Budget has good news and bad for universities

By Pam Newbern
Kaimin News Editor

Montana Gov. Ted Schwinden's proposed 1986-87 budget has good news and bad news for the six colleges and universities of the Montana University System.

Schwinden released the budget Friday, but the Kaimin was unable to obtain a copy until yesterday afternoon. Schwinden's budget calls for total appropriations of $2.7 billion, including an increase of more than 400 full-time state employees in state agencies and the University System.

Schwinden's budget contains his funding recommendations to the Legislature, which will begin meeting in January. The Legislature will consider his recommendations in hammering out a final budget for the state.

The governor is recommending the University System receive $187,674,330. That is an increase of 8.3 percent over the amount it received in 1984-85.

Under the governor's recommendation, the University System's formula budget would be funded at 100 percent.

The system's general operating budget is mainly decided by a formula based on how many students are enrolled at a university. This formula, in turn, is based on what "peer institutions" in nearby states receive from their legislatures. Peer institutions are those similar to schools in the University System in needs and resources.

In past years the state budget has been so tight that the Legislature was unable to fund the University System at the formula based on what other states funded their universities. Instead, the Legislature gave the system 97 percent of what the formula called for in instruction, and 95 percent of what the formula suggested for support.

"We're basically pleased the recommendation is to fully fund the formula," said Michael Easton, UM vice president of university relations.

Easton said, however, that the UM administration is concerned about some reductions Schwinden is recommending for funding for incremental in UM's budget. Incrementals are items such as the physical plant, which are not covered by the general budget.

"We're still going through evaluation (of the budget)," Easton said, adding the university will "make its case" for fuller funding of incremental to the upcoming Legislature.

Specific cuts in incremental were not available last night.

Reaction to Schwinden's proposed budget was generally favorable among officials at other units in the University System.

"We appreciate the fact the governor is funding the system at 100 percent of the formula," said Glen Leavitt, director of fiscal affairs at Western Montana College in Dillon.

"We're not terribly unhappy," Leavitt said the governor's proposed budget does recommend cuts in some of Western's incrementals, however.

He said funding for the college's physical plant is slightly above last year, but added that, because of inflation, the physical plant would receive about the same amount it had been given before.

"It's a steady state from last year," he said.

At Northern Montana College, in Havre, officials said they were generally pleased with Schwinden's recommendation, since enrollment at the college is up this year. The increase will result in more money for the college's instructional programs, according to Bill Byars, Northern's director of fiscal affairs.

The situation is different for Montana Tech, in Butte, where enrollment declined almost 8 percent from a year ago.

According to Fred Demoney, Tech president, Schwinden's proposed budget "presents problems for us here."

"We're zapped," he said, explaining that the school was underfunded by a total of 11 percent from 1978-85. During those years, Demoney said, the school had more students than the Legislature allocated for. Because of the enrollment decrease, Tech is facing "some very challenging internal budgeting strategies to maintain its programs."

Patterson concerned about student organization accountability

By Pam Newbern
Kaimin News Editor

Relations between campus administration and student organizations will be discussed at the Central Board meeting at 7 p.m. today in Helena. The council is comprised of the presidents of the six colleges and universities which make up the Montana University System.

Patterson said one item on the council's agenda was campus administration's "liability, budget, accountability and control" of the student organizations. She said the issue stems from concern in the state auditor's office about who is ultimately responsible for the actions of student organizations.

For example, she said, the Montana Kaimin was sued for libel in 1974. The suit was settled out of court, but the insurance company employed by the state at that time was held responsible for the settlement.

Patterson said the issue could be clarified by determining that the state is liable for student organizations, or that it is not.

UM President Neil Bucklew is in favor of the state's retaining liability for student organizations. Patterson said. The reason he favors state liability, she added, is because it gives him "control of what happens on this campus."

Bucklew is in Ogden, Utah, for a meeting and could not be reached for comment.

Patterson said that if it is determined the state is not liable for student organizations, it is possible ASUM will "start pushing for total independence" from the university.

Stressing that any such action is "extremely hypothetical," Patterson said it is possible ASUM would move to take its activity fees out of the university's jurisdiction. Currently, ASUM is charged more than $30,000 in "administrative assessment fees" by the university. That charge pays for the the cost of managing ASUM's student activity fees, Patterson said.

Patterson said that if the state is not liable for student organizations, then ASUM may not be part of the state in other ways, such as the administrative assessment fee.

The relationships of campus newspapers to their publishers was also discussed at the council meeting, Patterson said. The presidents discussed what authority student government has over student publications.

See 'Libel,' page 15.
Opinion

A matter of chemistry

Last week, UM Athletic Director Harley Lewis announced that Larry Donovan will remain as head coach of the Grizzly football team despite a 2-8-1 record that Lewis himself said was "not acceptable." In fact, many of the Grizzlies' recent season records have been unacceptable to the fans, if not the UM hierarchy. His overall record as head coach at UM now sits at 22-29-1. The kind of record Bear Bryant would write home about.

Lewis' statement came on the heels of numerous remarks made by fans that Donovan should be dealt with according to UM's non-union faculty members. Its hard to win, as Donovan said last year, with your sixth-string tailback running the ball.

Further, even when things seemed to be going well for Donovan and his troops, they don't end up that way. For example, in 1982 UM won the Big Sky championship, but were forced to travel to Moscow to play the league runner-up Idaho on its home field in the first round of the Division I-AA playoffs. UM, which had beaten Idaho during season play, was edged out of the tournament.

But there is merit in what disgruntled fans have been grumbling. With the loss of stars like quarterback Matt Mornhinweg and linebacker Jake Trammell, it looks like Montana might be in for another long, cold fall season.

However, to say that Larry Donovan as a man is a loser simply because UM teams have not won while he has been here, is no more correct than to say UM as a school is a loser because the Griz have been 22-29-1 over the last five seasons.

Donovan knows as much about the game of football as anyone, and he is an intelligent, likeable man. He is the type of coach UM fans usually appreciate; he goes for the touchdown on fourth and goal at the 2 rather than settling for a field goal. And Donovan has worked hard to gain an excellent rapport with the Missoula community, and harder to make sure that his players maintain good grades.

Despite all this, his teams have not won consistently. Its not for a lack of trying on the part of the team, Donovan or his staff. It is due to a lack of the right chemistry. It is because of that lack of chemistry that Larry Donovan should move on.

Donovan seemingly has little to gain other than another year's pay by staying. If the Grizzlies have another poor season next fall and/or they drop the Griz-Cat game, he will surely be looking for another job; no easy task for a college coach with a losing record at a 1-AA school. If the Griz manage to pull out a .500 record or better (stranger things have happened, i.e., this year's Bobcats), he will have to come up with a new offensive set-up and a defensive scheme that works for the 1985 season.

Other coaches have had mixed luck at UM and moved on to bigger and better things. Anybody ever heard of Jack Elway?

Eric Williams

Editorial

But those who have demanded that Donovan be thrown out on the street and his head be served up well. For example, in 1982 UM won the Big Sky championship, but were forced to travel to Moscow to play the league runner-up Idaho on its home field in the first round of the Division I-AA playoffs. UM, which had beaten Idaho during season play, was edged out of the tournament.

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Carrying On

Glad tidings

It was Tuesday of finals week, Fall quarter '83. I was waiting in line at the cash register in the Copper Commons. The mood was intense. It reminded me of the little black transformer that powered the electric train my brother and I had when we were kids. Set up every Christmas, it thrummed with potency before we turned the knob and sent the train shooting down the track.

Suddenly one of the glassy-eyed students, surrounded by empty coffee cups, cried out, "I can't stand this!" Started, everyone looked up from the piles of books, calculators, and papers spilling across the tables to laugh.

The moment of levity passed. A desperate hush resettled over the room. The only sounds, other than the kitchen staff humming Of Man River at the dish machine, was the click-click of pens striking notepaper as the eleventh hour came crashing down.

The remarkable thing is that anyone even paused to laugh. The previous day a circus parade passing through the room would have drawn barely a quick glance. But it was Tuesday and the suspicion was growing that maybe there would be life after finals week. By Wednesday afternoon people could even be seen talking to each other again.

There is a peculiar flavor to Fall Quarter finals, a blend of anxiety and hope. It took me until last week to arouse my brain from its summer stupor and get more than one sluggish neuron to fire at once. And now, just when I'm beginning to catch on and get comfortable, the glare of oncoming finals is casting ominous shadows from around the next bend in the calendar.

The anxiety, especially for folks in their first quarter of college, comes with the territory. But, as you get used to it, the angst of academia becomes easier to cope with. The old hands around here work themselves into some bizarre altered state, a caffeine trance, for finals. They simply brew up a pot of coffee, lash themselves to a typewriter, and go at it.

Of course, this strategy has its consequences. The caffeine crowd usually crashes and burns sometime around noon on Thursday. They have to undergo intensive TV therapy, sitting slack-jawed through a day or two of soap operas and game shows, until they regain some semblance of equilibrium. An alternative to the couch potato routine, for those a little less stressed out (i.e. still ambulatory), is to follow the sound advice of Kim Williams and take a long walk by the river or up the Rattlesnake. Much less dramatic, but it does seem to work.

Then there are the fanatics who, despite campus decorum, insist on keeping up with class work. They're only about two weeks behind. And, talk about the depths of depravity, some people have already handed in their papers! Hey, it's not even Friday yet.

Despite the dark cloud of final exams gathering on the horizon, I bring you glad tidings. Believe it or not, though battered and fried, you'll eventually wash up on the blissful shores of Christmas vacation and the holiday season.

Only law students, who have finals in early January, are denied the tranquility of the season. While we wrestle with the madcap world of matrix algebra and the arcane transformations of the passive voice, they'll enjoy the sweet respite of a semester break. And, let's not forget the poor soul, limping as from an old war wound, who will struggle dispiritedly ashore at Vacationland bearing the weight of an incomplete. Be nice to them.

In fact, be nice to everyone. It seems like the whole world is burnt-out these days. We're weary and cynical. But the Christmas season gives us a few days to affirm and enjoy all the good in us. It's a season of hope, laughter and joy.

Have a sappy, sentimental, merry Christmas. Go caroling, drink glog, call all your friends, make a snowman, tie a red ribbon on the dog, hug your goldfish, celebrate!
Improve the system

EDITOR: Melodramatic gestures such as mock executions and scribbling slogans on the university pavement are simply outdated methodology. Many years ago, organized protest captured the attention of the world. But recent disturbances on campus appeared tame, and to some, childish. There are few people on this campus qualified to address the issues raised by the demonstrators. That is not to say people are not entitled to their opinions. But after all, what source or information does one rely on? The Missouri? Until the day comes when inside information is not absolutely imperative, I'm afraid the CIA is a necessary evil. No doubt there are some who are totally outraged right now.

So what really promotes socially responsible behavior? Will any of this year's graduates ascend to prominence or power one day? What training would such a person have or better yet, what training should such a person have? Will that person be non-violent? What will be his or her political science, philosophy or religious disposition? And, can this university depend on that person or any of us to be above alumni? I think Dave Nicholson made a good point in last Thursday's forum. We must all realize that in 25 years this generation will be running the country. So, how are we preparing to address the problems which will be facing civilization as we know it or envision it? What aggression might we be forced to contend with? Where will the food and energy come from? And what can be done about loose dogs on campus?

If we wish to improve the system I believe we must work with it.

Bill Brda
Senior, Physics

Get enlightened

EDITOR: To the many fine students on this campus who have responded with "Letters to the Editor" related to non-violence, and the democratic process, Doe Shulman wrote, "Gee, that's awful," and Steven Leash made the comment, "What was destroyed by this type of protest?" It is to be hoped that those responsible for this destruction be found and painted a lurid red to yellow!

These people may not know, or care, this campus was selected as one of the most attractive in the U.S. Attempting to destroy that fact by making it look like a junk yard is awful, depending on your point of view. I feel the majority of the students would rather keep the campus out of the junk yard category.

Now Steve, and Doe, I don't think you are in the correct academic area. Speech and debate may be your field. It's up to the opponents to have the facts supporting the topic, however, make yourself aware in case of rebuttal. In relationship to the CIA, I would have place you with England's Mr. Chamberlin. In case you're a little lost, this is in the Hitler era, and related to the Munich Mentality. I don't have time to go into this topic at present, but I'm sure there must be something in the library which can clarify this for you. After you are enlightened, then use the terms, "political ignorance and apathy."

One paragraph in Mr. Leash's letter was an absolute truth. It is as follows, "Protest itself is an education. Those who see it are forced, however briefly, to consider the issues. It teaches that coordinated action is possible and shows those considering involvement that others are of like mind. Protest and demonstration, on any topic, may even become the number one pastime, and the most receptive form of education a child receives from birth to school age, and from Mr. Leash's statements it must carry on through to the tertiary level. Protest and demonstrations are a prime news item (education), and with the help of all sportscasters lending a hand teaching mathematical terminology, how can the American people give lip service for better education lose. The terms zipping, and nothing, are acceptable terms as far as the dictionary is concerned, but I'm not sure the mathematicians are convinced. There are many other roadblocks for teachers in this country, which people with your view of education erect.

Don't despair. The School of Education, in the near future, will undoubtedly add a course to the curriculum titled, "The Art of Becoming an Effective Miracle Worker."

When I sign this as a senior in education, don't try to age date me such as I've done with you. I would tell you to take the average age of seniors, and the other factors necessary to arrive at the correct age, but you may not have the intellectual ability to function at the abstract level.

Bob Lentz
Senior, Education

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, December 5, 1984—3
Discourse or the color of their skin. We can destroy the world because of a mistake in syntax rules or semantics.

When we come to knowledge we fill up the barnyard. When we come to wisdom we cannot find enough to help starving people across the world, or even help our neighbors.

I suggest to the Stephen Smiths of this campus that, compared to the intangible nature of knowledge, wisdom is easier to obtain. Regardless of its position on a university's spectrum of disciplines. Wisdom and its components such as insight, sensitivity, understanding, ability to communicate, even love; these things are very hard to gain. I believe the "knowledge" Mr. Smiths refers to is worthless without wisdom.

James A. Willett
Junior, Communication
Spanish, Pre-Law

Face the facts

EDITORS: Few average citizens can claim to fully understand the history of political and violence that has taken place in Central America in the past decade. One thing that is becoming increasingly clear is that the governments of other more powerful nations have not used their power to stabilize the lives of the people in places such as Nicaragua and El Salvador; instead they have only complicated matters further, using covert, violent activities to achieve self-centered goals.

The American people's ignorance of and apathy towards the situation in Central America seems only to grow more stubborn. CIA officials continue to escalate violent activities in these war-torn nations, and human beings continue to die. It seems insane to me that an agency of a nation in which tradition calls for self-determination, love of peace, and the advance of human rights, should be allowed to go directly against that tradition to aggravate conditions in a less fortunate nation.

Few U.S. citizens care to fully face the fact that our CIA is responsible for the death of men, women, and children in Central America. Our CIA is aggravating El Salvadorian violence with military aid tocontending forces; is keeping U.S. troops in Honduras; is supporting the Guatemalan government’s repression of human rights and trade unions; and seeks to overthrow the Nicaraguan government thus crushing the hopes of a people struggling for peace. Our CIA is leading our people into war. Can anyone know this and be proud to call the CIA a part of our government? Can any individual feel that he or she is against war, against repression, against killing and not be outraged by the attitudes and activities of the CIA?

I commend the Students for Non-Violence for taking the time to educate themselves about the facts of Central America. I commend them for expressing their outrage with the CIA, and thank them for offering to us their good example and their hope for a peaceful human race.

Sue Benson
Senior, Geology

CR’s are OK

EDITORS: What point was Tim Huneck trying to make in his recent editorial denouncing the Students for Non-Violence and their recent “violence” against university property?

Huneck blisters SNV for their vandalism, then goes on to say that vandalism is okay in some instances. Apparently, the morality of vandalism is to be judged on its effectiveness in Huneck’s own personal opinion. Students for Nonviolence had better check with Huneck next time to see if he will approve of their vandalism.

Huneck must have found it hard to swallow a denunciation of Students for Nonviolence. He had to throw in a few choice barbs at College Republicans in order to wash it down more easily.

Huneck accuses College Republicans of “name calling, anonymous fliers and other ‘courageous’ attacks against mushy-headed liberalism.”

Concerning name calling Mr. Huneck, perhaps you will recall that the Kaomin referred to the College Republicans as “dipsticks” last spring. At the recent CR-SNV debate, whenever CR’s were speaking the UC was filled with more Nazi salute and cries of “fascist” than the Nuremberg rally of 1939. Personally, I’d much rather be called a mushy-headed conservative (or even liberal) than be referred to as a Nazi.

As for the flier, it was anonymous because it was the work of someone not involved with College Republicans. CR’s voluntarily removed that flier because we disagreed with its anonymity, not because of media or MontPIRG pressure.

As far as the other “courageous” attacks, Mr. Huneck, please have the courage to list them, if they exist.

College Republicans are a responsible group. It is people like SNV supporters at the debate and advocacy journalists like myself that are attempting to stifle constructive debate by writing us off or writing about us as if we were Nazis or cretins.

Bradley S. Burt
Junior, Journalism

Pissant dictators

EDITORS: I fear that society may be terminally ill when its supposedly brightest young up-and-comers are more disturbed by chalk on their side-walks than by blood on their collective hands.

Twenty years ago most of my friends were from “third world” countries. These people saw the U.S. as a source of hope and inspiration. In the interim it is has been our own military adventurism, political blindness, and moral vacuity that has utterly blown it and made the third world a “hol­bed of commie whatever.”

I fear that the only lesson was learned by the CIA learned how to push smack (Heroin) in Vietnam. It would belabor the obvious to point out that the vast majority of the world’s people are hungry, while their indigenous small communities were fat. Or that our unfailing support of these pissant dictators (so long as they wave the appropriate anti-communists flag) leaves the people with nowhere to turn except to the “other guys.”

The American Revolution was once a hope for the world. You have sold it out.

I'm going home and tie my guns up and maybe clean my gut too.

John Garlinghouse
Senior, Political Science
P.S. “Old soldiers never die...”

FRESH PASTA BY THE POUND

SAUSAGE AND SPINACH RAVIOLI

Sausage Fettucine Rigatoni Shells

Spaghetti Meatless Tomato Sauce Italian Sausage Spinach Pastas

Tomato Sauce

Fettucine Meatless Tomato Sauce

Rigatoni Italian Sausage

Shells Spinach Pastas
**More Americans are choosing cremation as the way to go**

By Ron Selden

"Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." - Old Testament.

The practice of cremation, the ancient tradition of reducing corpses to ash by incineration, has dramatically increased in the United States during the past decade, according to national statistics compiled by the Cremation Association of North America, which is based in Chicago. The review, titled "The Heavenly House," which is based in Chicago, shows that 249,182 cremations were performed in the United States in 1983, a figure that represents 12.4 percent of the number of deaths in the nation that year.

Comparatively, in 1970, the association reports that 60,987 cremations were performed, only 3.6 percent of the deaths that year.

The increase in cremations is a result of economics, dispelling of myths surrounding the practice and the fact that "more members of the funeral industry are willing to provide the service," says Marcia Goldberg, executive director of the Continental Association of Funeral and Memorial Societies, Inc., which is based in Washington, D.C.

"The funeral industry, used to say it was a burn-and-bake procedure," Goldberg said in a recent interview. "They encouraged people from doing it until recently.

Goldberg said because traditional burial services cost an average of $3,000, many people consider cremation, which costs about $350 to $500 in most areas. Although cremation may run as high as $1,000 in areas where there is little competition among funeral homes, Goldberg said many individuals feel the money saved by cremating the deceased would be better spent among the living.

"There are many people who go for cremation because of the cost," Goldberg said. "But many also believe in the land conservation aspect also. How much land can you use for cemeteries?" she asked.

The fact that Americans change residences so frequently is also a factor in the increased number of cremations, she said.

"With citizens moving all over the country, it's easier and cheaper to cremate rather than to ship a body" to its final resting place, she said.

Goldberg said many Americans still don't understand cremation and that the tradition of full-body burial is deeply ingrained in the American psyche.

"There's probably some concern from some people that they don't really know what will happen to their bodies," when it is cremated, she said.

"There's also continual pressure from the funeral industry for traditional burial," Goldberg said. "There's a whole psychology there. When you see someone in a funeral home with a pillow under their head, they look as if they're sleeping. It tends to dispel the reality of death."

Even coffins have been advertised as having a "lifeline guarantee," she said. "But whose life are they talking about?"

In the procedure of cremation, the body of the deceased is reduced to ashes by means of intense heat (about 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit) in a specially designed furnace. The ashes that remain are ashes may be legally scattered almost anywhere.

In Montana, according to the Missoula-based Five Valleys Burial-Memorial Association, ashes may be legally scattered almost anywhere.

However, Chuck Sigler, Glacier National Park chief ranger, said that while federal regulations forbid the "aerial delivery of a person or item" and the burying of humans in the pack, the deposit of human ashes may be permitted "in designated areas" or with the permission of the park superintendent.

"As far as I know, there's never been a permit given, but I don't know if anyone has ever asked," Sigler said.

Cremated ashes are sterile and are generally pulverized, but the memorial association advises people to bury them because of their bulk, a spokeswoman said. The ashes may weigh several pounds and generally can fill about a three-and-a-half by nine-inch container, she said.

The practice of cremation may have originated inadvertently in prehistoric times when fires lit beside the dead to provide them with warmth in the afterlife consumed the bodies.

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**Missoulian censors restaurant review**

By Dave Fisher

Kaimin Reporter

"The Missoulian withheld more than 30,000 copies of its Entertainment section last Friday because they contained a restaurant review that criticized the Missoulian's publisher, Brad Hurt, the editor, and Brian Howell, the city editor, were unavailable for consultation, she followed Baumann's order and had a new edition printed.

The new edition carried a blue cover. The old cover was yellow.

Only blue copies — minus the review — were distributed. Hurt and Brown both refused to comment.

Gibbs said Baumann called her last Thursday several hours after the Entertainer's full run of more than 30,000 copies had been printed. He told her to re-run it without the review, she said.

Gibbs said she objected, but, since Tom Brown, the Missoulian's publisher, Brad Hurt, the editor, and Brian Howell, the city editor, were unavailable for consultation, she followed Baumann's order and had a new edition printed.

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**Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, December 5, 1984—5**
Grizzlies sting Yellow Jackets

Despite the Grizzly's 72-58 win over Eastern Montana College last night in Dahlberg Arena, Head Coach Mike Montgomery was far from pleased with the play of his team. "We had poor communication on the court, poor conversions from offense to defense and we didn't establish a good flow in the game," he said.

It was an aggressive, physical game with unpopular calls by the referees which left players arguing, coaches screaming, and many of the 5,100 fans booing.

Eastern controlled the game early in the first half with a patient, passing offense and accurate shooting from the perimeter. UM trailed early in the first half before taking the lead for good with just over nine minutes to play and went into the intermission leading, 32-21.

During the second half UM increased its lead to 21 points, but the Grizzlies were unable to put the Yellow Jackets away for good. Eastern fought back to within 13 points with three minutes to play but could come no closer.

Concentration was the main reason that the Grizzlies were unable to control the flow of the game according to Montgomery. "With our first possession of the second half we brought the ball down, didn't set up our offense and took a poor shot," he said. "During halftime we had talked about not making that mistake, and we went out and made it anyway."

UM's sloppy play was evident in that it committed 17 turnovers during the game, 13 in the second half. EMC, despite a height disadvantage, outrebounded the Grizzlies, 35-34.

UM's senior guard Jeff Andrade led all scorers with 23 points. High scorer for Montana was junior forward Larry Krystkowiak with 20 points and 11 rebounds.

Montana State

Bobcats march toward title

The Montana State football team, Big Sky Conference winner, will face Rhode Island in a tournament here on Saturday.

Bozeman (AP) — The Montana State football team, Big Sky Conference winner, will face Rhode Island in a semi-final match of NCAA Division I-AA championship tournament here on Saturday. Both the Bobcats, and the Rams, winners in the Yankee Conference, have 10-2 records. They tied for the second spot in the final I-AA poll of the season.

MSU has been practicing its passing game—both offensively and defensively—in preparation for the game. "Everybody knows we're going to throw the football," said Bobcat Coach Dave Arnold. "And Rhode Island will throw the ball at least 50 times too."

Despite temperatures in the teens yesterday afternoon, MSU strong safety Joe Roberts said the players weren't bothered much by the cold. "It's not bad if you keep moving," he said. "The ground is a little hard, but the footing is good."

It also was announced that MSU defensive end Mark Felderman has been selected to play next month in the annual East-West Shrine Game in San Francisco.

Fellows and MSU punter Dirk Nelson were named Tuesday to the Kodak NCAA Division I-AA All-America team selected by the American Football Coaches Association.

UM gymnasts look to repeat

By Linda Reaves

UM Sports Information

The University of Montana women's gymnastics team won its first conference title last season, and the 1984-1985 team is hoping for an encore.

UM will field a very experienced team this season as six letterwinners, including the top five "all-arounders," return. In addition, one redshirt and a junior who competed for the Lady Grizzlies two years ago will compete for the team.

Leading the squad is junior Chele Kranz, who finished second in the all-around competition at the 1984 Mountain West Conference Championships. She also set school records in the all-around, the vaulting, the uneven parallel bars and the floor exercise last year.

Sophomore Beth Macpherson is also coming off an outstanding season. She was fourth at the conference meet in the all-around, and holds the school record on the balance beam.

Coach Terry Hamilton said that, "we don't have as much depth as we did last year, but we should be fine as long as we can stay healthy."

In winning the conference last year, UM barely edged Boise State 172.55-172.00, and Hamilton expects BSU to be strong again this season. He also mentioned Montana State and Eastern Washington, both with new coaches, as contenders.

But UM should be in the thick of things. "This is the easiest team I've ever had to work with because the squad is so mature," said Hamilton. "I think we'll be more consistent and polished than we've ever been. We'll be throwing harder tricks and should be more exciting to watch," he added.

The Lady Grizzlies open the season with a home meet against Eastern Washington and Spokane Community College Sunday, Dec. 9.
Somalian finds niche at UM

By Vivenne Phillips
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Despite spending 14 years away from home, Abdullahi Osman's heart remains in Somalia, where the rest of his family live as political prisoners.

Osman's life changed dramatically as a result of the 1969 military coup in Somalia, a country near Ethiopia. It separated him from his family and forced his exile.

Osman is a senior in radio-television at the University of Montana and president of UM's International Students' Association.

His father, the parliamentary president of Somalia, was killed Oct. 12, 1969 during the coup. Three days later, his uncle, Somalian President Abdu rashid Ali Shermarke, was assassinated. The day after his uncle's burial, the country was taken over by the military.

Osman called the coup "a pity." Somalia had been a non-aligned democratic nation, he said, based on a combination of the British and French systems. "It is a communist country now," he said referring to the military rule.

Osman was 15 when he was forced to flee Somalia. He traveled on foot for seven days until he arrived in Kenya. Reflecting on those days, he is quick to add that he was not alone. Friends and relatives, along with "a lot of connections," assisted him on his flight.

Despite his Canadian citizenship, Osman considers himself homeless. All but one member of his family is still in Somalia, said Osman. He has an older sister in Copenhagen, Denmark. It was this sister who has helped him in his exile and paid his passage from Kenya to Copenhagen.

Osman said he hasn't much hope of seeing his mother, two brothers or two sisters again.

After two years in Copenhagen, Osman crossed the Atlantic and immigrated to Canada. He stayed in Montreal for four years and in 1976 enrolled at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology at Calgary to study broadcasting.

In January, 1982, he enrolled at UM. He has been supported by his sister and by a scholarship from the Canadian government.

Programming hopes to sell 500 more concert tickets

By Julie T. Sullivan
Kaimin Reporter

About 4,000 tickets have been sold for the Crosby, Stills and Nash concert being held tonight at 8. ASUM Programming is hoping another 500 tickets will be sold by show-time.

The concert will be the only appearance by Crosby, Stills and Nash in Montana this year. A scheduled concert in Butte was cancelled earlier due to poor ticket sales.

Harlan Fredenberg, ASUM concert coordinator, said it would take about 7,200 tickets for the show to sell-out in the University of Montana Harry Adams Fieldhouse.

About 70 security people will be at the concert: 50 students who double as security officers and ushers and 21 security officers. Fredenberg said ASUM is expecting a "real mild crowd" at the concert because of the band's musical appeal and the older audience that is attracted to it. Consequently, Fredenberg said there will not be the heavy security checks at the concert as in the past.

Fredenberg said ASUM is working with a general promoter, Clint Mitchell, owner of Churchill productions, in organizing the concert. Mitchell served as ASUM concert coordinator seven years ago.

Fredenberg said that, while it cost Churchill Productions about $50,000 to bring the band to Montana, the company will pick up any loss that the concert may incur. ASUM will make between $1,000 to $4,000 on the concert.

Fredenberg said the promoter also sets the price of the tickets, which, at $13.75 for reserved seating, he said is a little more than Missoulians are used to paying.

This may be one of the last concerts the band will do in some time, Fredenberg said, if David Crosby is convicted of drug charges against him in Texas, "but they're not advertising that.

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By Brett French
Kaimin Reporter

"It's amazing the amount of response I've had in Missoula," said Prince Raja Hirindra Singh, founder of World Peace International. Hirindra spoke in an interview Tuesday that twenty Missoula students' tuition checks have been offered as places to start a local movement of World Peace International.

Hirindra is an Indian Sikh who currently resides in Phoenix Arizona. He has been in Missoula since Friday to speak about his program of peace and to organize a local chapter of World Peace International. The organization is fostering the idea of starting the peace movement in homes where people meet regularly to discuss issues.

"Peace in the world must start in the home," Hirindra said. "We've asked the United Nations for 40 years and haven't been able to get the great powers together. So unless the movement starts in the home there is no chance for world peace. There are no other options."

According to an interview in a Phoenix flyer, Hirindra came to the United States because it is the center of a spiritual revival in the world today and therefore, it would be appropriate that this peace initiative start in the United States.

He said that the people in the world and the United States in particular, have become too individualistic. This individualism is caused by capitalism where everyone is under pressure to succeed no matter what the costs, he said. This is also one of the reasons for the breakdown of the American family.

"The whole object is to get people involved," he said. "Apathy is unjustified."

Hirindra said he is afraid that his movement may be "cast into the realm of cults" and will lose momentum.

"I don't consider myself to be a cult figure, the movement has not been motivated by religion," however, Hirindra said that his "spiritual master, what you call an angel in the United States," told him to come to America to play a part in international peace.

Hirindra claims to be setting up similar peace movements in San Francisco, Denver and New York. His base of operations is Phoenix Arizona. Another part of this move towards international peace is the World Peace Tours organization. The objective is to get people to understand each other's cultures through trips to countries' "spiritual centers." "Once people understand each other's culture there will be a basis for peace," Hirindra said.

Hirindra claims his princely heritage as the 46th offspring of His Highness, The Maharajah Sir Bhupinder Singh of India.

Missoulian Holly McCullough was responsible for bringing Hirindra to Missoula where he spoke at the Unity Church over the weekend. Hirindra will also have a "rap session" tonight at the Unity Church lounge at 8 p.m.

MontPIRG will lobby against check holding

By Brian Justice
Kaimin Reporter

Twelve University of Montana students' tuition checks bounced last Winter Quarter although they had already deposited the money in their checking accounts.

However, a spreading bank policy—check holding—caused the checks to be returned.

In response to this problem, the Montana Public Interest Research Group recently conducted a survey of financial institutions in seven Montana cities concerning their check-holding policies.

The survey found that most financial institutions require a waiting period to process a check, although they had already deposited the money in their checking accounts.

Banks hold the checks to make sure they clear. According to C.B. Pearson, MontPIRG executive director, consumers still get interested on the money, but banks profit by loaning the money at higher rates in the interim. One bank in California makes an annual profit of more than $3 million from checks it has held, Pearson said.

MontPIRG found that the American Western State Bank in Missoula required no holding period while the First Bank West in Billings can take up to 20 days to process a check.

Pearson said MontPIRG decided to conduct the study after hearing about another consumer-interest group in Oregon that had done a similar survey.

In situations such as the one the 12 UM students found themselves in, Pearson said, check-handling fees are charged by both the financial institutions and UM. The cost of a bounced check can be as high as $25, he added.

"Consumers should be given access to their money," he said. "There's no reason why they shouldn't."

Pearson said MontPIRG will lobby for legislation when the Montana Legislature meets in January that would place stipulations on the length of time it takes a financial institution to process a check.

"An institution to process a check."

TOP 40 Band

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TONIGHT! Baldies: A prayer for hair

Baldies: A prayer for hair

(AP) — Breathes there a man who ever found hair cluing to his comb—or thought he did—who would not rank baldness research above a cure for the common cold or the balancing of the budget? If it produces a cure, the Upjohn Company, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, might find itself declared a national treasure.

Upjohn is sponsoring the research, based on a medication called minoxidil. This substance tends to produce unwanted hair if grown in the right places.

Someone at Upjohn, most likely a balding someone, realized there is no such thing as unwanted hair if grown in the right places.

The company converted the pill to lotion and enlisted the testing services of scientists across the land, including Dr. Thomas Nigra, chairman of the dermatology department at the Washington Hospital Center. Dr. Nigra put out a call for volunteers and got 10,000 in 10 days. From them, 96 were chosen.

Nigra announced first-year results last week and proclaimed that 81 of the test subjects doubled their hair after applying minoxidil. He was too cautious to declare a cure — in fact, he went to pains to say any conclusions would be premature — but he said 27 patients showed "cosmetically acceptable" progress.
Racism still exists on campuses despite improvement

CPS — Racism still haunts blacks and other minorities at mostly white campuses, but the best thing colleges can do is face the problem and start talking about it, a new Association of American Colleges (AAC) study says.

At the same time, black-white student relations are taking historical turns at a number of predominantly white, southern schools, which in recent weeks have taken steps to integrate their fraternities and sororities.

Most college students and faculty members continue to harbor racial stereotypes, said Carolyn Spatta, author of the just-released AAC report and vice president for administration and business at Cal State-Hayward.

"And the best thing we can do is to first acknowledge that these stereotypes do exist. Whites have them of blacks and blacks have them of whites," Spatta said.

Such stereotypes, however, particularly hurt black students on predominantly white campuses, she said.

"Whenever a black student goes to a mostly white campus, everybody gets the idea that this is a poor student from an unstable, inner-city family," she said. "But in fact, the black student could just as easily be from a well-to-do, traditional family in the suburbs."

For the black student surrounded by a sea of white faces, the stereotypes can harm his or her schooling, Spatta said.

Most harmful are the "feelings of isolation, lack of faculty and administrative role models and exclusion of black figures and black contributions in their subject areas," she said.

"Both black and white students (often feel) the black student is little more than a token on a mostly white campus," she said.

But confronting these problems, she added, can help students and faculty overcome them.

"We’re encouraging campuses to take a workshop approach or hold other related activities that allow students and faculty to realize the effects of racism and how to deal with it," she said.

Spatta said she thinks instructors especially need to ask themselves "How does racism affect my teaching?" and "How does it affect my students’ learning?"

Black students, she said, also need to establish "support groups" to share feelings of isolation and frustration, "accept the fact that getting their degree is a four or five year goal and not let racism deter them from that goal."

Last year, eight Arkansas sororities lost privileges granted to registered organizations for refusing to sign a pledge not to discriminate. They eventually signed the pledge last January.

University of Texas-Austin students, too, have been struggling to integrate their greek systems.

All the houses at UT have signed the university’s non-discriminatory agreement and there are some integrated fraternities with a few blacks," said Eric Weber, UT’s Interfraternity Council adviser.

But black and white houses still function under separate governing councils," Weber said.

Like Georgia, Texas’ next step is to merge the councils, but conflicts on both sides have stopped it so far," Weber said.

"We’re very positive about the merger," said Joe Fleming, president of Georgia’s newly-integrated Interfraternity Council. "People are finally starting to realize the benefits we all can have from this. We will be stronger for uniting."

At the University of Arkansas, three minority students have pledged at three of the campus’ traditionally white fraternities and sororities.
Campuses mad over 'The Preppie Handbook' sequel

(CPS) — Snugly ensconced in an elegant downtown Denver hotel room, Lisa Birnbach, road-weary and fidgety, devours equal doses of ice-blue throat lozenges and Vantage cigarettes.

Her new perm has failed, and the cold she's fighting is winning.

But while this promotional tour for her new book, "The College Book," is taking its toll, Birnbach is resolutely cheerful and outspoken.

Birnbach has been on the road for much of the past four years, first promoting her 1981 best-seller, "The Preppie Handbook," then researching and promoting "The College Book," released this September.

In the last three years, she has run an exhausting gauntlet, exploring nearly 300 campuses in 50 states for the book.

The results are reviews of 186 schools' programs, environments and student populations, interspersed with charts, graphs, quizzes and essays designed to help students weather the storms of higher education.

While college officials from California to Florida are attacking "The College Book" as a "sloppy, inaccurate piece of work," and calling it "frivolous and silly," the author this month started a national tour of schools to promote it.

Even the schools dismissing her work as sloppy and abysmal are inviting her back, anticipating an updated edition in 1985.

Birnbach, for example, last week handily charmed an audience at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, which she condemned in her book as home of the ugliest male students in America.

"A lot of schools that aren't happy with what I wrote are assailing my research techniques and condemning the book," Birnbach admits. "But I have not been disinvited, uninvited or condemned to the point where they don't want me back."

"I think the book tiptoes a fine line between being informative and amusing," she contends. "It's a fun book and should be read as a fun book. But there are some serious points."

"Everything in terms of values is so different," she sighs. "Money is the biggest factor in the lives of American college students right now. In the seventies, when I attended college, a great job was to work at PBS in Boston. Now, a great job is simply something that pays $24,000 upon graduation."

But a certain amount of direction is good, Birnbach concedes. "It's better than no direction, which is what a lot of us had in the sixties and seventies."

The idea for the book came to her while on a campus lecture tour for "The Preppie Handbook." "I wrote an article for 'Rolling Stone' about the mood on campuses in the 1980s; she explains. "It seemed like a natural move for me to write the book since I was going to campuses anyway."

Birnbach applied formally to every school on her list, approaching each through official channels and requesting time to conduct her research.

Only one school, Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, refused her request.

Birnbach's critics claim she wasn't on any campus long enough to write credible reviews. Others are angered by her pronouncements.

Her claim that the Iowa State campus is "fraught with sameness" and "filled with students who look alike" drew howls of protest from ISU administrators who conclude the book is "probably filled with inaccuracies and possibly slanders."

Florida State University officials claim Birnbach's FSU review listed inaccurate SAT scores, misspelled a residence hall name and named a "famous murderer" as an alum when he had never attended the school.

A Franklin and Marshall University spokesman says, "The factual errors are just appalling, bad enough to call into question the thoroughness of her research and her credibility."

"I wasn't there to trash the school," Birnbach asserts. "I was there to find out what was good about it and what it felt like."

While the University of Hawaii has the best beach, it also offers the worst food. The University of Wyoming's "highest campus in elevation" award compliments its top ranking in the "most serious drinkers" and "best party school" categories.

Other notable accolades went to Boston University, most promiscuous; Oral Roberts University, least promiscuous; Ohio State, worst bureaucracy, and Cal Tech, worst hygiene.
‘Chief Push’ readying for the Foresters’ Ball

By Paul Jensen
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Taking on a job known for its worries and lonely hours may not seem to be the best thing for a college to do, but Chris Schow doesn’t mind.

As “Chief Push” for the Foresters’ Ball, Schow has found that the forestry club’s annual “showcase” takes more than just a few days of planning and preparation.

Schow said recently that he’s been putting in about 20 hours a week, though the ball isn’t until Feb. 15 and 16. When the ball rolls around, it might not seem to be the best party, but Chris Schow doesn’t bend in the administration...it wants me to do all the work on the ball plans.

Schow’s other problems are trying to motivate people to work on the ball plans.

According to Schow, the ball made about $6,000 to $7,000 last year.

Schow admits that his plans still aren’t running smoothly.

“Sometimes you don’t know which end is up, but I’ve never seen ball plans that have gone smoothly yet. A lot of people are working hard. We’re on schedule, but it never seems that way.”

Schow said he won’t know the rewards of his job until the event is over, but he is confident, boasting that “it is the best party on campus and the best party in the Northwest.”

Preparations for the ball include seeing that all tickets for the two-day event are sold, in addition to making sure all the sets and props are built in time. But Schow says more pressing worries ride on his shoulders.

The ball has a tradition and reputation as a big drinking party,” Schow said. “The changing attitudes of the country on the drinking age and drunk driving has made it tough on us. We have to deal with tradition versus school policy.

The problem stems from people sneaking alcohol into the Men’s Gym, where the ball is held. The university is getting tough, according to Schow, and they are trying to find a way to eliminate that problem. He said the administration wants the ball to be either catered for alcohol or its guests physically searched at the door, as last year’s were.

“Catering the ball would be too much work because we would have to build a separate room and check identification of the people before they could enter the room,” Schow said. But he said they did not want searches at the door either. “No one wants to bend in the administration...they want me to do all the bending.”

Of the money raised so far, $10,000 came from UM faculty and staff and the remainder was donated by Missoula-area businesses, Smith said.

Money from the UM Excellence Fund goes to a number of areas, including the UM band, the design and planning of the new Business Administration Building, and the Mansfield Library, Smith said.

Scholarships available

The University of Montana Financial Aids Office has announced that two scholarships are available for students from the Great Falls area.

The Great Falls Business & Professional Women’s Club will award two $250 scholarships to students in the last quarter of a two, three or four year curriculum.

The students should be either a graduate of a Cascade County High School or a resident of the area for a minimum of two years. The deadline for applications is Jan. 15, 1985.

Applications for the scholarships are available at the Financial Aids Office or from Fern Erickson, First Bank Great Falls, P.O. Box 5000, Great Falls, Mt. 59403. Students should contact Erickson before Dec. 15, since no applications will be sent out after that date.
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Unneeded food service meals to be donated to Missoula’s hungry

By Judi Thompson
Kaimin Reporter

A group of University of Montana students and members of a prayer group at Christ the King Church are leading a project to feed poor people in Missoula by sharing the extra meals they have in their food service accounts.

Randy DeLay, a junior in wildlife biology, one of the project’s organizers, said students can order sack meals or get their meal passes from the Lodge Food Service and the meals will be given to people who need them.

Tables will be set up outside the Lodge dining rooms during lunch today, Friday, and Monday and Wednesday of finals week where students can drop off their sack meals or their host passes. The meals are scheduled to be distributed on those days to groups of needy people.

Sack meals will be easier to handle, DeLay said, urging students to order meals soon because they must be requested two days in advance.

DeLay said the sack lunches will be donated to the Missoula Poverello Center, the Rocky Mountain Mission, and a low-income housing project.

Children from Missoula youth homes will be able to use the meal passes at the Lodge Food Service.

“Those people have a groan in their belly that isn’t just appetite,” DeLay said.

John Piquette, director of the UM Food Service, said he sees nothing wrong with the project. The meal system is designed to allow students to share their meals with whom they wish. However, they must order up to three sack meals a day, he said.

Piquette said the food service would not have any trouble in making more than the normal number of sack lunches if many students choose to order them for the project.

Because the meal program operates on an individual basis, Piquette said he could not estimate how many meals would be left in students’ meal accounts this quarter. Whereas some students have many meals left over, others have had to purchase extra meals, he explained.

DeLay said the idea for the project developed while he and a few friends were talking about the number of meals they had left. Then, he explained, he heard that Christ the King was planning a similar project, so he got in touch with students at the church and they decided to work on the project together.

Mike Frost, of Christ the King, said the group of students decided to work on the project after the Fast for a World Harvest project that was completed last month.

Piquette said he doesn’t see any problem with the meal system, though a lot of students have extra meals left over. At least one student had more than 100 meals left on Monday.

Meals left in a student’s account at the end of the quarter cannot be carried over into the next quarter.

The flexible plan, which was instituted this quarter, has taken some time to get used to, Piquette said, pointing out that students who had meals left over this quarter probably will know to buy fewer next quarter, while those with too few also will adjust their plan.
Pollution tax would encourage companies to meet air standards

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backed by environment and industry groups that are often at odds, the government is about to propose the first federal pollution tax, intended to make truck and engine manufacturers pay the costs they escape by not meeting clean air standards.

Companies would be allowed to make products that violate the standards, but the tax would give them incentives to bring their trucks and engines into compliance as soon as possible. Highly polluting products would still be banned.

The Associated Press obtained a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency proposal, which grew from an agreement in October by 23 representatives of environment, industry and trade groups. None of the parties have backed out since then, said an EPA spokesman who asked that he not be identified.

It is not known how much revenue the tax would raise or whether the proposal will be modified during a complex rule-making procedure that could take months.

Agreement by environmental groups, however, removed a major source of opposition.

Economists in general long have favored "pollution taxes" as an efficient way to reduce pollution, but many environmentalists have argued that such taxes are "a license to pollute" by companies willing to pay the price.

David Doniger, an attorney for the Clean Air Coalition and a key member of the negotiating panel, said that before the talks, manufacturers were concerned that the sums they would have to pay might be "outrageous."

And he said environmentalists would never have agreed if it had been a "gut issue" such as dangerous radiation. "We're not arguing over how safe is safe," he said.

Under the proposal, the tax would correspond to the amount of money it would cost a firm to bring their products into compliance with the standards. The tax would de-escalate as it became higher, but Doniger said: "It was worth getting the first part steep, where we think most of the violations will be."

He estimated that 10 percent of the nation's new heavy trucks, of which 1.4 million were sold last year, would have to pay a penalty in the first year, 5 percent in the second year and 2 percent in the third, with "a few million dollars" collected each year.

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