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Press needs ads to remain free, publishers say

By Tamara Mohawk
Kaimin Reporter

To maintain a free press in America, newspapers must concentrate on ensuring their long-term financial stability, the publishers of Montana's two largest newspapers said Tuesday.

Publishers Wayne Schie of the Billings Gazette and Steven Studt of the Great Falls Tribune answered questions from an audience of about 250 people in a symposium at the University of Montana.

Missoulian publisher Tom Brown, who announced his resignation this week, was also a scheduled panelist but did not attend the symposium.

Several people in the audience said American newspapers aren't fulfilling their responsibilities and are succumbing more to the demands of their advertisers. "You're not just providing a commodity, you're providing information in a free democracy," Bill Bevis, a UM English professor, told the publishers.

Bevis said newspapers are increasingly providing only fragmented information for their readers rather than giving essential in-depth analyses of news events as they fit into history.

He also said newspapers devote too little space to foreign news, except for the sensational event "that will seize the attention of the day."

Ron Perrin, a UM political science professor, asked if the lack of in-depth analyses in American newspapers is a reflection of the need for newspapers to make a profit.

Studt said, "Ultimately the profitability is what keeps you in business."

But profitability, he said, "takes a back seat" in day-to-day decisions of what goes into the newspapers.

Subscribers, he said, determine what does and does not go into the paper. He said his and other newspapers try to strike a balance in the kinds of articles they print based on subscriber demands determined through research. "We can always give you more news and analysis if you're willing to pay for it," he said, but the space devoted to advertisements in newspapers is essential for financial stability.

Studt and Schie said newspapers give much more information and in-depth news than the broadcast media.

"We're better than anything else on the block," Studt said.

Bevis said he would favor establishing a public-operated newspaper, comparable to public television and radio, to present news analyses newspapers aren't adequately providing. He said he would grant some of the tax money for a public newspaper.

But Schie and Studt said public newspapers aren't likely to arise or survive. Studt said tax money would not likely be diverted to such a publication and it's questionable how one could be operated.

Schie said-establishing publicly-owned newspapers "doesn't necessarily mean you're going to get all the information you want." He cited the government-controlled newspapers of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"Public newspapers aren't part of the solution," he said.

But Bevis referred to the success of America's National Public Radio. "If NPR can be run like it is, why not a newspaper?"

Schie and Studt also discussed the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion. "We have the loudest voice in Montana," Schie said.

And newspaper editorial pages are used as "a vehicle" for their "leadership role" in influencing public opinion, he said.

But he added, "We're not telling people what to do. We're suggesting."
We have met the boring person, and he is us

Some news items naturally attract the editorial writer's attention. One such item was about experiments being conducted by two psychologists—Mark Leary of Wake Forest University and Harry Reis of the University of Rochester. Their experiments, which they wrote about in the November issue of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, may lead to help for 'chronically and excessively boring persons.'

Thank God for these two men and their research. Boredom must be stopped, and these two fellows seem to be on the right track!

The two psychologists' research may aid what seems to be a growing population of horribly boring people. They are attempting to see why some people are boring, in what ways they can be made boring and how boring they can get.

They have even established what they call a "boringness index."

All of this is especially interesting to the editorial writer, who, as a rule, is not considered the most exciting of human beings. In fact, in an absolutely unscientific survey, conducted recently by a lonesome editorial writer, it was discovered that the general public believes editorial writers are more boring than George Will, the New England Journal of Medicine and the Canadian Football League—combined.

Such boredom is not necessarily the fault of the editorial writer. Often, the material which deserves commentary is less than exciting. More often than not, the editorial writer must opine on the effects of an oil pipeline on the environment or the mayor's whims about a parking fee. He or she must comment on the fiscal state of the union or the state or of the city. He or she must praise the efforts of successful charity drives or mourn the passing of an important citizen.

With all of these important, though dull, subjects, the editorial writer rarely has the opportunity to offer a discourse on the state of Ted Koppel's hair or the wardrobe of Vanna White. Rarely can he or she elaborate on the goings-on in "Dallas" or the lousy flirtations of "Dynasty" characters.

Instead, we are saving the whales and berating the city council. "We're all boring sometimes and we're all interesting sometimes but some people are more boring than others," psychologist Leary said. Editorial writers may be more boring than others. We need help. Thank God for these men and their work.

John Enges

Ross Best for president

I didn't want to do this, but they forced me. I am hereby announcing my candidacy for the position of ASUM President.

It all started when I read an article by Central Board delegate Dennis Small in the Sentinel Peak Lookout, the "journal" of the UM Student Action Center. He said: "Critics of Central Board are everywhere. The board is referred to as a 'joke' and a 'bunch of amateur politicians.' Central Board is whatever the students want to make it. Above all else, it is a learning experience."

He continued, "Amateur pan-pushers—learn to hone their craft, criticizing from a safe distance."

Well, I am an amateur pan-pusher myself (though the Kaimin does pay a little) and proud of it. I am always eager to learn to hone my craft. Therefore, I take seriously the inelegant possibility that I might be "criticizing from a safe distance."

Also, I find quite reassuring Mr. Small's assurance that "Central Board is whatever students want to make it," because I am a student and I have tried for years to make Central Board observe its constitution.

But a problem: For reasons beyond my control, I will not be enrolled in classes Winter Quarter. ASUM has for many years held our elections during Winter Quarter, even though such winter carnivals are in direct contravention of all we hold holy.

The ASUM Constitution in question says that, except for freshmen to be elected in fall elections that never get held, all ASUM officers and CB delegates are to be selected "in the spring election."

As every school bus knows, the vernacular equinox marks the declaration of Spring. The Season. Equinox 67 is March 21. Winter Quarter ends March 20. Spring: The Quarter goes to class March 31. Time may be relative, but it is not a contortionist.

The undercurrent, then, is that I will be shamefully deprived of my right to express myself electorally. I am not going to stand for this setting down.

And now for the secret ingredient: Because I can't reform ASUM until I get elected and I can't get elected until I have reformed ASUM, if the elections aren't held by the book I will file a lawsuit.

So there is no misstatement, this is what I plan: I will go to District Court and seek an injunction. If for some reason that doesn't work and winter elections go ahead, I will sue at the beginning of Spring Quarter to have the elections invalidated.

This is no joke. I'll do it. The ASUM Constitution may be a joke, but student government is, above all else, a learning experience. And here goes.

I realize that this is not cordial. I realize that in embarking on this course of action I will incur the pent-up indifference of my fellow Grizzlies. And I realize that I am unknowingly damaging my political career.

On a lighter note, I thought about writing this week about the money Central Board wasted last month on its retreat at Yellow Bay. And the CB member who took a ride on a shuffleboard. And Dan Henderson's rude remark about Mary McLeod. And all those mysterious phone calls.

But that would be negative campaigning, and I don't plan to campaign at all. ASUM is not as dumb as it looks. It knows how counterproductive lawsuits can be. In its heart it knows it's wrong. It just needs a nudge, and I'm betting that ASUM will give it to a terrorist. If elected, I will resign. It would be nice, though, to wield all that power. I could give 25 percent of ASUM's budget to the library to buy books. I could abolish all the committees. I could go to get tattoos. I could sit around and do nothing. I could impeach myself. I could leak to the press. Have I made my point?

Critics of Central Board are everywhere. Ross Best is a senior in classics.
Emotions

EDITOR: I have been a member of the faculty of the University of Montana for only a short time. During my tenure no other member of our administration has offered me or has given the Department of English more attention, or support and more sheer kindness than Dr. Ray Murray.

Even were this not true I should deplore the substance and the tenor of the article which was published in the Kaimin on November 26, 1986 about Dr. Murray and about the administration of his important office. Your article is emblematic of much that is unfortunate about our community's current response to the several exigencies we are confronting.

Quiet, constructive, counseling consultation generally characterizes university policy making and university personnel decisions. During this period of emergency for our academy and for our state it serves no one's interests to respond to crises by waging internecine and hominy attacks either in private or, especially in public.

Everyone with whom I speak in our university wishes that our relations with one another might become more warmly collegial; and that our responses to our difficult problems might become more unified. I should think that the Faculty Senate and individual members of the university faculty might negotiate with our president about personnel and management decisions with more seemingly uncommon sense. Certainly individual persons' feelings and lives ought not to be trifled with by their colleagues. Certainly the campus newspaper ought no longer to become the forum for complex and appropriately internal disagreements.

Mutual respect and affection are decades which cannot ever be dispensed with by our community. I consider your recent article about the Research Office to have been as senseless as it was insensitive and as useless as it was destructive. I hope that in the future the professoriate of our university will negotiate with our president on one another about this and about all other institutional matters more privately, with more concern for our colleagues' emotions and with more regard for the enduring interests of our academy.

I admire and congratulate President Koch for refusing to provide the Kaimin with comment for this sordid article. Peter Glassman, professor and chairman, Department of English

Still 'yes'

EDITOR: I write in response to your lead article of Wednesday, November 26, entitled "Research Office is Under Faculty Fire." Will Rogers once said that to be a Democrat in Oklahoma required proficiency in knocking Republicans. Recent articles in the Montana Kaimin make me wonder if being a faculty member at UM requires proficiency in knocking administrators. I hope not.

Quotations from my interview with Kaimin Reporter Mike Dawson and generalizations from a report I prepared for former President Neil Bucklew, as portrayed in the article, cast a negative light on Vice President Ray Murray — a result I had hoped to avoid in giving the interview. Rather than try to rephrase what I thought I said in my interview, let me share some ideas about research and creative activity administration at the University which I hope might be helpful.

My suggestions for President Bucklew's consideration came as a result of interviews with all deans and many department chairs and faculty members. I talked to research and creative activity administrators on other campuses via telephone and I spent three days interviewing key persons at the University of Washington in Seattle. I chose the University of Washington because of its recent difficult times which included the retraction of some programs. I wanted to see how they handled their research and creative activities mission through their time of crisis.

My report to President Bucklew did not mention one person (administrator or otherwise) for praise or blame because personnel evaluation was not its intent. It was a strategy for the future. Central to the development of that strategy was my recommendation that our chief administrators become more directly involved in the formulation and execution of a research and creative activities mission for the University. I suggested use of the University's Role and Scope Statement as the proper guideline for that mission. The Role and Scope Statement is a public mandate, authorized by the Board of Regents, which sets forth the areas where the University is to develop its programs.

Without the stability provided by a focused attention to our Role and Scope Statement, I worried we would be vulnerable to the shifting and conflicting issues that seem to consume our energies and attention continuously.

As a way of structuring a literal and deliberate attention to our research and creative activities mission, I recommended the formation of a Council for Research and Creative Activity headed by the Vice President. A Council whose sole agenda consisted of research and creative activity items and whose member ship would be central authorities (especially deans) would ensure that this important part of our university's mandate would not be forgotten in the preoccupation with student credit hour generation, economic development, revenue shortfall, and so on. (I did not recommend the dissolution of the present Research Advisory Council which operates under the auspices of the Faculty Senate).

I still believe in the efficacy of a Council for Research and Creative Activity. I am sorry that reporter Mike Dawson didn't quote me when he asked if I thought Vice President Ray Murray could effectively run the Council. My answer was, and still is, "yes."

Paul Miller, professor, sociology
Soviets have military edge, Air Force Colonel says
By Mike Dawson

The U.S. military falls short of that of the Soviet Union in chemical, conventional and first-strike nuclear warfare, an Air Force representative said Tuesday.

"Bullet for bullion, tank for tank," the United States can compete with the Soviet Union on the battlefield, Col. Calvin R. Johnson told about 20 people in the University Center Lounge.

Johnson is a professor of engineering at the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Ala.

"The U.S. military today is at its highest state of readiness in history," Johnson said, it "is paying dearly" for ending the draft and for the "decade of neglect" in the 1970s.

The Soviets spent $500 billion more than the United States from 1970 to 1985, he said, which leaves the United States behind in conventional and chemical weapons.

The United States wants to negotiate with the Soviet Union for a ban of chemical weapons, he said, and to do so, it must improve its first-strike capabilities in chemical warfare.

Johnson said such action would deter the Soviets from chemical warfare and make the weapons "valuable to them."

Money is always a problem in arms build-up, he said, and one reason is that half the military budget goes to "manpower," salaries and "quality of life" expenses.

He said the armed forces have experienced financial troubles since the draft ended because the costs of volunteer salaries and re-enlistment programs have increased.

Another issue facing national defense is Central America, Johnson said, where Cuba and the Soviet Union threaten peace.

But the defense department is working toward a non-military political solution, he said.

The United States is committed to not sending combat troops to the region, Johnson said, and by law can only keep 50 military advisers in Nicaragua.

Johnson’s lecture was sponsored by the Missoula chapter of CAUSA USA, a politically conservative educational organization.

Flyers advertising the lecture listed the University of Montana military science department as another sponsor of the lecture.

The military science department faculty member told CAUSA representative Alyx Boch that the department would not sponsor the event because it didn’t know enough about CAUSA or the speaker, Johnson said.

Boch said she did not know until Monday, after the flyers were printed, that the military science department declined sponsorship.

Tuss to ask City Council to move up parking review date
By Melody Perkins

Paul Tuss, ASUM president, said Monday that he plans to ask the Missoula City Council to review the university-area residential parking district in May instead of August.

In an interview, Tuss said the August review date will not allow students to present their views on the district to the council.

A clause in the ordinance creating the district requires the council to review it during August 1987.

Parking Commissioner Tom Kosesa said Monday that the council will examine whether the district is financially independent and whether it has effectively solved the parking problem created by some UM commuters.

Some city officials and council members have discussed reviewing the district in June, Tuss said.

However, he added, June would also be inconvenient because most students will be studying for final exams.

Councilman Jack Schommer said the council intends to discuss moving the review date, but probably won’t take any formal action until spring.

The ordinance, which allows only residents with permits to park on the streets within the 28-block district, went into effect Sept. 1, 1986.


Tuss also said ASUM would like to see the fine, issued to anyone parking in the district without a permit, decreased to $4.

Considering the type of violation, "a $10 fine, especially for students, is very stiff," he said.

However, Schommer said fines can act as a deterrent to keep non-residents from parking in the district. If the fine is lowered, he said, more people may decide to violate the regulations and park in the district.

That would force the commission to spend more money tracking down violators and trying to collect the fines, Schommer said.

Kosesa said his officers patrol the area four times daily and issue 10 to 15 tickets a day. On Oct. 1, officers issued about 280 tickets.

Although Kosesa had expected a "significant outcry from residents living just beyond the district’s borders, he said he hasn’t heard many complaints about streets clogged with displaced commuters.

Councilwoman Marilyn "Mike" Gregg said Monday that she has heard rumors about some university-area residents requesting the council to extend the borders of the district, but added no petitions have been submitted.

However, Tuss said the district is "not a dead issue.”

Students have right to demand classes listed in course catalog, Solberg says
By Janie Sullivan

Despite looming threats of program cuts, students have the right to demand classes listed in the catalog under which they registered, the University of Montana associate academic vice president said recently.

Richard A. Solberg said in an interview that the university catalog can be interpreted as a contractual arrangement and reasonable effort will be made to offer the courses necessary to complete a degree program offered in the catalog.

In reference to the home economics program currently under scrutiny by the Board of Regents, Solberg said if the program is cut, it will not happen overnight. Any program cut will be phased out, he said.

Solberg stressed that the University would not "cut students loose and wave goodbye." He said that was not the intention of the Board of Regents or the university administration.

Solberg said a problem could arise if a student enrolled under a certain catalog then drops out of school.

The length of time the student was out of school could affect whether that student would have the right to demand to be able to finish the courses listed in the original catalog the program had been cut during the student’s absence.

To avoid such cases would have to be decided individually, he said.

The administration and regents will try to serve all students as well as possible, he said.

We are dealing with people, not programs," Solberg said, adding that the regents and legislators are sensitive to that.

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Teaching certificates lure graduates back to UM

By Don Bayn
Kaimin Correspondent
Increasing numbers of graduates are returning to the University of Montana to get teaching certificates, but they may have problems finding jobs in Montana, the chairman of the UM teacher education department says.

“There are lots of jobs,” Lee Von Kuster says. “It’s just they may not be in the state of Montana, and in particular western Montana.”

Current UM registration figures show a total of 1,016 students in education, an 18-percent increase over the last five years.

About one-third of current education students are graduates seeking teaching certification, according to Janice Modyett, the department’s education certification officer. She says certification takes at least four quarters.

Modyett says the number of graduates returning for teaching certification has increased over the past four years. Much of the increase is from science graduates, particularly forestry and wildlife biology, she says.

Education graduates will not be disappointed in their search for jobs, Von Kuster says, as long as they are “free to move any piece in the nation.”

He says there is a nationwide teacher shortage because much of the teaching force is reaching retirement age, teachers have left education to take higher-paying jobs and many teachers are quitting because of problems such as drug and alcohol abuse in schools.

But in Montana, population levels are stable, Von Kuster says, so there is no significant growth in student populations. There is also little turnover in teaching positions, he says, adding that Montana teachers like the state’s outdoors and sparse population.

Shirley Rosengren, personnel director for Missoula County High Schools, confirms Von Kuster’s views.

Rosengren says Missoula is a “plum in terms of location. Everybody wants to live here.” Missoula schools have “never had any trouble” finding teachers, she says.

Missoula high schools have hired only about 30 teachers in the past year. Rosengren says, and there have been “literally hundreds” of applications. The only possible areas of teacher shortage, she says, are in foreign languages and special education.

Von Kuster agrees there is a shortage of special education teachers in Montana, but he says, “Just because it’s short today doesn’t mean it will be short four years from now.”

It is important to look at historical trends in education.

Von Kuster says, rather than just the short-term.

Historically, he says, it has been easiest to find teaching jobs in math and science because math and science teachers often leave to take better-paying jobs in industry.

Von Kuster says education students can enhance their chances of finding a job by being “broadly prepared,” to take on extracurricular activities such as coaching or supervising yearbook staffs and pep clubs.

Counselor says friends, fresh air can help chase holiday blues

By Natalie Mundhen
Kaimin Correspondent

Going home for the holidays is stressful for many students according to Alan Thompson, a counselor at the University of Montana’s Center for Student Development.

“There are a lot of expectations about going home,” Thompson said. “Some people may be concerned about family relations coming together.”

Thompson, who said there is usually an increase in the number of students using the services at the CSD during the holiday season, said the holidays are a time for students to learn “to deal with people who have been significant in their lives in some way.”

He said students may have different thoughts than when they left home to continue their Montana’s students are finishing school at the end of Fall Quarter may be too absorbed with concerns about the future to enjoy the holidays as they usually would.

Thompson said he encourages everyone to get involved in positive activities, especially those students who are too far away from home to return for the holidays, and non-traditional students, who are those age 25 and over.

“I try to hook up people with other people they have met here,” he said. “There are ways of coming together and being together to celebrate with somebody,” he added.

Thompson said that seeking out support is a healthy and mature way to handle holiday depression.

“It is important to know where resources are and to be able to gather yourself and seek out those services,” he said.

Thompson said the best way to resolve problems which arise during the holidays is to “take small steps.”

“It’s a time for us to maybe do some whole-some things and keep an open mind,” he added.

Thompson said that church events, get-togethers with friends and fresh air are things that can help improve a person’s attitude.

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206 Journalism — 243-6541
The University of Montana's record-setting quarterback Brent Pease will not be permitted for another year of eligibility, the U of M Athletic Department announced yesterday.

Pease was going to appeal because he had played only two games as a freshman at a junior college.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's minimal requirements established for qualifying under the hardship rule were not met in Pease's case, so no petition will be made.

The rule interpretation was made by UM faculty representative Art Graham and UM Athletic Director Harley Lewis.

"Gambling, however, is the first of four years in intercollegiate athletics, but there is an exception for

**UM gridders is Academic All-District**

A University of Montana football player has been named to the GTE Academic All-District football team for District VII.

Rick Sullivan, a 6-foot-2-inch, 225-pound sophomore defensive tackle from Whitefish, entered the honor by maintaining a 3.59 grade point average in business administration at UM.

By making the all district team, Sullivan is eligible for the Academic All-American team, picked among the eight Division I districts.

Sullivan started in all 10 games the Grizzlies played this year and was the second-leading tackler on the defensive line with 48 tackles.

Sullivan has lettered twice in football at UM.

**The ‘Zoo’ takes toll on Grizzlies’ opponents**

By John Bates

Karmi Senior Editor

Dahlberg Arena in the University of Montana's Field House has often been called the "sixth man."

Opposing basketball coaches dread playing there. Opposing players say they love it, but they are usually scared to death. USA Today rated the arena as one of the top ten toughest places to play basketball in the country.

Named after former UM basketball coach and athletic director "Jiggs" Dahlberg, the arena has gained the reputation of an extremely tough place for visiting teams to win. Since 1972, the Grizzlies have compiled a 185-24 record on the floor of Dahlberg Arena.

Dahlberg Arena truly is pure entertainment — more than 127,000 fans watched the Grizzlies play during their 1985-86 season in the 6,057-seat arena.

Above all else it is fun — fun for the spectators and fun for the Grizzly players.

"I probably will never again feel the feeling I felt when I walked out on that floor," former Grizzly basketball player Larry Krystkowiak said in a phone interview last week.

"I'll never forget the rush of adrenaline I felt in front of those crowds. They helped us win quite a few games."

**The Montana Kaimin**

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Mathematicians size up world in game modeling

By Grant Sasek
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

It's only a game: it may not accurately reflect real situations... it's only speculation.

But differential game modeling is chillingly prophetic in some of its speculations, and the mathematicians who play the games continue to develop more sophisticated vector matrices, quadratic cost functions and differential equations to more accurately recreate world situations.

Gene Morlarity, an electrical engineering professor at San Jose State University, "plays" game modeling and last month at the University of Montana, he was discussing a particularly disturbing game.

The game is the arms race and behind the formulas understood only by other mathematicians are ideas and implications understood by all.

Defeat, victory, mutual "nuclearization" or mutual disarmament, are all possible within a setting where any balance is precarious at best, and once lost, is almost impossible to regain.

The model for the arms race game was developed in 1958 by Lewis Richardson, an English physicist, but the work never became publicized until the 1980s. Since then the game has been adapted and fine-tuned to reflect the current nuclear weapons race.

Gaming may be a misnomer for the mathematical process involved in modeling situations.

Gaming implies making decisions, but once the decision of which scenario to play is made, no other decisions are made by the players.

The amount spent, weapons acquired, and positions in the game are determined by substituting numbers into equations, finding the answers and substituting the new numbers into more equations.

Morlarity says the United States and Russia are engaged in what is described as the "mini-max" version of the game. Among the five versions of the game, Morlarity says the mini-max is the most expensive for a country to play. And the safest.

In the mini-max scenario, both players assure that the other player is spending the maximum amount of money available to gain an advantage over the other. With that as a given, each player spends the minimum amount he can and still not fall behind the other in the arms race.

Although this scenario results in a rapidly escalating arms race, neither side is able to gain an advantage over the other, Morlarity says.

The Pareto scenario, a version where each nation seeks the minimum amount it can spend while assuming that the other countries are doing the same, is the most dangerous version, Morlarity says.

Although that version results in arms reductions, if one player initiates a large buildup, the other player will not be able to respond quickly enough to avoid falling behind in the ensuing arms race.

This fear adds paranoia on both sides of the game and makes the game dangerous, Morlarity says.

UM student representative sought by City Council member Herbig

By Sheila Melvin
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

The position of student representative to the City Council might be on the next ASUM election ballot if Councilwoman Lois Herbig and Student Representative Terry Schoenen have anything to say about it.

In 1981, Herbig wrote a proposal to have a university student as an ad hoc member of the City Council.

She said the purpose of the resolution was to improve communication between the council and the students.

Herbig said the resolution passed and then ASUM President Steve Spaulding was the first student representative.

Even though she was appointed, Schoenen said she thinks the student representative should be elected because elected officers are usually more responsible.

She also said an election would cause students to become more aware of city issues and the student representative's duties.

ASUM President Paul Tuss said the council representative, who is paid $50 a month, is appointed by the Student Legislative Action Committee and approved by Central Board.

Tuss said he thinks the representative should be appointed because ASUM needs a "qualified, committed and competent person for the job."

He said elections can become popularity contests and sometimes the most qualified person can be overlooked.

However, Herbig said the student representative should be elected because he or she would be acting as a "campus voice."

Under the resolution, the representative is allowed to sit in on any council committee meeting or participate in any council activity, including those not involving the university.

However, Tuss said the student representative should concentrate on university issues, such as zoning for fraternity houses, because other council business is "not our place."

"It would be very amateurish on our part," Tuss said, "if we were involved with other City Council business."

Schoenen said she would get involved in other council business if she felt she had an "expert opinion to offer," otherwise she would stick to university issues.

Koch forum scheduled

Faculty, staff, students and the public are invited to the last of four Fall Quarter open forums with University of Montana President James Koch today at 3 p.m. in room 112 of the Business Building.

Without formal agenda, Koch will answer questions on any subject.

The forums are designed to stimulate informal conversations between Koch and the campus community.