference systems are unfamiliar to many people. She said many scholars also fear that computers in general could someday replace the book.

That, she said, is very threatening because "no one loves to examine a book and to hold it" more than a humanist.

Stone said the solution to this fear is for automated libraries to try to make their equipment as simple, comfortable, and non-threatening to its users as possible.

They should also try to connect their machinery with "human resources," such as concert lists and social agencies, instead of just books and quantitative data, she said. She added that that would broaden the library's appeal and introduce people to the technology more willingly.

As far as comfort goes, Stone said, there is a science, known as ergonomics, "whose whole point is to make the man-machine relationship more agreeable to the physical and psychological person" who uses new technology.

University of Montana President Neil Bucklew, who attended the banquet, said he and other presidents of the University System will present the Board of Regents in June with a plan to automate all of the libraries.

See 'Library,' page 11.

**CB allocates $600 to forestry group**

By Eric Troyer  
Kaimin Reporter

Central Board last night approved a $600 special allocation to the Association of Western Forestry Colleges.

Also at the meeting ASUM Business Manager Greg Gillickson and Kaimin Business Manager Kim Ward explained the Kaimin deficit problem to CB, but CB deferred any action until more information is available.

The AWFC allocation will be used for a conference to be held April 24-28. AWFC representatives from other states have been invited to the conference.

The major cost of the conference will be a tour of the National Bison Range, Glacier National Park and the Champion International mills.

Due to a misunderstanding, the $600 was budgeted during last budgeting session of CB in February, but that money cannot be used until the end of this school year when next year's budget takes effect. The $600 will be back to the special allocation fund from next year's AWFC budget.

CB also denied a request by the Interfraternity Council to switch $750 in their budget from printing and postage to out-of-state travel.

The money would have allowed the four IFC officers to attend the Western Regional Interfraternity Council/Panhellenic Conference held in Lake Tahoe, April 26-28.

The printing and postage money is a surplus from last fall when "rush" pamphlets were printed too late to be sent to prospective students. The cost of printing the pamphlets was also underestimated.

In other business:  
ASUM President Phoebe Patterson announced that applications for Student Action Center director will be accepted until 5 p.m. this Friday. Interviews will begin on Monday.
Opinion

Accolades due

The Missoula City Council must be commended for finally taking some positive action toward solving the parking problems on the University of Montana campus and in the area surrounding UM.

A subcommittee to look into the parking problem in the university area was formed at a Jan. 30 meeting of the Missoula Public Safety Committee. The subcommittee was approved by the council and has met four times since its inception.

Albeit the action taken by City Council in forming the subcommittee is minute, but at least it's a start.

The subcommittee is made up of a combination of Missoula city officials, UM officials and concerned residents from the neighborhood surrounding the university.

However, now the subcommittee must come up with some possible solutions to the parking problems in the UM area and on the campus.

Editorial

The biggest problem facing this group is what to do about parking when the new 14,000-seat football stadium is built on campus.

This problem was addressed at the subcommittee's meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Nick Kaufman, a Missoula consultant who has been studying the parking problem, told the subcommittee that a 200-space parking lot should be built on the south side of the Field House. He said that there are now 2,000 available parking spots on campus that could be used for daytime football games and if necessary, the River Bowl and the parking lot at the Physical Plant could be used.

This proposal may look good on paper but let's take a closer look at it realistically.

UM Physical Plant officials have said there are currently 2,670 legal parking stalls on campus. Combine this with Kaufman's proposal for 200 additional parking spaces and you have 2,870 parking spaces. Multiply this figure by the national average of persons riding in a single vehicle, which is three, and you come up with 8,610. Subtract this figure from a 14,000-seat stadium and you find a difference of 5,390.

If Kaufman's proposal is adopted, UM officials will have to hope for one of two things. First, that they never sell out a football game, which would be a pretty sad thing to hope. Or second, if they do sell out or even come close to selling out a game, that 6,000 people either walk, take the bus or ride their bicycles to the game.

Also, considering that most people do not follow the national average of persons riding in a single vehicle to a tee, there is a very good chance that the average could be under three people per vehicle. Throw in the fact that these figures are also based on the availability of every parking spot on campus being open on a Saturday afternoon, and you have one bona fide mess.

It is obvious that Kaufman's proposal will not solve the parking problem that the new stadium is sure to present. Apparently, he did not take into consideration that all other university events and activities are not scheduled around football games. What if there is an event in the Field House? Or what if some students decide that they might use the library to study on a Saturday afternoon, and you have one bona fide mess?

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Using the River Bowl as a parking lot will only anger the hundreds of recreational softball, football, soccer and rugby players that use the field every weekend.

The subcommittee must take action on the parking matter in the near future and one must hope that other more suitable proposals are developed and carried out. Kaufman's proposal is a start, but the addition of only 200 parking stalls is not going to solve the overflow of parking that the stadium will surely create.

Although it has been ruled as too expensive, a multi-layered parking facility would seem to be the best solution to a problem that will only get worse with the construction of the stadium.

—Gary Jahrig

A U.M. PARKING SOLUTION

Who's Who among Democratic voters:

Yumpies Rumpies Plumpies

Young, Upwardly-Moblie Professionals Rural & Urban Minority Poor Party-Pro, Liberal Unionized Middle-class Promises

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HOT water. Luckily, I am inept in math or else I'd probably suffer from some nervous disorder. On seeing how much money this turns out to be worth, If someone does the calculation, please don't tell me. For now I'll just accept a refund of this year's tuition.

Christopher Sours
Pre-Nursing

BLOOM COUNTY
by Berke Breathed

ON STERIO, THERE'S A NICE, YOUNG WOMAN WITH SALAMY CALLING FOR YOU.

TELL HER I'LL CALL BACK LA-N. WOULD YOU GET OUT OF THE BATHROOM?

WHY DO YA OR IT, MA? WHY DO YA ALWAYS GRANDMASS ME? WHY MAY I HAVE A LITTLE PRIVACY?

HEL1 WIL CALL YOU LATER, MA... HE'S SHAVING HIS BACK.

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MONEY IN MINUTES
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Dos Equis ...................... $3.99/6 pack
(reg. $5.00)
Heineken Dark & Lite ....... $4.99/6 pack
(Special case price) .......... $17.99

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Montana Kaimin • Thursday, April 12, 1984—3
Fritz calls decline in party loyalty disastrous

By Jeanine Bohannan

The decline of party loyalty in the United States is having a disastrous effect on elections and on how the government is run, according to Harry Fritz, University of Montana history professor.

"The disruption in political loyalties started in 1890, but it's been especially significant since 1968," Fritz said in an interview recently.

Fritz is teaching "The Presidential Election of 1984" this quarter. The three-credit class, with 60 students in it, deals with the history of political parties, voting behavior and coalitions. The one-hour class meets Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m.

The class subject matter "starts in 1790 and zips quickly through the 19th century," he said. "Emphasis is on 20th-century politics."

Political parties have lost the ability to raise money, and now candidates are being bought by the highest contributor, Fritz said. When the party was the major source of financing, it spent money on all of its candidates—presidential, congressional and at state levels, Fritz said.

"This created a bond between the president and congressional members of his party," he said. "This effective party system had the same party package so the same programs would be kept going."

But recently, he said, such consistency in programs has been hard to maintain. The last time a president turned over the presidency to another member of his own party was in 1929 when Calvin Coolidge turned over the office to Herbert Hoover; the last president to serve two full terms was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Constant changes of programs are disruptive because none of them are given a chance to work, Fritz said.

"We seem anxious to see what the new guy will do," he said.

The Democratic Party, because it's the majority party, has been hardest hit by the decline in party loyalty, Fritz said.

"The labor movement, the backbone of the Democratic Party, was too successful," he said. "Now workers have gotten rich and say they vote Republican."

Fritz cited three major moves that would help the political process:

• Persuade the Supreme Court to approve laws limiting campaign contributions. The court has refused to close loopholes that allow political action committees to funnel large amounts of money to one particular candidate, Fritz said.

• Control financing and center that control in the political party. Under this system, the party would distribute money to all candidates, not just one.

• Limit presidential primaries and call for uncommitted delegates to the national conventions. The political process is already moving this way, Fritz said.

Deciding to do more than lecture on the history of politics, Fritz announced his candidacy last fall for the Montana Legislature from House District 56 (the university district). Fritz is also a Gary Hart delegate to the Montana state Democratic convention.

Fritz said the chances are slim that he will go on to the Democratic Party National Convention.

But, Fritz said with a grin, "I have announced my willingness to go."

With the economy improving steadily, President Reagan may seem invincible to some, but not to Fritz.

"The West has been voting Republican in its presidential elections, and the South is no longer solidly Democratic," Fritz said. "But the Democrats can beat this by nominating a Westerner for president and a Southerner for his running mate. If they can carry the West and South then all they'd need is a few Northern states."

Could this Westerner be the senator from Colorado, Gary Hart?

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Agencies discuss right-to-know bill applicable to workplace hazards

By James J. Jonkel
Kaimin Reporter

The Montana Environmental Protection Agency and the Missoula Trades and Labor Council met Tuesday night at the Union Hall in Missoula to discuss the need for a right-to-know bill in Montana.

Such a bill would give workers and community officials information concerning exposure to toxins.

The right-to-know bill would require employers to disclose information about the identity and health hazards of certain substances found in workplaces. It would also provide that emergency personnel be given information in cases of disasters such as fires or toxic spills.

The Montana Environmental Information Committee (MEIC) has begun organizing a network of state-wide "toxic issues work groups" in preparation for the 1985 legislature. In the 1983 legislature MEIC and other organizations came within four votes of getting a bill passed.

Susan Cottingham, executive director of the MEIC in Helena, said that the "issue is critical and the bill must be passed." She said Montana doesn't have as much of a problem as states like New York or California, but a problem does exist.

Three University of Montana Physical Plant employees claim to suffer from a lung disease caused by their exposure to asbestos while working at UM.

Also, firefighters and residents were exposed to toxic fumes in Bozeman after a fire broke out in a warehouse containing toxic chemicals at Montana State University.

Cottingham said some "appalling things" are going on in Montana and they need to be documented. MEIC has done the research and drafted the bill, she said, and now the workers, unions and other groups have to talk with Montana legislators about the problem. "It's the people that have the largest impact," she said.

During the meeting three government films banned by the Reagan Administration were shown to the group of about 60 people. "Can't Take Know More" tells the history of America's health and safety worker protection movement, "Worker to Worker" tells the story of workers threatened with cancer, and "OSHA" tells the story of important work being done by OSHA.

According to the films, 100,000 Americans die each year from occupational diseases and one-fifth of all cancer cases are associated with the victims' jobs.

Lewis Ball, president of the Montana Trades and Labor Council, said the basic message being conveyed by the bill is that "workers are asking for a chance to live a long and productive life."

Before anything can be done about the problem, he said, people have to know what they are working with and how to deal with it. He said that "all of us are our brothers' keepers," and when it comes to safety everyone should get involved.

Hunters should know difference between black and grizzly bears

When spring black bear season opens April 15, hunters must be aware of the distinguishing characteristics of black bears and grizzly bears, according to Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Last year, three grizzly bears were illegally killed during the spring bear season. The grizzly is protected under the Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 1973.

A recent survey from Canada's Waterton National Park indicates that many people have trouble determining the difference between a black and a grizzly bear in the wild.

In Montana, the Hunter's Safety Program is being redone to include more information on bear identification, the department said, and steps are being taken to ensure that sportsmen "realize their responsibility to be sure of their target."

According to the department, if a hunter mistakenly shoots a grizzly and it is not a life-threatening situation, "the hunter could face a civil penalty of $1,000, plus an additional fine of up to $1,000 and a year in jail, and could lose hunting and fishing privileges." There is also a federal penalty of up to $10,000 and a year in jail.

If hunters are not aware of the differences between the two bear species, information is available at the office of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks on 2705 Spurgin Road.

ROCKING HORSE HOT SHOT

Thursday

90 Proof Peppermint Schnapps

"For a Buck" (all night long)
UM cagers get eight to sign letters-of-intent

Seven high school seniors and one junior college transfer have signed national letters-of-intent to play basketball at the University of Montana next year.

Kris Moede of Missoula, Dawn Silliker of Whitefish and Cheryl Brandell of Olympia, Wash., signed today with Coach Robin Selvig's Lady Griz. Marti Leibenguth of Missoula committed to UM on the early signing date in November.

Men's coach Mike Montgomery has signed three high school players and one junior college transfer to play on next year's edition of the Grizzlies. Missoula Big Sky's K.C. McGowan was the only in-state school player and one junior has signed three high early signing date in November.

Wayne Tinkle is a 6-foot-10 forward who Montgomery said he was the team's top college prospect in Montana.

The 6-foot-5 forward was a class AA all-stater both his junior and senior seasons, averaging 23 points and 9.5 rebounds a game last year.

"I've seen a lot of colleges play and I don't think there's a better place to go than Montana," McGowan said.

Tony Reed is a 6-foot-3 guard who averaged 27 points, seven rebounds and six assists last season. Reed, who was UM center Larry McBride's teammate in Anchorage, Alaska, was twice named the state's MVP and led East Anchorage High to two state championships.

Wayne Tinkle is a 6-foot-10 forward who Montgomery said may still be growing. He averaged 23 points and 9.5 boards and was named MVP of the greater Spokane, Wash., area.

Ted Wnek is the only signed Montana is counting on heavily next season. The 6-foot-4 guard averaged 22 points and five assists a game at Clark Community College in Longview, Wash., last year.

Montgomery said with the loss of seniors Marc Glass, Doug Selvig and Rob Hurley, a "perimeter" player like Wnek is what the UM program needed.

Selvig would not single out one player as a top women's prospect, and said "I'm very high on all of them." He added that he thinks "all four will be competitive right from the start."

Leibenguth and Moede were all-conference selections at Big Sky their junior and senior years.

Moede, who led Big Sky in scoring and rebounding the past four years, was four time all-state selection and averaged 18 points and 10 rebounds a game her senior season. Selvig said Moede will probably play guard, but added that she is a good rebounder and could play forward.

Leibenguth, a 6-foot guard, scored 12.1 points and had 5.6 rebounds, 6.3 assists and 6 steals a game. Selvig said Leibenguth "has excellent size and guard skills."

A 6-foot forward, Silliker averaged 21 points and 14 rebounds her senior year, leading Whitefish to a second-place finish in the state tournament.

The three-time all-state selection holds 12 school records and is the only female athlete in Whitefish's history to have her number retired.

Brandell is a 5-foot-11 guard-toward from Olympia, Wash. She missed her senior season with a knee injury. As a junior, she averaged 18.5 points and 12.3 rebounds. A high school teammate of UM guard Margaret Williams, she was also an all-state selection.

Selvig said that even though Brandell missed her senior season, she was highly recruited. He said it "may have been a blessing in disguise for us," because some teams quit recruiting her after she had the injury.

Soviets hesitant to confirm Olympic charge

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The International Olympic Committee is still waiting for official word from Moscow on the reported request for an emergency meeting of the IOC's executive committee to discuss alleged American violations of the Olympic charter.

An official of the IOC, who declined to be named, said she thought it possible that the request might never formalized.

The unofficial request came in a statement issued Monday by the National Olympic Committee and reported by the official Soviet news agency Tass.

"One cannot exclude this possibility," she said of the speculation there will be no formal request. "There have been cases before of press statements not being followed up by an official move," she explained.

Meanwhile, IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch left headquarters yesterday for a tour of several African countries after stops in Paris and Rome, where he is scheduled to be received by Pope John Paul II in private audience today, according to the IOC official.

Samaranch is due back in Lausanne April 22.
Curriculum

Geography bridges gaps other sciences fail to fill

By James J. Jonkel
Kaimin/Reporter

University of Montana students don't realize that the department of geography has more to offer than just the study of maps. Geographers are involved with virtually all aspects of the distribution of physical and human features on earth.

Paul B. Wilson, chairman of the department of geography, said that most UM geography majors don't declare their field of study until their sophomore or junior year, and that only a few freshmen enroll in the program.

"Most students are not aware of the geography department and what it offers," Wilson said. Geography offers a wide variety of options, he explained, and students can readily combine a geography major with almost any other field of study at the university.

He said geography is "... the study of what places are like as a result of the combination and spatial arrangement of things within and around them. It looks at where things are located in the world and determines why they are there and how they relate to humans. Geography is an important field because it bridges gaps that other sciences fail to fill."

The majority of the students become interested in geography, Wilson said, after enrolling in "Introduction to Geography," a 100-level class. He said that the students suddenly see the potential for geography as a profession. Geography, Wilson said, "helped me understand the world I lived in; it gave me an understanding of what was happening around me."

The department of geography offers a bachelor of arts and a master of arts degree in geography. The department also has a master of science in physical and human geography of the countries. Biogeography, urban geography, historical geography, resources and mountain geography are just a few of the many areas of study in this field.

These programs are also designed to provide a strong background in the philosophy, methodologies and research techniques of geography.

Along with the standard curriculum, Wilson said, some special course work is made available to students; for example, last quarter a group of UM students took a study tour of the Far East. The 12-credit class was taught by Darshan Kang, an associate professor in the geography department. During the tour of Nepal, India and Pakistan, the students studied the culture and physical geography of the countries. Students who want additional information about the field of geography can pick material up in the department of geography on the second floor of the Social Science Building.

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MontPIRG puts together Small Claims Court guide

By James J. Jonkel
Kaimin Reporter

The Montana Public Interest Research Group (MontPIRG) has put together a Montana Small Claims Court booklet that will soon be available to UM students. The booklet covers all aspects of the court and familiarizes the reader with the legal procedures necessary to represent himself in the court.

The Small Claims Court is a division of the Montana Justice's Court in which disputes over small amounts of money or personal property may be settled without an attorney. The maximum amount of money that can be sued for is $1,500.

MontPIRG, a non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy organization established and directed by Montana university students, is funded by donations from Montana citizens. The group does work pertaining to the environment, consumer protection and governmental responsibility. MontPIRG put the booklet together to give students and citizens an understanding of the workings of the court.

Some typical examples of the types of cases discussed in the booklet are landlord-tenant problems, consumer-business disputes and car accidents. MontPIRG emphasizes that the booklet should never be used as a substitute for individual counseling or legal advice, but it can be helpful to students who are planning to sue or have received a court summons in the Small Claims Court.

Anyone can use the Small Claims Court except the state, a state agency or a collection agency. Legal advice may be obtained from a lawyer before a hearing in the court, but neither the defendant nor the plaintiff can be represented by an attorney in court.

Students who wish to find out more information on the booklet can go to the MontPIRG office at 729 Keith. Additional legal advice can also be obtained from the ASUM Legal Services in the University Center.

MSU students stick it to landlords

BOZEMAN (AP) — Four Montana State University students have filed suits against landlords and their agents, a total of eight suits asking more than $400,000 from landlords and their agents because of unreturned security deposits.

Each suit asks for $100,000 in damages from the landlord and/or agent, plus the return of twice the amount of the security deposits, which range from $200 to $250.
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Montana Kaimin • Thursday, April 12, 1984—9
By Alexis Miller

As the weather warms up, more bicyclists are on the streets. With the increased numbers of bicyclists comes more bicycle accidents, according to John Williams, Missoula bicycle safety information coordinator.

However, Williams says some of those accidents can be prevented if riders become familiar with bicycle safety rules and Montana's revised bicycle law.

The most important revision in the bicycle bill which was passed by the 1983 Legislature is that bicycles are now classified as vehicles, and the same responsibilities and rights that govern motorists also govern bicyclists.

Some of these responsibilities include:

- Stopping for stop signs and red lights.
- Riding with the flow of traffic.
- Using lights at night.
- Staying off business district sidewalks (or all sidewalks if you are over fifteen).
- Yielding the right-of-way when entering the roadway.
- Within the last few years, numerous accidents have occurred because cyclists were riding illegally on downtown sidewalks, Williams said.

Williams said the Missoula Police Department, bicyclists will be given a ticket or fined. Deme­rit points may also be taken off your driving record, which may affect insurance rates.

Williams said that Missoula has more than 13 times the national average of bicyclists who commute to work.

Because of the high number of cyclists on the road, Missoula averages about 30 to 50 collisions between bicycles and automobiles each year.

The revised bicycle law "gets down to the problem that we have had in the bicycling world for thirty years," Williams said.

The problem stems from the bicyclists' lack of clarity in the law helped by people who do not ride bicycles or people who do not understand the laws.

A 1981 study conducted by the bicycle program found that almost 30 percent of bicycle accidents are caused by a motorist's error or negligence. More than 14 percent of the accidents in Missoula that year were a result of a motorist's failure to stop at a yield sign, and 14.5 percent were caused by a motorist turning unexpectedly into a bicyclist's path.

Bicyclists also have rights to go along with their responsibilities. These rights include equal status with other vehicle drivers and legal protection in court. Previously in court cases, cyclists' suits were thrown out because they were not driving a vehicle. A rider or bicyclist was being "treated as a second-class citizen" and this lack of clarity in the law helped pass the revised bill, Williams said.

Violating bicycle laws may result in a minimum $10 fine or offenders may be assigned to participate in William's "violators class," which teaches proper bicycle etiquette.

To avoid accidents, he said cyclists should be careful to stay closer to the traffic instead of hiding on the far right side of the street. Cyclists also should not assume they have been seen by a motorist, he said.

Cyclists who ride regularly within the city limits are required to purchase licenses for $2.50 from the engineering department at City Hall, 201 W. Spruce St., or at any local bicycle shop.

Grant given

HELENA (AP) — The U.S. Department of Energy has granted $1.6 million to the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for weatherization services in the homes of low-income people, Sen. John Melcher, D-Mont., announced.

The grant will continue the program for a year, through March 31, 1985, Melcher said.
Yellowstone to get ‘face-scrubbing’ from Gardiner to Big Timber

LIVINGSTON (AP) — Part of the Yellowstone River will get a face-scrubbing Saturday when members of two groups lead what they hope will become an annual cleanup project on Montana’s rivers.

“Now we’re going to clean up the river from Gardiner to Big Timber,” said Livingston fishing guide Tom Travis, organizer of the cleanup. He estimated at least 20 boats and 60 to 100 people will scour the 80-to 90-mile segment of the Yellowstone, including access sites.

The cleanup is a joint undertaking of the Float Fishing Outfitters Association of Montana and the Livingston chapter of Trout Unlimited. Other groups participating will be the Boy Scouts, Rainbow Girls, a group of Big Timber residents and the Gardiner Fly Fishers, a local chapter of the Federation of Fly Fishers, Travis said.

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