Montana Kaimin, May 9, 1984

Associated Students of the University of Montana
ASUM picks Melissa Smith as new Programming Director

By Deirdre Hathhorn

Melissa Smith, a senior in Music Education, will take over as ASUM Programming Director beginning Summer Quarter from outgoing Programming head Bill Reker.

Smith, the first woman since the early 1960s to assume the position, was chosen from among four candidates because of her experience, leadership and references, according to ASUM President Phoebe Patterson. Patterson made the decision with the help of a five-member panel which included Program Manager Victor Goeteman, Reker, ASUM Vice President Jeremy Sauter, a graduate student in business administration and a fine arts major, Central Board must ratify the decision, which is usually a formality.

Smith has been the coffeehouse coordinator and has promotional experience. The programming office will be in a "transitional stage," until Summer Quarter, Smith said, with new staff members learning their responsibilities.

Smith faces a Programming debt of about $5,000, which she said can be reduced by sponsoring rock group performances brought in by promoters. The university receives 10 percent of the profits from each performance or $500, whichever is higher.

Smith worked in the programming office as the Spotlight coordinator which books regional and local artists to perform concerts in the Copper Commons, Gold Oak Room, University Center and the Underground Lecture Hall.

Smith said she eventually would like to profit a shows through the programming office, allowing it to attract groups it wants rather than depending on promoters.

However, she said that's a risk involved when promoting shows because Missoula isn't big enough to support concerts by groups or performers that aren't well-known.

Smith said she wants to expand the lectures program and making more visible through advertising and promotion. She also wants to work with other departments to bring in more poets, speakers and performers. For instance, if the English department wants a poet to read to students, the programming office would help fund and promote the event.

As programming director, Smith will choose coordinators for lectures, advertising, performing arts, coffeehouse and pop concerts. The coordinators arrange the performances, but the director helps with decisions and must approve the event.

The deadline for coordinator applications is May 22. Central Board will review Smith's selection tonight at 7 p.m. in the Montana Rooms.

Education can end overpopulation, says Ekisola

By Alexis Miller

The world-wide overpopulation problem can be eased by educating people in less developed countries and increasing technological aids to them, according to Olufayo Ekisola, a 31-year-old Nigerian student, who spoke Tuesday in the University Center Mall.

The noon forum, coordinated by two University of Montana professors, John McQuiston and Thomas Whiddon, was part of a day-long series of talks and lectures focusing on the problems of world population.

Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute in Washington, D.C., was scheduled to speak, but cancelled his visit because of a debate in Congress on a world population bill.

Ekisola, a graduate student in environmental studies, said that in nations with advanced education and technology systems, people find it more difficult to have children and keep their jobs. This is so in the United States, he said, because most people have become more involved in work than in becoming parents and raising children.

A similar attitude must occur in developing countries before a decrease in population can be expected, Ekisola said. But, he added, "trying to project Western values on some of these countries will not help."

The solution is a world economy where all nations would start as equals, he said.

"The problem of population is not really a question of having too many people, it is a question of resource allocation," he said. "The United States does not use up all that is available, but it's a question of how to use what we have efficiently."

See 'Population,' page 7.

Russia won't be coming to Olympics

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union announced Tuesday it will not participate in the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, charging that the United States doesn't intend to ensure athletes' security and accusing the Americans of "undermining" Olympic ideals.

The Soviets did not mention the U.S. boycott of the Moscow games four years ago, but Peter V. Uebrooth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, told a news conference in Washington that the United States was "paying the price for 1980."

The Soviet National Olympic Committee's announcement was distributed through the official news agency Tass. It capped a long campaign of Soviet criticism of the Olympic preparations, ranging from complaints about commercialism to reports of the Los Angeles crime and smog.

"Extremist organizations and groupings of all sorts, openly aiming to create 'unbearable conditions' for the stay of the Soviet delegation and performance by Soviet athletes, have sharply stepped up their activity with direct connivance of the American authorities," the Soviet statement said. A group calling itself the Ban the Soviets Coalition had said it would encourage Soviet athletes to defect during the Games.

The Soviet statement also said U.S. authorities took a "cavalier attitude" toward observing the Olympic charter, and "in these conditions . . . participation of Soviet sportsmen in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles is impossible."

The Soviet announcement was made nearly a month in advance of the June 2 deadline for giving formal notification of participation in the Olympics, and came as the cross-country relay of the Olympic torch began in New York City.

It also came at a time of tense relations between Washington and Moscow. The Soviet Union has walked out of arms control talks and has not said when it will return.

The Soviets "have disregarded the feelings of most nations and millions of people the world over that the Olympics be conducted in a nonpolitical atmosphere," said President Reagan's chief spokesman, Larry Speakes. He said the United States had "gone the last mile" to accommodate the Soviets.

"We have made exhaustive efforts to meet Soviet concerns
Opinion

Summer session: mixed bag

Despite our recent fickle weather, summer will soon be here at the University of Montana. Along with it will come the silver glint of glacier glasses, the lobster-red glow of scorched thighs, and the deafening roar of air conditioners that wait until final week to go on the fritz.

Most students will jubilantly join the post-finals out-of-town exodus. A few wise ones, however, will stay around for one of Missoula's great secrets: UM's summer session.

Those who have attended can tell you: summer session is one of the most delightful experiences available at UM. Classes are relaxed and informal, often with fewer students than regular quarters. Rather than stretching out a three-credit course for ten or more weeks, the same material is covered in a quick, but intense, four weeks (a few run eight weeks). As a result, you retain more of what you learn.

Editorial

And, for your mercenary types, most courses require fewer written assignments, since the instructor has only four weeks to get everything graded.

Also, with the influx of public school teachers picking up courses to keep their certification current, an unusually mature atmosphere exists. They bring with them "real-world" experiences that enliven discussions far beyond the norm.

You can complete Accounting 201 in a mere four weeks, rather than sweating through 11 weeks of debits and credits. You can take Shakespeare Intensive without suffering the slings and arrows of outrageous homework. You can even complete a year of Spanish in only eight weeks.

Unfortunately, for students hoping to pick up required courses for their major—especially those on the lower-division level—the pickings are slim in some departments. In some cases, the problem is a lack of courses. In others, few required courses are offered.

For example:
- In the physical sciences the problem is acute. In chemistry, only individual study and research is available. In physics, no courses are offered whatsoever. In botany, biology and zoology, no courses are offered on campus. An excellent program is offered at the Yellow Bay Biological Station, but no lower-division courses are included.
- In mathematics, a fine series of "mini-courses" is offered. But they are designed for teachers or students with substantial math and computer backgrounds. The four lower-division courses that are offered fall into the "dummy" category.
- In English, while several good upper-division courses are offered, only one 100-level composition and one 200-level literature course are available. And the literature course is not one needed for the major.
- In journalism and radio-television, only one course is offered in each (other than individually arranged study).

There are exceptions, of course. The business and education schools offer a massive array of courses. Also, history, sociology and political science offer useful courses for majors.

But some departments seem to offer courses that are more convenient for the professors who teach them than for the students taking them.

According to Mel McCoy, summer programs manager, courses offered are up to school deans, who, in turn, usually leave it up to department heads. McCoy says "80 to 90 percent of the decision is left up to the department head."

Summer is when many professors are catching up on writing and research, or getting "hands-on" practice in their field. Some, understandably, are simply vacationing. To be requested to teach a summer course may be requested to teach a summer course may be a form, "one Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile east of Conrad, Mont., number nine out of flight group two," that officer can simply write "Romeo 29." Then, whoever reads the form can just type "Romeo 29" into his computer terminal and out of the silicon deep will rise all the pertinent data on that nuclear weapon.

As simple as this identification system seems, however, it isn't foolproof. One possession's characters and numerals are occasionally mistaken for those assigned to another. When this happens, it's usually because of a screw-up at the U.S. Data Bureau in Washington, D.C., the huge, but unknown, clearinghouse for all info sent between federal agencies.

A high official at the Data Bureau, who insisted on anonymity, recently told me of one such screw-up concerning Montana. His story explains a lot.

It begins with the arrest of the protesters at Malmstrom Air Force Base after writing up a brief report for the Pentagon explaining the protest. Being late for his handball game, he wrote only that the protesters wanted Romeo 29 destroyed. He mailed the report to the Data Bureau, where it would be forwarded electronically to the Defense Department. A data entry clerk at the Bureau then typed the report into the computer, put the paper copy into the shredder, and was ready to send it on when along came a pretty co-worker. She stopped to talk. Distressed, he cleared his screen before he'd sent the Romeo 29 report to the Pentagon.

When he left ten minutes later, he realized his error and started to retype the report. But he couldn't remember "Romeo," though he knew the name started with an "r." Then it hit him: "Roscoe." So he retyped the report, now about "destroying Roscoe 29 to satisfy protesters in Montana," and pushed the "send" key.

The screen glowed green and then acknowledged "data sent." The clerk slipped happily, knowing that the computer automatically sends data to the appropriate agency, and won't send anything with the wrong code word. But over in the Interior Department the clerk who got the report on his screen spit out a three-credit course for ten or more weeks, the same material is covered in a quick, but intense, four weeks (a few run eight weeks). As a result, you retain more of what you learn.

By Larry Howell

Silence one Silvertip

Our federal government owns many, many things, so it assigns numbers and letters to each item for convenience's sake. For instance, instead of an officer at Malmstrom Air Force Base having to write, in a tiny blank on a form, "one Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile east of Conrad, Mont., number nine out of flight group two," that officer can simply write "Romeo 29." Then, whoever reads the form can just type "Romeo 29" into his computer terminal and out of the silicon deep will rise all the pertinent data on that nuclear weapon.

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A high official at the Data Bureau, who insisted on anonymity, recently told me of one such screw-up concerning Montana. His story explains a lot.

It begins with the arrest of the protesters at Malmstrom on Easter Sunday. The arrested were protesting at Romeo 29's home, having picked that particular ICBM as the objective in their "Silence One Silo" campaign. The protesters believe that any nuclear arms reduction has to start small. Dismantling Romeo 29 would, they hope, encourage Russia to dismantle one missile. Who knows from there?

An officer at Malmstrom was writing up a brief report for the Pentagon explaining the protest. Being late for his handball game, he wrote only that the protesters wanted Romeo 29 destroyed. He mailed the report to the Data Bureau, where it would be forwarded electronically to the Defense Department. A data entry clerk at the Bureau then typed the report into the computer, put the paper copy into the shredder, and was ready to send it on when along came a pretty co-worker. She stopped to talk. Distressed, he cleared his screen before he'd sent the Romeo 29 report to the Pentagon.

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Once dogs are abolished from campus, might a delicate ecological balance be disturbed?
Fading away until "All in the conservative racists were being identified."

Closed-minded, said "Archie Bunker for President" was televised half of America between the two sides. Satire is here. When this program can also be compared to a game called "Amuse me." Signed by its author, to use a philosophy. This "satire" and other types of thought is pure "ego fulfillment of response."

In my opinion you could have written a professional article about suppression here in America. Instead, you went for the ego fulfillment of response. What a wasted school year you've had.

Vernon Finley
Kootenai-Indian
Sophomore, Education

BLOOM COUNTY

E X P R E S S I N G 6 8 Y E A R S
O F EDITORIAL FREEDOM

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the school year by the Associated Students of the University of Montana. The UM School of Journalism edits the Montana Kaimin for practice courses but assumes no control over policy or content. The opinions expressed on the editorial page do not necessarily reflect the view of ASUM, the state university. The Kaimin welcomes expressions of all views. The volume of letters received, the Kaimin cannot guarantee publication of all letters, but every effort will be made to print submitted material. Letters should be dropped off at the Kaimin office in the Journalism Building Room 206.

Footnotes:

1. Sol & Dos
   * Shots of Cuervo Gold...$1
   * Sol & Dos Equis Beer...$1.50
   * 16 oz. Margarita...$2.25
   * Texas Martini...$2.50
   * DANCE TO "RACE’N RHYTHM"

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, May 9, 1984—3
Rugby: finesse, a talent for the brew and leather balls

By Jerry Wright
Kaimin Senior Editor

Bashing heads and drunken revelry of the most sordid sort seems to be the popular image of rugby and the actions of its aficionados. But while rugby players admit the image is correct to some extent, they insist their game is a very classy sport. "Elegant Violence," they call it. A combination of hard hitting, creativity and finesse.

The University of Montana Rugby Club is a mixture of those who appreciate rugby for the game's sake and those who appreciate the game, but also love and perpetuate the image—that as the bumper sticker says—"Rugby Players Eat Their Dead."

The UM Rugby Club, established by Professor Henry Byrd in 1968 and partially funded by ASUM, is a loose-knit group of anywhere from 25 to 40 people, depending on who you talk to. About 20 show up at a good practice, according to club member Dan Smith, but there are 40. "Party Warriors," injured players and friends who are social members. It's difficult to get direct answers from a group of rugby players. They have great affection for their image of being outrageous. But they admit that rugby attracts a diverse group of people.

"We appeal to people who want to be involved in intercollegiate sports but don't want to put up with the bullshit," said J.T. Moore, club social chairman, in an interview with several other club members.

"It takes a special breed to play rugby," added Bill Cody, team inspiration. "We're all well-hung."

Cody can be seen on occasion sprinting down field during a kick-off, screaming at the top of his lungs.

There are nine teams in Montana and the UM team plays every Saturday during Spring Quarter, traveling around the state or playing on their home field at Playfair Park. Last year the team took the state championship, but because of the team inspiration, win or lose.

There are not the number of injuries as in football, either, despite the fact that no padding or helmets are used. There are a lot of bruises, bumps, sprains and pulls, Moore said, but so far this season only one major injury—a broken arm last weekend.

Rugby is an outlet, said Cody. "You've got to think on your feet," said Beuch, a voice of reason in an otherwise scatter-brained interview, said rugby's appeal at UM is that aside from performance on the field, "you don't have to be serious about anything."

"When a sport gets institutionalized, it turns into a business with lots of structure, which ruins it," he said.

In rugby "you just get in shape and go out and kick somebody's ass," added Moore.

There are no training rules, though players are encouraged to work out two to three times a week with the team and on their own as much as possible.

"Training rules hamper our creativity," said Cody.

Conditioning is imperative if a person really wants to play, said Beuch.

"You run for 80 minutes with no substitutions," he said.

There are nine teams in Montana, and the UM team plays every Saturday during Spring Quarter, traveling around the state or playing on their home field at Playfair Park. Last year the team took the state championship, but because of performance, it doesn't expect to repeat that this year.

"It takes intelligence to play rugby well, Beuch said. There are no huddles, and play is continuous for each 40-minute half with no substitutions except for injury. And there are just two injury timeouts each half.

"You've got to think on your feet," said Beuch. "It's a very creative sport; you've got to keep your head about you. There is not the specificity of position as in football.

"You can express yourself more freely at a rugby party, because no one cares," said Chris Lopp, who joined the team this spring. "If you want to be outrageous, be it. The whole thing is adding, from parties to the game."
Sports

UCLA leads powerful UM Invitational Saturday

Some of the best track and field athletes in the nation will be featured Saturday at the Third Annual Montana Invitational Track Meet at Dornblaser Field, beginning at 1 p.m.

Competing with the Grizzlies, among others, are perennial national powers UCLA, the University of Washington and the University of Portland.

In last year's meet there were nine records set including five Dornblaser Field marks. The field marks set were a 282-feet-5 javelin throw by Washington State's Laslo Babits; a 1500-meter run, long jump and triple jump competition. A breakdown of those events is:

Javelin—This field is led by UCLA's Troy Haines, who has gone 7-foot-2 and the Grizzlies' Mike Deden has been second best in the Big Sky. Washington's Vesty Jackson has gone 50-feet-4x.

High Jump—UCLA's Troy Haines has gone 7-foot-2 and the Grizzlies' Mike Deden has been second best in the Big Sky. Washington's Vesty Jackson has gone 50-feet-4x.

Triple Jump—UM's Binder has a triple jump mark of 50-feet-4x, a UM record, and only one jumper in the tourney has a better mark. That is Mike Taylor, of UW, who has a 51-feet-2 mark. Jackson, also of UW, has a best of 50-feet-4x.

Cowboys sign Fudge, Charles

Former University of Montana football players Tony Fudge and Joey Charles have signed free agent contracts with the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League, the Cowboys announced recently.

Fudge, a 6-foot-2, 202-pound tailback from Great Falls, is the former Grizzlies' leading rusher in 1983 with 44 tackles and six interceptions as a junior and was first team All-Big Sky and an Associated Press All-American honorable mention.

Charles, a speedy, 5-foot-10, 200-pound tailback from Valencia, Calif., was the Grizzlies' leading rusher in 1983 with 511 yards on 122 carries for 4.2 yards per carry average. He was also hampered with injuries and played in only seven games.

Charles rushed for four touchdowns, caught 21 passes, two for touchdowns, and was a second team all-conference in 1983.

The two join former Grizzly tight end Brian Salonen who was drafted in the 10th round by Dallas last month. Salonen was a Division 1-AA All Ameri-
Nominees sought for Pantzer Award

The University of Montana committee that will select the recipient of the 1984 Robert T. Pantzer Award is seeking nominations. The $100 award is presented annually at Homecoming, scheduled this year for Oct. 25 and 27, to an individual from the university or the state who has contributed substantially to making the university a more open and humane environment.

The award was established by the UM Foundation in 1975 to honor Pantzer, UM president from 1966 to 1974. He and his wife, Ann, live in Santa Rosa, Calif. Pantzer, whose open-door policy was a hallmark of his administration, provided outstanding leadership in the preservation of unfettered academic inquiry and expression, according to Alex M. Stepanzoff, chairman of this year's selection committee. Stepanzoff said the committee is seeking nominees who have demonstrated similar characteristics.

Nominees should be proposed in one-page letters, accompanied by a summary no longer than one page of the nominee's background and attributes. Nominations are due May 13. They should be sent to Alex M. Stepanzoff, Chairman, Pantzer Award Committee, Lodge 139, University of Montana, Missoula MT 59812.


Dr. Lifton, a professor of psychiatry at the Yale University School of Medicine, will speak Thursday, May 10, at 7:30 p.m. in the University Center Ballroom. His topic is "Nuclearism and Beyond: The Quest for Awareness." His lecture is open to the public without charge.

He will be honored at a no-host lunch today, at noon in the University Center Mount Sentinel Room.

Dr. Lifton's thought is being examined in the 1984 Mansfield course at UM, taught by Stewart Justman, professor of English. Titled "Language and Revolution," the course traces the emergence of the modern idea of revolution and investigates the ways in which catastrophic change works on ordinary ways of thinking and speaking. It gives special attention to the Industrial Revolution and the Nuclear Revolution.

Dr. Lifton has written that his two subjects of study have been "holocaust and transformation." In particular, he has studied how people survive extreme situations. He has worked with and written about brainwashing victims, Hiroshima survivors and Vietnam veterans.

Dr. Lifton has been awarded a half-dozen honorary doctorates. His numerous other honors include the Gandhi Peace Award in 1984.

The Mansfield lectures are supported by an endowment established in 1968 in the UM Foundation to recognize UM alumnus Mike Mansfield's 25th year of congressional service and to mark the university's 75th anniversary.

The series has brought a succession of internationally known figures to the campus. The first lecture was given in 1968 by then Senator Mansfield. Mansfield, who served a record 16 years as Senate majority leader, was appointed ambassador to Japan by President Carter in 1977 and re-appointed by President Reagan in 1981.

Alice in Weatherland

"C'mon," said the White Rabbit. "Let's have our picnic."

"Hold on," Alice said. "I just remembered something."

She stopped at a telephone booth, although the White Rabbit didn't recall seeing one there the moment before.

"It's Public Radio Week, of course," said Alice. "And KUFM has weathered some rough times—increased costs, decreased federal funds, aging equipment, cooler temperatures, scattered showers, local west winds, a high of 59 and a low of 36. So I'm dialing 243-6400 to make my pledge."

The White Rabbit sighed. "Public radio's all right," he thought, "if you like happen like music at dawn, afternoon and night, but I wanted to go on a picnic."

"All things considered, I've done better to catch a ride on a pea green boat."

Tour of Flathead Indian Reservation scheduled

University of Montana students can tour the Flathead Indian Reservation on Saturday, May 12, as part of a program funded by the Cooperative Projects Program of the National Association for Student Affairs and UMW.

Students will visit the powwow grounds in Arlee, a longhouse, the Indian cultural center and museum, the St. Ignatius Mission, a cottage industry in Elmo and the Missouri National Bison Range.

The tour leaves at 9:45 a.m. and returns at 4 p.m. Participants should meet in front of the UM Field House and bring a bag lunch. Dorm residents may order from the food service two hours before the trip is $3. Admission charge for the museum is 50 cents. The deadline to apply for the tour is tomorrow.

Participants are also encouraged to attend an orientation session tomorrow at 7 p.m. in Liberal Arts 305.
Population

Continued from page 1.

States uses forty percent of total world resources when it only has 5 or 6 percent of the total world population."

One hundred million people live in Nigeria and "compared to the average resources used in the United States," the people of Nigeria use next to nothing, he said.

According to McQuiston, professor of sociology, world population growth has been one percent per year, which means that the world's population doubles every 30 years.

"There are about 217 more people every minute in the world," he said.

Translate this into the problems it causes in food production, McQuiston said, and it aggravates "to 700 million calories of food per day" in world-wide consumption.

Shaplen to speak

Robert M. Shaplen, Far Eastern correspondent for the New Yorker and author of several books on Vietnam and Asia, will be speaking tonight at 8:00 in the Undergraduate Lecture Hall.

Shaplen has worked for the New Yorker since 1952 and has been called "one of the most thoughtful and knowledgeable American journalists in Southeast Asia."

His speech, "The Unravelling of American Foreign Policy," is the seventeenth Edmund and Mary Freeman Memorial Lecture and is free to the public.

Nuclearism and Beyond: The Quest for Awareness

Dr. Robert Jay Lifton
Professor of Psychiatry at Yale University
Thursday, May 10, 1984, 7:30 p.m.
University Center Ballroom

Sponsored by the Women's and Men's Student Union.

There will be a no-host luncheon Wednesday, May 9th, at the University Center. For reservations call the President's Office, 243-2311, ext. 4245, general, 82-05, students.
CHEERLEADER TRYOUTS

- Saturday/Sunday, May 19th/20th, 9 A.M.
  Field House Arena
- Applications at Athletic Department Office
- Informational Meeting May 11th, 3:00 P.M.
  Field House Arena
- Practice/Clinic Saturday, May 12th, 10:00 A.M.
  Adams Field House

University and High School men and women, get your applications in now, and attend the informational meeting

FRIDAY, MAY 11TH

Be part of the excitement of 1984-85 athletic events.
—The 1984-85 Squad Will Go to Tokyo with the Football Team—

For More Information Call 243-5331—8 A.M.-5 P.M.