5-4-1984

Montana Kaimin, May 4, 1984

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Tenure, job could be at stake in Black hearing May 16

By Michael Moore
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Controversy surrounding Bryan Black, University of Montana assistant professor of philosophy, may finally be resolved with an arbitration hearing set for May 16. The hearing could lead to a review of Black's tenure and ultimately, his dismissal.

The arbitration hearing is an appeal of Black's third less-than-normal review by the Faculty Evaluation Committee of the philosophy department.

Black said the situation involves a "power play" by the administration, but Donald Habbe, UM academic vice president, said the university is just complying with the terms of the collective bargaining agreement between the University Teachers' Union and the administration. Under the union contract, three straight bad reviews make the teacher subject to a review of tenure. Black was tenured in 1973.

The reason for the bad reviews, according to Burke Townsend, chairman of the evaluation committee in the philosophy department, is the quality of Black's research work. The members of the department who voted to give Black a less-than-normal review think that Black's research is unclear and vague, and not devoted to a relevant topic of philosophical research, Townsend said.

Black disagrees with that claim, and is supported by John Lawry, philosophy professor and president of the UTU. Lawry said that parts of Black's work may be hard to understand, but that the research is on vital and important topics.

As part of the evaluation of Black's work, the department sent some of Black's work to philosophy professors Noam Chomsky, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Julius Moravcsik, of Stanford University. Moravcsik analyzed Black's work on a redefinition of knowledge in the philosophical sense and a piece on how aggression manifests itself in social forms, such as war. Moravcsik agreed that there was a problem with clarity in some of the work, but he also stated that "in terms of originality and genuine importance, these papers are very high."

Chomsky, a scholar noted for his work on language, said although he had some disagreement with Black's politics, only with the quality of his work.

Black was arrested and convicted of digging a symbolic grave in the lawn of the county court house in 1978, and has been an ardent supporter of the "Silence One Silo" campaign, which is seeking to have one Montana missile silo shut down. The possibility of having his tenure removed worries Black, but, he added, "I am a highly suitable person for that process," insisting that the administration doesn't see 'Black,' page 12.

In spite of these comments, the committee voted to give Black his third bad review, Lawry said.

Black said the problem is not with his research, but with his political opinions and his strong stance in favor of civil disobedience. The administration, Black said, doesn't want its professors engaging in acts of civil disobedience because it brings a bad name on the university.

"They don't want to spatter mud on their nice, white duds," he said.

Habbe views the situation differently. He said that while the administration doesn't exert professors to engage in acts of civil disobedience, the administration doesn't take action against those who do.

Habbe said that the administration is not concerned with Black's politics, only with the quality of his work.

High school entry program under consideration called discriminatory

By Jeanine Bohannan
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

The College Preparatory Program being considered by the state Board of Regents could discriminate against rural and Native American high school students, some student leaders and faculty members believe.

The board is recommending that high school students who wish to enter the university system take three years of math, four years of English, three years of social studies and two years of a foreign language or computer science.

Only students who have completed the College Preparatory Program would be eligible for High School Honor Scholarships and other state-supported scholarships, fee waivers, or grants-in-aid awarded on the basis of academic achievement.

ASUM President Phoebe Patterson is worried that the program will hurt students in small rural schools that don't have the courses the program calls for. She says it deals with the symptoms but not the real problems facing primary and secondary education.

Margaret Miller, the family housing representative to Central Board, shares Patterson's concerns.

"This isn't the place to start," Miller said. "We should start in kindergarten with quality teachers and quality pay."

No one argues the need for financial aid to receive financial aid may discriminate against students from rural schools and Native Americans, said Henrietta White-teman, director of Native American Studies at UM and adviser to Central Board.

"You bet I'm upset," Whiteman said. "It's unwarranted and punitive to make high school academic preparation a condition to receive financial aid."

One points out that 75 percent of the Indian students on the UM campus need remedial classes. Students coming from schools that don't offer the necessary classes would be hurt by the program, she said.

After initial concerns about students being able to get the See 'Prep,' page 12.
Editorial

At least, that's what is supposed to happen. In reality, it goes something like this: you get to school three to five hours before your registration time. You secure the requisite form and head for your adviser's office. If he or she happens to be in, you're in luck—sit yourself down on the floor among the desks dining on a good book. An hour can seem like two hours—and often is.

Once you get in his office, the pace quickens: "Looks like a good schedule to me—Elementary Reading Skills, Remedial Math, Effective Study Techniques—you're well on your way to a Physics degree." He then stamps your form with a resounding thud of rubber. Estimated time of transaction: 3.5 minutes.

An alternative to this is pre-registration advising. Get a copy of the schedule of classes (they sometimes come out as early as the week before finals), fill out your prospective schedule in the work sheet on the inside front page and spend an hour and a half-two hours hunting down your adviser. Never mind that paper on the post-modernistic art of the Latvian people that was due yesterday or the Biological Chemistry final you're taking on your way to a Physics degree. "Great!" says your adviser.

She takes 101 and 102. In 103, her Spanish professor finds out she has already had the 200-level classes and tells her she can't get credit for 103. Disbelieving, she goes to the head of the Spanish Department and discovers, to her dismay, that not only can she not get credit for 103, but she isn't going to get the ten credits she earned in 101 and 102 either.

Advisers are only human I guess, and, after all, what's one quarter more when you've already been here for 12? It would be wrong to say that this sort of thing happens all the time; still advisers are careless clods. In fact, I'm sure that the majority of them do their best to see that students fulfill the necessary graduation requirements.

The point is, the professors on this campus have enough to worry about without the additional burden of mandatory advising. None of them can be expected to know all the foibles, quirks, and oddities of every other department on campus.

More importantly, one would hope that any one who is adult enough to take on the responsibilities and burdens of higher education is also adult enough to figure out what courses he needs to graduate. It's spelled out in plain English in the school catalog. If they can't, perhaps they shouldn't be here. Help with academic planning should be available to those who want it, but this is a university, not a high school, and those of us who don't want it and don't need it should not be forced to "take advantage" of it.

—Deb Scherer

The Right Hook—by Richard Venola

Taking off the hip-waders

Having listened to an enraged classmate expound on the subject, I now know that the subject of reservations, Native Americans and government assistance thereof is chalk-full of emotion. Most of the folks I've talked to—red, white, black or otherwise—voice a strange amalgam of fact and fancy. Usually at full volume. I'll probably end up mixing the two myself.

There is so much B.S. floating around about the whole subject that you'd have to study government documents to make sense of even the fraction of it. The part that really leads to confusion is that each tribe has a separate treaty with the U.S. government. The truth you hear in one place might be an outright lie in another.

Just what is an Indian anyway? Everybody has their own rules, but it's enough to say that not just anyone can be an Indian. Washington D.C. says you have to be one-quarter blood from one tribe. No duke's mixtures, please. But the tribes themselves decide who's an Indian. Some say if you have blood, some one-sixteenth. However you can stop being an Indian anytime you want; just tell the government you're cashing in your chips.

Do Indians get federal subsidies? Yes and No. They don't automatically qualify for welfare because they're Indians. They have to be as poverty stricken as anyone else. The same goes for housing. If the Feds build Indians houses with federal money, it comes from the same kitty as housing projects in Harlem or Appalachia. But the government does ensure that there's always enough cash on hand for Indian needs.

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Forum

Evasion

Editor: In regards to Jim Fairchild's editorial on 2 May, your definition of a leech being "the freeloaders who expect to profit from the efforts of the UTU, yet refuse to join," seems to evade the issue as I see it. You stated that the UTU basically adopted the security clause in order to remain solvent since the UTU is required by the state of Montana to represent any university teacher that has a grievance.

If the security clause was stated in such a way as to cover only those teachers who desired to seek representation of the UTU in grievance cases, then the security clause would be acceptable. The security clause covers all university teachers since the UTU represents all university teachers during any labor interaction with the university or the state of Montana. It is unfortunate that the powers of Montana restrict any teacher's right to represent himself or her self to going through the only recognized labor representative. In other words, a teacher must use the UTU whether they like it or not. Now the UTU is using that paradox as an excuse to solicit more money from non-members to finance its position. The catch is that non-members are not only required to surrender a monthly amount equivalent to UTU dues, they must give it to only those entities named by the UTU. If the UTU was interested only in making sure that non-members suffered the same monthly loss as members do then the name of the charity should not matter. The only requirement then would be to produce a receipt showing that the money had been contributed. If a non-member should elect to donate his dues-equivalent to the UTU and yet remain a non-member, then he or she should be able to receive all the benefits that a member has with the possible exception of holding union offices.

Is this what the security clause says? No! The security clause's main function is to force non-members to become: (1) dues-paying members, (2) dues-paying non-members, (3) dues-equivalent contributors to a UTU-supported charity. If a non-member of UTU should choose to use the dues-equivalent portion of his pay to secure a benefit that UTU members have, then what is the harm? If UTU feels that the grievance representation required by Montana law is unfair, then why not get Montana to change the requirement or at least fund it.

Gene Penninger
Senior, Computer Science

We will begin pulling Spring Quarter Textbooks
MAY 7th

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$3.00 General Admission
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Montana Kaimin • Friday, May 4, 1984—3
Inquisition

Editor: To envisage the horrid and gloomy scene of Iran under the Islamic Republic is very difficult if not impossible. The invincible faith of this regime in brutality can only be compared with the period of Inquisition. The intensity and frequency with which fundamental freedoms are being repressed, has become so habitual that such outrages fall into oblivion as if these tragic and heart-rending occurrences have no bearing on the conscience of humanity.

The Islamic Republic has made stumbling attempts to exhibit its political apparatus as being invulnerable to the reaction of the international community. Although the phlegmatic attitude of the Iranian government has generated negative repercussions to the efficacy of any measure, given their political isolation, the government authorities have failed to conceal their dread of criticism.

In light of the intolerable and unjustified silence of the mass media, progressive organizations have striven to portray the tragedy before the international community. The outcry of the Iranian people has hitherto gone unheard. Scattered and organized efforts have been undertaken by a great many organizations and personalities to raise human rights violations in Iran, but the issue has not yet received the attention it deserves.


The commission, bound by diplomatic discretion and conservatism, has not condemned the Islamic republic but remained content the expression of “profound concern" towards the inhumane acts of the government of Iran, toward the outcry of the Iranian people who are being tormented, tortured, executed and humiliated merely for their opposition to the encroachments on their basic rights, the rights which the commission supposedly upholds and defends.

It is needless to say that we seek not only the profound sympathy but active solidarity of international public opinion to condemn the brutalities that are perpetuated against the oppressed Iranian people. We strongly believe humanism cannot deny our people its support.

The Iranian Cultural Society of UM

Spring Wine Specials

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<td>Sebastiani Mtn.</td>
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<td>Paul Masson Premiums</td>
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<td>French Rabbit</td>
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<td>Monmousseau Vouvrag</td>
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<td>Andre Champagne</td>
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**Spring Wine Specials**

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**UM Jazz Band**

Spring Concert

**Tickets Available At The Door**
- Gen. Public: $1.00
- Students: Free

**Saturday, May 12, 1984**
University Theatre 8pm
Sponsored By ASUM Programming
Sports

Date of Army-Navy grid game keeps UM waiting

By Eric Williams
Kalispell, Monto. 
The University of Montana athletic
officials were expecting to hear a
decision this week on the
date of the Army-Navy football
game next fall, but were told
the decision may not be announced until
June 1.

The date of the annual Army-
Navy clash will directly affect
who and when the UM Grizzlies
will be playing in the Mirage
Bowl in Tokyo next fall.

Presently UM is scheduled to
play Army on Nov. 25 in the Mi-
rage Bowl; however, that is one
possible date for the Army-
Navy game. Army sports official
have said it will play the Midshipmen rather than to go to
Japan if the date conflicts.

June 1 is the date TV net-
works announce their sched-
ules for covering NCAA football
games and they will decide when the Army-Navy game will be.

UM Athletic Director Harley
Lewis said Mirage Bowl officials and Army sports officials will meet with ABC and CBS
representatives next week to
try to iron out the conflicts.

Lewis said there are three
options for the game. One is to
find another opponent for the
Grizzlies if Army is unable to
play, a second is to change the
Mirage Bowl to Dec. 1 so Army
could play. The third, which
Lewis said neither UM nor Mi-
rage Bowl officials are interest-
ed in, is cancelling the event.

Lewis said Mitsubishi Corpora-
tion, which sponsors the game,
would "not spend that kind of money without being
confident that the game will go on." He said with TV coverage
in Japan, Asia and the United
States and numerous events
surrounding the game, the Mi-
rage Bowl budget is in the mil-
ions of dollars.

Lewis said a Dec. 1 game
would compound UM's prob-
lems with trying to arrange a
way the Grizzlies could take
part in the 1-AA playoffs if UM
were to win the Big Sky Con-
ference.

The game was originally
scheduled for Nov. 19, the
weekend between UM's final
regular season game and the
first round of the 1-AA playoffs.

But Lewis said that date,
which also posed no conflicts
for the Army team, conflicted
with an international marathon
that is also to be televised.

Lewis has been in contact
with both Big Sky and 1-
AA officials in hopes that if UM
wins the conference the Grizzi-
es could receive a bye in the
first round of the playoffs.

But if the date is changed to
Dec. 1, the weekend of the sec-
ond round of playoffs, Lewis
said "that would eliminate us
from the 1-AA playoffs.

Lewis said UM "is committed
to the Mirage Bowl, and will
play in Tokyo regardless of the
date or opponent.

Out in Left Field—
Five-year scholarships would produce smarter athletes

Akeem Olajuwon made an in-
teresting statement last Friday.
"I've decided to enter this
year's draft and forego my final
year in school," the seven-foot
basketball star said, adding "I
want to end speculation on my
future so I can concentrate on
my studies."

The fact that Akeem Olaju-
won is foregoing his senior year
of eligibility at the University of
Houston, so he can enter the
NBA draft and begin his multi-
million dollar NBA career, one
year earlier is no surprise.

What is interesting is that he
announced the decision now so
he can concentrate on his
studies.

Olajuwon may have every in-
tention of going to school in the
off season and earning his de-
gree, and may well do so, but
the fact that coach Guy Lewis
has not had a varsity player
graduate from Houston since
1969 casts at least a shadow of
a doubt on the likelihood of
that happening.

From a purely economical
standpoint, Olajuwon's move is a
wise one. However, not many
college athletes have that op-
tion. The real problem arises
from the possibility that many
more "student-athletes," as
they are so fondly referred to,
think they have the option than
actually do.

There is great incentive to get
out of school and little in-
centive to stay in and acquire de-
gree. This is where the NCAA
should come in.

The NCAA should force uni-
versities to give scholarships
on a five-year rather than four-
year basis.

Actually scholarships are
awarded year-to-year. Unless
the athlete decides to quit,
doesn't meet minimum aca-
demic requirements or the uni-
versity decides he will no long-
er be of service to the team,
scholarships are given for four
years.

There are exceptions to this,
namely redshirting, where an
athlete is injured and must sit
out a year. Then the coach decides
his sitting out a year would
benefit the athlete or the pro-
gram or both.

A redshirted athlete receives
the benefit of an additional year
of school paid for by the uni-
versity, but he must train and
practice with the team during
that off year.

However, if the universities
were required to foot the bill
for five years of school in lieu
of four years of performance, it
is inevitable that more student
athletes would graduate.

UM's Associate Athletic Di-

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Roger Ebert, CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

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LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

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9:15

Montana Kaimin • Friday, May 4, 1984 • 5
By John Kappes
Kaimin Arts Editor

"This production," writes "Romeo and Juliet" director William Kershner in his program notes, emphasizes "language and dramatic action" against a backdrop of "seemingly endless" violence. Granted: any director approaching Shakespeare must interpret. Almost no advice comes with the lines. But liberty ought not a libertine make.

Mr. Kershner has a problem. Retribution, the poison that infects Shakespeare's Verona, is mostly the property of minor characters. In effect, then, Kershner looks for the play's center at its farthest edges, in the arrogant and obsessed Mercutio and the insufferable Tybalt. All of which would be fine, so long as Romeo and Juliet themselves eventually took charge.

But the current Drama/Dance production (today and tomorrow at 2 and 8 p.m. in the University Theater) can't escape Kershner's infatuation with the dark side. Although Gregory Wurster (as Romeo) denies all for love, the shade of Mercutio and his melancholy is never far away. Wurster is more Hamlet than Romeo: hesitant, brooding, hard to like.

To be sure, he gets good performances from his Montagues and Capulets. Michael Connor gives force and integrity of a sort to Capulet. Karen Davis gives distance and an unflagging patience to his wife, Adele Hansen (as the Nurse) gives much-needed comic relief to the whole affair.

Donald Mogstadt (Sampson) and Michael Lewis (Peter) also merit mention as the tomboy rodeo riders. Kershner is a thoroughly dread Ackman is a thoroughly dreadful Scott. The problem is right there on the back of the program. Kershner quotes from the first act: "There's much to do with hate, but more with love." So let him who has ears hear.

Opening night everything conspired against success. A sword flew into the audience during the first scene. Through it all, Kathleen McNenny held firm as Juliet. Against the prevailing mood, she is above all a girl of fourteen smitten by love, a love that makes her prey to the revenge-crazed carnivores around her. McNenny shows a lightness, a believability. And empathy.

The problem is right there on the back of the program. Kershner quotes from the first act: "I have to write and find other things they can do" because of the time they spent in a college environment.

But, she stressed, Tarkanian's plan will only work "if he's doing it with sincerity," i.e., making sure they are "student athletes" and not simply athletes used by a university to have a better athletic program.

Oddly enough, students, whether they are athletes or not, are supposed to go to a university to get an education, a degree. The best alternative is to be realistic at the number of student athletes universities can properly educate, and do a good job of it. It is incorrect for universities to be factories producing massive numbers of half-educated students.

By Rob Buckmaster
Kaimin Contributing Editor

Once in a while, among the hundreds of plays published each year, there comes a script that is filled with refreshing new ideas and characters. The pseudonymous Jane Martin has recently written "Talking With..." and it somehow reaches down and touches your heart with its funny "real-life" messages.

The script consists of eleven monologues written for women. The monologues introduce us to the women and relay an idea or story unique to each. These women range from actresses to snake handlers to baton twirlers.

Mostly, though, "Talking With..." is about intimacy. The point is to get these women talking with us and not just to us. Something special has touched their lives; the retelling of it engages the audience. Proteus Productions is largely successful in their latest undertaking (which plays May 4-6 and 10-13 in the Third Street Studio).

Director Jane Fellows Paul has assembled eleven capable actresses. It is conceivable to use one actress to play all the parts, but Jane Martin specifically requests that a different actress play each. The point is this is a shared experience from eleven individual women.

The main directorial problem Paul falls into is encouraging her actresses to be "reflective." The pieces themselves make us reflect on their message — all the pauses (and there are quite a few) seem silly and unnecessary.

Other than this, though, the production boasts many good, strong portrayals. Sherry Turner as "Handler" in Proteus Productions' "Talking With..." playing this weekend at the Third Street Studio.

YOUPA STEIN AS "HANDLER" In Proteus Productions' "Talking With..." in tim a c y meets refreshing new ideas.
Courts to stay closed this spring

By Denise Kelly
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Put away your racquetball rackets and find a new source of exercise because the University of Montana courts won't be available this spring.

The racquetball courts were ruined over Christmas break when a pipe froze, broke and flooded the floors, but the extent of the damage wasn't known until the floors dried.

Original reports that only two court floors would have to be replaced were underestimated. Ray Chapman, director of the University Center, said the damage was "horrendous" and all eight floors must be replaced.

The cost of replacing the courts could reach $70,000, but Chapman said it depends on who is awarded the replacement contract. Opening of the bids starts May 16.

Campus Recreation will file a claim to U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. after the bid has been awarded, and Chapman says if the insurance company does not cover the entire cost the balance will be paid from building fees.

Kathleen Miller, chairwoman of the health and physical education department, said students who signed up for racquetball courses Winter Quarter and were preregistered for Spring Quarter may get another chance next fall if they are back at school.

She said she will do what she can to work those students into the classes but noted that freshmen who preregistered at UM Days will have the first chance at the class openings. Students who had preregistered for the racquetball classes may also have a chance to take the class during summer session, if the courts are finished by then, Miller said. She said such students can discuss the problem with her at the physical education office.

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Physical therapy students 'sweat it out' for program selection

By Ginny Merriam
Kaimin Contributing Reporter
University of Montana physical therapy students began crossing their fingers last week as their department started the selection process for its professional program.

On June 5, the process will be over, and 16 of about 70 applicants will know they are accepted.

Marlin Iverson, a senior who is applying to the physical therapy program for the second time, said that understanding the selection process and why it is necessary does very little to ease the worry of anxious students.

"Waiting is just no fun," Iverson said.

Kay Biediger Higbee, assistant professor of physical therapy, explained the two-part selection process.

After taking at least two years of prerequisites, students may apply for admission to the program. The students who are selected spend their junior and senior years in intensive study, after which they become licensed physical therapists, providing they pass certification tests administered by the Montana Board of Physical Therapy Examiners.

First, the students must submit applications and three letters of recommendation, which were due April 16. Applicants must have a minimum of 80 hours of work experience in physical therapy and a grade-point average of 2.5. They must also have a 2.5 average in their prerequisites, which include courses in chemistry and physics.

Higbee said out-of-state students are required to have a 3.0 average in both areas, mostly to give Montana students an edge and to further narrow the field of applicants.

"It's very competitive," Higbee said.

The department also requires students to perform "reasonably well" on the Allied Health Professions Admissions Test, which is similar to other professional schools' entrance examinations, Higbee said.

Finally, students must include with their applications a statement of purpose detailing why they are seeking admission to the program. This gives the department a chance to examine the students' writing abilities as well as their motivation, Higbee said.

"Physical therapists must be able to communicate as well as work science problems," she added.

The department, which has been accredited by the American Physical Therapy Association since 1981, will select 27 students for personal interviews. The interviews are done about the middle of May, after which department professors select the 16 students for admission to the program. Higbee said the evaluators assign each student a point value based on all areas examined, a process which takes many hours of careful weighing and judging on the part of the professors.

Higbee said the major emphasis is on grades, with work experience running a close second. She said the reason for this emphasis is the demanding nature of the advanced course of study, which requires a heavy course load and a senior research project. Students must have strong academic skills to succeed in the program, she said.

"We want the cream of the crop," she added.

With such strict admissions process, Higbee said, it is not uncommon for a student to apply to the program several times. The average age for first-year students in the program is 26, she said.

"In fact, "it's unusual to get in the first time," she added, saying that she applied twice as a student at another school before she was accepted.

Higbee said the department is informing students of their acceptance or rejection after spring final exams are over, instead of in May as was done in past years, to alleviate tension during school.

Higbee said she spends many hours counseling students who do not gain admission and tries to increase their chances the next year or steer them to a field that is more appropriate for their abilities and aspirations.

Iverson is one student who has benefited from this counseling and thinks he has better chances of being accepted this year. He has repeated courses in physics, chemistry, anatomy and social psychology and has worked on his interviewing skills. He has also tried to adjust his attitude, he said.

"Last year, when I didn't get in, I was just lost in life," he said.

This year, Iverson has been taking classes in respiratory therapy at Missoula Vocational Technical Center. If he is not accepted in the physical therapy program, he will continue with respiratory therapy and, he hopes, not be as devastated by failure as he was last year.

Judy Kerfoot, another student who is applying to the program, said she is glad she has other areas of interest she can pursue if she is not accepted. She said she has "dropped everything" this quarter to take classes she needs for admission, as this is her first application. She said students must keep the proper perspective on the whole process and have other areas of study in mind should they not succeed in physical therapy.

"This is something I want to do," Kerfoot said, "but you have to be realistic."
Doctor says employees' poor health habits cost companies money

By Julie T. Sullivan
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Employees with poor health habits are costing American businesses billions of dollars in absenteeism, job turnovers and medical costs, a Missoula physician said yesterday.

Richard Ratigan said that Americans traditionally handle stress by overeating, smoking and drinking, habits which eventually have an economic impact on the company they work for.

In a lecture sponsored by the University of Montana School of Pharmacy, Ratigan told about 120 people in Chemistry-Pharmacy 109 that the smoking employee can cost his employer an extra $3 a day.

Alcoholic employees have four to eight times as much absenteeism as the average employee, he said, and cardiovascular disease, often linked to obesity and smoking, cost American businesses $50 billion in 1976. Ratigan said this figure is increasing.

He said back problems from obesity, stress and being out-of-shape are also costly.

"It's conservative to say $1 billion is lost a year" due to back problems, he said.

Ratigan said one way to alleviate all these health problems is to learn to deal with stress in a more constructive manner.

"Certainly kicking the dog and beating the kids is not healthy," but exercise is, he said.

Ratigan said that among the benefits of regular exercise are increased tolerance to stress, sleeping better, improved circulation and increased sexual response.

"All it takes is walking," he said.

Ratigan recommends that:

- Exercise should be done three or four times a week for 20 minutes or more.
- Maximum heart rate should be 60 to 80 percent of (220 minus a person's age). For example, during exercise, a 20-year-old's heart rate should be between 120 and 160 heart beats per minute.
- People over 40 should have a treadmill test before they begin any type of exercise.

Ratigan also said that people who are active at work still don't receive the benefits of exercise. "You have to do it on your own time," he said.

2-day conference to focus on land use laws

The management of federal lands, access to public lands for profit and rate of resource development will be among the topics of the sixth annual University of Montana Public Land Law Conference in Missoula May 7 and 8.


The purpose of the conference is to improve cooperation between federal and state land managers and policy makers, through increased public understanding of revenues from natural resource development on public lands.

The conference is sponsored by the Public Land Law Review at the University of Montana School of Law, the Western Office of the Council of State Governments and several other policy, law, industrial and professional organizations.

Conference sessions will be at the Village Red Lion Motor Inn, 100 Madison Ave., Missoula. Early registration cost of the conference is $90 and registration at the door will be $100. Attending lawyers can earn 16.25 continuing education credits.

For more information and registration, write to the Public Land Law Review, University of Montana School of Law, Missoula, MT 59812, or call (406) 243-6568.
Naturopath brings acupuncture, holistic medicine to Missoulians

By Carol Hyman
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

There's a new doctor in Missoula who doesn't write prescriptions or perform surgery, but makes house calls and gives her home phone number to her patients.

Dr. Amy Haynes is Missoula's first full-time naturopathic physician. In the six weeks she has been in practice at the Life Development Center, 1207 Mount Ave., she has treated patients with everything from sinus problems to herpes.

Wearing a sweater, denim skirt and sandals in place of the white lab coat doctors often wear, Haynes, 25, said she decided to study naturopathy while she was a pre-med student at the University of Michigan. She said she was bothered by the competitiveness she saw among the students.

"You can spot the people who are going to get into medical school," she said. They are the "people who spare no effort to get what they want." So instead of medical school, Haynes enrolled at the National College of Naturopathic Medicine in Portland, Ore. She spent four years studying holistic medicine, acupuncture and other non-traditional forms of health care. Her last two years of training included practice in a clinic and work with a naturopath.

She called her approach to medicine a "non-aggressive, mild approach." "Medical doctors are waging war against disease," she said. "A naturopath has a different theory of 'like curing like.' Haynes uses a highly diluted solution of a substance related to what is causing the patient's problem. She said if the solution were analyzed, no trace of the original substance would be detected. Yet, she says, it works in helping the patient. "I've been called a Voodoo doctor before," she said, adding study with your friends!

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evaluation committee violated procedural standards, he said.
Another stumbling block for Black and the UTU, Lawry said, is the fact that Habbe is part of the arbitration hearing. The union sought to have Habbe removed from the case, since he has already approved the evaluation committee’s findings twice, and would be likely to do so again, Lawry said. Habbe has the final decision on campus before the decision goes to the Board of Regents in Helena, Lawry said. Rarely, he said, will the Regents overturn a decision by the university on a personnel matter.
Black said that President Neil Bucklew stopped the move to have Habbe removed from the case, and Habbe said he is not biased against Black.
“I don’t know any reason why they don’t want me on the case,” Habbe said. Another question that could be raised concerning the meeting will be whether the meeting should be open to the public. Black said he wants the meeting to be open and Lawry said that the union’s lawyers have decided that the open meetings law applies to the hearing. Habbe said he doesn’t know yet if the administration will ask to have the meeting closed or open.

Prep—Continued from page 1.
necessary classes, Regent Elsie Redlin said she now feels reassured they can.
Redlin, from Lambert, said the smaller rural schools offer most of the College Preparation Program classes now. The only problem may be with the foreign language, she said, but the program allows students to make that up with extra work in math, English, social studies or laboratory science.
In telephone calls to some of the state’s smaller rural schools, the Kaimin found most of the principals contacted agree with Redlin.
Pat Price, superintendent-principal of Judith Gap High School, the state’s third smallest, pointed out that her school already meets or exceeds the recommendations except for a foreign language. Price said the school is currently looking for a part-time French teacher and that she is confident the school will have no problems meeting the programs requirements by the time it is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1987.

For students unable or unwilling to complete the program the board suggests that the university could:
• specify which quarter the student can enter the institution, in order to avoid pressure on remedial classes.
• send the student back to high school or adult education classes if they have been graduated from high school for less than two years.

The university has traditionally accepted anyone with a high school diploma or its equivalent, Patterson pointed out.
“But now the regents can send you back to high school,” she said. “Is it open to everybody or not?”

BRYAN BLACK
Carlton Snow, a law professor at Willamette University in Salem, Ore., will sit as the arbitrator for the hearing. Should the arbitrator find against Black, Lawry said, it is possible that Black’s tenure could be up for a review in the fall.
Black also has the option of filing an appeal in the District Court on grounds that the