Kaimin budget may show $45,000 surplus

By Kevin Twidwell
Kaimin Reporter

If spending for the rest of the year follows Fall Quarter patterns, the Montana Kaimin will spend only $5,000–$10,000 of its $55,000 ASUM allocated budget and could realize a surplus of up to $45,000 at the end of this academic year, Kaimin Business Manager Brian Mellstead said yesterday.

Because the Kaimin generated enough revenue from selling advertisements and subscriptions to cover Fall Quarter costs, none of the allocated money has been used and the newspaper recorded a profit of more than $1,600 at the end of last quarter, Mellstead said.

The Kaimin spent $51,759.95 last quarter and revenue totaled $53,395.27, producing a profit of $1,635.32. Although Mellstead said he doesn’t expect Winter or Spring Quarters to be as profitable as Fall Quarter, he is confident the Kaimin can generate enough income needed to publish the newspaper for the rest of the year without having to use more than $10,000 of the allocated budget.

Mellstead said Fall Quarter is always the most profitable because it is the longest quarter of the academic year and there is more advertising during the period because of the holidays.

Mellstead said he will request that the newspaper be allowed to keep the surplus and request only $25,000 for the 1985–86 academic year from ASUM during the upcoming budgeting session.

He said he is requesting $25,000 because this is an “unprecedented situation” and although he doesn’t doubt my figures, the money is needed to continue and improve the newspaper.

Kaimin Editor Gary Jahrig echoed the need for typesetting equipment, saying “it would financially improve the Kaimin even more.”

Johnston seeks office

By Carlos A. Pedraza
Kaimin Reporter

Thornton Johnston, second-term Central Board member, has announced that he will run for ASUM business manager opposing two-term incumbent Greg Gullickson.

Although Johnston is a veteran, he has worked with the Wilderness Institute.

Johnston, who has served on ASUM’s Budget and Finance Committee for three years, said working on the committee has given him the necessary experience to make the transition to being business manager.

He admit he still has to learn more about the business manager’s duties, “I’ll have to spend a lot of time getting to know the system,” he said, “but I’m willing to spend the time.”

However, Johnston emphasized that the business manager has to be more concerned with providing “information and accessibility” than merely supervising ASUM’s business transactions.

As business manager, Johnston said he plans to make changes in the budgeting procedure based on critiques submitted by the groups ASUM funds.

Johnston criticized ASUM groups’ lack of preparation in the budgeting process, but placed the blame on ASUM.

Groups need to know what ASUM expects of them, he said.

“ASUM needs to have a forum or workshop about how to prepare a budget and how to lobby,” he said. “Just handing out budget forms and guidelines is not enough,” he added.

Such a workshop would also help groups to plan better, Johnston said. Too many groups don’t plan well for activities a year in advance, he said, and end up coming back to ASUM for a special allocation.

“If you have an educational system which makes (budgeting) more efficient, you’ll have people a lot more satisfied at how it turns out,” he said.
Opinion

Discriminatory conditions

Grace Rieker, a University of Montana handicapped student, has been told by her doctor to withdraw from Winter Quarter courses because the sidewalks at UM are hazardous to her health.

This Tuesday Rieker slipped on an icy sidewalk landing on her back and hitting her head. She suffered a broken nose and neck injuries and a concussion.

This was not the first time Rieker had fallen. She said in a interview from her home yesterday that she fell on the steps of the Forestry Building the first week of Winter Quarter.

Editorial

Rieker said her doctor suggested then she should withdraw from Winter Quarter classes because the sidewalks, due to the icy conditions, were hazardous to her health. Mary Ann Powers, the handicapped student adviser, also thought that Rieker should consider not attending Winter Quarter classes.

"That's like telling me I'm being discriminated against," Rieker said.

And in essence she is discriminated against because the university is denying her safe access to the campus. Why should a student, handicapped or not, have to endanger their health to attend classes? They shouldn't, and something must be done to correct the problem.

But Bill Queen, UM's maintenance superintendent, said in a January 15th Kaimin article that maintenance is doing "a more efficient job" than ever.

If the current condition of the sidewalks represents a good job, then I'd hate to see a bad one. Perhaps we'd all be better off if they didn't clean the sidewalks.

At least then we'd harbor no illusions that the sidewalks are cared for, and therefore safe.

Grace Rieker harbors no such illusions. As a result of the two falls she has suffered bruises, severe headaches and bone aches. She has missed a total of six days of class while recuperating from the falls. In addition, Rieker has suffered setbacks in her physical therapy.

"I'm going to be back-tracking now," Rieker said about her physical therapy. "I was looking forward to learning how to cross-country ski, now I have orders to try to just walk."

A big improvement

On a more upbeat note, congratulations to David Paoli who was appointed to the student seat on the Montana Board of Regents Tuesday. Paoli, a second-year law student from UM, will replace the present student regent Darla Keck come Jan. 31.

Paoli will bring a new perspective to the position. ASUM President Phoebe Patterson said that Paoli has told her that he will take the time to touch base with the students of the Montana State university system—something that Keck obviously did not bother to do.

A suppressive bill

Yet another person wants to suppress your right to freedom of expression. Rep. Paul Pistoria, D-Great Falls, has introduced House Bill 370, an act which requires all newspapers published in Montana to indicate the author of an editorial comment.

In addition, Pistoria wants newspapers to refuse to publish any letter to the editor unless the contents of the letter are verified. A newspaper publisher who violated this act, if passed, would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

People have a right to express their thoughts whether mistaken in fact or not, as long as they are not libelous. A newspaper's editorial page is a public forum, and within that forum people can make their case for or against an issue.

Brett French

Notes from the Underground—By Bethany R. Redlin

Of Meese and Morals

The Senate Judiciary Committee has begun confirmation hearings on the appointment of Edwin Meese III as attorney general and, tragically, the Senate appears determined to approve the nomination.

It's a travesty of justice.

Although cleared by an independent investigator of any illegal wrongdoing in participating in the appointments of financial backers to federal posts, Meese has violated the spirit of the law and committee members should take notice.

For example, while sitting as one of four members on a White House senior-staff personnel committee, Meese recommended the appointment of John R. McKean as chairman of the Postal Board of Governors. McKean had bailed Meese out of financial difficulties through two loans totaling $60,000. Meese did not reveal his financial relationship with McKean in urging the appointment.

The pattern was to repeat itself.

Again as a member of the senior-staff personnel committee, Meese urged the appointment of California real-estate developer Thomas Barrack as assistant secretary of commerce. Barrack had arranged for the quick sale of Meese's California home when the attorney general-designate faced financial difficulties. Once again, Meese kept silent about his financial relationship in making the recommendation.

In both instances, Meese's financial backers were awarded the high federal posts which they had sought.

These revelations are not new. They are found listed, among other questionable dealings, in the special prosecutor's report of the Meese investigation which absolved him of any criminal wrongdoing, but which failed to address the ethical issues involved in Meese's financial transactions.

That oversight was corrected in a report issued by the Office of Government Ethics that found Meese in violation of the federal ethics code. The report was short-lived, however, as the office director, David H. Martin, a Reagan appointee, quickly rejected its findings after reviewing rebuttals submitted by Meese's lawyers.

Martin's decision is outrageous.

Meese has never disputed the facts of either incident as outlined above. He did, in fact, support the appointments of Barrack and McKean and he did, in fact, do so without informing his fellow personnel committee members of his financial dealings with both men.

As a lawyer, Meese knows full well his actions are considered unethical, if not illegal, when practiced in a court of law.

If Meese were to present a case before a judge who had had similar financial dealings with his opponent's clients and failed to disclose them, you can bet the attorney general-designate would be screaming bloody murder once he found out.

The problem isn't whether the judge would have been biased in his rulings; it is that no one was given for the contaminants of justice to make that assessment.

The same is true for Meese. He may very well have felt he could set aside his personal feelings for the appointees and objectively render his recommendations. But the ethical thing to do would have been to argue that point with his fellow committee members and let them determine whether the conflict of interest that obviously existed was sufficiently grave to require his withdrawal from the deliberations.

Meese did not.

By his actions, Meese has shown that while well-vetted in the letter of the law, he is sorely lacking in his understanding of its spirit.

It's a character flaw that this country cannot afford to indulge in its high officials.
**ACROSS**

1. With 10-Across, famed spy (6)
2. "...partridge, in a pear tree" (6)
3. See 1-Across, famed spy (4)
4. Words of denial (9)
5. Mr. Primp (5)
6. Type of word (5)
7. Certain playing card (5)
8. Well: Sp. (5)
9. Prominence (7)
10. Clothing size (7,7)
11. Type of voice (6)
12. Certain doctoral degree (6)

**DOWN**

1. Player's turn (3)
2. Highest point (3)
3. Infeld cover (5)
4. Italian architect (5)
5. West Indies Island (5)
6. Sweet wine (5)
7. Small case (5)
8. Military equipment (5)
9. Drive back (4)
10. Associates (6)
11. "It's ... game" (4)
12. Map notations (5)
13. Charged particles (5)
14. Certain doctoral degree (5)
EDITOR: As a former elected member of the MontPIRG state and local board of directors, I would like to set the record straight by correcting a number of myths about MontPIRG.

Myth No.1: “A majority of the U of M students signed a petition for support of the formation of MontPIRG.” MontPIRG claims to have received nearly 4,000 signatures on a petition drive in the Spring of 1982. Using the number 4,000, less than half of anything U of M students signed the original MontPIRG petition. There was also no check on the student’s signatures, which are validated by the University. At Michigan State University, Moses Turner, vice president for student affairs and services, found 1,072 invalid signatures on a Michigan PIRG petition, many of which were signatures that had duplicates. Since the number of students at the U of M is about 13 percent of the number enrolled at Michigan State, that would come to about 256 invalid names. MontPIRG conducted a similar petition drive at Michigan State, and an unsuccessful effort to get a MontPIRG chapter started at Montana State.

Myth No.2: “MontPIRG is student controlled.” I use to believe this one myself. I was wrong. While I was on the MontPIRG board of directors, I served on the personnel committee with two other students elected by board members, and CB Pearson, the MontPIRG head paid staff person or executive director. The personnel committee’s duties include making hiring recommendations, drafting job descriptions, and setting salary ranges. Pearson did most of the recruiting.

Before Pearson would sign his contract for the time period ending August 31, 1984, he insisted on having the power to fire members of the paid PIRG staff. I offered a compromise that was accepted by the personnel committee. Pearson could not vote because it was his contract being discussed. He was present though. My compromise gave the student elected board the ability to overturn any firing decision made by Pearson by a simple majority vote of the board. At one of my last meetings the board decided that my “simple majority” should be changed to “two-thirds,” thus giving Pearson even more power. The paid staff, not the students, is in control of MontPIRG in more ways than are mentioned here. I challenge MontPIRG to prove otherwise.

Myth No.3: “MontPIRG is too valuable to lose.” I believe that the University of Montana and the State of Montana will get along quite nicely without MontPIRG. They did in the past. If MontPIRG loses its funding, we lose nothing. We gain a victory for student rights.

Let’s hear it for student rights! Sign the Students Against Forced Funding Petition. Call MontPIRG at 721-6040 and ask for a refund.

W. Keith (The Griz) Baer II, Senior Business Management

New waiver

EDITOR: I write to notify the UM student body that the process to waive the MontPIRG fee will be altered with the new pre-registration procedures. Because of the upcoming changes in the university registration system, MontPIRG has spent several quarters working with the Registrar’s office to change the MontPIRG waiver process and increase the efficiency of the registration process. Students who do not wish to pay the MontPIRG fee can do so by initiating a box provided on the course request form. MontPIRG will still offer refunds during the quarter from our office and the University. Students can apply for the sixth or seventh week of the quarter.

This new process should make things easier and less hectic.

Additional information about MontPIRG will be included in the course class schedules. Students who want more information can contact MontPIRG at 729 Keith Ave. or call 721-6040.

Deborah Derrick
Chairperson, MontPIRG

Let there be light

EDITOR: “Lux et Veritas.” Light and Truth. So reads the motto of the U.M. I’ve often wondered at that, thinking that perhaps “Dubit Omnium,” Doubt Everything, might be more appropriate. “Lux et Veritas” would be appropriate for a university that holds that “truth” in fact does exist, but it certainly does not apply to a university that almost uniformly denies the existence of “truth.” There is a strong undercurrent in our university — namely “an indifference to or rejection of exclusion of religious and religious connotation” (Webster’s definition of “secularism”). At the University of Montana we have recently discussed with the assumption that religion is purely a sociological phenomenon. The question of whether or not there is a spiritual reality is rarely entertained. This intellectual bias extends throughout our educational system and is largely caused by a misinterpretation of the constitutional amendment calling for the separation of Church and State. The amendment, intended to protect a citizens right to believe as he/she wishes, has given rise to an educational system which teaches the citizen not to believe anything.

An interesting irony develops when we understand that religion can mean a cause, principle, or a system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith. (Webster) In avoiding any contact between Church and State, secularism has become the acceptable State religion. In its attempt to protect individual freedom from being dictated by the State, the State has actually dictated non-belief. Religious faith, the object of protection, has become the object of attack. I write not to achieve a common uncritical acceptance of religious faith, but rather an open dialogue, a willingness to ask questions and maintain an open mind. Christians are often accused of being closed minded (quite often for good reason), but it seems to me that closed-mindedness is also resident in those who uncritically reject the possibility of a spiritual reality and/or the Christian position. I’m writing against bigotry on both sides.

Therefore, let us put aside all uncritical biases and return to an intellectual integrity. Let us be willing to investigate all options. Let the skeptic be skeptical of even his skepticism. Let the secularist pause and consider the distinct possibility of spiritual reality. Let the Christian who believes in God, believes in a God capable of answering all his questions — and thus consider all options.

Dubitamus Omnium ut vereatem inveniamus. Let us doubt all things in order that we might find truth. Jim Clowers
Graduate, Non-degree

My hero

EDITOR: Thanks Bradley Burt for your American Hola-caust.

In 250 years of reading the Kaomin, yours was one of the few articles worth printing and reading.

—Jim Phillips
Grant Creek
Missoula, MT

LOW-COST AIR FARES

ROUND-TRIP AIR FARES

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People

International relations important to visiting Nigerian professor

By Patricia Nelson

To most people, international relations is thought of primarily as the study of contemporary issues, but to Olutunde Ojo, a visiting Fulbright professor from Africa, international relations is much more than that.

Ojo says a proficiency in this field of study requires an awareness of history and an understanding of diverse cultural backgrounds. It demands the ability to read objectively and with an acute perception of international issues, both past and present. In this way, he said, "you can grasp the essence of the world."

Ojo is from Nigeria and is on a one-year sabbatical from the University of Port Harcourt in Nigeria so that he can teach in the University of Montana department of political science.

This is not the first time Ojo has taught in the United States, however. From 1961-1974 he taught at Western New England College in Springfield, Mass., and after that at Emerson College in Boston.

Ojo said that teaching here is very useful to him. "Working in Africa is like working in isolation," he said. The academic world in Africa is still very small, Ojo said, and by teaching here, he can meet new people, gain new insights and share ideas with students of different cultural backgrounds.

This is the main objective of the Fulbright program. Funded by the government and administered by the Council on the International Exchange of Scholars, the program strives to encourage cooperation and understanding between the United States and the rest of the world.

Ojo said students everywhere are quite the same and that he is very encouraged by the response of his students here.

"It's a chance for Americans to learn a lot more about Africa—not just from reading newspapers," one of Ojo's students says. Ojo can give students a personal insight into the African people, their lifestyles and the prospects for their country's future, he added.

Ojo said that because of his country's new education policy, the African educational system is now quite similar to that of the United States. African schools used to follow the British pattern of education where college students chose one or two topics of interest and studied only those topics. But now Africa is trying to follow the American system.

African colleges are also on the semester system and are offering a wide variety of courses. Elementary, junior high, and high schools are also similar to those in the United States.

Ojo said that as a teacher he encourages his students to "conceptualize," or to form their own thoughts, ideas and opinions through clear, logical reasoning.

Last quarter Ojo taught a class in international relations and an introductory class in African politics. This quarter he is teaching a class focusing on the use and abuse of power in Africa and a seminar in international relations in which the class examines the policies and activities of African government in light of the changes the political system has undergone since World War II. The course also emphasizes the dependence of the African economic system on the rest of the world.

Reflecting on Africa's dependence on exports, Ojo said that except for the oil-producing countries, few African nations can afford the materials needed to develop their societies.

"African people are working as hard as they ever have," he said, "and yet they get less and less returns for their labor."

No single entity can be blamed for the crises Africa faces, he said. There are external obstacles such as government intervention and there is the problem of overpopulation, which many nations don't even acknowledge. When the basic problems are initially ignored, he said, it becomes impossible to even plan programs to solve the problems.

The physical limitations of the country itself and the lack of financial resources are also factors, he added.

However, "it is not a matter of blame," Ojo said, "What is needed is an understanding of what is going on in Africa. People must understand Africa to help Africa do what it wants to do in an African way."

People must cooperate to find solutions, he said. Other nations must not try to insist that Africa assimilate ways that are not its own. And he said, "aid from other countries must suit Africa's own social and economic realities."

PROFESSOR OLATUNDE OJO makes a point to his class

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Sports

Leach measures athletes by ability, not school records

Stan Zezotarski
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Legendary coaches like Vince Lombardi have several distinguishing qualities as coaches and leaders. They are able to motivate teams and they demand extra effort from the athletes. They work at improving a team’s weaknesses and they don’t rely solely on their team’s strengths to win. And one of the things they admire most is individual dedication.

University of Montana men’s track Coach Bill Leach has similar coaching qualities. He surrounds himself with the tools to plot and plan his team’s progress. On the walls of his office hang graphs and charts of his athletes’ improvements. On his desk lay notes and rosters.

In that environment the coach spoke openly and honestly about his team’s strengths and weaknesses.

In a meet earlier this month, three of his athletes broke school records. Such efforts might please most coaches but Leach expects more. “Performance should be looked at from the perspective of capability, not just school performances.”

Thus, of Everett Barham’s record clocking of 47.96 seconds in the 400-meters, Leach sees not the record, but the athlete’s capacity. “I suspect that running in the low 46’s or high 45’s is well within his reach,” the third-year coach said.

In the case of triple jumper Dave Binder’s recent record leap of 50-feet-10, Leach again doesn’t look at the record, but the potential of a national caliber athlete. The qualifying standard for the NCAA Indoor Track Championships is 52-feet-2, and for outdoors it is 52-feet-8. According to Leach both are within Binder’s reach.

The coach, however, is not always demanding and he is quick to credit personal dedication. Speaking of Dave Susan’s 16-foot pole vault record at the Pocatello meet, Leach said, “I attribute Dave’s improvement since he last competed in June, ’83, to discipline. His work habits are much better.”

Another athlete the coach feels has improved is distance runner Steve Simpson. “Steve is a big surprise this year,” Leach said. “He had a personal record of over 30 seconds faster than his previous best in the 3000-meters at Pocatello.”

Simpson is part of a recruiting effort Leach initiated to strengthen a weakness on UM’s track team. “We didn’t score much in that area last year,” Leach said. Recruiting for this year has been strongest in that area, he added.

Leach said he hopes these recruiting efforts will show this spring. “The distance team is in the midst of rebuilding,” he said. “We’ve been kind of down in the distances, but outdoors I expect our distance team to take us up.”

This year’s weak spot appears to be in the weight events, Leach said. “I haven’t brought in many throwers since I’ve been here,” the coach said. As a result, Leach said he is relying heavily on veteran Dean Rominger. “I look to Dean to do some great things for us outdoors,” he added.

Leach said that the middle distance has been one of the team’s strengths since he has been coach. “We probably don’t look very good in the middle distances right now,” he said. “Part of that is because we have several athletes that are red-shirted.”

On the other hand, behind Binder and Susan, some of the team’s best performances should come in the jumping events, Leach said. “I think we are as good as any team in the conference,” he added.

“It looks like Boise and us will have the best jumpers.”

In terms of overall team strength, Leach said he feels the team is on pace. “We’ve seen little things that need improvement so far,” he said.

UM Wrestlers tackle Bobcats

By UM Sports Information

Three Big Sky Conference matches are on tap for the University of Montana wrestling team this week.

After traveling to Pocatello, Idaho to meet Idaho State and Northern Arizona Thursday night, the Grizzlies return to face cross-state rival Montana State Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in Adams Field House.

UM comes into this week’s matches with an 8-5 overall record and a 2-1 conference mark. The Grizzlies finished ninth in last weekend’s Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association (MIWA) Tournament. That was UM’s best finish ever in the MIWA.

Junior 154-pounder Jeff Castro became UM’s first individual champion in the MIWA since Lamont Roth won the 158-pound title in 1981. Castro defeated the defending champion and No. 1 seed, Chris Luttrell of New Mexico, in the semifinals and beat Stan Armstrong of Boise State in the finals.

Sophomore Vince Hughes finished second in the 167-pound class at the MIWA. He also beat the defending champion and No. 1 seed, Curtis Luttrell of New Mexico, in the semifinals before losing to Wyoming’s Ron Whitman in the finals.

“I was extremely pleased with everybody’s performance in the MIWA, but I was especially happy with the way Jeff and Vince wrestled,” Grizzly coach Bobcat Sunday.

Montana Politics

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6—Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 1, 1985
Starner says Cats need best game of year to top Griz

By Mike Olinger
Kalamazoo Gazette

Montana State basketball Head Coach Stu Starner told the Kalmin yesterday that his team faces a difficult task when it plays the Montana Grizzlies tomorrow evening in MSU’s Brick Breeden Field House.

“We’re not playing that well right now,” said Starner, “and with the way the Grizzlies are playing this year, we need our best effort of the year to beat them in a running game.”

The Bobcats are 6-13 overall and 2-4 in the Big Sky Conference, while UM is 17-3 overall, 5-1 in the league and is within reach of its third consecutive 20 win season.

Yet, Grizzly Head Coach Mike Montgomery is not taking anything for granted in this battle of Montana schools. “I don’t know that we’re playing all that well right now either,” he said, “and I think the team that gets the best performance will win.”

The Bobcats may have been given a boost lately with the return of power forward Phil Layher. Layher returned to practice after missing the early season with a broken foot and has played in all six conference games, has started in two and is averaging 16 minutes of play.

Starner said Layher is “back to about 70 percent of normal” and should provide good inside help for center Tryg Johnson in fighting for rebounds against Montana. Layher is 6-foot-7 and has never had great leaping ability according to Starner, but positions himself well near the basket and is a force to be reckoned with.

With Layher in the lineup at less than 100 percent, one might expect the Grizzlies to try to exploit the situation with a running game. But Montgomery said the Grizzlies will play any type of ball whether Layher plays or not. “We won’t change our game plan at all,” he said, “but if he’s at less than 100 percent he’ll have a tough time being a big factor in the game.”

One area of the Bobcat attack that Montgomery is leery of is the running ability and outside shooting of guards Tony Hampton and Jeff Eppery and forward Kral Fcher. “They are capable of running the ball,” he said, “and when they are shooting a good percentage, the transition game, it is a big plus for them. They are capable of burning the nets from the outside.”

The words “shooting a good percentage” are key ones to both Montgomery and Starner. The MSU trio averages a little more than 34 points and nine rebounds a game, but only one of the three, the 5-foot-10 Hampton, shoots at above 50 percent from the field. Fcher averages 45 percent on field goal attempts while Eppery is the lowest of the starting five at 43 percent.

Starner said that his team will need not only a good offensive effort, but also a strong defensive one. And that, he said, means stopping, or at least slowing, the strong inside play of Montana’s Larry Krystkowiak and Larry McBride.

Krystkowiak is leading the team and the conference in scoring and rebounding with 21.7 and 10.5 respective averages and shoots 60 percent from the field. Next for UM is McBride with averages of 16.4 and 5.7 per game and he converts on 58 percent of his field goals.

In team statistics, Montana holds the edge in almost every department. UM averages 51.6 percent to MSU’s 47.8 percent field goal conversion rate and allows opponents an average of eight points less a game.

The game will be televised in Missoula by KECI-TV, starting at 6 p.m., and can be heard on KYLT radio.

Lady Griz put 45-game home win streak on line against MSU

By Eric Williams
Kalamazoo Gazette

Lady Griz Coach Robin Selvig is aiming to have his team in third place in league play at the half-way point of the season, but he’s quick to point out that his squad must beat Montana State tonight to get into that position.

UM, 4-2 in the Mountain West Athletic Conference, puts its 45 consecutive home win streak on the line against the 1-5 Lady Bobcats at 7:30 p.m. in Dahlberg Arena.

Selvig said he is anxious to play league-leaders Eastern Washington and Idaho here next week, but added that he doesn’t want the Lady Griz to overlook MSU.

He said because of the rivalry between the two Montana schools “we always get up for the Bobcat game.” He added that the MSU contest is one of “the few you can point to and gear for.”

With the MSU game being the only one for the 14-5 Lady Griz this weekend, he said all the preparation and emotion can be aimed at the 5-13 Lady Bobcats without having to worry about a let-down for another game.

MSU Coach Jane Henman said in a press release that “the rivalry is important and it adds motivation, but right now it’s more important for us to go up there and play a consistent, whole game. If we can do that I definitely feel we have a chance of winning.”

For Montana State to do that, they will probably have to rely on 6-foot junior forward Kathleen McLaughlin. She is the conference’s leading scorer and rebounder with 19.6 points and 11.9 rebounds a game.
Incoming athletes need to beef up more than bodies

By College Press Service
And Kaimin Staff Reports

Freshman athletes may have a harder time qualifying to play intercollegiate sports next year, but not as hard a time as some college presidents want them to have.

Last week, athletic directors from around the country, including UM’s Associate Athletic Director Barbara Hollmann, and Evan Duney, UM’s Faculty Representative to the NCAA, met for the annual convention of the NCAA in Nashville.

There, they may have set the stage for key changes in a turnover era that gained in 1983 that toughens academic standards for freshman athletes.

The rule, scheduled to go into effect in 1986, requires freshmen athletes entering Division 1 schools to have certain minimum standardized test scores and 2.0 grade point averages in 11 core curriculum high school classes.

Opponents charged the rule was unfair and perhaps even racist.

According to UM’s Denny, while all incoming freshmen at Montana may not be required to carry a 2.0 average to attend school here, they must meet the 2.0 GPA stipulation if they want to participate in NCAA athletics.

Denny added that even with the new ruling there may still be some “hypocrisy” involved.

He said that in the past, athletes may have been required to have a 2.0 GPA to enter a university but once there, GPA was beyond the National Collegiate Athletic Association’s control and an athlete’s eligibility was determined by each institution’s requirements.

Denny stated that Montana follows the Big Sky Conference’s guidelines of eligibility and that they are “considerably more stringent than most others.” At the end of a freshman’s first two quarters, the athlete’s GPA must be above 1.6 at Big Sky schools.

At the end of the fifth quarter it must be at least 1.8 and at the end of eight quarters it can be no less than 1.9. From the ninth quarter until graduation the athlete must maintain a 2.0 GPA in order to be eligible for athletics.

Supporters say the new standards will stop schools from recruiting athletes without giving them an education, and encourage better high school academic programs.

At the convention, the opponents managed to persuade the NCAA to concoct alternatives to the rule and vote on them at a special meeting in October.

But the NCAA did pass measures requiring athletes to declare their major by the end of their sophomore year, and making colleges publish entrance requirements and athletes’ satisfactory progress reports.

Denny said that this declaration of a major would require athletes to progress toward a specific degree and would not allow the oft practiced ploy of taking low level courses during their four years of athletic eligibility in order to meet the grade point requirements.

All the concern about letting athletes play as freshmen surfaced because of a series of scandals involving coaches taking athletes’ grades, reported Bill Kroger of the American Council on Education (ACE), whose Presidents’ Commission is a NCAA consultant.

“A number of our members said ‘We have problems. We need standards for incoming freshman to qualify for athletics’ and as protective measures for other athletes,” Kroger said.

A 28-member ACE committee of college presidents studied the eligibility issue and presented its proposal at the 1983 NCAA meeting. Members approved the measure after hours of debate over possible racial and regional discrimination.

“Objections were primarily about the test score requirement,” Kroger said. “A 2.0 GPA is the rule said. Most believed that the rule did not have enough equal educational opportunities in this country, and if the association thinks they can take care of the problem with a swipe of a pen, they’re dreaming.”

Not everyone at the convention agreed.

“I think changing the (test score) requirements is a mistake,” said Stanford Athletic Director Andy Geiger.

While admitting the test score rule may be discriminatory, he said “It has to do with the quality of the school system. I don’t know how to change it without changing the system problems of the school system.”

Abandoning the minimum test score requirement would “make it easy for kids who didn’t get a good education to pass through the system. It doesn’t solve the problem.”

“We’ve always had tough requirements here,” Townsend adds. “In fact, our (black) institutions lead the field in graduating athletes.”

Most convention delegates decided to punt on the issue.

“A resolution was passed to appoint a commission to look at research on the issue,” reported NCAA spokesman Tom Yeager. “The 1986 convention could take action to modify the core curriculum or test score requirements.”

The most likely recommendation would trash the test score requirements and maintain the GPA in the core curriculum, Townsend said.

Others foresee a sliding scale which would allow a higher score in one requirement to counteract a lower score in another.

There was no indication at the convention to move to test score requirements immediately,” Townsend claimed.

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8—Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 1, 1985
Senate committee to act on interest earning bill

By Jeff McDowell
Kaimin Legislative Reporter
HELENA—The Senate State Administration Committee delayed until today action on a bill dealing with interest earnings for certain university system and student government accounts.

Senate Bill 147, sponsored by Sen. Jack Haffey, D-Anaconda, would allow the university system and student governments to retain interest earned on certain accounts in the state Short-Term Investment Pool.

Under present state law, the interest is turned over to the state general fund.

At a hearing Thursday, Jack Noble, deputy commissioner for higher education for management and fiscal affairs, told the committee the bill would bring interest earnings for student governments into conformity with state accounting practices. Student money is now invested in an agency fund account, Noble explained, and the interest earned is paid back to the student government.

However, the legislative auditor has recommended that the student money be accounted for separately, which would require that interest earnings on the money go to the general fund.

Noble also told the committee that the bill would allow the university system to accumulate money for computer equipment purchases. Haffey said he hoped the bill would provide the system with an incentive to increase computer user fees charged to campus departments in order to build up the fund.

No incentive now exists, he said, because the interest goes to the state general fund. Haffey also told the committee the increased fees would be paid out of "already strained" department budgets and not through increased budget requests from the Legislature.

The bill was amended in committee to deal with loans the university system receives from the Department of Administration to cover short-term deficits in the special account. The amendment would require that interest earned on the amount loaned be paid to the Department of Administration.

Sen. Larry Twist, R-Fairview, questioned the loss of legislative control over the interest earnings. However, Haffey said after the hearing that the bill could be amended to require specific accounting for the interest earnings and how they will affect future funding requests.

The bill was supported by the Montana College Coalition, a student group, and the Montana Federation of Teachers. No one spoke in opposition to the bill.

IRS may withhold tax refunds in student loan defaults

(CPS)—The government soon may resort to refusing to send federal income tax refunds to students who have defaulted on their financial aid loans.

The Department of Education is one of four federal agencies that recently asked the Internal Revenue Service to help it collect debts.

Former and current students owe the government approximately $2.7 billion in overdue student loans.

"Once people are aware that their taxes will be seized, people will say 'You're going to get me, so I'll come forward and start paying,'" agrees Dallas Martin, executive director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

Hastings says about 82 percent of those in default on National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) and Guaranteed Student Loans usually get federal income tax refunds.

"I expect we're going to be their biggest customer next year," Hastings says of the IRS program. "This is going to be an extremely effective tool for us, and it will have a strong deterrent effect as well."

But Martin is not convinced the new strategy actually will produce a lot of money for the federal treasury, because many defaulters are disabled or unemployed.

Although default rates have leveled off or declined slightly in recent years, the dollar amount outstanding has jumped because more loans have been made.

About 10 percent of the loans are in default, and initial payment has been made in about seven percent of those cases. The average outstanding NDSL loan is $1,000, Hastings said.

The Office of Management and Budget now is considering the Education Department's request to join the IRS collection program.
Entertainment

Student Art Show: what a spectacle

By Robert E. Gilpin
Kaimin Contributing Writer

The wonderful, exciting world of academic visual expression was once again set in motion at the University of Montana's Visual Arts on January 15. This totally awesome spectacle is commonly known as the Annual Student Art Show.

Review

There was a very prestigious awards ceremony to honor and distinguish the prize-snatching works and their less fortunate artistic comrades who didn't get the big bucks and high-hatted, high-handed applause of the extremely intelligent judges. Cash prizes were given to Louanne Genet and Charlie Shrimplin, undergraduates, and to C. Murray and Rick Phillips, graduate students.

Heralded artist Dana Bousard judged the event and opined on why she chose what she chose as the honored ones. Quality, originality, self-exploration, clean, simple statements and gut-level feeling were the criteria she utilized to evaluate the winning art work. Exploration of yourself, such as taking a bath with a microscope, seemed definitely favored. In this context, gut feelings are like a headache, toothache, backache or acid indigestion.

She also made the clean, simple statement that these pieces "have something pulling you there; something makes it something." Precise diction isn't it.

Kay Standish, the mug coordinator of the GVA seemed very pleased with these trite declarations.

Rick Phillips has a strong-arm inclination to compose according to the rules set down in elementary house building; therefore, his work possesses no spatial tension whatsoever. There is a hint of poetry in his painting of hills and grasslands, but it's completely demolished by a hot red brick wall made of gim-mick-ridden scrabbles. The lone tree has more feeling than the pigeon which looks like a terrified, replete, drooling Orson Welles.

I understand that Phillips might have sold the painting to a dark, scrummy girl in tight blue jeans. He would have been better off selling her a new deluxe Mix Master or toaster oven. That way she'd own an honest work of art.

Louanne Genet's sculpture have a "funny dimensional pull," according to Bousard, maybe like one of those natural inclinations to operate a slot machine. One sculpture was said to evoke isolation and loneliness. I'd be pretty lonely too if my hair was bright yellow and guyzer-like.

Her other sculpture has the inscription, "Her mind like a swollen bucket. This is an impersonal empty metaphor."

C. Murray's "The Dream of the Burning House" has a lexiconography of personal symbols, yet is also comprised of infinite forms exemplified by a very annoying house, a deep-cut earthquake zig-zag and a black highway emblematic of mental disturbance. Hopefully, someday Murray will flush out these demons by acquainting herself with the marvels of Tupperware.

I dare say Charlie Shrimplin's lithograph is not too good. The place and location are too vague and the sense of drama is like that which you regret sighting in a film or on the stage. Furthermore, who would want to associate with a mother, aunt or sister like those seen the this lithographic blur? And, finally, his perspective is too normal. Lastly, if anyone is still reading this, if this article hasn't been used to kindle the fire in the good old wood stove, then read on with a sigh of relief.

The unnoticed black and white photograph displayed by Cheryl R. Coyer deserves attention. Although underexposed, it is an unpretentious shot of children running up a sidewalk ramp emerging from the underside of a train trestle. It is well composed with personal conviction and in-

See 'Art,' page 11.

More art

A ribbon-cutting ceremony to dedicate the new Permanent Collection Gallery and Museum Sales Shop will be held at the Missoula Museum of the Arts (335 N. Pattee St.) at 8 p.m. tonight.

Missoula County Commissioners Ann Mary Dussault, Barbara Evans and Bob Palmer will open the new facility to the public and cut the dedication ribbon.

The museum's collection of 19th and 20th Century art of the Western United States will have a permanent home in the new gallery. Many of the gallery's artists are former or current UM Art faculty members.

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10—Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 1, 1985
The jazz is hot this weekend at UM

Get set for hot, sizzling jazz at the University of Montana when ASUM Programming and the UM Music department present the Fifth Annual UM Jazz Festival Friday and Saturday at 7 p.m. in the University Theater.

There are two very special guests included at this year's concert. Trumpeter Woody Vizzutti and Clark Terry will perform, along with Lance Boyd and the Jazz Band from the Music department.

On Friday night, Missoula's own Allen Vizzutti will be featured, playing many of his own compositions. Allen had his first exposure to jazz while attending high school, when he was asked to perform with the University of Montana band.

After completing his Master's degree at the Eastman School of Music, Vizzutti had the chance to tour with various symphonies. Instead, he joined trumpeter Woody Herman and toured around the world with him. He recorded four albums with Herman, including his 40th anniversary concert in Carnegie Hall.

After leaving Herman's band, Vizzutti started working with Chick Corea as a freelancer. He joined Corea and his 13-piece band for a world tour. Later, Vizzutti recorded as a studio musician on Corea's Secret Agent album.

Well-known trumpet virtuoso Tutti Camaratta heard one of Vizzutti's recital tapes and became an instant Vizzutti fan. He offered to produce a solo album for Vizzutti. Since recording that album, Vizzutti has continued to tour with Chick Corea and is one of Hollywood's most called-on studio trumpeters.

Saturday night Clark Terry will be the featured performer. Terry is a fifth-decade jazz star with a following that stretches around the world.

Terry's career spans from tent show times as a backup singer with blues singer Sweet Sadie Cox to the television and recording studios of the 80s. He has worked with three of the major names that have changed the sound of big band jazz: Charlie Barnet, Count Basie and finally as a featured soloist for eight years with the immortal Duke Ellington.

Terry was one of the first black musicians to join a network staff orchestra, working for more than a decade at NBC studios, where he was a featured player with the Tonight Show orchestra.

In recent years, Terry has been performing with his small group, The Jolly Giants, and his Big Band. Both groups have won Grammy nominations for their recordings.

And for jazz diehards, Darany Brown and Marcia Midget will be presenting a free coffeehouse in the UC Lounge Friday night after his concert.

Concert tickets for UM students are $5.50 for one night and $10 for both nights, and are available at the UC Box Office.

**Comedy Shop stops at the Sheraton**

By John Kappes
KXAN Special Sections Editor

No one, not even his harshest critics, would accuse Johnny Carson of slinging America's young comics. More often than not, a stand-up comedian's first national exposure comes on one of those pressure-cooker four-minute segments at the end of the "Tonight Show." And, more often than not, his future depends on whether Johnny laughs.

(Ed, who laughs at everything, doesn't count.)

All the more reason to see Bill Kirchenbauer this Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Missoula Sheraton Ballroom. Carson has described Kirchenbauer as a man of "out and out madness." And again: "He's great!"

Praise, this. Kirchenbauer will appear, along with comrades George Miller and Steve Wright, at the invitation of ASUM Programming, local co-sponsor of the Budweiser Comedy Shop Tour. Miller is a frequent visitor on "Late Night with David Letterman," while Wright has hosted "Saturday Night Live" in the past.

Together with the audience, they will decide which local comics—winners of "comedy shop nights" in various bars around the city—will take home a range of cash prizes. Admission is $2 for students and $3 for the general public. Beer and wine will be served; identification is required at the door. For more information, call 243-4988.

**FORESTRY RECREATION RANGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION STUDENTS**

Advising appointments for preregistration will be held on February 7 and 8 (Thursday, Friday). Sign up for an appointment on the schedule hanging on your advisor's door. If you need an advisor assigned to you go to Forestry 110.
Panelists discuss pros and cons of hunting grizzlies

By Robert Marshall

Farmers moving into the northern Rocky Mountains and trying to raise livestock were a major cause of the decline in the number of the region's grizzly bears, according to Lee Pengelly.

Pengelly, University of Montana professor emeritus in forestry, was one of three speakers at Wednesday's Wilderness Issues Lecture Series session, "Grizzlies: Should They Be Hunted?" Also on the panel, appearing before about 100 persons, were Hank Fischer of the Defenders of Wildlife and Charles Jonkel, UM research professor in forestry.

When Lewis and Clark came through the northern Rockies region in 1805, Pengelly said, grizzlies "were so thick that Clark issued an order that nobody was to leave the camp without permission."

Pengelly said that the early farmers following Lewis and Clark realized they could not raise livestock in a region that had major predators such as the grizzly bear.

Settlers reacted to this problem, according to Pengelly, by setting out to rid the area of the predators.

That effort was effective—so effective, Pengelly said, that by 1967 there were serious concerns about the decline of the grizzly bear population. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks reacted to the the dropping numbers by passing a law that year requiring "a special grizzly hunting license," Pengelly said. "Then when a person shot a bear, they had to buy a special trophy license."

Pengelly said that in 1973 suggestions were made to put the grizzly bear on the federal Endangered Species List. In 1974 the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Western Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, and the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners discussed the idea.

"These people made a strong case to list the (grizzly) bear as threatened and not as endangered," Pengelly said.

Determining that the bear was threatened, as opposed to endangered, denied it the protection allowed under the Endangered Species Act.

Fischer was the second speaker in the program. He said that "the issue of grizzly hunting has become over-politicized and it's constantly being distracted from the main issues."

"The real issue is under what circumstance does the Endangered Species Act warrant the taking of a grizzly," Fischer said. "He added, "I don't believe that when the U.S. established the (Endangered Species) Act that they imagined an annual grizzly hunting season."

"We would like a one-year moratorium on grizzly hunting," Fischer said.

Pengelly later mentioned that Wyoming had placed a two-year moratorium on grizzly hunting.

Jonkel, the third speaker to address the group, said that there is, however, some rationale to hunting.

"Grizzlies, Jonkel said, are "hunted in many places and they're hunted there because they (several American states and Canadian provinces) have lots of bears in those places."

"Indicators are that (the grizzly) population is increasing in areas of Montana while it is going down in others," he added.

Senior citizens to man ASUM polls

By Janice Zabei

Senior citizens will add legitimacy to the upcoming ASUM election, according to Bob LeHeup, election committee chairman.

ASUM has decided to use senior citizen volunteers to run the polling place because of problems in the past, LeHeup said.

"Two years ago charges were made that the polling places were telling people how to vote and there was also the problem of people not showing up to vote," LeHeup said. "The senior citizens are an impartial group that can count on to show up and they'll add some legitimacy to the polling spot."

The senior citizens are volunteers provided through a federally-funded program known as RSVP, for Retired Senior Volunteer Program, LeHeup said.

Approximately 15 volunteers will be working the two-day election. "There will be five (retired) volunteers at a time plus one person from the election committee in case the volunteers have any questions," LeHeup said.

Students will be able to vote in the University Center for the primary election on Feb. 22 and for the general election on Feb. 27 and 28 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — While many people may have been tongue-tied when they meet a Supreme Court justice, not so with Washington Redskins fullback John Riggins. “Come on Sandy, baby, loosen up. You’re too tight,” he admonished Sandra Day O’Connor.

The 240-pound football player also slept on the floor for an hour as Vice President George Bush spoke to the crowd of 1,300 at the Washington Press Club’s annual salute to Congress on Wednesday night.

Riggins was later helped from the room by two editors of People magazine who had been seated at his table.

Douglas Woloshin, Riggins’ agent, said he spoke to the player Thursday, and “he said he had a good time — a very nice time, in fact.”

One of those at Riggins’ table, People’s Washington bureau chief Garry Clifford, confirmed that Riggins told Mrs. O’Connor, “Come on Sandy, baby, loosen up. You’re too tight.”

Ms. Clifford said the justice laughed and appeared not to be insulted, “It was a very funny evening ... No one was dying of embarrassment,” she said.

Associated Press photographer Ron Edmonds said he stopped over somebody sprawled on the floor at the end of the evening, not recognizing the person as Riggins.

“They took him out the VIP door,” said Edmonds. “They were dragging him, feet behind. He said the person being dragged was mumbling incoherently.”

Virginia Gov. Charles Robb, who was also at the table, said it was “definitely a memorable evening.” But in a statement issued by his office he declined to comment further.

Ms. Clifford said that earlier in the evening, Riggins, who has chronic back problems, had said he was in pain. “He was in a back brace ... At one point, the chair had to be adjusted because he said it was bothering him,” she said.

Later, as eight freshmen members of Congress were being introduced, Riggins fell asleep, said a witness who asked not to be identified.

The witness said Riggins slept for about an hour next to her table. “He appeared comfortable ... He was lying first on his back, then rolled over and was on his stomach,” she said.

But Ms. Clifford said Riggins was just taking a rest on the floor for a few minutes.

She also said the incident was “not the horror of the Western world. He was funny and amusing. It was not a deterrent of any kind to the evening. The evening was not as stuffy as usual.”

Riggins slept until Bush finished speaking, said the source.

GRE’s essential for graduate study

By Colette Cornelius

An applicant’s eligibility for graduate school is appraised in several ways, one of them being the test scores the applicant receives in the Graduate Record Examinations (GREs), according to the associate dean of the University of Montana Graduate School.

All graduates need to take the GREs before being admitted to graduate school, Don Spencer said. The test scores, he said, are “weighted with other criteria” such as the applicant’s undergraduate grade point average. He compared the GRE scores to the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores which a high school student submits when applying for entry to undergraduate school.

In order to take the GREs, students must pay $29 to take the general test and then an additional $29 to take the test designed for their respective programs.

Spencer said the type of graduate program a person is applying for determines the score the person needs to get on the GREs to enter a particular program.

He said UM is one of many GRE testing centers around the United States and overseas that are administered by the Educational Testing Service which also administers the SAT.

Students wanting to go to graduate school anywhere in the United States can take the GREs at UM or at other testing centers, he said.

GREs are offered at UM on Feb. 2, April 13 and June 6. Spencer said the exam probably will be offered between the first and second summer session.

About 500 persons take the GREs per year, according to Administrative Secretary Berta Plane at the UM Center for Student Development (CSD). Usually the exams are held in the Science Complex.

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Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 1, 1985—13
New waiver procedure introduced for MontPIRG fee

By Shawn Emerson
Kaimin Reporter
Beginning Spring Quarter, University of Montana students no longer need to sign a waiver to avoid paying the $2 fee used to fund Montana Public Interest Research Group (MontPIRG).

"Under the new pre-registration process a student desiring to waive the MontPIRG fee can do so simply by initiating a box provided on the course request form," said Deborah Derrick, chairperson of MontPIRG.

Julie Fosbender, campus organizer for MontPIRG, said Thursday that the new method of waiving the MontPIRG fee is a result of a change in the registration method at UM.

Jeff Even, member of Students Against Forced Funding, a group opposed to the way MontPIRG is funded, said, "This (the simplified waiving system) is an improvement, I grant that, but it doesn't solve the basic problem of the way they get their money."

Last Friday, his group began a petition requesting the Board of Regents to change the MontPIRG fee to a positive rather than a negative check-off on the registration form. He said the group collected 183 signatures at its table in the University Center last Friday.

Because MontPIRG's method of funding, despite the new simplification, is still a negative rather than a positive check-off, Students Against Forced Funding will go ahead with the petition drive. It intends to collect signatures for the petition again this Friday in the UC. Even said. He added that MontPIRG "isn't really interested in getting voluntary student support. They're interested in getting money."

Fosbender said the way MontPIRG collects money is "fair," adding that "it was students who initiated the fee in the first place" in 1981 when MontPIRG was formed.

Fosbender said the waiver procedure is explained in the schedule of classes and the college catalog so students are properly informed about the fee before registration.

Also, she said, MontPIRG will refund the $2 MontPIRG charge to any student who pays the fee but later in the quarter decides he doesn't wish to support the group.

At present, Fosbender said, MontPIRG has collected 3,300 signatures from UM students during MontPIRG's petition drive seeking student support. Recently, the way MontPIRG collects its funds was questioned when state Rep. Fred Thomas, R-Stevensville, proposed that Mont-PiRG change to a positive rather than negative check-off on the registration form.

Canada scraps metric laws

TORONTO (AP) — Canadians who wouldn't touch metric measurement with a 3.048-meter pole, have forced the government to retreat from a decade-long effort to require them to think in meters, liters and millimeters.

Michel Cote, consumer affairs minister in the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, announced the new policy in Parliament on Wednesday and gallons, pounds and inches are legal again in Canada.

From now on, the government will encourage the transition to metric, but scrap the laws and regulations punishing merchants who insisted on keeping to the old weights and measures.

Retailers will still be required to show "a reasonable metric presence," Cole said.

Visitors to Canada will still see highway signs in kilometers, rather than miles, and hear the radio weather reports predicting the temperatures in Celsius and measuring snowfall in centimeters.

Because only the metric system is taught in schoolrooms, most young Canadians don't know how heavy a 10-ton truck might be, and they can't recognize a 10-gallon hat.

Yardsticks are a different matter. Canadian football fields are still marked off in yards, despite occasional experiments with a 100-meter gridiron.

The metric system was adopted in Canada in 1976 by agreement of all three political parties in Parliament, and presented as a tool to expand Canadian exports by conforming to world standards.

UM Jackson fans unite

By Judi Thompson
Kaimin Reporter
Two University of Montana students are helping to investigate the possibility of a Montana-wide Michael Jackson fan club.

Lynn Trent and Lisa Guenther, both UM sophomores, are helping to form the club, which was the brainchild of Annette Fernholz, a friend of theirs in Helena.

According to Guenther, Fernholz is trying to determine if there is enough interest in the music star throughout the state to support such a club.

Guenther explained that Fernholz wants to organize the club simply because she is a "big fan" of Jackson.

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Registration forms may be picked up at Field House Ticket Office. Registration Deadline: 5 PM Friday
UM poetry contest

The academy of American Poets will award a prize of $100 for the best poem or group of poems entered in its annual contest by the University of Montana. Entries must be submitted to the UM English department by Feb. 20.

Patricia Goedcke, UM associate professor of English, says each applicant must be a student at the university. The poems will be judged on originality, excitement, technical skill, and an artistic integrity, she says.

Mark Strand, author of six books of poetry and winner of many awards, will judge the poems submitted by UM students.

Bill to ban booze billboards

HELENA (AP) — A bill to ban highway billboard advertising of alcohol and tobacco products was introduced Thursday in the Montana House of Representatives. The bill, HB592, was submitted by veteran Rep. Francis Bardanoue, D-Harlem, who said, "I see no reason to use our beautiful highways to promote two of the most dangerous things."

Bardanoue said it is particularly foolish, at a time when efforts are intensifying to disassociate driving and drinking, to continue to allow roadside advertising of alcoholic beverages.

He said that while he is aware of efforts at the federal level to ban highway advertising of alcohol and tobacco, his bill is his own and he is not working with any organized group. Meanwhile, the House revered a preliminary vote and killed a bill which would have allowed courts to admit into evidence the out-of-court statements of children under age 10 who tell parents or others that they have been abused or sexually molested.

UM wildlife photo contest

Amateur photographers are invited to enter their wildlife photos in a contest held in conjunction with the International Wildlife Film Festival (IWFF) at the University of Montana, April 1-7.

The festival, sponsored by the UM student chapter of the Wildlife Society, is a showcase for the best professional and amateur wildlife films released in 1984.

Closing Date


Applications

Applications will be accepted for the vacancy on the Missoula city design review board until 5:00 p.m., Friday, February 1, 1985. The position will expire December 31, 1985 and is a non-paying position.

A historical background is desired for this position. Applications may be picked up at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, 201 West Spruce. If there are any questions, call 721-4700, Ext. 204.

TODAY IN HISTORY

LANGSTON HUGHES — POET

1902-1967

Born in Missouri, he received his first prize for poetry at age 23 from OPPORTUNITY magazine. He was a major figure in "HARLEM RENAISSANCE."

LEONTYE PRICE — OPERA SINGER

Born in 1927 in Mississippi, she made history in 1962 when she opened the Metropolitan Opera season singing the lead role in Puccini's "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

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Montana Kaimin • Friday, February 1, 1985—15
Meetings
Continued from page 1.
changes since then. He said a re-evaluation of the policy by the Regents will "open up the question" of whether the meetings should continue.

At the Jan. 21 meeting, the two students were ejected during a break at about 11 a.m. The council had discussed such legislative issues as

Clemson athletes claim coaches pushing drugs

(APS)—An under-wraps investigation of Clemson University's athletic department by South Carolina police and university officials blew open January 7, when several athletes told local reporters their coaches had given them illegal prescription drugs.

The drug trail could lead to Tennessee, where officials suspect Vanderbilt athletes smuggled the drugs to Clemson.

Combined with similar incidents nationwide, the Clemson case may help some reformers pass strict new regulations of college athletes behavior.

"There's a growing concern across the country that college athletics will end up in the same drug-use situation as professional athletics," said Eric Zemper, research coordinator for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

While the NCAA currently limits its concern to eligibility, recruitment and financial matters, enforcement director David Berst agrees incidents such as the Clemson inquiry are responsible for proposed drug-use legislation which NCAA members will consider at their January convention.

The rule would let NCAA officials administer drug tests to athletes participating in championships and bowl games, and would send drug-related hearings and penalties through the association's infractions committee, Zemper explains.

But it's unclear if the legislation would apply in Clemson's case, in which students allege track coach Stanley S. Narewski and strength and conditioning coach Sam L. Colson gave track members phenylbutazone, a drug prescribed for joint inflammation.

"As of right now, we've only found definite problems in the track department," says Jane Kidd, Clemson's news service director. "But we're checking the rest of the athletes. We want a complete investigation."

The coaches resigned December 11, two days after Clemson suspended them, student reporter Foster Senn confirms.

Budget
Continued from page 1.
mine the fate of the surplus, ASUM Business Manager Greg Gullickson said he doesn't see any problem with the surplus if it has plans for the money.

"The Kaimin was budgeted fairly last year and the surplus was brought about by good business practices so the Kaimin should be allowed to keep the surplus," he said.

Jahrig said last quarter's profit and the projected surplus are due mainly to good business management and cooperation between the editorial staff and the business staff so the Kaimin should be allowed to keep the surplus.

"I think we have earned it," he said.

Another reason the Kaimin recorded a profit last quarter is that cost-cutting measures Jahrig introduced at the Kaimin when he became editor last spring have begun to take effect. He said the editorial staff now does its own story paste-up instead of paying Missoulian employees to do it. He also eliminated two unnecessary editorial positions and restructured the staff salary system. Advertisement rates were also increased.

You've got a date this weekend, you lost her address, got her name, and worse yet don't know where to take her!

Read the Kaimin advertisements for entertainment ideas and read the Kaimin Personals for:

Co-ed stood up Saturday night... wants to know who?

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