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10-25-1994

### Montana Kaimin, October 25, 1994

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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## Grizzlies rank #1; make UM history

**Corey Taule**  
Kaimin Sports Editor

For the first time in UM history, Montana fans have documentation to stand behind when claiming their football team is number one.

The latest Sports Network Division I-AA top 25 poll, released on Monday, has UM ranked number one.

The 7-0 Grizzlies got 49 out of 70 first-place votes. Marshall, the former first-place team, lost last week to Appalachian State and dropped four places to number five.

Before this year, the highest Montana had been ranked was number two in 1989.

Junior defensive end Yohanse Manzanarez said the Grizzlies will enjoy the ranking, but will not lose sight of what's important.

"It's pretty exciting being number one, but it's not where you're at now, it's where you're at by the end of the season

that counts," he said.

UM head coach Don Read said the ranking adds even more luster to Saturday's game against number three Idaho, who is undefeated and tied for the Big Sky Conference lead with Montana.

"There's a lot there anyway, with the Big Sky and all, and this just adds to it," said Read.

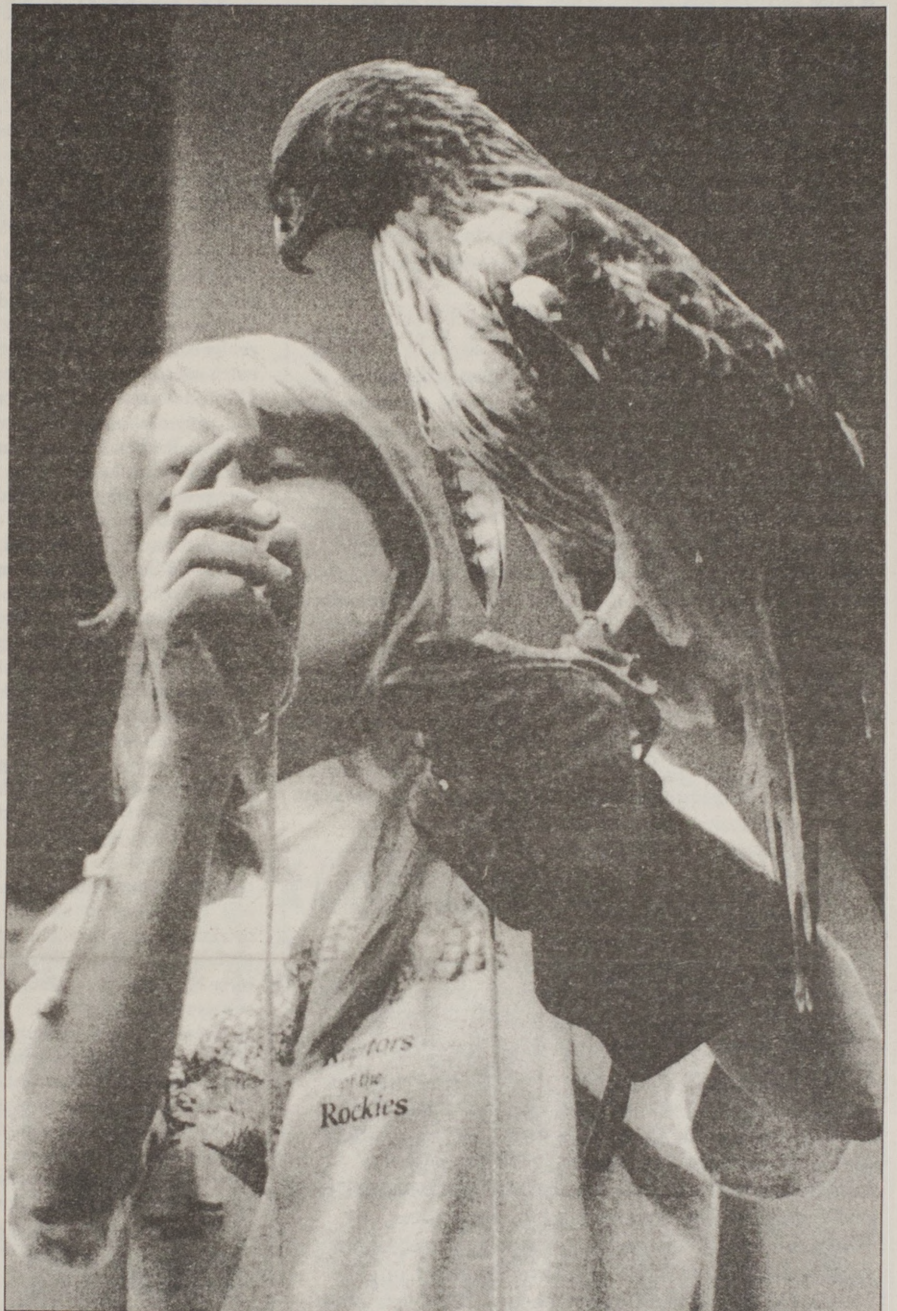
Manzanarez said the ranking makes the game more exciting for the fans, but will not change the way the Grizzlies prepare for Idaho.

"I think it's more for the fans seeing number one against number three," he said. "We pretty much prepare for every game like it's the Super Bowl."

And is there a downside to being ranked number one in the nation? You might ask Read, if you can get in touch with him.

"I just unplugged my phone at 11 (a.m.)," he said. "It's all been a little much."

## Rappin' with the raptor...



Rebecca Huntington/Kaimin

KATE DAVIS shows off a red-tailed hawk during a Montana Wildlife class at UM Monday. Davis began rehabilitating injured and orphaned birds and mammals in 1973 with the Cincinnati Zoo. She graduated from UM with a degree in zoology and has been educating the public about birds for the past six years. She showed the class six raptors of the Rockies including a golden eagle and a great horned owl. It takes a lot of meat to keep her raptors fed, so Davis is asking hunters to save the deer hearts for bird food. For more information about Raptors of the Rockies or where to find Davis, call 406-243-6642.

## Pastors: World unity could signal end

**Mark Matthews**  
Kaimin Reporter

The question for many of Missoula's religious leaders is not whether a global community will bring harmony or conflict, but whether it is an omen for the end of the world.

More than a half dozen area ministers say a new world order administered by the United Nations signifies the End Time, the end of the world as foretold in the Book of Revelation.

Events like the North American Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff and the World Trade Organization fulfill biblical prophecies of a world dictator and a single economic system, some say.

"Nationalism is down, globalism up," says Pastor Roger Smith of the Church Of God Of Prophecy in Missoula. "It's all happening right before our eyes."

Smith's congregation numbers only about a dozen, but according to sociologist Anson Shupe, there are over 40 million Pentecostals, fundamentalists and charismatic Christians in America who believe in an apocalypse.

Some other Missoula congregations whose doctrines include belief in an approaching end are the Seventh Day Adventists, the Church of Latter-day Saints, the First Church of The Nazarene, the Clark Fork

Christian Center, the Open Door Baptist Church, the Foursquare Gospel Church and the Baha'i of the Covenant.

The 40-million national figure does not include Doomsday believers like the Branch Davidians who committed mass suicide during a raid by federal officials in 1993. Nor does it include the number of End Time believers worldwide.

Earlier this month in Switzerland, 50 members of The Order of the Solar Tradition, a group fascinated with the end of the world, apparently committed suicide. In November 1993, thousands of White Brotherhood cult members gathered in Kiev, Ukraine, awaiting Doomsday.

"Waves of apocalypticism come and go," says Rob Balch, a UM sociology professor. "It's not just confined to Western cultures. The belief behind the American Indians' Ghost Dance in the 1890s was that all the whites would be destroyed in great upheavals."

Balch says there was a surge in End Time believers at the end of the First Millennium and, as the current millennium winds down to the year 2000, predictions of Doomsday will increase.

Christians themselves are divided over just what the End Time means. Author Leonard Zeskind says Protestants and Catholics believe human history will

See "Armageddon" page 8

## Schorr: U.S. must take charge

**Erin Billings**  
Kaimin Reporter

As the world's last superpower, America must lead a new global organization to solve conflicts as well as social and environmental problems, a noted foreign correspondent said Monday night.

Daniel Schorr is a National Public Radio commentator who has worked as a correspondent in the former Soviet Union and Europe for The Christian Science Monitor, The New York Times and CBS.

A new world order, headed by an American-led NATO-like force, could tackle world problems — from hunger and war to pollutants and disease, Schorr said.

"Imagine a global order to deal with all the disaster around us," he said.

More than 500 people jammed UM's Montana Theatre before Mansfield Conference organizers were forced to turn others away. Schorr's was the 26th lecture in the International Relations series of conferences sponsored by UM's Maureen and Mike Mansfield Endowment.

Schorr suggested an organization like NATO, led by the United States, to identify and solve today's world problems.

"All NATO needs is a new definition of collec-

tive security for destroying aggression and violence," he said. "We must be sophisticated enough to understand enemies who aren't dictators. The enemy is whatever makes the world worse."

America needs to take the lead in creating world stability because when the Soviet Union fell, the United States became the last remaining superpower, he said.

"The Soviet Union had passed from being an adversary to a partner to a dependent," Schorr said.

Back when the Cold War began, definitions in general were easier, he said.

"In those days chips were made of wood. In those days grass was something that you mowed, Coke was something that you drank and pot was something that you cooked in," he said.

Today, the rest of the world looks to the United States for definition, he said, but America must have the will to use its strength to provide it.

"We really think we are so great," he said. "But in an odd sort of way we don't realize how great we really are."

Although the United States needs to take the lead, other countries must also play a role, he said, adding that no matter what, a new world order will take time.

"The road ahead is so long," Schorr said.



# opinion

## UM should enter the housing game

Except for state-owned — i.e. UM — land, it is still illegal for more than two unrelated people to live together in Missoula.

It's time for UM to take things into its own hands and buy houses for students to rent, exempt from the ordinance.

### Kaimin editorial

So far, the Missoula City Council has let UM renters down by keeping the unrelated housing ordinance. And a lawsuit by ASUM or other affected students has been slow in coming, and is uncertain to repeal it.

Despite six months of early morning committee meetings, council members have failed to repeal or soften the unrelated housing law that makes it a crime for more than two unrelated people to live together.

And despite the fact that groups like the University Area Homeowners Association, or UAHA, want the benefits of living down the street from the university, they have fought for all they are worth to keep students out of "their" neighborhoods.

The rational is that students are all malicious partiers who live to trash property, make noise and steal other Missoula residents' parking.

So to have their cake and UM students too, residents have demanded that the discriminatory law remain in effect — never mind that students' actions are a better gauge of their neighborliness than their social status.

But there is a way out of this, which makes pretty good sense in Missoula's over-priced rental market anyway. UM should start buying homes within biking distance of the university, so students can rent at a reasonable price, be free of the bedroom police and reduce parking congestion at the same time. UM already owns about 20 homes between Maurice and Arthur avenues. Ironically, UM bought the homes for the land, and is only renting them out until it can get all the houses and clear them out. And although Missoula City Attorney Jim Nugent said Tuesday that the houses are exempt from the unrelated housing ordinance because they are state-owned, UM tries not to rent to more than two unrelated people, said Hugh Jesse, UM director of Facilities Services.

This is madness. UM should be the last place to submit to a city ordinance that discriminates against students — especially if it doesn't have to.

But the university should go farther than renting what it has. If UM bought more houses city wide, it could legally rent to responsible groups of more than two unrelated students. And if rent was meant to break even with costs, we could skip the price gouging associated with private rentals.

The houses UM owns now are not in the kind of squalid disrepair the UAHA claims they should be, despite the fact some have more than two unrelated people in them. And renters get a bargain.

Instead of waiting for someone else to fix things, UM should do something.

—Ashley Wilson

## Bring on the widow maker

Greetings, again, XXs and XYs. As you may know, my job is to bring the world up to speed on the news which occasionally slips past the crack(ed) staff here at the Kaimin, including the now-renowned editor, Kyle Woods (he usually goes by his Christian name of Kyle Wood, but for special occasions and for folks who read his work really closely, he'll trot out the extra consonant...). As my regular readers know, I don't really do any of the legwork on my stories. Rather, I employ an elaborate and deep-digging network of spies, agents and operatives who blanket our campus searching for the big scoop and the straight skinny. I'm afraid this week they've been working overtime. I have been alerted that certain high ranking university administrators are actually using student funds for their own ends (well, more than usual, that is).

Yes, it's true: a portion of our fees may go to The Widow Maker Barry Windham and his arch-rival, Red Rooster. "Who the hell are those bozos?" one may justifiably ask. Be patient, for all will become clear in time, for my undercover over-achievers have really outdone themselves on this one.

Recall: During the summer of 1993, the administration of the University of Montana deemed it necessary to instate an Athletic Fee on the good students of this self-same institution. Sure, the students had resoundingly voted down

such things during the ASUM elections that spring, but mere student opinion was of no consequence. "The Fee Must Go On!" was the battle cry in Main Hall... and it did.

At the time, the Fee was declared necessary to bring UM within the bounds of Title IX (gender equality in sports). However, after much deliberation and nosing around, my moles have gotten to the seemingly unrelated heart of the matter: several of the administrators involved in the scandalous imposing of the Athletic Fee are actually Closet Trashers.

Yes, it seems that though they may wear fancy clothes and drive snazzy cars to hide their true denim-loving, Nova-driving selves, some administrators (my sources are still working on a list of names...) are bona fide White Trashers. They cannot come out of the closet for fear of losing their jobs or being stoned to death by young Trustifarians in North Face parkas, so they must live lives of fear and deception.

"But what of this Widow Maker fellow? And what's the connection between the imposing of the Fee and the Trashers? I'm buffaloe!" one may snivel. Well, I'm glad you asked.

### Column by



Jason Vaupel

It works like this. As an administrator, one has access to large sums of cash in the way of student fees. As a White Trasher, one has a desperate and deep-seated need to see a World Wrestling Federation Intercontinental Championship brawl from the front row, with a bag of ham hocks in one hand and an ice-cold Meisterbrau in the

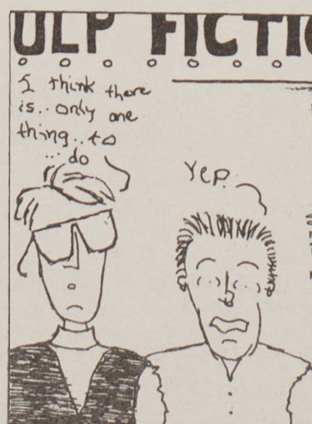
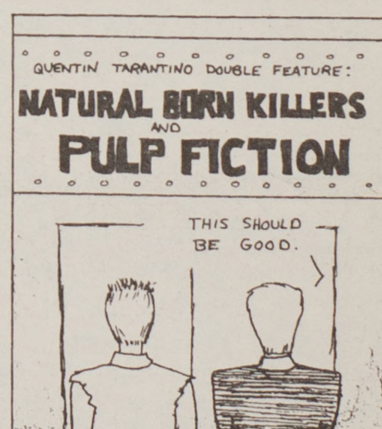
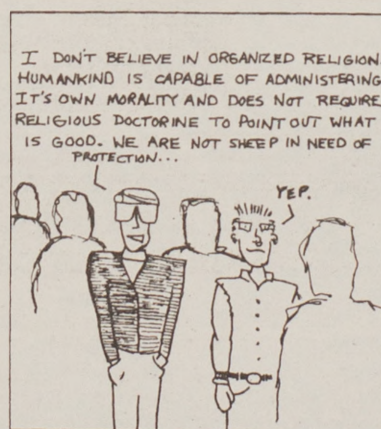
other. However, as an administrator, one must reject one's true nature and keep up appearances. Yet, one can also impose new and exotic fees on students, use those fees to fulfill one's needs and then bask in the afterglow. Get it?

In more specific terms, for the doughheads: my spies have informed me that unnamed White Trashers/administrators imposed the Athletic Fee to generate capital to woo the WWF into staging its title bout featuring my hero, The Widow Maker Barry Windham and the upstart Red Rooster in the Harry Adams Field House. "Alarming" and "outrageous" are two words that pop into my mind to describe this scenario. Of course, "right on!" is two more. ...Front row, here I come!

Jason Vaupel's spies only work to support their Robitussin and kiddie-porn habits, hence the late-breaking nature of this story.

## DOUG EATS BUGS

by Brent Baldwin



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## Concerning U

**Interview Announcement**  
— K mart Pharmacy, registered pharmacists and summer internships, majors in pharmacy, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 2-3, Office of Career Services, Lodge 148, sign up for graduating students begins Oct. 19, sign up for juniors and seniors begins Oct. 26.

**Interview Announcement**  
— Wal-Mart Pharmacy, staff pharmacists, majors in pharmacy, sign up for individual interviews at the Lodge, Room 148, you must have either a creden-

tial file or a resume.

**Mansfield Conference** — "How Film and Television Shape Our View of the Globe," by Asian-American filmmaker Christine Choy, professor of film and television, New York University's Tisch School of the Arts, 3 p.m., Montana Theatre; "The Global Community in Asian Historical Perspectives," by Wang Gungwu, vice chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, 7:30 p.m., Montana Theatre.

**Senior recital** — Wenn-Bay Chan, soprano, 8 p.m., Music Recital Hall.

## Ethicist weaves life and meaning

**Shir-Khim Go**  
*Kaimin Reporter*

Deni Elliot's hair started turning gray when she was 16. The UM Mansfield professor of ethics and public affairs said her shoulder-length hair used to be "sort of blond."

"I've gotten used to it," she said, laughing. "That's just who I am. I guess I kind of stand out in the crowd."

Gray hair isn't the only thing that makes Elliot, 40, stand out. Her teaching style is also unique.

Elliot, who is co-organizing the Mansfield Conference being held this week, is making her students attend at least one of the lectures in the conference.

"I see this as an important ethics conversation," she said. She expects her students to think about any assumptions made about human nature when they attend the talks.

Another way of making students think about ethics is to pop questions at them during class instead of giving them fixed answers, she said.

"I'm teaching my best when I'm talking the least," she said. "My challenge is to come up with good questions."

Intense discussion is the norm in her class, even with as many as 178 students. But

Elliot added she gives out candies to her students during examinations, to make them feel less stressed out.

"I see my role as to help my students be a little uncomfortable about the things that they think are true," she said. "I

don't necessarily want to change people's views, but I want them to question their views."

Elliot came to UM in January 1993. She strongly believes ethical and moral questions are not just for philosophers.

"Everyone's voice is important," she said. And that's why she has made movies, so people can understand ethical problems. Her third video-documentary, "The Burden of Knowledge: Moral Dilemmas in Prenatal Testing," premiered in January this year and was shown on campus.

But teaching and making films aren't the only things Elliot has had her hands in. She was an ethics coach and a reporter for three months at The Philadelphia Inquirer in 1985. And her latest book, "The Ethics of Asking: Dilemmas in University Fund Raising," is due out in spring 1995.

Elliot said her interest in

"I wondered how people could be denied things in this society just because they are not Caucasians"

—Deni Elliot  
UM professor

ethics stemmed from her childhood days in Washington D.C. She grew up in the times of the civil rights struggle and the Vietnam War.

"I wondered how people could be denied things in this society just because they are not Caucasians," she said. "It's a desire to know why that propelled me."

Elliot sees life and relations as delightful puzzles. It makes sense that another of her big loves is weaving.

"When I weave, I think about how people connect," she said. "I find ways of bringing things together."

Besides weaving, Elliot said she loves to cook. Cooking is her way of moving from work to family — her artist husband and her 13-year-old son.

Family, work and her students are three of the most important things in her life, Elliot said.

"All three make the person I am," she added.



Deni Elliot

### PRE-PHYSICAL THERAPY

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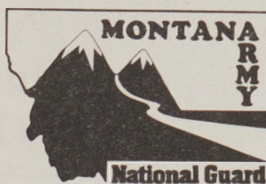
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# sports

## Weekend Review

•The UM football team defeated Weber State 35-20 in Ogden, Utah. Senior wide receiver Shalon Baker caught 12 passes for 172 yards and became the Grizzlies' career leader in both passes caught and yards received. Montana is tied with Idaho atop the Big Sky standings and was voted the number one team in the country this week.

•The Lady Griz volleyball team won their ninth and 10th games in a row, running their conference record to 9-0. Last Thursday, UM defeated Weber State three games to one. Saturday, the Lady Griz won a close match with Northern Arizona, three games to two. Senior setter Linde Eidenberg was named co-Big Sky Athlete of the Week.

•The Lady Griz soccer team split two matches this weekend. UM lost at 12-ranked Washington 2-0 and beat Gonzaga 1-0. Freshman Courtney Mathieson scored UM's lone goal this weekend, her sixth of the year.

Freshman goalie Railene Thorson recorded her fifth shutout of the season in the win against Gonzaga.

•The ninth annual Mount Sentinel Hill Climb was won by former UM track great David Morris, who scaled the hill in 20 minutes and two seconds, almost two minutes faster than the next finisher and the old record. Seventy-five people participated in the event Saturday, including 80-year-old Phil Wright, who finished in a little over 57 minutes.



## Division I-AA Top 25

- 24. Western Kentucky 5-3
- 25. Cornell (1) 6-0

\*number of first place votes in parenthesis

- 1. Montana (49) 7-0
- 2. Youngstown St. (8) 6-0-1
- 3. Idaho (8) 7-0
- 4. Troy State 6-1
- 5. Marshall (1) 7-1
- 6. Grambling St. (2) 7-0
- 7. Northern Iowa 5-2
- 8. Boston University 6-1
- 9. Eastern Kentucky 6-2
- 10. James Madison 6-1
- 11. McNeese State 5-2
- 12. North Texas 5-2
- 13. Pennsylvania 5-0
- 14. Boise St. 7-1
- 15. Appalachian St. (1) 5-2
- 16. Stephen F. Austin 4-2-1
- 17. Central Florida 5-3
- 18. Alcorn State 6-2
- 19. Middle Tenn. St. 5-2
- 20. Hofstra 7-0
- 21. Western Carolina 5-3
- 22. New Hampshire 6-1
- 23. William & Mary 5-3

### Ticket info

2100 student tickets remain for Saturday's football game between first-ranked Montana and third-ranked Idaho. Field house Administrative Assistant Loren Flynn said 2,000 student tickets were picked up on Monday. Any tickets not sold by 5:00 p.m. Friday will be made available to the general public. All general admission and visitor tickets are sold out.

## Big Sky Conference football standings

Idaho, 4-0 (7-0)

Montana, 3-0 (7-0)

- Boise St., 3-1 (7-1)
- Idaho St., 3-2 (4-3)
- Northern Ariz., 3-3 (4-4)
- Weber St., 1-3 (4-4)
- Eastern Wash., 1-4 (2-5)
- Montana St., 0-5 (2-6)

\*Overall records in parenthesis



## Big Sky Conference volleyball standings

Montana, 9-0 (17-3)

- Idaho, 8-1 (21-2)
- Idaho St., 6-3 (12-7)
- Weber St., 4-5 (8-12)
- Eastern Wash., 3-6 (9-14)
- Northern Ariz., 3-6 (11-9)
- Boise St., 2-7 (8-12)
- Montana St., 1-8 (5-15)

\*Overall records in parenthesis

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# Running on research

## University grants total \$20 million

**Tomoko Otake**  
Kaimin Projects Editor

UM officials are not only counting their blessings but also bracing themselves for more than \$20 million in research grants.

UM raked in a record-setting \$20,173,806 in grants and contracts last fiscal year, nearly tripling its outside funding of \$7 million just four years ago.

Last year's big five were: the Division of Biological Sciences, \$3.8 million; the School of Forestry, \$3.4 million; the Rural Institute on Disabilities, \$2.8 million; the Department of Mathematics, \$1.9 million; and the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, \$1.6 million.

And those grants are making researchers on campus busy every day: Robert Hausmann, a linguistics professor, gives graduate students a chance to teach English in Eastern European countries; Anne Band, a graduate student in wildlife biology, skis through the wintery forestry looking for porcupines; Nancy Hinman, a geology professor, studies evidence of life on Mars in her rock-scattered office; and Joe Ball, research leader for Montana Wildlife Cooperative Research Unit, keeps track of skunk population in the Ninepine area.

Officials say hard-working faculty are the biggest contributing factor for the rise in UM's outside funding. "I simply cannot exaggerate the pride I feel because of the success of the faculty," says President George Dennison in the press release announcing the grants increase. "I think the record of achieve-

ment is extraordinary."

UM has also invested more money so faculty can successfully compete with other grant applicants on the national level, says Ray Murray, assistant provost for research and economic development. For example, the university has offered to share costs with the grant agencies, and recruited more research-oriented faculty to campus.

However, UM is now faced with a serious need to make campus capable of accommodating those grants.

"If you triple grants, you've got to make changes to keep going successfully," Murray says. "In order to move to a

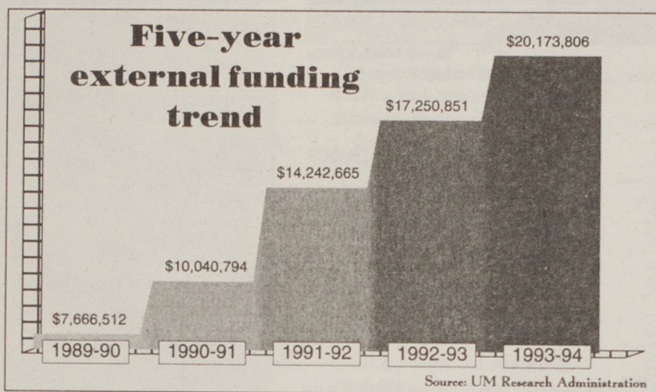
\$10,000 in 1988 to \$608,000 last year.

Also behind the surge in external funding is the school's new focus, says Vernon Grund, the department chair of pharmaceutical sciences, one of three departments in the school. Four of five new faculty the department hired since 1990 have their research focus in pharmacology. "The faculty like that identity as well," Grund says. "When you have a mission together it makes it much more enjoyable to overcome their hurdles."

But whether the school can keep increasing its outside funding hinges on university leadership, Forbes says. In order to keep expanding its programs,

UM needs to improve its infrastructure to make more space, equipment and time for faculty, he says.

In scientific disciplines such as biology and pharmacy, if a school doesn't have good enough equipment and space, grant agencies are likely to pass it by. "Whether you like it or not we are competing nationally for those grants," he says. "There are a fair number of high schools that have better facilities than ours."



next level, we've got a whole lot of problems to solve."

Some departments have already seen changes.

UM's School of Pharmacy is a good example. The school's faculty realized years ago their weakness is lack of research, says Dave Forbes, who became the school's dean in 1988.

"Before I came here there was little emphasis on research, and as far as I'm concerned that was expected," he says.

Based on that realization, the school hired more faculty to spread the workload, allowing each of them more time to write grants, Forbes says.

As a result, the school's external funding jumped 60 times, from less than

Also, the faculty employment rate has not kept up with the rate of student enrollment, Forbes says.

To hire creative faculty who will always look at new opportunities is another way to bring in research dollars, Murray says, citing a five-year, \$10 million SIMMS project. Under UM math research Professor Johnny Lott, the project team has been rewriting math and science textbooks for Montana's grade schools and high schools to make math more realistic and relevant to today's teens. The faculty foresaw the needs for math reform and jumped at the opportunity, Murray says. "Nobody sat down and said math education will be the focus of the university," he says.

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Duck researcher ponders nest-threatening skunks

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Peek into the private life of the prickly porcupine

#### Page 8

Technology takes stage in the music department

## Potential for life on Mars fires UM geochemist

**Ibon Vilelabeitia**  
Kaimin Reporter

When UM Assistant Professor Nancy Hinman looks out from the windowsill of her narrow third-floor office in UM's Science Complex, her eyes go far beyond the mountains that border the Missoula Valley.

Hinman, a geochemist who joined the geology department in 1989, is part of an international team embarking on a NASA project. She is searching for evidence of life on planet Mars.

"It's fascinating to think there could be life on Mars," Hinman said, visibly excited in a room filled with rocks and organic samples haphazardly spread on tables and floors.

However cosmic her thoughts are, this 34-year-old scholar with a doctorate in oceanography and a postdoctorate fellowship in geochemistry has her feet firmly planted on the ground. Instead of science-fictionalized life, what Hinman is searching for on Mars is samples of fossilized cyanobacteria.

Cyanobacteria is a primitive form of life that thrives in chemically harsh environments like hot springs, Hinman said.

Hot springs' extreme temperatures and high salinity

make excellent havens for these bacteria.

"If hot springs were the origin of life in Earth, we think they could also be the origin of life in Mars," Hinman said.

There is scientific evidence of the existence of hot springs on Mars, a planet that has the same chemical composition as Earth, Hinman said. Scientists have discovered volcanic activity and thermal water on the far-flung red planet.

Hinman's Martian enterprise began four years ago when she heard of a NASA-sponsored research program called JOVE, a project geared toward university researchers in collaboration with NASA. Having a geochemistry background, she decided to try her luck and called up the exobiology program. NASA's response was positive, and Hinman landed soon on the project's ground floor.

By 1998 NASA is scheduled to launch a mission to Mars. Among other things on the mission, a vehicle will drive to a hot springs formation to collect samples that will be analyzed by Hinman's team.

"It's pretty exciting to think that in our lifetime we will see samples from Mars," she said.

When asked how humankind would benefit from research on Mars, Hinman is



Tofer Towse/Kaimin

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Nancy Hinman helps NASA in its search for life out there.

quick to adopt a scientific pose to scramble for answers.

"Scientists tend to forget they should justify their findings," she said. "The public pays for it, they deserve a justification."

Energy and resource-related interests are at stake in the Martian expedition, she said.

Planetary geology will help people study new and alternative forms of energy the day Earth's resources are exhausted, Hinman said.

Planetary resources can also have applications in other disciplines like biomedicine, chemistry, hydrology or even agriculture, she added.

But behind the geochemist who speaks of fossilized cyanobacteria, Martian thermal spring deposits or samples of a red oxidized planet, there is also a woman for whom the search for life on Mars is but a natural impulse of human beings, a broader question of phenomenological curiosity,

and — why not? — a Renaissance ambition too, she admitted.

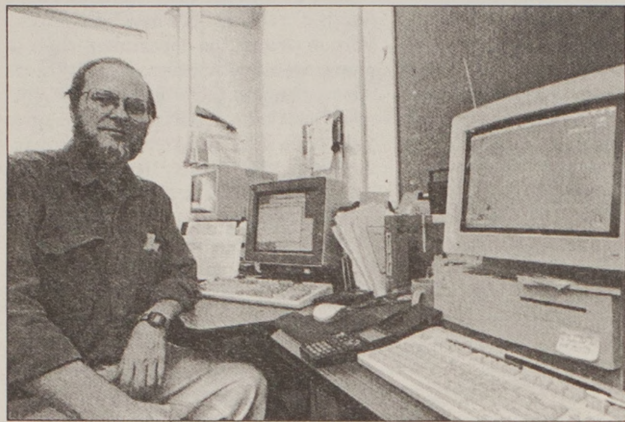
"Are we the only planet with life in the universe?" she asked.

For Hinman, the belief that humans are the only form of life in the universe is "narrow." The very assumption limits the many possibilities that could be "out there," she said.

"If there's evidence of life on Mars, it will throw into a new whole forum what the origin of life was," Hinman said.



# Calculators, computers take grunt out of graphing



TEACHING PLUS research equals satisfaction for mathematics Professor Dick Lane.

**Shir-Khim Go**  
Kaimin Reporter

Who said math is boring? At least three UM math classes are geared toward making figures and equations relevant to real-life problems.

Dick Lane, a UM math professor, is making a revolution in the university's math curriculum with several other fellow professors. The concept is to use high technology so that students will have more time to study math on a higher level, rather than being bogged down by the basic calculations.

Lane has already incorporated this concept in Math 152, a calculus class he has been teaching since last fall. This class is a part of the Systemic Teacher Excellence Preparation (STEP) program, a \$6 million, five-year project funded by the National Science Foundation.

In this class, students use graphing calculators and computers to do most of the calculation work.

"If I take five minutes to draw a graph, that's a mechanical task," Lane said. "I can be tired out. I may not be able to think on a higher level."

A graphing calculator can produce a graph in seconds after the equation is typed in, and this leaves students more time to tackle more complicated problems and longer projects, Lane said.

In his class, students often work on projects in groups of three or four.

A typical question sounds like this: If a bird is placed outside on a very cold day, given the metabolic rate and the temperature, how long could it survive? Students are encouraged to come up with their own theories, such as how the wind chill or a lean-to would affect the result.

"If I take five minutes to draw a graph, that's a mechanical task. I can be tired out. I may not be able to think on a higher level."

—Dick Lane  
UM math professor

However, Lane is also concerned that students would rely too much on technology, which is meant to be used as learning devices.

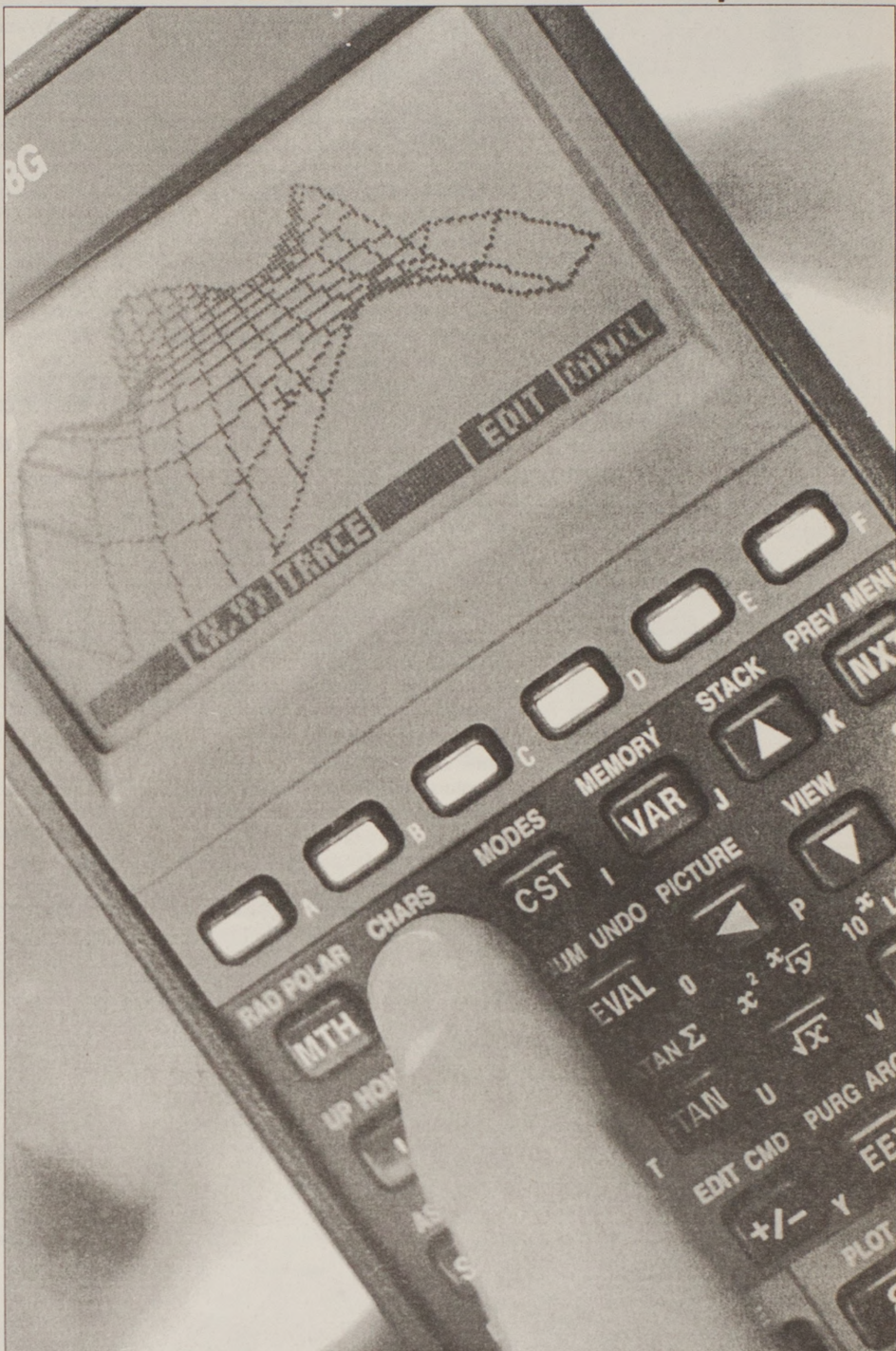
"If calculators always draw perfect graphs, people may get lazy and not learn how to draw graphs," Lane said. That's why he now includes in his course two mini tests on basic calculating to make sure his students don't lose their fundamental calculating skills.

Math 221, a linear algebra course, is also part of the STEP program. Math Professor Jennifer McNulty, one of the two professors teaching the course, said all freshman math majors this year are required to take this course. Like in the calculus class, students get to use computers to solve their problems.

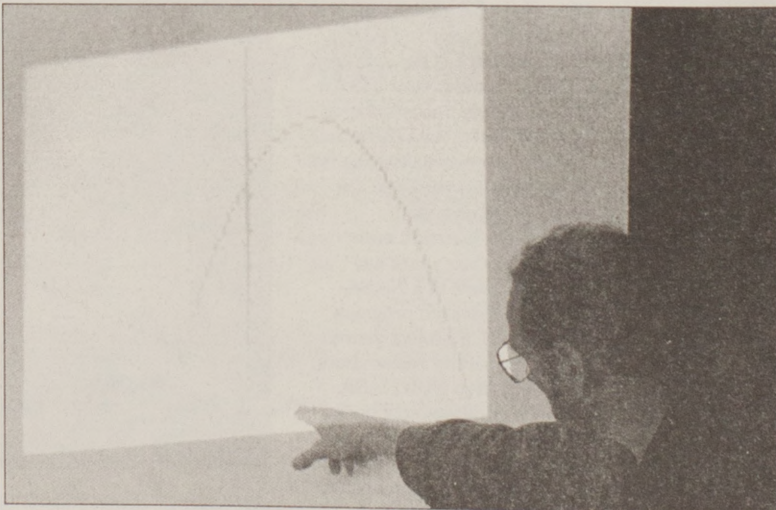
"We can really get into the heart of the matter without getting into complications," McNulty said of the use of computers in classes.

Michele Heyn, a sophomore in math, said she really liked the calculus class she took last fall. She finds the graphing calculator a big help to better visualize graphs.

"I think it helped us to learn the concepts better," she said. "We got to learn how to apply the calculus a little bit more than if we just do the problems over and over again."



A GRAPHING calculator like this one can make calculus a little easier to visualize, researchers involved in math reform say.



PROFESSOR DICK LANE uses a graphing calculator plugged into an overhead projector to illustrate a derivative function to a Math 152 class.

## High school program plugs technology into real-life problems

**Shir-Khim Go**  
Kaimin Reporter

High school students in a state math program that promotes the use of high technology in classrooms have given the program evaluator's thumbs-up.

The five-year, \$10 million program, Systemic Initiative for Montana Mathematics and Science program (SIMMS), is one of three projects sponsored by the

National Science Foundation. It aims to make math and science relate to real-life problems for students.

Jim Hirstein, UM math researcher and SIMMS accessor, says he found two common traits among students in the SIMMS program: they can better explain each step of their problem-solving process, and they are more willing to try to solve problems.

For example, if SIMMS and non-SIMMS students were given some data to predict a future event, SIMMS

students organized the data even if they couldn't make a prediction, whereas in general, non-SIMMS students would just give up.

Hirstein said SIMMS students do no better or worse than non-SIMMS students in PSAT tests.

"We don't seem to be losing grounds with more traditional goals," he said. However, in another test where students have to answer 10 open-ended questions, SIMMS students did significantly better.



# Ducks can't dodge nest-wrecking skunks

## Researcher studies effect of stinkers on quackers

**Dustin Solberg**  
Kaimin Reporter

Behind his desk in his Botany Building office, duck researcher Joe Ball looks like he belongs someplace else. Like out where the ducks are.

In his office are pictures of ducks and geese and on the shelves sit books with titles like "Waterfowl in Winter" and "Northern Prairie Wetlands." A drake pintail duck hovers on the wall as if flying north to the Ninepipe National Wildlife Refuge — 50 miles north of Missoula — where Ball researches relationships between ducks and predators.

And listening to Ball, one

is likely to think that he knows ducks as well as ducks know ducks.

He grew up in Illinois along the Illinois River in the 1950s. As a boy, he enjoyed watching great flights of ducks — "what I took to be millions of ducks," he said. "I remember wondering where they were going and where they were coming from."

Ball now works for the National Biological Survey as the unit leader at the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Ball's current research project, for which the funding from external sources varies from \$6,000 to \$25,000 per year, is in a 16-square mile area surrounding

the Ninepipe National Wildlife Refuge.

The Ninepipe refuge and the surrounding patchwork of other federal, state, tribal and private land in the Mission Valley is a gently rolling, glaciated landscape dotted with small wetlands. Historically the region was predominantly grasslands, though today the valley is extensively farmed.

It is there that Ball and UM wildlife biology graduate students are studying how duck nesting rates are reduced by striped skunks. Along with ravens, skunks are the ducks' biggest predator at the Ninepipe refuge. Ball believes skunk popula-

tions are hurting ducks' nesting efforts more than they normally should.

Skunk populations can be unnaturally high because skunks thrive in human-made structures such as farm buildings and irrigation culverts, Ball said. And they may affect more than duck nests. The nesting success of other ground nesting birds, like western meadowlarks and Savannah sparrows, may also be affected by skunk predation, he said. "Looks like it's not just relative to ducks, but ground-nesting birds in general," Ball said.

Ball is quick to point out that he harbors no grudge against skunks. "I think skunks are neat," he said. "But put them in the wrong place at the wrong densities and you've got trouble."

Numbers explain the trouble they cause to the ducks. Nest success for ducks at Ninepipe has been as low as 10 percent in the past. But since a program to trap and kill skunks was implemented, nesting rates have climbed to over 50 percent. The trapping program ended in 1993, although scientists continue to monitor nesting success.

Ball said a 15 to 25 percent success rate is necessary to sustain the population. "I'd be quite happy if it stabilized at 30 to 40 percent," he said.

The extremely low nest success rates for ducks show skunks are not part of the natural system at Ninepipe, Ball said. Skunks are natural, and nest predation is natural, he said, but such low

"I think skunks are neat, but put them in the wrong place at the wrong densities and you've got trouble."

—Joe Ball,  
duck researcher

nesting rates are not natural.

Ball is comparing the results at Ninepipe to nest success at Pablo National Wildlife Refuge, a control site where no skunks were trapped. Nesting success at the Pablo refuge declined while it increased at Ninepipe after the study team began trapping and killing skunks.

Currently, Steve Bierle, a wildlife biology graduate student, monitors six radio-collared skunks using radio telemetry for the research project. He monitored skunk movements last summer, earning the name "Pepe le Pew" from his peers, and will continue monitoring this winter.

From this research, Bierle will determine where and how skunks den in winter. He'll learn whether they den individually or in groups, and if they den in human-made structures, like an old collapsed foundation, or natural dens, like a burrow in the ground.

Ball said, by eliminating these human-made den sites, skunk numbers may decline to more natural levels.



Seanna O'Sullivan/Kaimin

USING RADIO TELEMETRY equipment, Steve Bierle monitors skunk locations. He discovered two skunks under the barn at right.



Seanna O'Sullivan/Kaimin

WHILE DRIVING, graduate student Steve Bierle listens for radio signals from radio-collared skunks to transmit over the receiver.



Seanna O'Sullivan/Kaimin

JOE BALL, unit leader of Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, relaxes at his home in the Ninepipe area. Ball works on a project to study duck nest success.



# Porcupines are the point of her passion

**Rebecca Huntington**  
Kaimin Reporter

Anne Band's field work is cold and prickly.

She skis through partially burned forest looking for porcupines. In the winter she finds them living in trees where they snack on pine needles and the tender inner bark of conifers.

Then, using her telemark boots for climbing shoes, Band scales the tree. With a three-foot-long "jab" stick, she tranquilizes the porcupine by injecting it in a rear hindquarter so she can handle it without being smacked by a tail full of quills. Still up a tree, she ear tags the critter while trying not to move it far from its perch.

"I just want to make it the least stressful experience possible for them," she said.

The groggy animals usually manage to poke her back. Once she dropped a porcupine in her lap.

Band, a UM graduate student in wildlife biology, ear tagged 21 porcupines last winter for her study on how forest fires affect porcupines. Seven more porcupines were tagged by people who pay the Great Plains Wildlife Institute for a chance to view wildlife and try their hand at field work after Band has located where the critters hang out.

Band doesn't have a hefty grant to pay for her research project or classes so she appreciates the help. The institute covers her research

costs, such as mileage and batteries for equipment. The clients who tag porcupines with the institute's biologists also save her many hours of labor, she said.

The nine-square-mile area in Wyoming she is studying burned in 1988 and again this year. The area is near her home in Jackson Hole.

"It's just terrific to do my research in an area I really care about. I've lived there for six years," Band said.

The institute wanted Band to study porcupines because porcupines are not an endangered or aggressive species, and therefore can be observed and handled, she said.

"They are a good animal to use as a teaching tool," Band said. "They are easy to find in the winter."

In the summer, they are well-camouflaged and move along the ground, making them more difficult to spot, she said. The institute and its clients are also tracking five radio-collared porcupines.

Once the institute's biologists teach the public how to find them, "hopefully people will take these skills home with them," she said.

Band included the element of fire in her study because national forest managers are calling for data on how mammals react to forest fires.

One of the questions her study addresses is whether porcupines use burned areas at all. Band has found porcupines feeding on healthy trees isolated by the charred

remains of a hot burn, she said.

"It doesn't surprise me to find them in areas that have been lightly burned where trees are still living," she said. "But it did surprise me to find them in the really hot burns."

This winter Band will be skiing through the freshly burned area again looking for the color-coded critters. When she sees a tagged porcupine, the colors enable her to identify which of the 28 marked animals it is. She records how many times she sees the same porcupine and uses the data to figure out the total porcupine population in her study area.

Before going out, Band closes her eyes and places a sheet of clear plastic with a line grid on it over a map of her study area. This process designates an unbiased route. She then skis along the grid lines.

When she sees a porcupine she records what type of habitat it is using. She also stops every quarter of a mile to gather information at random sites to create a database of all the habitat available in the area. Once she has the data, she will compare the type of porcupine habitat to all the habitat types she has identified in the area.

"You go from writing a research proposal ... and then you end up in the field and things in the field are really different," Band said. "It [field work] was a lot more challenging than I thought."



ANNE BAND, a graduate student in wildlife biology, splits her time in Montana and Wyoming where she is working on a porcupine research project.

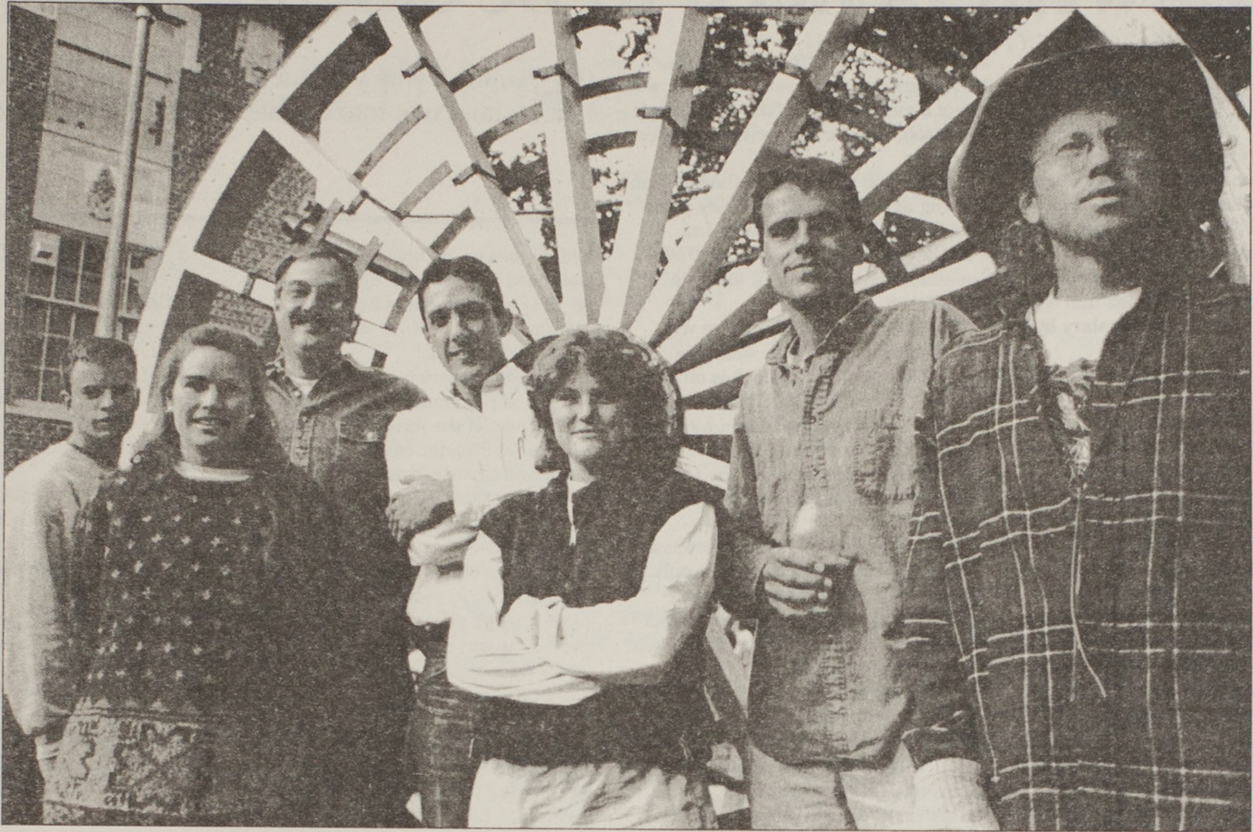
Holly Trip



Chris Jacobs/Kaimin

SUMMER'S camouflaging foliage makes porcupines difficult for researchers to spot, so Anne Band does most of her field work in the winter.





MEMBERS of the research team sponsored by the Boone and Crockett Club (from left): Chris Gebhardt, Kris Hulbert, professor Hal Salwasser, Greg Schildwachter, Polly Thornton, Thomas Baumeister, David Keller.

Tofer Towe/Kaimin

## Students try to put human piece back in world puzzle

Rebecca Huntington  
Kaimin Reporter

Eight graduate students, all from different walks of life, are sharing an office in the Forestry Building, each working on a piece of a puzzle called ecosystem management.

"What we're doing now that we didn't do before is that we're trying to take a more holistic approach," said UM graduate student David Keller, who studies environmental history. "We're putting humans back into the picture for one. We're not doing straight biology anymore."

Keller is looking at how people have related to the land and resources over the past 12,000 years.

The historian shares office space, grant money and ideas with other graduate students from various backgrounds, all studying subjects related to wildlife conservation.

Hal Salwasser, the professor heading the research team said, "The focus is on ecosystem management for sustainable use by people. That's why we have biologists, social scientists, economists, range ecologists, watershed managers, historians and educators."

The Boone and Crockett Club, a Missoula-based conservation organization founded in 1887, pays for the project. The club committed \$250,000 this year to the program, he said.

Student research for the club began last fall. There are eight graduate students at UM, an economist at Yale University and a social scientist at the University of California-Berkeley, working on nine projects.

Tom Baumeister, who is working on a doctorate degree with an emphasis in wildlife biology, said he joined the project because the research includes social and economic factors that influence wildlife populations. Baumeister's study examines how changes in land use — like grazing, road construction, recreation, and oil and gas development — affect wildlife.

Information gathered from satel-

lites can map habitat showing a landowner what type of habitats are on his property. Using the map, computer programs can predict whether a habitat, such as grasslands, and its arrangement are suitable for a certain species, such as elk. Baumeister plans to test those predictions.

Once the technology is tested, Baumeister said public and private landowners, and government agencies will be able to use it to make better decisions about how to use land.

"It's not going to be abstract hidden away on some bookshelf," he said.

From the same office, Polly Thornton, a graduate student in wildlife biology, is working to accelerate the use of environmental studies in public schools. Thornton, also a former school teacher, is helping teachers at Big Sky High School, where they had already started to work on envi-

ronmental education, she said.

"It seemed better to help along an idea that is already started than to start a new one," she said. "Going into a school and saying, 'here we have this curriculum, fit it into what you do.' That's not very well received."

Thornton is helping the teachers to start long-term research projects for students by gathering information and contacts. The projects include monitoring water quality on the Bitterroot River and studying the impacts of human population growth in the Missoula Valley, she said.

"They're a really enthusiastic group; they just need some funding help and some information gathering," Thornton said.

Another graduate student on the Boone and Crockett team is studying how to involve private landowners in wildlife conservation.

"We need to recover endangered species more rapidly," said Greg Schildwachter, who studies wildlife biology. "The biggest opportunity that we have to do that is by including private land and private landowners in recovery projects."

He is researching ways to measure recovery, he said, because landowners can't be paid for conservation work if there is no way to evaluate how much they are doing to help wildlife. Economic incentives, such as paying for operating costs, are needed to get landowners involved in recovery projects, he said.

Although each project is separate, the students meet every Friday to give updates about their projects and exchange ideas.

"I hope I can feed off Tom's stuff and Polly's..." Keller said, "and I hope they can feed off mine."



Courtesy of David Keller

VOLUNTEERS map tipi rings at the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Ranch near Choteau as part of David Keller's research project. The Boone and Crockett Club owns the ranch and funds student research there.



**\$20 million success story says:****Grant writers need to be salespeople, too****Mark Matthews**  
*Kaimin Reporter*

Rick Offner became a student of grant writing shortly after completing his first grant proposal for the UM's Rural Institute on Disabilities in 1982.

"The grant was approved, but the funding was cut back," Offner says. "When I called my boss to ask him what to do, he said to cut my own salary by 80 percent."

"It was a rude awakening to the reality of soft money."

Since then, Offner has generated more than \$20 million for various projects. Many of the grants he wrote while he worked at UM, others he wrote as a freelancer for other foundations and private individuals.

Offner is currently the director of the Montana Welfare Reform Evaluation Project, a job he created for himself by writing a successful grant. The eight-year project is administered by UM.

For every three proposals Offner has sent out over the years, two were accepted. Offner has won more than 60 grant awards in areas from geriatrics to protecting riparian habitat.

About some of the subjects, like

riparian habitat, Offner knew little before writing the grant. But he says by using a method called "the conceptual approach," people can write grants for anything.

Offner will teach his method of grant writing at a two-and-a-half-day workshop, Nov. 3-5 at the Holiday Inn Parkside. The workshop costs \$150. Interested people can call Melanie Matelich at 243-2048.

For interested grant writers who can't make the weekend workshop, UM's College of Technology is offering a course, Grant writing II, beginning Oct. 25. The course will be taught by grant writer Fran Coover and the cost is \$48. For more information, call the UM Tech's Continuing Education office at 243-7811.

"Write a grant as if you're proposing a business project for the marketplace," Offner says. "You need to convince someone they want your product more than someone else's, so you need to do your market research."

"Every program, like businesses, has competitors," Offner says. "Establish why your idea is better. Find a hook to sell it with. Put it into a context that someone can understand."

It's important to tailor a grant and

**"Establish why your idea is better. Find a hook to sell it with. Put it into a context that someone can understand."**

—Rick Offner  
grant writer

keep it focused on one or two problems that need to be solved, he says. "Don't go after a problem in a haphazard, piecemeal way," Offner says. "Keep a manageable scope."

The first question students ask is "Where is the money?" Offner says. That's part of the market research. A number of directories listing government and private grant sources are available at the Mansfield Library.

"The most important information in those books is the phone number and contact person," Offner says.

"Just talk to people. Foundations often change priorities from year to year. You may spend a week tailoring a grant for a certain foundation and find out that they no longer fund that type of project."

A small fraction of foundations fund projects in Montana, Offner says. Most private foundations earmark money for the area where the foundation is locat-

ed. There's a lot more money available for east and west coast projects.

Chances for success grow if an applicant contacts a foundation before sending in a grant. "The shotgun approach, sending grants out to every foundation, doesn't work very well," Offner says. "More and more funding is going to proposals that are solicited by the foundations."

"So, talk to people, run your ideas by them, then let them ask for a formal proposal."

As for writing style, Offner says to follow the rules learned in English Composition 101. "Be clear and concise," he says. "Use small words instead of fancy words. Don't try to wow them with brilliance. Be theoretically and conceptually sound."

"A great idea that's poorly written may not get accepted," he says.

**Hungarians hungry for English education***University-based national program sends language teachers overseas***Shir-Khim Go**  
*Kaimin Reporter*

When UM linguistic Professor Robert Hausmann went to Hungary six years ago, he realized that he alone could not teach all the Hungarians hungry for the English language.

So he started the Soros English Language Teaching Program, which allows graduate students in English to teach in Eastern European countries.

Hausmann's dream to set up the national headquarters for the program at UM was almost crushed when he initially failed to get sufficient funds. But he found his savior in a Hungarian-born New

York financier, George Soros, who provided \$45,000 to start the program.

It has been four years since the program started, and the number of students involved has increased from seven in 1991 to 80 this year, four of which are from UM. Soros has also expanded beyond Hungary, spreading to nine other countries—Bulgaria, Romania, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Applicants do not need to have a Fulbright lectureship like Hausmann did. But they do need a master's degree in applied linguistics, and preferably, an emphasis on teaching English as a second language.

They also need a strong

sense of adventure and being prepared to live in less than perfect conditions, Hausmann said.

"They have to be interested in other cultures," he said. "Seriously interested in other cultures. They can't just be curious. They have to have a fascination for other cultures."

Teachers would at least have to be interested enough to put up with harsh conditions. Sometimes there's no water, other times there's no heat, or the food supply could be low.

"Life isn't as easy as in the United States," Hausmann said. "Teachers made some very real sacrifices."

In addition, the Soros program is not for someone look-

ing for big bucks, Hausmann added. Salaries include an annual \$3,000 supplementary stipend, a \$2,000 travel allowance, \$400 book allowance, and the local salary. In Moldova, for example, the monthly local salary for a teacher is \$48, which is considered quite high by Moldovan standards. Teachers can live with local families or in apartments, depending on the cities or villages in which they are staying.

The Soros program is not designed to aid Eastern European countries as if they were third world countries, Hausmann said. Eastern Europe has a sophisticated education background. Teachers there are especially

skilled at teaching foreign languages, something American teachers need to learn, he added.

Kate Maloney, a UM graduate, taught in Estonia with the Soros program three years ago. She was one of the first Americans in Estonia after the collapse of Soviet Union.

"It was fantastic," Maloney said. "It was probably the best experience in my life." Besides teaching in Estonia, she also went on camping trips in neighboring Lithuania and Ukraine, where she saw other ethnic groups.

However, not every thing was that fantastic, such as not having heat and hot water during part of the winter, and having to wash her clothes by hand.

"But it wasn't unlivable," Maloney said. "You learn what you can live without."

One of her most frightening experiences was when Russia cut off the food supply contract with Estonia. For a while there was rationing and rumors of martial law.

"It was scary because since I didn't know the language, I didn't know what was going on," she said. However, these little mishaps did not dampen Maloney's appreciation of the experience. "It was a good eye-opener," she said.

Maloney is now in Missoula, working in a restaurant. She came back from Estonia neither richer or poorer than before she left.

"If you're driven by money, it's not the job for you," she said.

The Soros program is accepting applications for next year, until Jan. 15, 1995. Anyone, including foreign students, can apply as long as they are qualified.



Chris Jacobs/Kaimin

PROFESSOR ROBERT HAUSMANN teaches a linguistics class at UM. Hausmann, who taught English in Hungary, established the Soros English Language Teaching Program, which sent 80 graduate students across the country to Eastern Europe to teach English this year.



# Helping hatch ideas:

**Mark Matthews**  
Kaimin Reporter

One of the reasons the Rural Institute on Disabilities ranks third on campus in procuring outside money is because the institute listens to people with good ideas, its former acting director Tom Seekins says.

Last year the Rural Institute procured \$2.8 million in external grant money.

Seekins offers the story of a former UM student George Kerscher as a good example.

In 1980, Kerscher handed in his Montana driver's license because of failing eyesight. Four years later, almost blind, he resigned his teaching position in Stevensville and enrolled in computer sciences at UM to make sure he'd have future

employment.

It wasn't long before Kerscher realized how big a challenge he faced in academics. Because a high percentage of computer languages don't translate well into braille, there were no books about computers available for the blind.

"The publishers had stored plenty of literature in computer files, but I couldn't get at them," Kerscher says.

Kerscher came up with an idea for software that converted computer data into electronic books by adapting it to speech or braille systems. Then he asked the Rural Institute on Disabilities for help.

The institute liked Kerscher's idea, set him up with an office and phone, and offered advice on writing grants.

"The Rural Institute and

the University were instrumental in getting me started," Kerscher says.

Seekins says it isn't unusual for people with good ideas to come to the institute looking for guidance.

"Sometimes the institute acts as an incubator for ideas," Seekins says. "We help people develop programs and technology and then offer guidance in grant writing. Sometimes the institute ends up operating the grant. Sometimes it doesn't get anything out of it."

"Even if the institute doesn't gain anything, we feel a responsibility to help others grow."

After getting money from the National Science Foundation and the Sasaskawa Foundation with the help of the institute, Kerscher formed Computerized

With grant funds and business savvy, the Rural Institute on Disabilities develops programs and technology for rehabilitation research

Books for the Blind.

In 1991, Kerscher merged his not-profit company with Recordings for the Blind. With 32 locations across the country, it is the largest provider of literature for the sight impaired. Now the organization provides literature on computer discs on any subject.

The Rural Institute opened in 1978 to provide academic support for people with developmental disabilities. In 1981, after Rick Offner became director, things began to happen.

"Rick recruited grant writers and the grants recruited more jobs for grant writers," Seekins says. "He accumulated a critical mass of people to help compete for available funds."

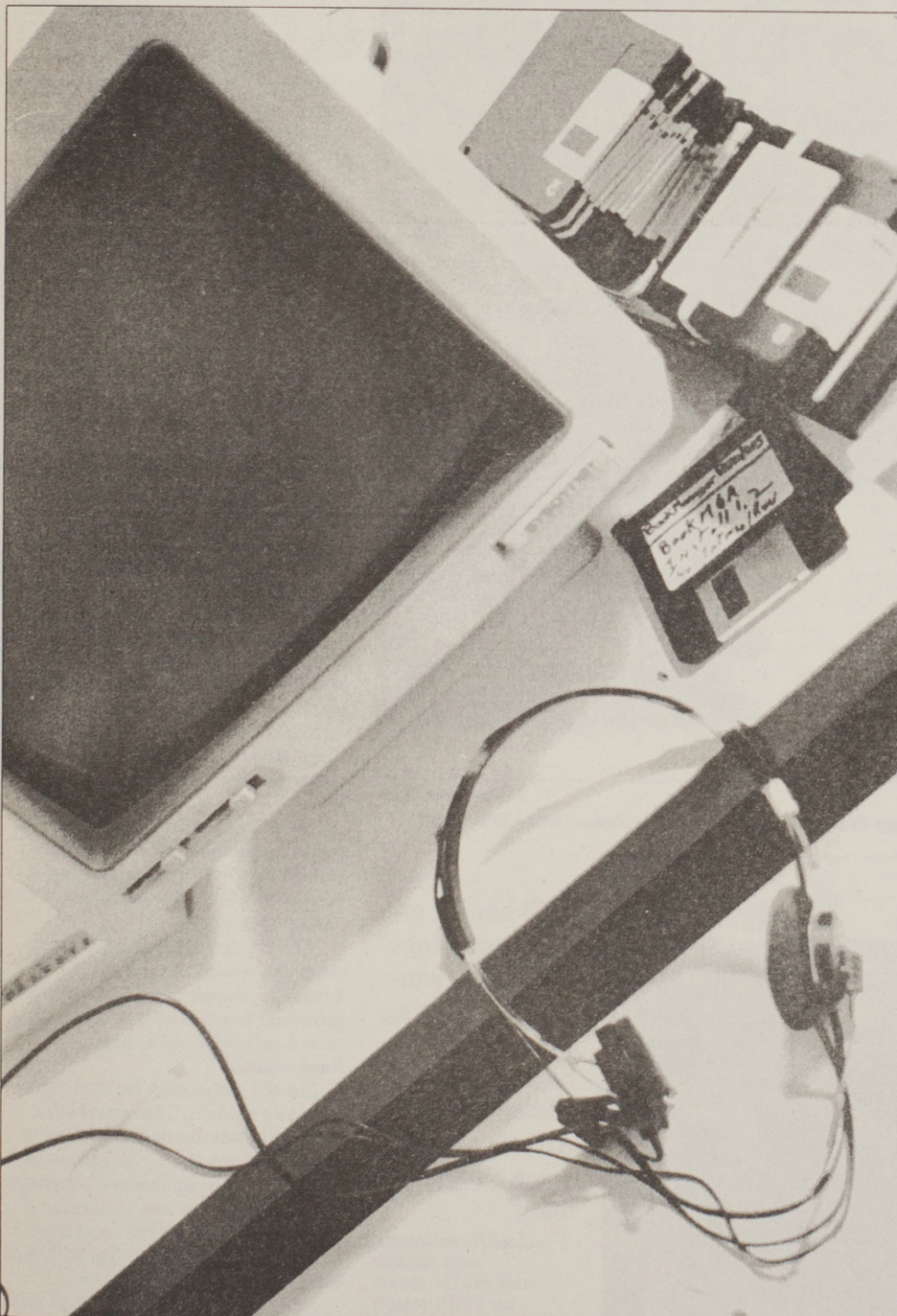
"Rick's one of the most prolific, creative grant writ-

ers there are."

Offner resigned in 1993 after building the institute into multi-million dollar organization that employs 64 people.

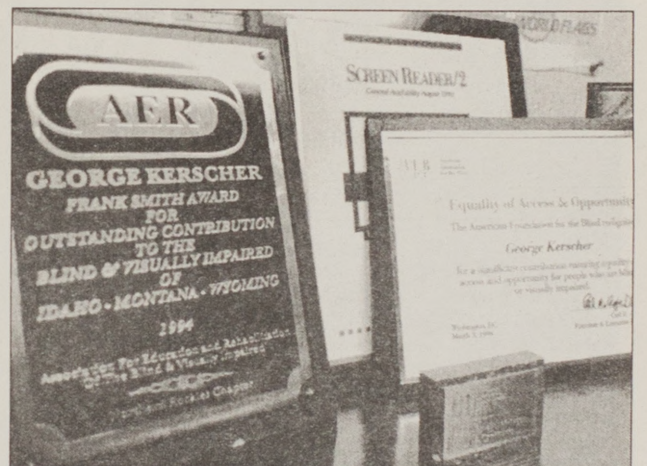
Another reason for the institute's success is its market-oriented approach to rehabilitation research, Seekins says. "We figure out what the market is, who are the beneficiaries, what are their problems and needs, and what would fit within their organization. Then we figure out if there are available grant resources to fund the program."

Seekins adds, "I think grant institutions are leaning more and more toward research that responds to real human problems rather than abstract academic work which searches solely for knowledge, truth and wisdom."



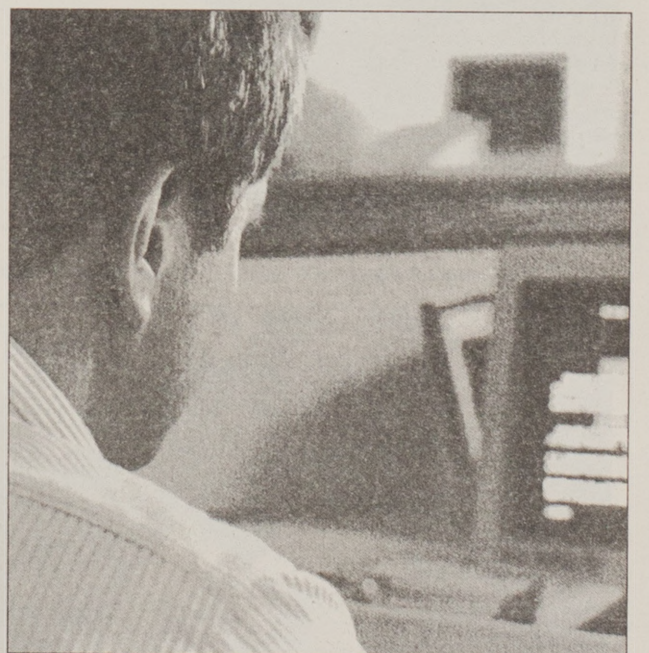
Tonya Easbey/Kaimin

**EARPHONES CONNECTED** to a voice modulator allow users to hear computer data they may not be able to see.



Tonya Easbey/Kaimin

**KERSCHER'S** awards, ranging from regional to national, almost overflow his office shelf.



Tonya Easbey/Kaimin

**GEORGE KERSCHER** redesigns printed publications to a more accessible format for audio computer searching.



# Computer mixes technology in music



Joe Strohmaier/Kaimin

A STUDENT composing music goes on-line with new computer technology thanks to a grant the music department has received.



Tofer Towe/Kaimin

MUSIC PROFESSOR Dennis Thurmond and students Jason Derlatka and Scott Billadeau sit in front of some of the high-tech equipment used by the music technology classes.

**Tom Lutey**  
Kaimin Reporter

A good set of lungs can coax the melody from a flute, and the music department is hoping a \$150,000 infusion of computer equipment will do the same for student composers looking for new sounds.

Thanks to help from outside money, saxophonists can meld the wail of their brass into the patter of falling rain. Guitarists can bend their strings and echo the buzz of industrialism or the shattering of broken glass — all through the channels of Macintosh computers and digitalization.

"It's a totally different approach to composition," music Professor Dennis Thurmond says.

The computers are allowing music students to dance to a different tune this semester by inventing new sounds. Students contributed \$50,000 to the department through the \$12-per-semester computer fee and private and corporate donors supplied the rest, bookkeeper Nancy McKiddy says.

For music major Joel Rasmussen, having the high-tech equipment at UM makes it one of the best schools in the nation. He says he would feel like he was composing in the dark ages if he didn't have access to the equipment.

"I wouldn't be in Missoula if the technology wasn't here," Rasmussen says.

In some ways UM's new technology brings the school up to par with, or even better, the prestigious music department at the University of California in Berkeley, he says.

"Because of the size of the program, it's probably the best place in the country to study music right now," Rasmussen says.

Rasmussen and three others are the only students currently taking the upper-level technology classes.

In lower-level classes, non-music majors and musicians alike can create compact disc quality recordings out of either their favorite music tracks or their own instruments.

Besides playing the saxophone, drums and keyboards, Rasmussen composes with pots, pans and common noises as well.

"Some of my recordings are made simply by banging around the house and then adding in an African singing voice on top of that," he says.

Kitchen utensils chime like clocks or ring with sounds that have never before been on Rasmussen tracks, he says.

The music goes directly into a computer's hard drive where it can be shaped into multiple sounds and mixed with other performances with a music software.

Musicians with their own equipment can record their own CDs, bypassing the often fickle demands of recording companies that want to record only what sells, says Rasmussen.

But the technology isn't essential for every student, Thurmond says. Rather it adds another discipline to music. He says there will always be a place for non-computerized composition, but students lose something if they aren't aware of the computers' abilities. That makes a degree in music from UM more viable, he says.

"It's like knowing how to type but not knowing how to use a word processor," Thurmond says. "It's not taking anything away, it's just another discipline in music. People can get by without it but students need to be aware of what its potentials and pitfalls are."

"Some of my recordings are made simply by banging around the house and then adding in an African singing voice on top of that."

—Joel Rasmussen, mix master and music major on UM's music technology funded by students and private donors



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2 cups macaroni (pinwheels are fun)	1 cup milk
1 cup sharp cheddar (grated)	3 tbs flour
1/2 stick butter	1 tsp pepper
1 tsp Worcestershire (if you like)	1 tsp salt

Cook macaroni in 5 cups salted, boiling water for 15 minutes or until al dente. Drain. In a separate pot, melt butter and mix in flour over low heat. Then, stir in milk until smooth. Add cheese, salt, pepper and Worcestershire. Stir well. Smother macaroni. Serves 4.



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# diversions

## Native American theater group spins tales with a message

**Virginia Jones**  
*Kaimin Arts Editor*

"Naa Kahidi" means "clan house," the center of cultural activity in a Tlingit village. You have an invitation to that home on Wednesday, Nov. 2, when ASUM Programming presents the Native American theater group Naa Kahidi.

Naa Kahidi performs myths and legends from the Tlingit culture of southeast Alaska. "They're mythological tales," said Sarah Shipp, programming's performing arts coordinator. "They have a strong relation to Christian doctrine... they tie in with stories you may already know."

The theater group travels with an elder who narrates stories while the group sings, drums and mimes to convey the plot to the audience. "They're going to tell a creation story and another story about greed," said Shipp.

Naa Kahidi's props, costumes and masks promise to create a world of mysticism, life and adventure. "They

have full traditional costumes so they resemble totems," Shipp said.

In conjunction with their performance, Naa Kahidi will participate in several residency activities. "Residency activities are a way of out-reaching the community and sharing art with other people who haven't experienced anything like it," Shipp said.

The group will participate in several classroom lectures and will be the guests of honor at a potluck dinner for the Native American Studies Department.

Naa Kahidi will also give a special performance on Nov. 1 for over 500 children in the Missoula community. The performance is a tool to educate the children about the values of the Tlingit culture.

While the stories convey messages that many children may be familiar with, Shipp believes the exposure to theater is invaluable for the children. "Trying to target the kids is always a good thing," said Shipp. "That's where appreciation for art begins."



Naa Kahidi Theater performers dance under the midnight sun at Auk Village near Juneau, Alaska. Photo by Mark Kelly

### Performance info

Naa Kahidi will be performing as part of ASUM Programming's 1994-95 Performing Arts Series on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 8 p.m. in the University Theatre. Tickets are \$8 for UM students, \$9 for UM faculty/staff, and \$10 for the general public. They're available at all Tic-It-E-Z outlets.

## Tim and Molly O'Brien bring harmonies and bluegrass to UM

**Virginia Jones**  
*Kaimin Arts Editor*

Bluegrass greets Tim and Mollie O'Brien have graced many stages — from the Telluride Bluegrass Festival to Mollie's special performance in honor of former President Jimmy Carter at the U.S. Embassy in Athens, Greece. They've hit the airwaves on National Public Radio's "Mountain Stage" and Garrison Keillor's "American Radio Company of the Air." Fortunately, you'll have a chance to catch them on campus next Friday, Nov. 4. UC Programming will be presenting the pair with their band, the O'Boys, in the Gold Oak Room in the UC.

Montana is a long way from the duo's hometown of Wheeling, W.Va. where they

began cultivating their vocal harmonies and love of music at an early age. Tim played in various bands and learned to play the fiddle and mandolin. Meanwhile Mollie sang to the Lawrence Welk Show and took piano and voice lessons through high school. She became a staple of the local musical theater scene.

In 1980 Tim hit the beaten path to Boulder, Colo. and became a member of the bluegrass band Hot Rize. Mollie headed for New York to become a garment-industry buyer by day and a singer by night. Eventually Tim convinced Mollie to join him in Boulder where she joined several bands with styles ranging from swing to bluegrass to rhythm and blues.

Their common love of music finally brought the pair

together to record "Take Me Back" (Sugar Hill Records) in 1988. The collection of Appalachian, old-time country and folk duets paired the O'Brien's harmonies with a simple acoustic background that had critics raving. "...The O'Brien's disc has such a stark, simple purity that bluegrass fans looking for fancy picking or vocal embellishments might miss the point," wrote Geoffrey Hines of the Washington Post. "...The singers don't try anything tricky, but they hold big, fat notes that fill up with primal feeling about old lovers, old homes and Jesus."

The positive response to "Take Me Back" led the pair to record the follow-up "Remember Me" (Sugar Hill Records) in 1992. Billboard called the album a "marvelous



Tim and Mollie O'Brien and the O'Boys

collection of acoustic-backed spirituals, blues, saloon songs, and country pieces."

So set aside a few bucks and go pick up some tickets for what promises to be a

great night of bluegrass. The show starts at 8 p.m. and tickets are \$10 for students, faculty and staff and \$12 for the general public. They're available at all Tic-It-E-Z outlets.



Bootsie Collins

### Shake your butt with Bootsy

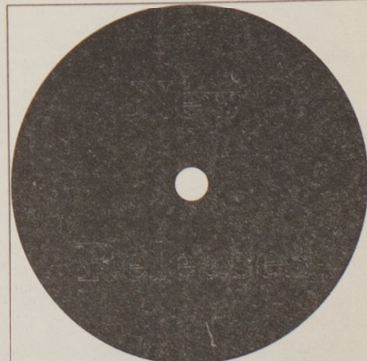
You're running out of time... You have less than 48 hours to get tickets for Bootsy Collins and his New Rubber Band.

That's right, as you read this Bootsy and his 18-piece band are on their way to Montana to show you how to shake your funky butts this Wednesday night, Oct. 26.

Bootsy, best known as the bassist for Parliament/Funkadelic and later as the leader of Bootsy's Rubber Band in the late '70s, will be celebrating his 43rd birthday at the show, and according to Todd Smith, ASUM Programming concerts coordinator, there may be some surprises.

It's also a good way to kick off your Halloween festivities. "It's gonna be the biggest dance party of the year... He's scheduled to play from 8 to 10 p.m., but he'll probably play a lot longer because it's his birthday," said Smith. "What a pre-Halloween thing!"

So break out your Halloween costumes a few days early and head for the UC Ballroom. The show starts at 8 p.m., and tickets are available at the UC Box Office, the fieldhouse ticket office and Worden's Market. They're \$15 for students and \$17 for the general public.



Laurie Anderson, *Bright Red*

Joni Mitchell, *Turbulent Indigo*

Dead Can Dance, *Toward the Within*

Madonna, *Bedtime Stories*



# State House hopefuls stump on behalf of tax relief

**Tom Lutey**  
*Kaimin Reporter*

Montanans want the tax restraints promised by Constitutional Initiatives 66 and 67 and they should have them, Republican candidates for Montana's House of Representatives told a handful of college Republicans Monday night.

"I carried the petition through my district to qualify it, and 70 percent of the people I talked to signed," candidate Brad Aipperspach said.

A janitorial contractor and bail bondsman, Aipperspach is opposing Democratic Rep. Mike Kadas in a race for District 66, one of six in Missoula. The district stretches from Reserve Street to lower Rattlesnake Canyon on

the north bank of the Clark Fork River.

CI-66 is on the Nov. 8 ballot and calls for a public vote on new taxes or tax increases. CI-67 would require a two-thirds vote among politicians in local or state governments before taxes could increase.

Larry Reichelt, a private investigator running for District 64, echoed Aipperspach's support for the two initiatives. He added government needs to quit funding worthless programs, though he doesn't know where he'd start.

"I don't know specifically what areas because I don't have access to them, but you and I both know that there's going to be a lot of programs where money's being wasted," he said.

Reichelt is opposing Democrat Vicki Cocchiarella in District 64, which covers the area between the county fairgrounds south of Malfunction Junction and the University Golf Course. The district also climbs into the south hills east of Russell Street.

Reichelt said he's sure Montanans would use CI-66 wisely to trim unnecessary government spending and not as a tax dodge. People are smart enough to fund a good cause such as higher education, he said.

Matt Denny, who is challenging Democrat Howard Toole for District 63, said CI-66 is a bad idea because it undermines representative government. He does support CI-67, though.

"I think 66 goes too far, but 67 basically forces us to compromise in the Legislature," he said.

District 63 spans the south hills west of Russell to the city limits and borders Brooks Street between Southgate Mall and K mart.

On another note, Denny opposes a plan to replace the Board of Regents and the Board of Public Instruction with a director of education accountable to the governor. The plan was proposed by the Governor's Task Force to Renew Montana Government, which wants to shorten higher education's financial leash. Denny, a computer programmer, said the plan gives the governor too much control over higher education.

"Right now we have a great governor, and I have no problem with whoever he might appoint, but who's going to be governor next?" he said.

# Drug bust defendants claim offensive investigation

**Tom Lutey**  
*Kaimin Reporter*

Fourteen students expelled this August for drug sales will argue Nov. 7 that they were victims of outrageous government conduct when state narcotics officers arrested them last spring.

The students were arrested May 5, along with five other Missoula residents, for

criminal sale of dangerous drugs, a felony charge that could mean from one year to life in prison.

However, their attorneys motioned Oct. 14 to drop all charges because of outrageous government conduct by the State Narcotics Investigation Bureau.

By definition, outrageous government conduct is when the actions of the officials involved seem so out of hand that convicting the defendants wouldn't be fair, said Deputy Count Attorney Karen Townsend.

Because the motions to throw out the case contain the officers' medical and personnel files, they have been sealed by the court, Judge John Larson said.

Not all of the defendants motioned for the charges to be

dropped, court records show.

Two students, Carrie Jo Schara and Ivy Jean Scull, have changed their pleas to guilty. Schara and Scull will be allowed to change their pleas back to not guilty without being penalized if the charges are dropped, Larson said.

Most of the arrests involved marijuana sales of a half ounce or less, records show. For those charges, the defendants will be heard all together in a consolidated hearing, Larson said.

Charges stemming from the sale of other drugs such as psilocybin mushrooms will be heard separately.

Earlier, Dean of Students Barbara Hollmann said all of the students charged have been kicked out of school and could be denied financial aid by the federal government for one year.



# kiosk

The Kaimin assumes no responsibility for advertisements which are placed in the Classified Section. We urge all readers to use their best judgement and investigate fully any offers of employment, investment or related topics before paying out any money.

## LOST AND FOUND

**Found:**

- black appointment book left in LA 244 Adam T.
- book on sign language
- Phil. 210.01 faculty pack, F93
- MT Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 6/30/90
- History of Am. Lit. - Allison M.
- 2 English writing books found 8/31/94
- 1 Japanese text
- 1 black notebook from freshman seminar
- 1 top binding steno notepad
- Michael Anderson, we have a Dos and Windows homework assignment for you
- various miscellaneous books
- Claim in LA 101. Must ID to claim all unmarked materials. You have until October 28 to claim materials.

**Found:** a pair of brown wire prescription glasses with case on Van Buren under interstate bridge. Come to Kaimin office to claim.

**Found:** light brown Cocker Spaniel on South St. near Target range school. Call Tim 721-0725.

**Found:** 1 key attached to black Swiss Army knife. Call 542-0248 to claim.

**Lost:** set of keys in ULH 10-17. Kalie 721-8829.

**Lost:** two keys on a guatemalan bracelet: one bike, one house key. Disappeared near The Black Sheep/Good Food Store last Saturday, 10-15. M'Leah 721-2696.

**PERSONALS**

Early Birds—D'Angelo's now serving Hunter Bay Coffee starting at 8 A.M.!

Montana MUN staff meets Wednesdays at 5:30 P.M. in UC Montana Rooms. Call Brien Barnett at 728-4573 for more info.

Fast Fundraiser - Raise \$500 in 5 days - Greeks, groups, clubs, motivated

individuals. Fast, simple, easy - no financial obligation. (800) 775-3851 ext. 33.

Pregnant? Worried? A place to talk things over. Someone to talk to. Personal, Confidential. Free Pregnancy Tests. 1st Way Pregnancy Support Center, 549-0406. Please call for our hours.

It's true! Laguna West will be closing its doors! Come in now to save 10% storewide on all of your favorite brandnames! 1425 S. Higgins.

Adios! Au revoir! Ciao! Laguna West labels for less is going out of business! Save 10% storewide on our great brand name merchandise. 1425 S. Higgins.

Erin: meet me at Laguna West, 1425 S. Higgins, for its Going Out of Business sale. 10% off reg. priced merchandise storewide. Starting 10/19/94. Colleen

**NO GIMMICKS EXTRA INCOME NOW!**  
Envelope stuffing - \$600-800 every week. Free details: SASE to International Inc. 1375 Coney Island Ave. Brooklyn, New York 11230

**8-BALL PLAYERS: THE UC GAMEROOM HAS DOUBLE ELIMINATION TOURNAMENTS EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT AT 5 PM. \$5 ENTRY FEE.**

Pot is harmless. Wrong. Marijuana contains 19 times more cancer-causing agents than cigarettes, causes short-term memory loss, lack of motivation and other side effects.

A not so subtle reminder from **Self Over Substances** at UM, sponsors of Substance Use Awareness Week, Oct. 24-28, 1994.

For a small donation you too can own a plaster skull!!! Wed. Oct. 26 at the UC 10 am-2 pm by the Anthropology club.

Open mic Tues. Oct. 25 and Nov. 1st at Jay's Bar, 9 pm.

Come join UM's ad team at the Bodega: Wed the 25th at 9 pm! There will be shot specials, all the beer you can drink and fun people! Just \$5! (\$1 will go to benefit

the ad team.) See you there!

**WE ARE HERE!**  
Helping whoever is confused about their sexual orientation. BI-US meeting tonight at 8 P.M. in UC-114. For more information call 523-5567 for Jane or Rick.

Halloween costume sale. Friday Oct. 28, 8:30am-5 pm, UC Mall. Costumes and everyday clothing from various decades. Good bargains.

**HELP WANTED**

Wanted: part-time nanny. 25 hrs./wk. Must have own transportation. Good wages. 3 refs. and resume required. Call for interview. 251-2759.

Volunteer desperately needed. Help out homebound adult with daily activities. Call Missy Reno at 243-4442 for more info.

**HOLIDAY HELP.** Part time. May continue through Spring. Flexible scheduling available. Call 9-12 pm, M-Fri, 549-4377.

Need person with heavy-duty vehicle for part-time, year-round work which includes post office trips for mail, hauling, lifting and wrapping. Can include training with various office and printing equipment. Call 728-1710 between 3:00 and 4:00 weekdays.

Several outstanding internship opportunities for the 1995 Legislative session. President's office, Northern Plains Resource Council, Missoula County, MT E.T.C., are just a few. Many more available. Come to Co-op Education office, Lodge 162, for more information.

The Rhinoceros needs music. No percussion please. Ph. 721-6061. Attn. Brad.

Burger King is now hiring for all shifts. Wages start at \$4.50/hr. Apply at 701 E. Broadway or 2405 Brooks.

Marketing/Sales internship with local business. Computer Literacy and strong marketing and communication skills preferred. PAID. Deadline: 10/31/94. See Cooperative Education, 162 Lodge, for more information.

## KAIMIN CLASSIFIEDS

The Kaimin runs classifieds four days a week. Classifieds may be placed in the Kaimin business office, Journalism 206. They must be made in person.

RATES	
Student/Faculty/Staff	Off Campus
\$ .80 per 5-word line	\$ .90 per 5-word line

**LOST AND FOUND**

The Kaimin will run classified ads for lost or found items free of charge. They can be three lines long and will run for three days. They must be placed in person in the Kaimin business office, Journalism 206.

MT Environmental Information Center legislative and publications internship positions for Spring 1995. Need familiarity with environmental issues, plus good communication, computer and writing skills. \$1000 stipend. See Co-op. 162 Lodge, for information. Other Legislative Internships Available.

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Need help with spring class schedule? UM Advocates will be Advising in the UC Atrium Wed. and Thurs. Oct. 26 and 27 from 11-2. We are trained in all areas.

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1973 Toyota Landruiser stationwagon, 4wd, 4 doors, runs good, \$2000, 721-6481.

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MACINTOSH Computer. Complete system including printer only \$500. Call Chris at 800-289-5685.

1 pair Altec Speakers Model A7X "Voice of the Theatre". These are cultural icons! \$300 obo, 721-6481. 10-19-4

**COMPUTERS**

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**HARDWARE & SOFTWARE**  
Priced for the student budget UC Computers—Student/Faculty owned since 1986.

IBM compatible 486DX/50. 16 meg. hard drive, 3 1/2 and 5 1/4 disk drives. Runs MS-DOS 5.0 and Windows 3.1. Includes 16 bit, 1 meg VGA card, 13" monitor, 2400-baud internal modem, extended keyboard, mouse and surge protector. 2 years old, in excellent condition. Comes with software: MS-DOS 6 upgrade, QuarkXpress, Wordperfect 5.2, Quicken, miscellaneous games and more. Call 721-4566.

For sale: Canon BJ200e printer. Excellent condition. \$295 obo. 549-9749

For sale: black futon with matching chair. Good condition \$180. Call Tony at 543-1540/message.

Black strat copy Tanara guitar \$170/o.b.o. in good condition 543-4124.

Washburn acoustic six string guitar, new strings. Case \$175. 728-4898.

Dynastar sport skis 195 cm. comes with Marker bindings, poles and Raichle boots. \$200 728-4898.

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501'S. 543-6350 M-SAT 11:30-5:30, 204 3rd.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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continued from page 1

## Armageddon: coming soon?

continue as it is until the second advent of Christ.

Others believe that Tribulation, a period of war, earthquakes and comets, precedes a Millennial Kingdom which lasts 1,000 years until eternity begins, Zeskind writes in his essay, "The 'Christian Identity' Movement."

Pastor Ellis Kaster, of the First Church Of The Nazarene, says: "The last defining battle of the nations of the world will be fought in the valley of Megiddo, which is 60 miles north of Jerusalem. The coming world leader's [the Antichrist's] cry will be 'Peace,' but in the end it will lead to the Battle of Armageddon. It will be good vs. evil."

Balch says congregations like Kaster's are not survivalists who think they will actually fight in the battle on Christ's side. According to Zeskind, the overwhelming majority of the Christian right believes it will be lifted up into heaven, sometime before the final battle, in a Rapture.

Balch knows of no groups in Missoula or the surrounding area that are physically preparing for a battle. Mormons are known to keep a year's supply of water, food, clothing and fuel at hand, but only for natural or man-caused disasters, according to Elder Ron Woolstenhulme.

"There are no bunkers or guns," he says.

The Church Universal and Triumphant, a religious group located in Paradise Valley, has the most sophisticated preparations for End Time, Balch says. "They have bomb shelters with water wells, a fuel system and air filtration systems," he says. "There are six shelters, the size of several football fields, connected by tunnels, that will house 760 people."

In the meantime, pastors Smith and Kaster study world events, compare them to the book of Revelation and patiently await the end. "I don't know when it's coming," Smith says. "But it's coming quicker than we think."

## City Council guards against casinos

Mark Matthews  
Kaimin Reporter

City Council fears of an increase in downtown gambling casinos helped stop a zoning change Monday that would have allowed anyone with a liquor license to open a bar anywhere downtown.

The Council deadlocked 5-5 on the vote with Councilmembers Chris Gingerelli, Curtis Horton, Kelly Rosenleaf, Craig Sweet and Linda Tracy voting against the resolution. Mayor Dan Kemmis then voted no, saying the change would eliminate the only way the city can control casinos.

State law allows anyone with a liquor license to also run a gambling establishment. "This zoning change would put casinos beyond our control," Kemmis said.

Sweet said he was afraid the burgeoning popularity of gambling would affect the makeup of the city if the Council passed the resolution.

"We'll be seeing more and more gambling in the future," Sweet said. "I wouldn't want to see our historic downtown build-

ings knocked down and replaced with giant casinos."

Horton noted that urban decay always centers around areas where there are lots of casinos.

Councilmember Jack Reidy, who voted in favor of the resolution, said the current zoning process is illegal.

"By law we have to allow the requests (if they have a liquor license)," he said.

"I'm not going to go through having to judge personalities again instead of zoning matters," he said in reference to a zoning request that came before the Council last spring.

At that time, local businessman Bill McQuirk wanted to open up a 24-hour casino at the old Hamburger Ace site. The Planning and Zoning Committee recommended the request be turned down after citizens and neighboring downtown business people complained that the casino would threaten public safety and cause noise problems in the neighborhood.

McQuirk's character also became an issue when written

complaints by former employees were issued to the Council.

When the Council prepared to vote on the issue April 11, Mayor Kemmis and City Attorney Jim

Nugent suggested the public hearing be reopened, saying McQuirk didn't get a fair chance to rebut his critics.

Nugent also told the Council the request could only be legally denied if it didn't meet zoning regulations.

A written protest by a neighboring landowner eventually triggered a rule requiring the Council to pass the request by a two-thirds vote. When some councilmembers passed on the vote, the super-majority wasn't reached, although a majority of councilmembers voted yes.

The new owners of Hamburger Ace hope to open up a natural food store at the site.

Tim France, one of the owners, disagreed with the Council's decision.

"I understand where the Council is coming from," he said. "But it's not economically feasible to buy a liquor license without offering gambling too."



## Prescott house to become educational, visitor center

Erin Billings  
Kaimin Reporter

The Clarence Prescott House, one of UM's historical sites, is waiting for \$500,000 to be donated for renovations to make the house into visitor suites and an educational center for school teachers, Jim Todd, UM's director of administration and finance, said Monday.

"We are just sitting," he said. But in the meantime, he added, "We're making every effort to make sure the house doesn't deteriorate."

The university is currently

waiting for the UM Foundation to raise the money from private donors through the Capital Campaign fundraiser. While four donors have made commitments to pay for renovating the house, the money won't be collected until March or April 1995, said Paoli Monica, UM Foundation campaign director.

UM's Capital Campaign is a program working to generate \$40 million for the university.

"We feel confident that this is going to come together," she said. "The tricky thing is we can't do it with

just a single gift."

Todd said the plans for the renovations are pending an OK from the university. If approved, UM will turn the downstairs of the house, which is located at the base of Mount Sentinel and across from Aber Hall, into an education center, the garden into an arboretum and the upstairs into two suites for university lecturers and guests.

Hugh Jesse, director of Facility Services, said the renovations are important for the university.

"The whole idea is to get campus participation and use

out of it," he said.

Don Robson, UM dean of education, said that when the money is collected the house will serve as an education center where curriculum teaching methods, practices and technology for school teachers are developed.

The Prescott house is important because it predates the construction of the university. It was recently acquired by UM when owner Clarence Prescott died in 1992.

"It's been there many, many, many years," Todd said. "It's part of our heritage and tradition."

Meantime, however, the house isn't without inhabitants. The garden now serves as an area for the UM biology department's bee research.

UM biology professor Jerry Bromenshenk, who heads the research, said the Prescott house is an ideal location.

"The Prescott is really important as a site because it is a clean, secluded garden area," he said. "The problem isn't that bees could harm people, it's that people could harm the bees." Bromenshenk said the location of the house is also a good one because it is accessible to students.



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