Montana Kaimin, April 18, 1984

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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Groups work to consolidate UM voter registration effort

By Alexis Miller
Kaimin Reporter

College campuses have been the focus of a massive student recruitment drive for voter registration in the past year and the University of Montana is one of them.

In fact, two groups at the university, ASUM and the Montana Student Voter Registration Campaign, have been involved in trying to register students to vote. Problems have arisen between the two groups, however, as efforts to work together have not always proven fruitful.

Two UM students, one from each group, attended a national voter registration conference in Boston in February. The conference was designed to teach students how to organize voter registration drives and train others to do the same.

Bill Mercer, chairman of the ASUM Legislative Committee, and Freeman Dodsworth, state coordinator for Montana Student Voter Registration campaign, represented UM at the conference.

Differing registration goals have caused some problems for the two groups. According to Mercer, ASUM, as a representative of the student body, is more interested in informing students about the candidates and getting them registered. He said that he thinks MontPIRG, which has aided Dodsworth in his registration drive by providing him with office space, is primarily interested in getting students registered at other Montana campuses.

MontPIRG is also involved in registering students to vote, but its effort is separate from Dodsworth's.

"By June, we will have a good grip on getting people registered," Mercer said. But until then, he added, ASUM wants to get students informed about the issues.

ASUM plans to do this by providing students with election packets on the candidates running for office in the local and national elections. Plans are also underway for candidate forums, where students will be able to question the candidates on their issues.

A voter registration subcommittee has been formed by ASUM to deal specifically with the task of getting students registered. The subcommittee is under the Legislative Committee.

Mercer has compiled a report on the conference, describing how information learned there can be applied to UM.

He said that ASUM wants to get a better grip on state laws concerning voter registration, when students can be registered and for how long, before it begins an in-depth voter registration drive.

"We are interested in UM students," Mercer said, adding that it was UM students who sent him to Boston and whom he represents.

"My biggest concern is that a lot of students are registered, but not a lot voted" in the last election, Mercer said. Traditionally, the precincts around the university have the poorest voter turnout in the county.

A state-wide voter registration conference coordinated by Dodsworth was held last weekend. Dodsworth specifically asked that Central Board members and Mercer attend the conference, but only one RSVPed.


By Jeanine Bohannan
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Americans have turned increasingly to the vitamin pill to supply needed nutrients.

Today vitamin supplements find their way into 75 percent of American houses.

Vitamin C is one that has been highly touted for curing everything from the common cold to cancer.

When excess vitamin C is taken it can:

• Raise the uric acid level of the urine and cause gout in people who are already predisposed to it.
• Interfere with medical tests used for sugar in diabetics, and for blood in stool samples used to diagnose colon cancer.
• Be excreted in the form of oxalates, the main component of kidney stones, thus increasing the possibility of kidney stones in people who are genetically at greater risk.
• Destroy some of the vitamin B-12 which is formed by bacteria in the intestine.
• Reduce immunity to infections by impairing the ability of white blood cells to kill bacteria, ironically making us more susceptible to colds.
• Cause "rebound scurvy" in newborn infants whose mothers have taken large doses of vitamin C during pregnancies.

The infant's body has adapted to the levels of vitamin C his mother was taking and has speeded up its destruction and excretion. Once outside the womb on a normal food intake, the infant excretes too much and could suffer a severe deficiency.

This can also happen in adults who suddenly stop taking megadoses of vitamin C.

Marcia Herrin, registered dietitian and visiting instructor at the University of Montana, says the effects of megadoses of vitamin C depend a lot on the individual—the foods they eat and the amount of exercise they get.

"A large dose of vitamin C, Herrin believes, is anything over 500 milligrams.

Herrin warns us not to use vitamin supplements as our sole means of getting the recommended amount.

"In America, more is always better. As we discovered deficiencies and the need for vitamins, we've figured that the more we increase our vitamin intake the better off we'd be," Herrin emphasizes that a balanced diet is the best way to get all the nutrients we need.

"I know it sounds dull, but you'll be getting fiber, fluid and other nutrients with a balanced meal."
Field day for uniforms

We are marching as to war
We won't be obscure no more
In uniforms
In uniforms
—Pete Townsend, "Uniforms"

This is not, I say again, not (that phrasing is proper military radio procedure), an anti-ROTC editorial. What we are talking about here are camouflage uniforms—"cammies"—and whether or not they should be worn in classrooms.

Every Wednesday is "Uniform Day" for ROTC cadets at the University of Montana and at almost every other school in the nation with a ROTC program. Cadets are required to wear their uniforms to class.

According to Lt. Col. Anthony McDermott, head of UM's ROTC program, cadets wear their uniforms "to show the campus that we exist." Under McDermott's uniform policy, cadets have the choice of wearing either their dress uniforms or their BDUs, the camouflage fatigues euphemistically called the "Battle Dress Uniform."

Editorial

During winter's cold weather, McDermott explained in a recent telephone conversation, many cadets opted for the BDUs, since a field jacket may be worn with them. As the weather gets warmer, he said, more cadets may opt to wear the dress uniform.

There was a time when uniforms were seldom seen on college campuses. Until the mid-to late-1970s uniforms were automatically associated with napalmed villages, dead babies and near-Mongoloid IQs. For cadets unfortunate enough during those years to have to wear a uniform on campus, the experience was harrowing. Cadets were subject to near-unanimous ridicule and harassment.

The political climate has, of course, changed. Uniforms no longer elicit sneers. In fact, they've almost become glamorous. Fashion designers have started a "cammie craze." While glamorizing the uniform is unhealthy to anyone but a recruiter, it is good that some sort of reconciliation has taken place between civilians and those in uniform. It has taken several years, but civilians seem finally to see the difference between boys in uniforms and old men in three-piece suits who send them to unwinnable, unpopular wars.

Still, the sight of uniformed students—particularly those in camouflage fatigues—in classrooms is uncomfortable for some students and teachers. Because of political beliefs or personal experiences, uniforms are still a sore point for some.

For those who are old enough to remember the events at Kent State in 1970, and the nationwide student protests against on-campus ROTC programs in the late '60s and early '70s, the presence of uniforms is a hard adjustment.

And for those who served in the military—regardless of their political slant—fatigues seem incongruous in civilian classrooms. For someone who, say, spent four years as an enlisted man in the infantry, fatigues are synonymous with three weeks in the field without a shower, police calls at 5 a.m. to pick up somebody else's cigarette butts, strip-search "health and welfare" inspections and sleeping in your underwear cuttin' firewood for the Sergeant Major's horse.

At many military posts in the United States soldiers are not allowed to wear their fatigues into civilian stores or even fast-food restaurants. In Europe, that same policy is even more widespread. Wearing fatigues into a Gasthaus can mean two weeks of extra duty and losing $500 from your paycheck.

Those policies are based on a sagacious sensitivity to differing political beliefs and an understanding of the essences of public relations. Such sensitivity would seem no less appropriate on a college campus, where the divergence in political beliefs is severe.

A ROTC cadet in dress uniform would be welcome in the classroom as much as any other student. But cammies belong in the field, not in the classroom.

—Jim Fairchild

An Outside View

by Larry Howell

"They are perhaps the most tawdry bits of bombast to be found in our language," George Orwell wrote of G.K. Chesterton's battle poems. "The interesting thing is that had the romantic rubbish which he habitually wrote about France and the French army been written by somebody else about Britain and the British army, he would have been the first to jeer."

No one has to have read Chesterton, or even Orwell, to care about the point Orwell was illustrating. The point is that people who wear the BDUs, since a field jacket may be worn with them, are talking about here are camouflage uniforms—"cammies"—and whether or not they should be worn in classrooms.

"To build a revolutionary army under the leadership of the Communist Party and to carry on revolutionary war is in fact to prepare the conditions for the permanent elimination of war."

Orwell, of course, would simply say such blatant contradictions hiding behind the guise of subtle philosophical complexities are nothing more than attempts to give the appearance of solidarity to pure wind in order to further one's cause. In this instance, Communism. When, he would ask, has a dictatorship willing its abolishment? Reagan, lacking Orwell's imagination and facility with the language, would say that Mao's contradictions show once more the Communist willingness to say anything to grasp and keep power. Both would be correct.

Yet, though Reagan can see through Mao's "wind," some of his own ideas, as translated into his actual policies, seem much the same. If one is to attempt to reconcile Reagan's rhetoric with his actions, the following statements must be true:

• To oppose the Equal Rights Amendment is to pave the way for abolishing discrimination against women.
• To support favored tax status for private schools is to pave the way for abolishing racial discrimination.
• To build more advanced nuclear weapons is to pave the way for abolishing nuclear weapons.
• To support greater defense spending is to pave the way for abolishing nuclear weapons.
• To weaken regulations protecting the environment is to pave the way for preserving the environment.
• To violate international law is to pave the way for future lawlessness.

And so on. In each case, Reagan's policies contradict his words, yet he either denies the contradiction exists or assures us it is only superficial. That, of course, is nothing but dung. And everyone except those people made moronic by a desire to wholeheartedly share Reagan's "remember when" ideology, or those with an ulterior motive for lying (the bigoted and the rich, for instance), shies from the stink. The contradictions are irrevocable and Reagan is either a fool or a liar for saying otherwise. Like Chesterton, the future will find his "tawdry bits of bombast" laughable. And us as well, I'm afraid, for putting him in office, probably twice.
Alice in Weatherland

Alice slipped her little sil­
ver car into gear and sped
off in direction of the red
arrow painted on the
ground.

"Hey, you forgot your
notebook!" called the
woman behind her, waving
her arm, but her voice and
notebook!" called the
ground.

Alice, unaware of this
scene, tootled merrily along
with gun she'd been holding.

Her waving caused the
woman to lose her balance
and tip over again—this time
to her right, so that she was
pinned beneath the giant
and tip over again— this time

The Kaimin welcomes expressions of all views
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300 words. All letters are subject to editing and
condensation. They must include signatures
and valid mailing address, telephone number and
student's year and major. Anonymous letters
and pseudonyms will not be accepted. Because
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Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 18, 1984—3
Quebec sheds 'razzle dazzle' in beating Montreal

By The Associated Press

It was a grind, but the Quebec Nordiques are even and will have the home-ice advantage again when they host the Montreal Canadiens tonight in the fifth game of their best-of-7 National Hockey League playoff series.

"The razzle-dazzle wasn't working so we had to get back to grinding, and we have enough players on this team who can grind," Quebec defen-

seman Pat Price said after the Nordiques evened the series 2-2 with a 4-3 overtime victory Monday night at Montreal.

"They outworked us along the boards," said Montreal defensemen Craig Ludwig. "It was tough; they were pinching down and keeping the puck in."

But it took awhile for the usually free-skating Nordiques' hitting tactics to take effect. They trailed 3-1 before goals by Andre Savard and Randy Moi-

tier tied the score. Then Bo Ber-

glund won the game with a goal three minutes into over-

time.

In other games Wednesday night, Washington is at the New York Islanders; Calgary is at Edmonton and St. Louis is at Minnesota.

The Islanders and Edmonton can clinch their series with victories. St. Louis and Minnesota are tied 2-2.

We've won three games in a row before," said Washington's Dave Christian after the Capi-
tals lost 5-2 to the Islanders at Landover, Md., Monday night and fell behind 3-1 in the se-

ries. "It's going to be tough, but we'll see what happens."

"Our discipline was much better," New York Coach Al Ar-

nies said of the revived Islan-

ders, who lost the opening game of the series and strug-

gled through the next two. "It's the best we've played in the playoffs, our best consistency shift after shift."

Poise overcame emotion in Edmonton's 5-3 victory at Cali-

gary Monday night and moved the Oilers and scoring ace Wayne Gretzky a step closer to the semifinals.

The Flames have been hit-

ting, but the hitting is hurting them. One of the Oilers' goals Monday night was on a power play. Another was into an empty net.

"That was awful officiating; it was a disgrace," complained Al Coates, vice president of the Flames.

"Calgary spent more time try-

ing to maim our team than they did trying to beat us," said Oil-

ers coach Glen Sather. "If they get satisfaction out of hurting guys, fine—but we get satisfac-

tion from winning."

Minnesota's Brian Bellows should be feeling better to-

ight, but he can't make St. Louis feel much worse. Playing with the flu, Bellows scored a short-handed goal that gave the North Stars a 2-1 lead Monday night.

UM gridders working on passing game

University of Montana Football Coach Larry Donovan said this week that he plans to "re-

emphasize the passing game going into our third week of drills."

The Grizzlies completed their second week of spring drills with a controlled scrimmage Saturday.

Donovan praised the play of quarterback Marty Mornhin-

weg during that scrimmage but still said he wants to work on the passing game.

When Marty is in there it is obvious who is running the team," he said. "He showed his scrambling ability when he still said he wants to work on the passing game."

When Marty is in there it is obvious who is running the team," he said. "He showed his scrambling ability when he avoided a sack and threw a touchdown pass."

Offensively Donovan also sing-

aled out the running of fullback Scott Murray and tailback Curt McGiness, the overall play of the offensive line and the re-

ceiving of Bob McCauley.

He said the overall play of the offense also improved during the scrimmage. He specifically praised the play of line backers Doug Rape, Mike Rickman and Rick Dozier and free safety Scott Timberman.

Another highlight of spring drills has been the kicking of sophomores Eby Dobson who has made all three of his field goal attempts in the first two scrimmages.

The Grizzlies return 11 start-

ers from last year's 4-6 team, including six on offense. The key returnees is Mornhinweg, who holds all of the Grizzly ca-

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reer passing records.

UM's next scrimmage will be Friday at the East Junior High School in Butte. Starting time is 7 p.m. and this will be UM's first game-type scrimmage.

The other game-type scrimmages, all of the last scrimmage of the season, will be May 5 at Dornblaser Field.
Mountain bikes getting popular in spite of odd looks and high price

By Dan Dzuranin
Kaimin Reporter

There are no movie stars in his films and he has never won an Oscar, but this man’s wildlife films have consistently been rated among the best internationally.

Jeffrey Boswall has made more than 200 radio and television programs and films in the past 20 years for the Natural History Unit of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He was in Missoula last weekend as a participant in the Seventh Annual Wildlife Film Festival.

In an interview last week, Boswall said that to produce a good wildlife film, one must have not only an interesting subject and story line, but also “a certain style and a burning desire to tell it.”

Wildlife filmmakers have to avoid the temptation of making a factual film into an entertaining fictional film, he said. What is portrayed in factual films must be true in nature, he added.

Speaking to about 35 people in the Journalism Library Friday, Boswall said that as a wildlife film producer he has two moral obligations—one to the audience and the other to the wildlife.

He said one of his rules is “Thou shall not mislead the audience.” There are four ways to mislead an audience, he said, by the way pictures, words, sound effects and music are used.

Boswall said pictures can mislead an audience when they show animals behaving in a manner in which they normally do not behave in the wild. One example of this, he said, would be to introduce an animal into an environment with another animal and film an interaction that would rarely occur in nature.

“Technical tricks,” such as increasing or decreasing film speed, can deceive an audience, he said. If an audience is told that the film speed of a bird’s flight was slowed by a factor of two or three, the audience would be deceived if believing the bird’s speed of flight was accurate, he said. Film should be slowed or increased by not less than a factor of 10, he said, so the change in speed is obvious to the audience.

He said backward motion can also be deceiving if used improperly, as it was used in “The Living Desert,” where backward motion and forward motion were used to simulate interlocked scorpions “square dancing.” Using the backward-forward technique, he said, was not morally wrong, but allowing the audience to believe that it could happen in nature was.

Boswall said one of the problems with using words in wildlife films or programs is misidentification of animals. He said that because of the enormous amount of footage he produces, he can’t identify everything correctly. However, producers must insure that misidentification doesn’t affect the message of the film, he added.

Besides checking facts, he said, he has to make sure scientific theories that relate to the film are up to date. He said the responsible journalist will quote the latest findings or the most widely accepted theory or theories.

But the differences in appearance are minor compared to the bike’s reflection of advanced bicycle engineering.

Rick Kern, owner of the Bicycle Hangar, 1803 Brooks St., said mountain bikes are several technological steps ahead of the 10-speeds of the 1970s. As well as being fast and light like the 10-speeds, the bicycles have wider tires, lower gears for climbing steep grades. Kern said the improved weight distribution in the bikes keeps them from “doing wheelies” on hills and allows better blood circulation to the rider’s legs. The weight is on the body, he said, “You can ride in any condition.”

Simpson explained that traditional 10-speed touring bicycles are practical only for riding smooth, dry pavement with no chuckholes—elusive conditions during most of the year in Missoula. Mountain bikes are suitable for any conditions, “except for scaling vertical rock faces and riding over logs more than a foot in diameter.”

Simpson said the main advantage of mountain bikes is their improved frame geometry—frames form a longer wheel base, throwing the rider’s weight toward the back of the bike. Rolling it more stable and comfortable for trail riding. Stronger wheel rims and a softer ride are also advantages for city cycling.

While Kern said most of his mountain-bike customers are university students, Simpson said his mountain bikes are selling to “anybody and everybody between 20 and 55 years old.”

Kern said that three years ago the bicycles were strictly a specialty item, each with a price tag of $300 to $400. Although demand for the bicycles rose sharply last spring, he said, “most of the supplies were limited, particularly in Missoula.”

This year, availability is unlimited, and prices are coming down. Simpson, who prefers to sell mountain bikes “all-terrain bicycles,” said lowered prices did the result of the involvement of major manufacturers, who can produce large quantities more economically than the smaller specialty manufacturers.

A survey of bicycle racks on the UM campus revealed that mountain bikes constitute a third of bicycles being ridden, and owners are enthusiastic about their performance but not their price tags.

Kern said, “I love the bike, but I hate the payments,” one owner said.

Bicycle shop personnel are careful to stress that mountain bikes are not just a pastime in the country but also a specialty in the cycling industry. Instead, they are viewed as an extra step in the general evolution of the bicycle.

“Within two or three years, they will be 50 percent of all bikes sold,” Kern said. If the enthusiasm and dropping prices prevail, Kern said just right.

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 18, 1984—5
Prof evaluations for improving education, Reinhardt says

By Donna Clark
Kaimin Reporter

Even though teaching ability is one of the criteria looked at when a teacher is up for tenure or promotion, the purpose of professor evaluations "is not to give negative information to the administration," said Howard Reinhardt, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

According to Reinhardt, the purpose of evaluations is to improve the quality of education in general by giving teachers the opportunity to improve their teaching based on students' comments.

In addition to causing improvement, Reinhardt said, the evaluations reward instructors because the good qualities of their teaching are pointed out.

Teachers are required as part of the University of Montana collective bargaining agreement to give their students the opportunity to fill out evaluation forms, Reinhardt said.

Each department or school sets up student evaluation committees that are responsible for selecting the forms to be used, distributing them to classrooms, gathering them when completed and then analyzing the results, said Richard Solberg, associate vice president of academic affairs.

Some departments have more participation in student evaluation committees than others, Reinhardt said. The philosophy and English departments have impressive teacher evaluation committees, he added. Reinhardt would not say which departments were doing a poor job of evaluating instructors.

Reinhardt said some departments have better evaluations than others because they "have a sense of seriousness and know (evaluations) can have an impact on the education of their peers."

After collecting the forms that the students fill out, the committees compile the information on all the forms, tally numbers, reach conclusions and make recommendations, Solberg said.

Results from the student committees are submitted to the teacher being evaluated, the chairman of the department, the dean of the college, and UM Academic Vice President Don Habbe.

The professor then decides whether the forms will be made available for public view. Generally, Solberg said, teachers submit the forms to faculty committees and department heads when up for promotion, tenure or merit pay, but it's their option.

However, Solberg said, if a professor doesn't submit the evaluation forms, "it would call to question any statements concerning (his) classroom teaching."

There are three basic obligations that teachers must meet to qualify for advancement: teaching, research or creative activity, and service to UM, such as serving on committees.

Solberg said he couldn't say how important the student evaluations are in the process of deciding if a teacher should be promoted or receive tenure because these three obligations aren't always divided equally. He said an instructor who has more obligations in teaching would be affected more by student teacher evaluations than a teacher with more research responsibility.

China Hands' conference to start tomorrow, focus on Asian studies

The inaugural event of the China Hands conference begins tomorrow at the University of Montana.

The two-day conference, "The China Hands' Legacy: Ethics and Diplomacy," will emphasize the center's two primary areas of interest, Asian studies and ethics in public affairs.

The center is dedicated to honor the career and ideals of Philip Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, who is a UM graduate and former majority leader of the U.S. Senate.

The China Hands were American foreign service officers and journalists whose careers were damaged or ruined because they reported events in China during the 1940s. Many historians agree they were victims of a political witch hunt.

The schedule for Thursday is:
• 9 a.m., address, "The China Hands in Practice: The Personal Experience," John Paton Davies, former U.S. Foreign Service officer, China, Undergraduate Lecture Hall. Davies was fired in 1951 during the McCarthy-era controversy over "the loss of China."
• 12 p.m., luncheon, "McCarthyism: An Overview," John Fremont Melby, former U.S. Foreign Service officer and former chairman, Department of Political Studies, University of Guelph, Ontario, University Center Ballroom.
• 1 p.m., discussion, "The China Hands and the Press: A Journalist's Retrospective," Powell, School of Journalism Library.

The papers will be screened for students and then judged by a committee of three faculty members. The finalists will be asked to present their papers at a forum in the Montana Rooms on May 31, and a total of $500 in prizes will be awarded.

Applications for the contest are available at the History Department Office, Liberal Arts 256, and Jeannette Rankin Hall room 17.
Juvenile sexual assault linked to TV bar trial

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) — A 10-year-old boy was arraigned yesterday on charges that he sexually assaulted a girl at a pool table while other children watched, and officials said he may have taken the idea from watching the Big Dan's rape trial on television.

"The kid unfortunately watched too much stuff on TV," said Jack McMahon, head of the attorney general's juvenile prosecution unit. The girl who was allegedly assaulted is 10 years old.

The unidentified Pawtucket youth pleaded innocent to first-degree sexual assault in Family Court and was voluntarily undergoing counseling, McMahon said. He has been released to his parents.

McMahon described the boy as non-violent and "pint-sized at about 4 feet tall." He described the incident as "a good kid gone awry" and said the youth apparently already has learned his lesson. A pre-trial hearing was set for May 4 and a trial for May 21.

Detective Stephen West said the boy was accused of making the 10-year-old girl perform oral sex then forcing her onto a pool table and further assaulting her. The incident occurred March 26, the same day four men were given sentences ranging from six to 12 years on charges of aggravated rape in Massachusetts.

In that case, authorities said a woman was held on a pool table and raped, March 26, 1983, at Big Dan's Tavern in New Bedford, Mass., while other bar customers looked on. At Superior Court trials held in Fall River, Mass., two other men were acquitted.

The trials were the focus of national attention and large segments were carried live on Cable News Network.

According to West, the boy's mother said her son saw coverage of the trial. It was unclear how much the boy saw.

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- At the Door... 13.50.
Voter
Continued from page 1.

CB member, Keith Baer, whose term as a MontPlRG board member ends next week, attended as a representative of the student body.

ASUM President Phoebe Patterson and Liz Gabriell, chairperson for the voter registration subcommittee, were unable to attend the conference because they were in Helena at the Board of Regents meeting.

Mercer said he did not attend the Bozeman conference because he felt it was not worthwhile, and he said he received similar information at the Boston conference.

Gabriel said that the reason ASUM and MontPlRG have been unable to work closely together is because ASUM is trying to represent all the students by being non-partisan, while MontPlRG is known for researching controversial issues and then taking stands on them.

Her committee is working on a compilation of Montana election laws and statistics on voters in Missoula County, broken down into the percentage of voters in each age group and the number who turn out to vote.

Unlike Mercer, Gabriel said she feels that ASUM and MontPlRG can work together, but she added that "it is important to remember that it (voter registration) is a non-partisan issue."

"We have to stay neutral and we cannot take a stand on any issue, as representatives of the student body and student fees," she said.

Freeman Dodsworth said he has nothing to do with MontPlRG in voter registration, except that MontPlRG has given him office space.

He said he was chosen by a committee and that he is working in "the name of all the students and the university." Dodsworth is also affiliated with the Montana Student Voter Registration Campaign.

The committee that sent Dodsworth to Boston consists of representatives from ASUM, MontPlRG, Advocata, Phoenix, Panhellenic, Inter-fraternity Council, and other students. The coalition raised the money needed to send him to Boston.

Dodsworth said that being associated with MontPlRG has posed problems for him, especially because voter registration is now a MontPlRG issue. He said that he is not on the board of directors at MontPlRG, because there have been "problems with my affiliation. Somehow there is a feeling that ASUM and I are working at cross-purposes. I am totally non-partisan. I don't work toward any democratic party or accept money from Democratic or Republican candidates."

He said that he is disappointed that he has received such tremendous support from other student organizations on other campuses and "very little support from student government on this campus. I can't get a feeling of positive community support on this."

Dodsworth organized the Montana Student Voter Registration conference in Bozeman Saturday to kick off his voter registration drive for the colleges across the state. He had spent the previous week driving to Rocky Mountain College, the College of Great Falls, Northern Montana College, Eastern Montana University, and Montana Tech, to talk with student leaders and faculty. Twenty-five students attended the conference.

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CIA

ASUM is currently accepting applications for
KAIMIN BUSINESS MANAGER

For 1984-85 School Year
Interview Date Is April 19, 1984
Applications can be picked up at Journalism 206A. Upon return of the application, the applicant may sign up for an interview.

Bucklew to talk at CB meeting

University of Montana President Neil Bucklew will speak to Central Board tonight at 7 p.m.

Bucklew will talk to CB about what he believes the responsibilities and limits of ASUM's authority are.

Also at the meeting, CB will vote on a special allocation of $720 for the Montana Kaimin.

The Kaimin has asked for the money to fund two part-time employees to work over the summer collecting outstanding advertising bills.

CB meets in the Montana Rooms of the University Center.

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