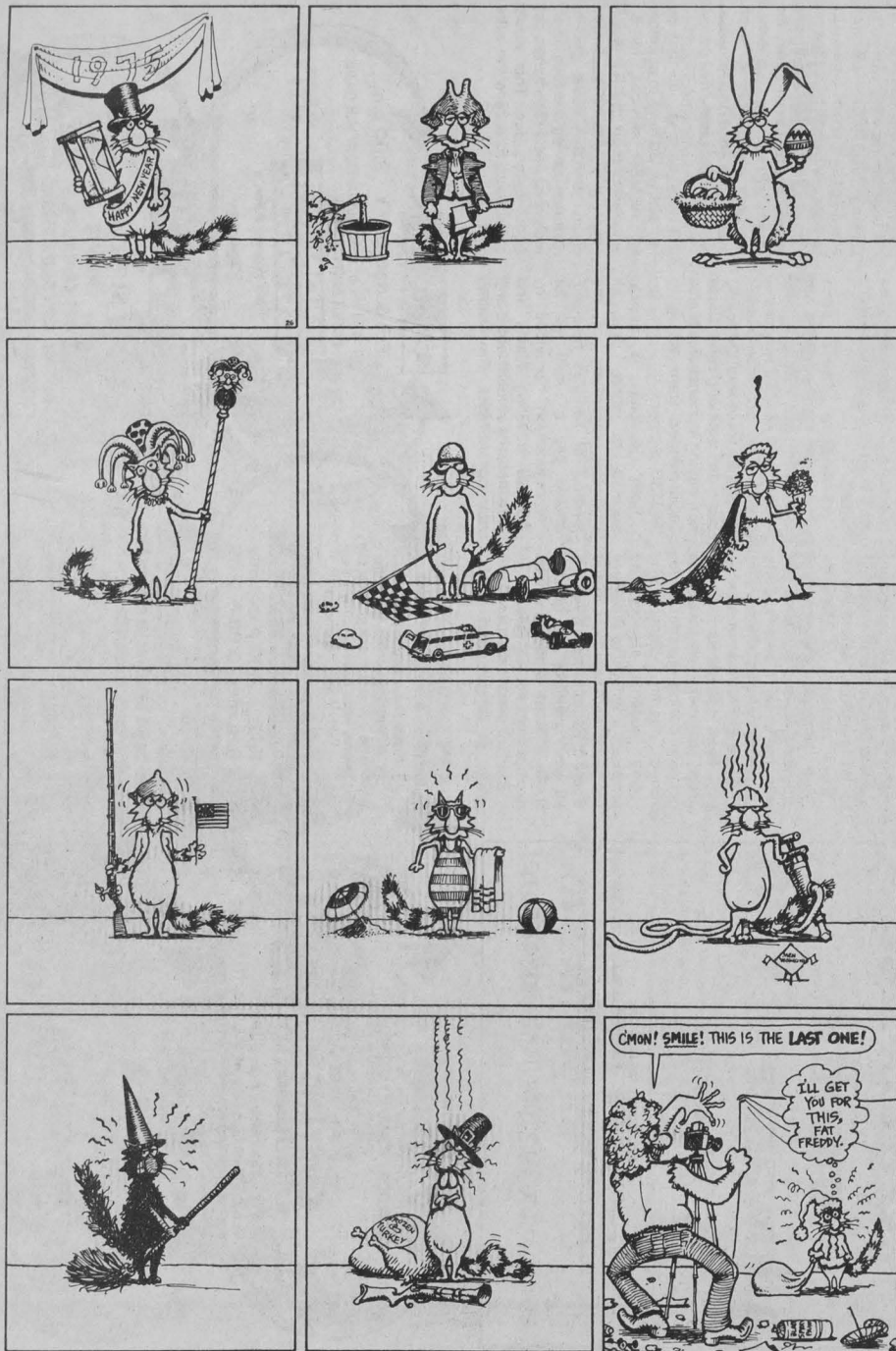




the MSU Exponent

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1975

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

VOL. 66, NO. 24

photo by Mielke



FTV Dept gets new sound equipment installed

by Bruce Wagman

New equipment has arrived for film majors in FTV. A new mixing board and new dubbers, which arrived last quarter, are now functioning.

The dubbers are strictly magnetic film playback units. The unit's function is to play back the magnetic sound track in exact reference to the picture, frame for frame. Exact synchronization is accomplished through a device known as a selsyn interlock.

"Right now we can only accomplish rough synchs," according to Paul Shrieve, FTV Soundroom operator. "We call these rough synchs because of the 'fudge factor' or 'Kentucky windage'," meaning the time for projector and sound to reach the same speed.

The selsyn interlock will be installed during the quarter allowing exact synchronization frame for frame. New dubbers combined with the present old dubbers will allow a total of 6 track on magnetic film.

The new mixing board manufactured by Tascam will require less work for sound mixing. The board features 8 inputs for 8 sources of sound. All inputs have equalization and take a direct mike or line from a recorded source.

Sliding potentiometers or 'pots' control volume and are another feature. V.U. meters accompany each of the four outputs also.

According to Paul Shrieve the majority of the sound equipment is still very old and runs on optimism and engineering maintenance. The sound facilities receive work from as many as 10 large productions throughout the year. In comparison this would take an individual about 2-3 years to do this amount of sound work.

Shrieve said although the facilities are improving, improvisation and ingenuity are still necessary. He attested however, that professional quality films can and are being produced in the MSU film department.

MOVIE REVIEW

"Young Frankenstein"

By Ben Royland

It's a frequent pleasure to experience a great comic skit or a good-natured spoof as some stuffy dramatic tradition. But to come across a sustained, reverent satire like Mel Brooks' **Young Frankenstein** is rare; halfway through the film, you feel as if you're seeing a straight horror film, an explicit parody of black-and-white cinematography and a basketfull of vaudeville routines, all at the same time.

It's not the exhilarating sensation you get from one of Brooks' wilder movies like **The Producers** and **Blazing Saddles**. **Young Frankenstein** doesn't contain the rugged, experimental, free-for-all daring that sent audiences goose-stepping out of theaters to the tune of "Springtime for Hitler," or Brooks' monumental contributions to scatological humor of the screen. It's a controlled work, lovingly made to reflect

what's so endearing about Universal horror films of the Thirties, as well as our own private affections for them.

I can't say this movie is funnier than Brooks' previous pictures. I think it is a better movie — better photographed, acted, edited and directed — but it's too neat and tidy; when a joke doesn't work especially well, Brooks still leaves in the obligatory moment for audience response. The film's pacing is consistent because of this, yet while viewing it, I get the same feeling I had while watching Woody Allen's **Sleeper**: I would have laughed more if I could have had a few thudding moments in which to rehearse the funniest lines.

We might expect that all our favorite characters would be reused and abused, and they are. Fritz becomes Igor (Marty Feldmann), a bug-eyed, cockney hunchback. The housekeeper (Cloris Leachman) bears a

horrendous name, the sound of which causes horses to flinch.

Frankenstein (Gene Wilder) utters bombastic profundities that would cause the most incurable romantic to blush. The monster himself is, thanks to William Tuttle's makeup work, a direct descendant of Karloff himself. In fact, he's more adorable than ever.

Some of the funniest moments of the film catch you by surprise. While you are steadily anticipating a major gag, Igor intrudes with an aside to the audience. Frankenstein, during a conversation with a weird official (Ken Mars), lets a stray dart hit a housecat. In these instances, Brooks gets right on with the story and in the same hurried manner used by Robert Altman in **M*A*S*H**, prompts the audience to listen more closely. It's a refreshing touch, and one that leaves you with the feeling of having been royally entertained.

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Contact Capt. Joe Stevens
At Military Science Bldg.

PUT IT ALL TOGETHER IN AIR FORCE ROTC

Some may choose no activity fees

Could you be exempt from activity fees? If you are, or will be, a student-teacher, clinical student nurse, or other student living outside the Bozeman area during the quarter you will qualify under a present proposal. Student Senate recently decided to let students, determine if "Those students, of Montana State University, living and attending classes outside a 50-mile radius of Montana State University campus at Bozeman, shall be EXEMPT from all activity fees." Students will be asked to make an educated decision during registration for spring quarter. Should the voting students approve the proposal, it will go to President McIntosh and hopefully to the Board of Regents in early April. If all goes well, by fall quarter these "distant" students will be exempt from activity fees.

Student senate discussed the issue at length, and finally

approved it 13-2. Opponents argued that it would cost ASMSU too much. Exempting roughly 500 students who each pay better than \$40 a year in activity fees, would take a chunk of about \$20,000 (or 4-5% of the total budget) out of the ASMSU coffers.

Extending their cost arguments — they pointed out that a "distant" student who uses a lot of ASMSU services — would then pay non-student rates and could end up paying more in the long-run. Those non-paying students would also be prohibited from voting in ASMSU elections.

Both factions in senate seemed to agree that all students, regardless of the amount of services received, should pay a small fee for "representation" provided by ASMSU traveling teams and activities, the student lobby, and running ASMSU. Proponents

argued that it would be impossible to determine a "representation" fee — and the book work expense could easily exceed the revenue gained.

Proponents emphasized cost did not matter — we were seeking JUSTICE. "Distant" students who cannot realistically benefit from the vast majority of ASMSU services should not be forced to pay for them. Presently student-teachers are eligible for such exemptions, and this proposal would simply extend that policy.

It was pointed out that no student would have to pay more for ASMSU services, as an exemption from the fee would simply give "distant" students a choice and they could elect to continue paying the fees on an individual basis rather than pay a mandatory fee. This would allow them to escape the extra cost.

CINEMA ONE
7:00
9:00
1:00 Showing Fri. & Sat. Nights
"MEL BROOKS' COMIC MASTERPIECE"
— FROM APRIL SATURDAY REVIEW —
YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN
PG The Critics Agree
"It's the Funniest Film of the Year"

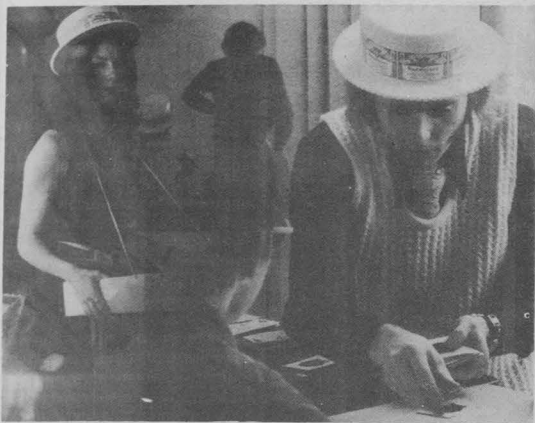
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9:05
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CINEMA TWO
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Elvis was the god, James Dean the martyred hero and people still spoke of Sandra Dee....
That'll Be The Day PG

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Rex Reed



THE BIG CASINO — Blackjack, lo-ball, red dog, solitaire, jacks-or-better — name the game and take the chances at the Casino Night coming up this Saturday, Feb. 8, from 2 p.m. to midnight in Culbertson-Mullan cafeteria. For \$1, you can get \$10,000 in "funny money," which is good for tickets on merchandise that will be raffled off at midnight. Thirty-five Bozeman merchants have donated items for the raffle. Casino Night is sponsored by the Langford Hall programming team.

Bozeman food co-op on fresh footing

By Bruce Wagman

After approximately 18 months of operation and a brief period of reorganization, the Bozeman Food Co-op is standing on fresh footing. Membership is now opened to the public on a limited basis.

The co-op is an organization of Bozemanites with the common goal of beating exorbitant retail food prices. Group buying power is used to purchase food commodities at wholesale prices. In return for his lower food bill, each member performs a few hours of service on any one of several co-op committees.

Lack of coordination and the failure of committee members to perform their functions resulted in a temporary closure of the

group in September. Within a month, however, most problems were resolved and the co-op wheels again turned.



The primary improvement involved a new bookkeeping system coordinated by Ray Babcock. He utilized a computer at Ray Laboratories to tally co-op business.

Presently, members are

treated to prices about 20 percent lower than retail. Orders are done on a weekly basis from the co-op headquarters in a cabin northeast of Bozeman. Milk, cheese, eggs, organic flour and produce are available each Thursday. Dry goods are ordered monthly.

Fifty members now comprise the Food Co-op. New membership is forced to be limited at this time due to the rather cramped quarters. A move to a permanent downtown location is now being planned. When completed, it is hoped that membership will be allowed to expand a great deal. The goal of the co-op is to have a full time store eventually.

Persons interested in joining the Food Co-op may contact Ray Babcock for details anytime this week.

More work-study available

By Ward Jackson

The work-study program has funds for 40 additional students who can participate in this academic year.

Students who applications were submitted prior to Jan. 1, 1975, and who wish to be considered for academic year work-study, should sign the "request register" in the Financial Aid Office. Notification to students regarding their work-study request will begin in February, 1975.

All new college work-study awards will be based on financial need. These will be made

according to the date the application was received by the Financial Aid office. Due to the number of applications received, it will not be possible to consider any applications submitted after Jan. 1, 1975. Applications submitted after this date will still be considered for national Direct Student Loan Assistance. The loan money available is low and the grant money is gone.

To qualify for aid, a student must show need. A student's summer income, aid, and the assistance that the student's parents should be able to supply are subtracted from the average

cost of attending MSU. This figure constitutes the need of the student. The full amount is supplied to the student on a first-come, first-served basis. What the parents could supply to a student is considered even if they supply no assistance. This, of course, is considered on a national average.

Of some 8,000 students at MSU, approximately 2,500 apply for work-study aid every year. For those who would like to apply for the work-study program for this summer and next fall, the deadline is March 1, 1975.

psychology graduate, they are: Margaret Drummond, Esther Charette, Herb Von Berstel, Pat and Trudy Maedche.

The project director, hired by the state of Montana, is Larry Trochle. He is the inter-governmental relations coordinator for District 9 which is Gallatin, Park and Meagher counties.

Four student and 3 VISTA workers serve Gallatin County, 3 students and 2 VISTA people serve Park County and 1 each work out of White Sulphur Springs serving Meagher County.

The council's primary goal at present is to create interest in establishing a tri-county council to facilitate resolution of poverty-related community problems. Besides organizing community meetings in each county, university council representatives meet with organizations and agencies in each

community to promote human resource development. "Various local agencies have shown the most interest to date," said Mr. Ala.

There are a few guidelines the forming councils must follow, such as: 1/3 must be from low-income people of the community, 1/3 must be non-public officials/private citizens, and 1/3 public officials or their representatives. The state also advises no more than 51 people be on a tri-county council.

Supervisor Ala explained, "We are trying now to create a community action agency which will hopefully be responsive more to individual needs. A local agency, operated by local people to research local needs is our ultimate goal. We have scheduled a workshop for Feb. 5 at 7 p.m. in the local Chamber of Commerce and encourage anyone interested to attend."

'Don Quixote' film tonight

The film **Don Quixote De La Mancha** will be shown at 7:00 p.m., Feb. 14, Friday, in the SUB Ballroom. No admission will be charged. The film is in Spanish with English subtitles and was filmed in Spain where the errant knight actually wandered in search of adventure. This film is

probably the most lavish and faithful adaptation that has been made of the Cervantes classic and as good a production of the first great novel as we are ever likely to get. Everyone is invited to attend. Sponsored by the Department of Modern Languages.

Variety show for Kidney Foundation

The Spurs and Fangs of MSU are sponsoring a variety show. The show will be held Thursday, February 13, at 8:00 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. Anyone interested in providing talent may call 7-4090 or 994-4737. Prizes are being offered to the winners.

All donations from the talent show will go toward the establishment of a local chapter of the Montana Kidney Foundation. Spurs and Fangs, by helping provide the funds, are working with adults in Bozeman to start the chapter. Uniting with Spurs from MSU, Spurs from the six other colleges in Montana are raising money for the Montana Kidney Foundation as their yearly regional project, continuing to build on the fund begun by MSU's Spurs and Fangs last year.

The Montana Kidney Foundation is associated with the Kidney Foundation of the Rocky Mountain Region. Its purpose is to make assistance available to kidney disease patients in

Montana. In March, for the people of Bozeman, the Kidney Foundation plans to present a program concerned with the detection of kidney disease.

Anyone interested in working with the local kidney chapter or desiring more information should contact Arlene Williams at 7-4228.

'Bozeman Mall' model on view

The "Bozeman Mall" projects designed by P&S 416 students are now on display on the main floor of Johnson Hall.

The mall was a design project exercise in a landscaping class taught by Dr. George Evans of the Plant and Soils Dept. The students were given a hypothetical set of buildings with an open space between them. The problem was to landscape this area in any way the student desired.

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EDITORIAL

DATeline: Montana

SENATOR C. IMA OLD SOAKE WAS CHARGED TODAY WITH THE CRIME OF AIDING AND ABETTING MINORS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. THE GROUP OF MINORS, INCLUDING THE SENATOR'S SON MALCOLM OLD SOAKE, WERE CAUGHT DRINKING AT APPROXIMATELY 7 P.M. AT WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A GALA AFFAIR. THE AFFAIR WAS A WEDDING RECEPTION HELD FOR THE OLD SOAKE BOY AND HIS NEW BRIDE. REPORTEDLY, WORD OF POSSIBLE ALCOHOL AT THE PARTY WAS OVERHEARD BY THE TOWN SHERIFF, WHO WAS STANDING NEAR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICE WHERE MALCOLM HAD VISITED EARLIER IN THE DAY. THE SHERIFF FOUND HIS WAY TO THE RECEPTION, ORDERED ALL MINORS TO LEAVE, AND INFORMED OLD SOAKE SENIOR OF HIS RIGHTS. OLD SOAKE JUNIOR TOLD THE PRESS THAT HE WOULD NOT BE VOTING FOR THE SHERIFF IN THE ELECTIONS THIS FRIDAY.

If you think this idea is funny, you're right. If you think it's absurd . . . you're right again. It seems to be the opinion of many Montanans that there are more than just one or two absurd ideas floating around the legislature this session.

But this bill to change the drinking age to 19 should win some kind of Golden Goose award for the way it 'honked' through the Senate this week.

How can the Senate justify this bill? How can they even hope to get away with blatant discrimination? Under the Montana constitution, 18 year olds are adults for all purposes. They are trusted by the state for their judgement in voting, they are of age to marry, and fight for their country . . . but now, senate wants to take away their right to drink. Senate doesn't trust the 18 year old with booze. Senate is afraid that the 18 year old is distributing brews to younger high school students in a very suspicious, underground manner.

I am inclined to think that the real reason Senate doesn't like the 18 year old drinking age is because their favorite bars are getting too crowded.

The proponents of this bill didn't really know whether the measure was constitutional or not; but they didn't care. They figured they would let the courts decide.

And as it turned out, they didn't have to dig too hard for supporting facts — things such as the number of 18 year olds in high school, the number of 18 year olds that have been caught distributing liquor to minors, or cases where other states took similar action and weren't considered to be discriminating. They didn't have to dig for these facts, because they got the bill through second reading on a 'gut feeling', a play of pathetic parental wisdom.

If this bill passes and goes into effect, Montana will show our nation the perfect example of backwardness.

—gp

STAFF

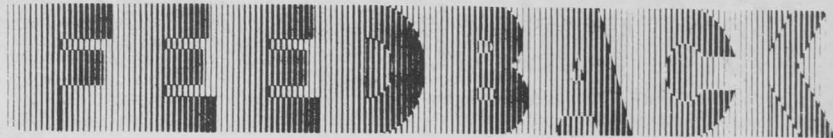
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"Don't blame all of this pollution on us.....It's these stinking fish!"



Colstrip editorial shocks him

Dear "gp":

Your editorial on Colstrip in the January 28, 1975, issue of the **Exponent** was quite a shock to me for a number of reasons.

Your article seems to infer that Colstrip is a planned "little suburbia" within "uptown skid-row area." Colstrip is a planned community. Most of the plan is implemented and that which is not, will be during this summer. As for little suburbias not being "high on the market in this state," I would ask where your fellow classmates intend to live. If they are lucky enough to land a job in Montana, Colstrip would be a fine place to call home.

The "skid-row" inference would not be taken lightly by those folks who live in Colstrip's trailer park. They are proud of their trailers and where they live. Bozeman, I think you will find, has many more trailers than Colstrip and trailer parks there do not look any better than those in Colstrip.

The "fly-by-night" workers are 80% native Montanans who want to live in their home state and many are graduates of the school you attend and represent. Colstrip happens to be the only place they can find work presently. Those who are not native Montanans are hard working people

who you will seldom find drawing unemployment and who have had quite a hand in building America.

It would appear that a little research on your part would allow your readers to have more accurate information with which to evaluate the situation.

Sincerely,

Martin A. White

cc: Carl W. MacIntosh, President
Montana State University

(Editor's Note: Martin White holds the position of "Town Manager" at Colstrip. He is a Montana Power Co. employee. He doesn't live in a trailer.)

Expanded course information out

To the Editor:

It should be brought to the attention of all Montana State University students that an Expanded Course Description Catalog has been compiled by the ASMSU Academic Board. In an effort to bring detailed information to the students, the catalog includes courses which are of interest to non-

majors in each department, primarily for Spring quarter.

The purpose of the project is to centralize this mass of information for the students who are interested in courses offered by another department. The course descriptions compiled are courses which the Academics Board and Department Heads felt would be of interest to

non-majors. These Expanded Course Description Catalogs will be placed in the following locations: library (3), testing and counseling center, SUB desk, student senate office, and at all resident hall desks.

If the catalog is used extensively, the project will be continued to include Autumn and Winter courses.

Many hours and dollars have been spent on the catalog; hopefully, MSU students will spend a great deal of time using the catalog.

Dave Pelton,
Secretary
ASMSU Academic Board

Scoville added pizzaz

Dear Readers and
Exponent Staff,

I would like to express my feelings toward Gordon Scoville.

When I first read his writings on Cowboys, Hippies, etc., I didn't like him, or should I say I didn't like his openness. I am not the one to say, "I've got Gordon figured out," but I do think that he was not only expressing himself, but also getting something started in a sometimes "dead" **Exponent**. I know that I

wasn't the only person to pick up an **Exponent** just to see what Scoville had to say.

It's too bad Gordon got treated the way he did. Even though people expressed their feelings about him I think there were some feelings that should have been kept to themselves, (like he has probably learned). I hope he does some more articles, and keeps something going.

Sincerely,
Shannon Halsey
Sp. Comm. Major

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3
Bozeman, Montana

Time for the Fed to loosen up money-spigot

By TRB

Senator Paul Douglas once told William McChesney Martin, then chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, "I want you to write on your mirror, so that you can see it every morning when you shave, I am a creature of Congress!" That same message is now going out from Congress to pipe-smoking Arthur Burns, the man who sits where Martin used to sit and who presides over the board that controls the money faucet; it decides by increasing or diminishing the flow of dollars whether the nation shall have tight or easy credit; whether when you buy a car, washing machine or house, you pay low or high interest rates.

If there was one thing that all witnesses agreed to at President Ford's famous "summit" conference in September, which Ford adviser Paul McCracken helped put together, it was that money was too "dear"; that the Fed was holding the credit-spigot too tight; and there is an even louder complaint in testimony being taken here now by Congress. It is coming from all sides and there is likely to be a showdown soon with the usual challenges to Dr. Burns' independent authority. In this dramatic confrontation between White House and Democratic Congress with Mr. Ford unilaterally announcing a \$1-a-barrel tax on imported oil, and the Democrats trying to cut him off at the pass with legislation postponing the tax 90 days, that there is a third party in the drama. He is low voiced Dr. Burns with his rimless glasses and water-

fall of white hair parted down the middle.

It was surprising to hear Paul McCracken urgently testifying about money supply last week — Nixon's former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and friend of Mr. Ford. "Of the panel members," he said, "I probably would attach the most significance to the pursuit of the right monetary policy. The rate was entirely too restrictive in the second half of 1974 and really it helped set the stage for the current recession."

"Money supply" sounds terribly technical but isn't really. It is step two, after cutting taxes. In the 30's Hoover couldn't bring himself to cut taxes with the budget in deficit. But Jack Kennedy did with Walter Heller the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the result was spectacular; business revived, unemployment declined and the budget recovered. The Kennedy tax cut was \$11 billion, or the equivalent of \$26 billion in today's economy; Mr. Ford's proposed cuts come to only around \$16 billion. They probably aren't enough. The recession has bitten deeper today and unemployment is 7½ percent compared to Kennedy's 5.2 percent. (Headlines will blazon "Eight Percent Unemployment" any daynow.)

In short, it's scary: the average worker ended 1974 with a drop of nearly 3 percent in what an hour of his work would buy, and we are in the fifth successive quarter of falling output and rising unemployment and the longest and most serious recession since the 1930's.

But it won't turn into a depression, very largely because of the safeguards we erected after the 1929 crash. There is Social Security today, and unemployment compensation, both of which were regarded skeptically at the time they were adopted. Your money is safe in the savings bank, too, because of the Banking Act of 1933. In the present crisis the Negative Income Tax unexpectedly put a small foot in the door in Mr. Ford's proposal to pay everybody below a certain level \$80 a year. That's not much for the jobless, about \$1.50 a weekly, but the precedent is stunning.

The new Ford budget shows a deficit for this fiscal year, and the next, of \$80 billion or so, and ultimately it may reach \$100 billion. His chief economic adviser, Treasury Secretary Simon, is already calling this "horrifying."

He's wrong, the recession is horrifying; the deficit isn't horrifying. A deficit isn't evil of itself, it's what you do with it. "Deficits can be dangerous; they can also be very healthy," says Gardner Ackley, economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Big corporations don't pay off their debts do they? As long as they grow, many corporations increase their debts; their assets match their obligations. Corporations and governments aren't like the heads of families. Take the evidence, for example, of conservative Herbert Stein, formerly top economist for Richard Nixon: "What is currently said about the way Federal deficits crowd out

private borrowing and investment is grossly exaggerated," he told Congress. He doesn't think the new Ford fiscal program goes far enough. "We should depend heavily on a substantial increase in the money supply to achieve recovery," he says; in other words, Dr. Burns, "I don't want to run the thing into the ground, but here is the comment from another moderate conservative, Philip Klutznick, of the Committee for Economic Development, a prestigious group of 200 businessmen and educators: "A much stronger net stimulus is needed," he says, "stronger by about \$10 billion."

The superb engine of the American economy is limping along and producing \$200 billion less in overall products that it can produce and so instead of a budget surplus of perhaps \$25 billion we are getting a budget deficit of \$40 to \$50 billion. The faster we get out of the slump the faster we'll get out of the red ink.

And the stimulus here, after the

Ford tax cut should come from the Fed. "If the monetary rate is set too tightly," said Dr. McCracken "you will then have a weak economy that cannot generate revenue."

The monetary rate has been set too tightly. During the past quarter the Fed was increasing money supply at a rate of only about 3 percent which is a fine way to halt inflation but a stimulus to recession. Messrs. McCracken, Ackley and Charles Schultz, onetime Budget Director, unanimously deplored it: they thought 9 or 10 or even 12 percent would be more appropriate.

The Fed is a creature of Congress and yet, short of new legislation, it can defy Congress or President of both. Nevertheless, observed Schultz, "my impression has always been that the members and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board do read the political tea leaves." He considered the matter thoughtfully. "Perhaps a fairly strong cup of tea might have to be brewed," he added.

DOROTHY'S HOUSE

by Representative Dorothy Bradley

Quite a few important bills passed the House of Representatives this past week. One of the lengthiest debates, but strongest votes, occurred over House Bill 520, which will appropriate approximately one million dollars to the Attorney General's office for investigations and prosecution of the Workmen's Compensation scandal. One million dollars seems like a great deal, but as was pointed out in the floor debate, there should be no price on justice. Two important provisions in House Bill 520 insure that the taxpayers money will not be wasted.

- A. The unexpended balance of any appropriation shall revert to the general fund.
- B. A report shall be made quarterly to the legislative audit committee on the progress and expenditures of the Workmen's Compensation prosecution.

Although this is a substantial appropriation, it is not one where corners could justifiably be cut. It is in the best interest of all Montana citizens that the investigation move on as expeditiously as possible, and that all potential wrongdoing be fully explored.

House Bill 141, also an appropriation measure, establishes a fund to pay for the expenses of a Grand Jury. Since the Supreme Court has already called for a Grand Jury for the Workmen's Compensation investigation, the question arises as to who should pay that sum. If the Legislature would not appropriate state money for the Grand Jury, the expense would fall completely on Lewis and Clark County. The Grand Jury is needed as a mechanism to bring witnesses and involved individuals to court. The Legislative appropriation will pay for the expenses of the jurors, witness fees, and other necessities. Since the investigation is of statewide concern, it seems most fair to have the whole state absorb the cost.

The "Code of Ethics" Bill passed out of the House after lengthy debate this week. This act would implement Article 13, Section 4, of the new constitution which states "The Legislature shall provide a Code of Ethics prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for

members of the Legislature and all state and local officers and employees." The bill is a bi-partisan reaction to the recent violation of the public trust by government officials. I support the bill, and support the Constitutional mandate, but believe that it will take more than just one piece of legislation to restore the lost faith. Trust can only be reinstituted by improved performance from elected and appointed governmental officials in the future. However, the bill has important provisions and helpful guidelines for governmental conduct. With regard to legislators, a legislator may not accept a fee or other compensation, other than that provided by statute, for supporting or opposing legislation. A legislator may not seek other employment for himself by the use of his office. In way of guidelines, it is suggested that in the case of a conflict of interest, a legislator should consider abstaining from voting. I have doubts as to whether such a bill could truly be enforced, but simply the thought-provoking debate on this measure justified its introduction.

House Bill 83, introduced by Representative Day of Glendive, passed the Natural Resources Committee and the House of Representatives with a strong vote. In my opinion, this is one of the more important natural resource measures to pass the house this year. House Bill 83 would prohibit changing a water right use from agriculture to non-agriculture. It is becoming clearer everyday that large scale energy conversion and agriculture in Eastern Montana are to a certain degree, mutually exclusive because of competition for water. At this time large industries can purchase land simply to obtain the accompanying water rights and then can shift the agricultural water to industrial use. But much of the industrial use of the water is totally consumptive and very little of it returns to replenish the ground water and surface water supplies. In comparison, much of the agricultural water used only seasonally, and in irrigation and sprinkling which continually replenishes the water supply. House Bill 83 addresses this problem by providing that agricultural water will remain in agricultural use.

Rumpleforeskin's Column

By Paul Krassner

Euphemism of the Week: "Let's get away from the term 'throw-away' packaging," suggests William May, chairperson of the American Can Company. "A better, more meaningful name is a single-use recyclable packaging."

First the bad news: A trade journal, Western Aluminum News reports that nearly 1100,000 aluminum cans ended up littering the site of Evel Knievel's attempted jump over Snake River Canyon.

Now the good news: Volunteers collected those cans, sold them for \$380 and purchased new tumbling and exercise equipment for the Twin Falls, Idaho YMCA.

Further falsification of history: When Richard Nixon originally applied to J. Edgar Hoover for a gig with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he was turned down. Now, however, FBI Director Clarence Kelley (who was appointed by Nixon) is claiming that Nixon had been accepted but declined.

Sure, that's like Gerald Ford deciding whether to run for "re-election."

Cliche of the Week: Bob Dylan, for including "changing horses in midstream" in the lyrics of You're a Big Girl Now.

Conflict of interest overheard at a Wake-Up for Tim Leary meeting: "Carl was gonna do it, but he had to go to an Immortality Convention."

True Romance: There was this bouffant single (a groupie who specializes in solo performers) who met this pop star at the Trident Restaurant in Sausalito. A few days later she showed up for work at Columbia Records. They asked her where she'd been. "Balling Dylan," was her excuse. A job promotion was her reward.

Non Sequitur of the Week: Gene Schoenfeld, for including an old photo of himself together with his mentor, Albert Schweitzer, and a pet chimpanzee to illustrate an article on menage a trois in the final issue of Suck.

That periodical has been prohibited from entering the U.S. by Customs, an obscene ruling whose legality Dr. Hip is challenging in court — an act above and beyond the call of medical duty for which he hereby receives the first Annual Samuel Mudd Memorial Award.

Dr. Mudd served 20 years for setting the leg of John Wilkes Booth, broken when he leaped from the box in Ford Theater after assassinating Abraham Lincoln. Booth told him that it happened while he was horseback riding. Dr. Mudd fed him a meal, let him stay overnight and was charged with treason.

Get ready for the media to celebrate the First Anniversary of the Kidnapping of Patty Hearst coming up on February 4. My own interview with her will appear in Crawdaddy, but the publisher has begun to experience the panic of credibility loss and wants proof. I said, "Fly me to New York and I'll play

the tape for you." My "bluff" was not called, however, on account of cheapness.

Although it is not against FCC regulations to be given head while broadcasting, I have been banned from talking live over KSN in San Francisco because two years and three months ago Margo St. James allegedly went down on me while I was on the air. Station manager Tom Donahue wrote me that I was not blacklisted. Nevertheless, even as a guest interviewee, I must now be taped in advance.

Wouldn't it be ironic if the government was behind the Weather Underground handbook, Prairie Fire, whose advocacy of armed struggle is persuading some radicals that it is the only alternative to bring about change? And isn't it a form of totalitarianism to label as counter-revolutionary anyone who is not busy preparing for armed struggle?

William Miller, who ran for Vice-President under Barry Goldwater in the 1964 campaign, is now doing commercials for American Express. Rumor has it that Spiro Agnew, who resigned from the Vice-Presidency to sell American land to Arabs, is demanding equal time on television in order to promote the principles of Economic Strangulation.

Krasshole of the Week: CBS Morning News anchor crud Hughes Rudd, for editorially belittling overseas GI's fighting for the right to let their hair grow.

ROTC presses for big share of recession's children

by Neil Klotz

(CPS)—The young, neatly groomed man grits his teeth, chin in hand and stares anxiously as a single drop of sweat dribbles down his cheek. The headline above him blares: "DON'T LET THE PRICE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION STOP YOU. The price of a college education is skyrocketing. Fortunately the Air Force has done something to catch up with it."

Across the country, the Army, Navy and Air Force have bought ad space in hundreds of college newspapers to sell young Americans on the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC): the best deal in a recession-riddled, scholarship-skimpy, high tuition town.

THE SELLING OF THE STUDENT

Some of the points the Pentagon has been hitting are:

—Four year ROTC scholarships cover full tuition, fees, books and a tax-free monthly allowance of \$100;

—For the first time full two-year scholarships are available, so freshmen and sophomores may "try out" ROTC for one or two years without obligation and still get in on the scholarship program;

—Even if one doesn't win a scholarship, once he decides for ROTC he receives the monthly \$100 allowance;

—Veterans who want to join

may waive the first two years of course study and count prior service time towards their future pay scale and retirement benefits.

What the ROTC ads usually don't mention is that acceptance of a full scholarship also requires a recruit to stay in longer than regular volunteers, and in active duty. For instance, a full Army ROTC scholarship obligates a recruit for four years instead of the usual two years and for active duty instead of a choice of active duty or the reserves if there are too many commissioned officers.

For those with a military bent or just apprehensive about the current economic situation, it's a tempting offer.

Says another ROTC promotional, which many college papers have run as news copy: "Will you be able to find a job after you get a degree? Will your profession be in demand in two or three years? If you are uncertain of these circumstances, prepare now for an extra vocation."

YOU CAN MAJOR IN SAND CASTLES

"It's so nice knowing what you're going to do when you get out," said Laurie Oldham, a junior Army ROTC student at Indiana University at Bloomington. "People wonder, 'What'll I do with my major?' Heck, you can major in sand castles and get in the Army."

Apparently the economic pitch has had more effect on Laurie Oldham and other women than on men.

If it weren't for increased women's enrollment, ROTC enrollment nation would have remained at its lowest level in ten years. As it was, enrollment increased from 63,366 to 67,999 — still almost 200,000 below 1966's figures.

Women accounted for 80% of the increase, as female enrollment rose to 8,882 nationwide — almost seven times what it was two years ago, when the Army and Navy decided to admit women cadets. The Air Force opened its ROTC to women in 1969.

Flushed with its success, the Pentagon announced last year that it plans to triple the number of women in the armed forces by 1977.

In response, sever women's groups have attacked military advertising that has sought to recruit the "liberated woman."

"As more and more men are refusing to be soldiers," said Sue Kinchy of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, "women must share the responsibility — not for making war — but for preventing war by resisting the militarization of womanhood."

INTO THE ACADEMIC TRENCHES

While the atmosphere of moral fervor that punctuated

ROTC protests in the late 60's seems to have faded, controversy over the programs on college campuses has not.

Now however, the battle has largely switched from moral arguments to ones concerning academic standards and credit.

At the University of California, Berkeley, where protests over ROTC flourished in the late 60's, the academic senate recently authorized a review of the campus' three ROTC departments. The action could lead to the restoration of full academic status which the program lost in 1970, said the **Daily Californian**.

At Dartmouth College, the board of trustees have ordered another study of the so-called "Princeton program" of ROTC — an on-campus unit but without academic credit. A student-faculty committee at Dartmouth originally formed to study ROTC had previously told the regents that no formal program — including the Princeton program — was acceptable.

Meanwhile, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, a flap arose over giving academic credit to ROTC students enrolled in the liberal arts-oriented Literary College, according to the **Michigan Daily**.

ROTC commanders on the Michigan campus threatened that the programs might be terminated if they didn't receive credit. But according to the **Daily**, the real factor causing a decline in enrollments was a lack of scholarship money for the Air Force and Army units. The Navy unit, which has more free money because there are fewer units nation-wide to split the scholarship pie, had no trouble finding recruits.

The subcommittee formed to study the issue recommended

giving academic credit for everything except "courses that teach people how to kill people," and the full faculty will probably go along with the proposal, said the **Daily**.

Instead of trying to exclude ROTC from the academic framework, several professors at the University of Wisconsin, Madison (UW) have tried to roast the program by giving it even more academic stature.

If the program were made responsible to a Department of Military Science, the professors have argued, its courses and instructors would have to live up to university standards.

"If there is going to be academic credit given for military training," said Joseph Elder, UW sociology professor, "then the department should be academically respectable."

CHEAPER BY THE DOZENS

But credit or no credit, ROTC faces an uphill climb fraught with snipers to reestablish its fiscal viability.

At more than 80 colleges ROTC courses still draw fewer than 15 students, which means the government cost per student at those schools has soared to \$22,000.

While that's still cheaper than the \$70,000 it costs taxpayers to send each student to West Point, the Defense Department last year issued new regulations which would require third year ROTC enrollments at a given school to number at least 17. If that figure isn't reached, a school would be given at least two years to do better, then be dropped from the program.

Presently half the Army ROTC units, one-sixth of the Air Force units and one-tenth of the Navy units in the nation have enrollments below the stated level.

Discharge papers can contain coded nasties

By Wayne Wience

Veterans, if you were discharged prior to March 23, 1974, you may be carrying around a bad discharge and not even know it.

Camouflaged under section 9C of your DD-214 is a Separation Program Number (SPN) code assigned to you by your last commanding officer. A veteran's character of service, under section 9E of your DD-214, may be Honorable but the SPN code assigned as reason for discharge may not be.

Besides the numerous harmless SPN codes, such as (201) expiration of term of service, (205) released from active duty, transferred to reserves, and (213) discharge for retirement as an officer, there are many that could prove detrimental to any job-seeking veteran.

Some of the SPN codes that could prove harmful are (46B) sexual deviate, (41E), obesity, (221) pregnancy, (246) discharge for the good of the serv-

ice, (257) unfitness, homosexual acts, (271) unsanitary habits, (286) repeated military offenses not warranting courtmartial, (384) drug abuse, (388) sexual perversion, including but not limited to lewd and lascivious acts, indecent exposure, indecent acts with assault upon a child, or other indecent acts or offenses, (461) inadequate personality, (480) personality disorder, and (489) disloyal or subversive.

If you have an SPN on your DD-214 and have no idea what it stands for, see Mr. Fred Jense, the Veteran's Representative in Room 215 Reid Hall. Mr. Jense has a complete list of the more than 500 SPN codes.

Each branch of the service has an address, which you can get from Mr. Jense, to write for deletion of SPN codes. All you have to do is send a copy of your present DD-214 and your social security number to your former service. The SPN will be deleted and a new DD-214 will be sent back to you.

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How to eat at government expense with food stamps

by John Ghrist

(CPS) — Increasing numbers of students have discovered that they are eligible for the US Government food stamp plan and are taking advantage of government largess to help them on the rocky financial road of higher education.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 was designed to enable low-income households to buy more food of greater variety to supplement their diets. Participants pay a small amount of money based on household size and monthly income; they receive food stamps equivalent to a larger value which are used to purchase food.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility is determined on the basis of households: a family or other group living together and functioning as a single economic unit. A single economic unit is a person or group of persons who pool their resources and jointly buy things necessary to the household, such as food, to be held and used in common by all members of the household.

For a group of students living together to apply as a household, all members of the household must meet all the eligibility requirements. Potential applicants, even those who live together, have the option of declaring themselves individual households and applying

for stamps separately. In this case, each individual must be able to prove he buys, stores and prepares all his food separately from other persons with whom he is living.

Deductions from the household's take home pay may be made as follows: 30% of your shelter costs (rent and utility bills — telephones are not considered a necessity by the welfare department) and the cost of medical bills more than \$10 or health insurance.

The net income figure after deductions is the basis on which financial eligibility is determined.

After these deductions have been computed, the limits for net monthly income allowable to qualify for the food stamp program vary with the number of persons in the household. The limits for one is \$194; for two, \$273; for three, \$393; for four, \$500; for five \$593; for six \$680; for seven, \$767; and for eight, \$853. The limits are higher for Alaska and Hawaii because of higher food costs in those states.

Households may not possess more than \$1500 in financial resources (i.e. money in the bank and other "liquid" assets"). Excluded from this restriction are: a house, one car and any unlicensed vehicles, life insurance policies, vehicles needed for employment, income-producing real estate (though you must count the income elsewhere) and other re-

sources such as the tools of a tradesman and farm machinery.

All members of the household between the ages of 18 and 65 who are able-bodied must register with their local employment office for work with the following exceptions: (1) students who are enrolled at least half time in recognized schools or training programs; (2) those who are employed at least 30 hours a week; (3) those who are mentally or physically handicapped and (4) mothers or other members of the household who have to take care of dependent children under 17 years of age.

Because of recent legislation passed by the Congress and signed into law, students who are tax dependents of a household not eligible for the stamps are also not eligible.

These regulations, however, will not take effect for at least 60 days. Ineligible students may still apply during that period and get up to three months worth of stamps if they fit all other eligibility requirements.

If one or more, but not all of the members of a household are ineligible because of their tax status, the eligible members of the household may still apply for the stamps. Again, they must be able to prove they buy, store and prepare food separately from ineligible members of the household.

In most states, proof of separate meal purchase and preparation can

be satisfied by simply designating a specific food storage place for each member of the household who is either ineligible for the stamps or who wished to declare himself a separate household.

Finally, the dwelling the household resides in must have kitchen facilities.

HOW TO APPLY

The head of the household, or a person designated to be the head by the other household members applies for the household. To do this, the head must go to the local welfare office, complete a lengthy application form and be interviewed. This process may take a full day, so go early in the morning and be prepared to stay a while.

Certain documentary evidence must be presented at the interview to show: the ages of all household members, where the household resides, how many are in the household, how much income they have, what financial resources the household members have, and how much the household pays for rent, medical bills, child care, utilities, education and other expenses.

Loans and grants are considered income, but tuition and fee costs (but not book or supply costs) may be deducted if you have receipts. You must also present student IDs and fee receipts for all student members of the household.

After you apply, a caseworker will visit the household. You will be notified of when to expect the caseworker, and it is at this time you must prove that meals are stored and prepared separately from ineligible or individual household members.

If the welfare office agrees that a household is eligible to participate in the program, the household is awarded stamps according to the number of persons in the household and the net income.

If the welfare office does not agree to a household's eligibility, the head can demand a "fair hearing." The local welfare office is obligated to explain to procedures of obtaining a fair hearing to all food stamp applicants, and it must also assist the household in filing its request and preparing its case for presentation to a hearing authority.

The hearing authority is a higher-ranking person within the welfare

bureaucracy, or a panel of such persons. The hearing will be held at a time, date and place convenient to the household.

At the hearing, the applicant may present arguments and evidence on his own behalf. He or his representative has the right to: examine all documents and records which might be used at the hearing, bring witnesses, submit evidence to establish pertinent facts and question or refute any testimony or evidence.

Once the hearing has been held, the welfare office must act within 60 days. This includes notifying the head of the household in writing of the decision of the hearing authority and of any rights of further review.

BEING IN

Once in the food stamp program, a household will receive monthly allotments of food stamp coupons and an ID card. Coupons come in denominations of 50¢, \$2 and \$5 and must be purchased according to the scale established by a household's income and population.

Once food stamps are received, they should be counted and endorsed promptly. If any food stamp books are lost, the local welfare office should be promptly notified.

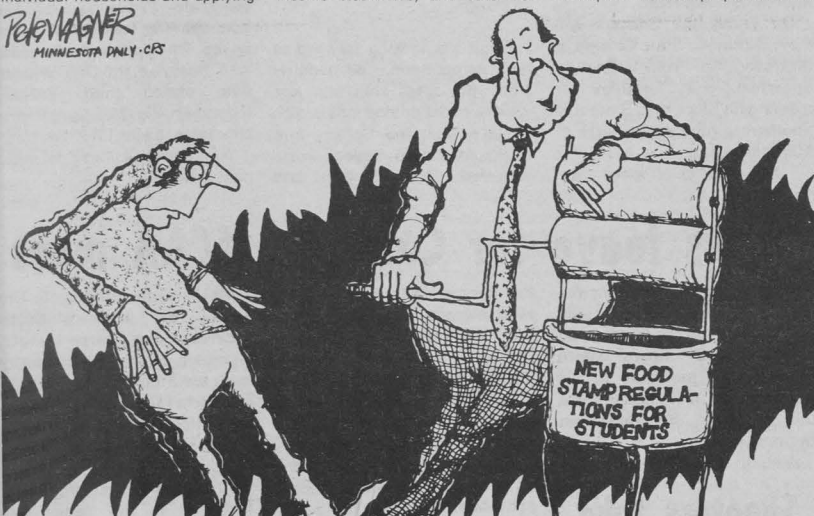
The stamps are only good in exchange for food products or packaged in the United States. The exceptions to this are coffee, tea, cocoa and bananas. Imported foods, alcoholic beverages and non-edible items must be paid for with cash. The grocer may require presentation of both the coupons and the ID card.

It is illegal to sell or give away food stamps and they cannot be used to pay credit accounts. It is also illegal to use stamps which belong to someone else. Penalties for misuse vary according to the amount of the coupons involved.

The household head will be required periodically to visit the welfare office and bring all records to verify that the household is still eligible for food stamps. Depending on the state and other conditions, this eligibility check takes place every one to three months.

Any questions about the food stamp program can be answered by calling or visiting your local welfare office.

PELE MAGNER
MINNESOTA DAILY-CPS



IT'S VERY SIMPLE—IF YOU'RE THIN ENOUGH TO FIT THROUGH THIS SPACE, WE FIGURE YOU'RE ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS.

Food stamp change can affect students

By Dennis Brosten

Students who receive more than 50% of their income from their parents will be removed from the food stamp program March 1. Bob Sybrant, Director of the Gallatin County Department of Public Welfare, says that the new federal regulation will affect about 30 students.

No students have been removed from the program yet according to Sybrant. A misunderstanding occurred when local county commissioners requested the new regulation be enforced here before the March 1 date. The state office in Helena refused

the request until after March 1.

The national regulations had a dependency exclusion in 1973. Under the old rule students who were claimed as dependants by their parents were ineligible for food stamps. The U.S. Supreme Court declared the old regulation unconstitutional in July of 1973. "I'm interested in seeing how the new regulation is phrased to be legal under the court ruling," stated Sybrant.

Locally there are about 500 people receiving food stamps of which about 250 are students. Sybrant feels that the new rule will affect a minor portion in comparison to the total.

Students who have been receiving more than 50% of their income from their parents may have to wait a year without aid from home before they will be eligible for the program. This was the regulation under the program in 1973. The new regulations have not yet arrived at the county level.

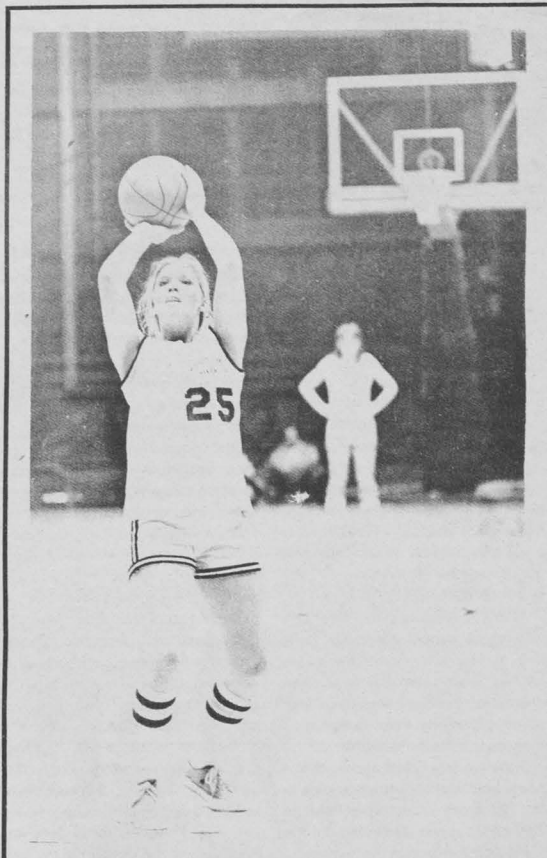
Students whose parents are on foodstamps will still be eligible for foodstamps regardless of the amount of aid from home. Students who receive less than half of their support from home will still be eligible also.

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Exponent Sports



Jodi Sorensen, top rebounder for the women's Basketball team, takes a shot in last weekend's action against Flathead Community College. The girls beat Flathead to take over second place in their division. They travel this weekend to take on fourth-ranked Missoula.

photo by Savage

Boxing smoker a success

By Mike Patterson

Ten boxing matches highlighted the 4th annual Ag Club Boxing Smoker that was held in the SUB Ballroom Friday evening, Jan. 31.

Dave Jany of Butte showed his ability by winning the opening match. Jany and 2 other brothers have been Golden Gloves boxers. Kevin McKenna was awarded a trophy for the most outstanding boxer.

Blood flowed freely during most of the matches. No knockouts occurred during the 3 1-minute rounds per match.

Some of the boxers have had considerable experience in boxing. Jany, McKenna and Jim Johnson showed good form and at times almost professional poise.

About 600 people attended

these amateur matches. The revenue from the boxing matches goes toward the Ag Business Club's field trips.

Sonny Holland, head football coach at MSU, was the announcer. Refereeing the bouts was Tom Parac, athletic director at the university. The judges for the bouts were Dan Belding, Dan Reider, Pierce Mullen and Frank Bryan.

Mr. Holland said after the matches that he was really amazed at how courageous the boxers were. "If one of the guys got hit hard, he would come right back for more," Holland, "If people really knew how good these matches were, I'm sure more people would come to see them."

Bonnie Barret, a Pi queen candidate and Kelly Ambrose were card girls between rounds.

Bobcats take on Idaho & Gonzaga here

The Bobcats will try to turn the tables on the Idaho and Gonzaga basketball teams here this weekend.

Last week the Bobcats were beaten by both teams, losing 93-79 at Idaho and 88-77 at Gonzaga.

MSU and Idaho will meet at 8 p.m. Friday at the fieldhouse. On Saturday MSU will host Gonzaga, with the tipoff at 8 p.m.

Both are Big Sky Conference games. Idaho is 2-4 in the league and Gonzaga 3-3. MSU is 1-5.

"We think we can win both games, but we'll have to play well to do it," said MSU Coach Rich Juarez. "We played very poorly at Idaho. We played a much better game Saturday night at Gonzaga."

Rusty Smith, the Bobcats' 6-7 junior forward from Manhattan Beach, Calif., had his best series of the season. The slender redhead had 14 rebounds and 18

points at Idaho and 15 rebounds and 19 points at Gonzaga.

Guard Paul Kinne played exceptionally well at Gonzaga. He scored 23 points and as usual, was the team's playmaker.

Bruce Smith, a 6-11 sophomore, saw considerable action and impressed Juarez both nights. "Bruce is starting to play better," Juarez said.

The Bobcats' only certain starters are Rusty Smith and Kinne. Juarez will decide on his other starters later this week.

The big problem Friday will be containing the Vandals' Steve Weist and Henry Harris, Juarez said.

The combined for 61 points against the Bobcats last week. Weist hit 14-of-20 from the field and finished with 32 points. Harris scored 29.

"They're excellent shooters with good range," Juarez said.

Gonzaga presents a more balanced attack, though guards

John Holstein and Ken Tyler hurt the Bobcats most last week. Holstein fired in nine-of-11 from the field and scored 20 points. Tyler, seven-of-nine from the field, was runnerup with 17 points.

Last year the Bobcats swept a pair on the road from Idaho and Gonzaga, but ironically, lost to both a week later at home. This time they're hoping the traditional homecourt advantage can make a difference.

BOBCAT BRIEFS — Kinne is the team scoring leader with a 12.5 average. Rusty Smith is averaging 11.1, Randy Rucker 10.1, Daryl Ross 9.5 and Craig Buehler 9.4.

The team is hitting 44 per cent from the field and 66 per cent of its fouls shots.

There are two freshmen on the team, Brian Donovan and Gary Stokes, and both started at Idaho. Donovan is a 6-6 forward, Stokes a 6-1 guard.

Wrestlers travel to Dakotas for meets

The Montana State wrestling team travels to the Dakotas this weekend for a series of dual meets against some traditional non-conference rivals.

On Friday the Bobcats will meet Dickinson State College at Dickinson, N.D. They'll travel to Spearfish, S.D., Saturday for meets with Black Hills State and Southwest Minnesota State of Marshall, Minn.

"Dickinson is stronger than

they've been," said MSU coach Bill Emsick. "Also, I understand that southwest Minnesota has three or four outstanding wrestlers."

Emsick is looking forward to the competition, particularly since the team was idle last weekend. Scheduled meets with Eastern Montana College and Rocky Mountain College were canceled. Both Eastern and

Rocky are riddled by injury and illness.

The last action for the Bobcats was in the Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association (MIWA) tournament Jan. 24-25. The top finisher for MSU was heavyweight Don Wilson, who placed third. Wilson, defending Big Sky Conference champion, has a 17-2-1 record.

The team is 4-4 in dual meet competition.

Skiers leave for Colorado NCAA meet

"It'll be a preliminary for the NCAA championships," said Montana State University ski coach Gary Shampeny before leaving with members of his team for an invitational meet this weekend in Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Among teams competing in

the meet, which is sponsored by the University of Wyoming, are the University of Colorado, Denver University, the University of Utah and Ft. Lewis A&M.

Colorado is the defending NCAA champion. Wyoming was second. MSU placed seventh.

"The meet will be excellent experience for our kids," Shampeny said. "It'll give them a feel of top-flight competition."

Scheduled events are the giant slalom (Thursday), slalom and cross country (both Friday) and jumping (Saturday).

MSU's alpine entries are Tim Ameel, Bill Battison, Butch Pedersen and Barry Jaeger. Members of the cross country team are Steve Salusso, Wayne Tack, Brian Troth and Rob Hamilton. MSU will enter two jumpers, Mike Patterson and Chuck Rasmussen.

Salusso, a senior from Divide, competed in the Senior National Championships in Vermont. Shampeny said Salusso should be among the top runners in Friday's race at Steamboat Springs.

SKI REPORT

As of Thursday evening . . . **Big Sky** — 1" new snow on a 44" base for lower slopes, 66" base upper slopes. More snow is forecast.

Missoula Snow Bowl — No new snow reported. Base is 70" Roads are in good condition.

Red Lodge — No new stuff reported. Base is 40". Winter Carnival happens Feb. 10-16.

Showdown — Nothing new on a 42" - 60" base. Temp is about +15°F

Big Mountain — No new snow

reported, but on a 67" - 116" base, skiing should be excellent. Watch the fog, though.

Bear Canyon — 2" broken powder on a 24" base. Evening temp. +6°F. Skiing is very good.

Bridger Bowl — No new stuff reported. Base ranges from 22" to 65". Upper Bridger has some tough bumps, while the face of Alpine offers less rugged ones. Due to the consistent wind, snow in most unpacked areas is heavy and slabby.

The extent of functional illiteracy in college

(CPS) — What's it like in a world papered with books, newspapers, magazines, forms and notices not to be able to read? What do you do if you can't understand your college textbook, figure out your income taxes or follow the qualification requirements in a help-wanted ad?

According to a number of recent surveys more and more Americans, much to their disadvantage, are finding out.

"Functional illiteracy," or the inability to communicate and accomplish tasks within a basic level of competency and clarity, has won a prominent place in the lexicon of contemporary American education.

And unfortunately its applications have been widespread, stretching across all levels of education and not confined to one race or family income:

— One study, due for release in a few months, found that 36% of its sample, given an income tax form and information about dependents

were unable to read, write or compute well enough to enter the correct number of exemptions in the appropriate block.

— Another study of adults with

10.5 years average schooling found that their average reading and computation level equaled a fifth grade education.

— A third survey of college department chairpersons found widespread, though not universal concern that "students are coming from high school with a far less firm grasp on fundamentals than before — middle class as well as disadvantaged students."

Results from this last study coincided with remarks from the executive secretary of the Modern Language Association, who stated, "My impression is that on a national level we have failed — have continued to fail — to meet the challenge of illiteracy among college-level students."

At Maine's Bowdoin College, increasing concern that students were "incapable of expressing a coherent train of thought in written form" led the school to request a written essay as part of its student application process.

The college's faculty and administration singled out athletes, middle class students from progressive schools and the poor from deficient high schools as those who

most frequently comprised the group of inept writers.

"One third of the papers and exams I receive," said one history professor, "are written by students whom I consider functionally illiter-

ate in SAT mathematics and English scores.

Concern over poor writers and readers has extended beyond academia. Textbook manufacturers, for example, are encouraging college

college, though, "clarity" isn't so much the issue as is the lack of basic reading, writing, speaking and listening skills.

According to US Commissioner of Education Terrel Bell only 56% of American adults are able to match personal qualifications to job requirements when shown a series of newspaper help-wanted ads, and one fifth cannot read an "equal opportunity" notice well enough to understand it.

In addition Bell said that about 39 million Americans could not locate the deduction for social security on a monthly earnings statement.

The study cited by Bell is the first national assessment of the performance of adults on a number of objective skills judged necessary to "survive in American society."

Bell expressed particular concern for those on the bottom of the "survival skills" ratings. "If they cannot cope now," Bell said, "the next decade will find them lower on the survival scale, and with them their families."

Think "how it must feel," the education commissioner said, "to be 25 years old and unable to fill out a work application, open a savings account or read instructions for using an electrical appliance."



ate. I simply cannot correct for both the historical content of the work and for grammar."

In a similar move the College Entrance Examination Board recently included a "Test of Standard Written English" as a regular part of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

The bid to more specifically and accurately analyze writing skills came after a general ten year de-

clined in SAT mathematics and English scores.

McGraw-Hill now asks authors to write college textbooks at the eighth and ninth grade levels of reading.

A spokesperson for the book publishers defended the move, saying, "We're not talking so much about just lowering the (reading) level of the books as we are (about) making the points a little clearer."

For many Americans outside of

Students strive for piece of collective bargaining action

By Ginny Prior

The possible adoption of collective bargaining in the state of Montana has prompted the Montana Student Lobby to draft two bills that would tie students in to the collective bargaining process and protect them from possible repercussions.

The bills, sponsored by Duane Johnson - D-Missoula, will have to go through the Labor and Employment Relations Committee headed by Gary Kimble of Missoula.

The first piece of legislation asks that the student governments or government be allowed to designate a representative or agent to negotiate in its interest as a public employer in respect to matters concerning teacher wages, hours, fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment.

According to Montana Student Lobbyist, Bruce Nelson, "adopting the idea of the public employer is an effective way of keeping the student role in the

decision making process of the university."

The alternative to taking the position of the public employer, the third party option, would not work, according to Nelson.

"Collective bargaining is two sided — the employer and the employee. I have been told that even if we were allowed to participate as a third party, we would not be in a position to influence the process, because a lot of negotiation is done in secrecy and caucuses. We couldn't go. So we have decided to take one side. We are not employers, but have a vested interest in employees," Nelson explained.

If collective bargaining in Montana is adopted, the favored system seems to be that of bargaining on a unit basis. This would be decided by the State Personnel Appeals Board.

Whether the bargaining is done on a unit by unit basis or system-wide, the bill states that the students may only choose one representative for the entire

university system student body. A representative of the Board of Regents would also be present in the bargaining.

As a public employer, the student representative would be subject to bargaining in good faith, as called for in the bargaining rules. But apparently, the implications are still unclear, and Nelson has looked into the possibilities of hiring a lawyer for legal assistance on interpreting these implications.

The companion bill for the Montana Student Lobby provides for student compensation in the event of any work stoppage or strike at any unit of the university system.

It can be explained by taking the example of a strike at one of the universities. If the strike were to last three weeks in March, the university could compensate for the loss by adding three weeks onto the end of the school year.

"This would be unfair to the students," commented Nelson. "It would hurt summer employment opportunities for the students, and should not be allowed."

The bill would protect the students by calling for refunding of tuition, fees, and assessments, for students on a pro-rata basis.

Apparently, the two bills could be considered "conflicting", according to the lobbyist.

"In the first bill, we as students would be partially responsible for a strike, if one occurred. In the second bill, we are asking for our money back — and may have trouble," Nelson stated.

Nelson added that the public

employer bill on collective bargaining will be discussed in committee first. "If the response is bad, we will have to look more seriously towards the protection

bill — and the final recourse would be to ask for fees back in the event of a strike and sacrifice our role in running the university."

Indians set up office

(ZNS) — Representatives of 103 American Indian tribes have set up a special office in New York in an effort to gain recognition from the United Nations.

The organization, with its new offices at 777 United Nations Plaza, hopes to convince the U.N. to recognize the independent sovereignty of the one million Indians it claims to represent who are living in the United States, Canada and South America.

The U.N. delegation — which is requesting speaking time

before the general assembly — was set up by the International Indian Treaty Council that met in Mobridge, South Dakota, last summer.

— ANNOUNCEMENT —

The MSU Spurs and Fangs are sponsoring a city-wide talent show February 13th for the benefit of the Montana Kidney Foundation. All interested people are encouraged to participate. To enter, or for more information, please call 994-4737 or 7-4090.

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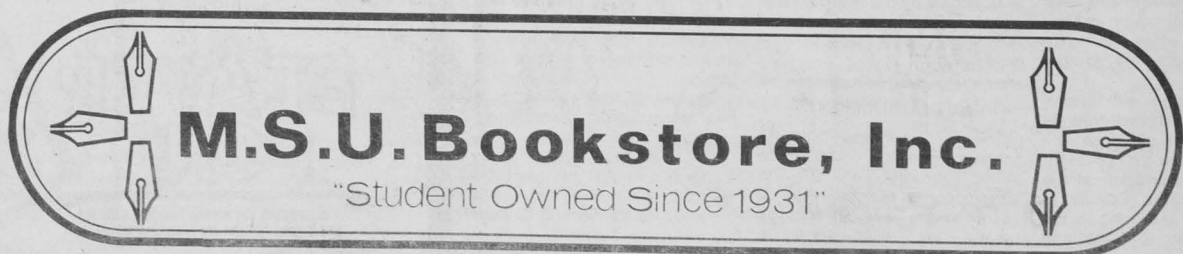
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 4. Checks will be cashed at the cashiers window in the rear of the store. (Maximum per day limit of \$25.00.)
 5. Checks must include your Social Security Number (same as Student I.D.) and your local address and phone number.
 6. \$2.50 fee for returned checks.
 7. After two returned checks the individual will lose all check cashing privileges for the year.
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THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION at MSU is seeking a part-time assistant editor of academic publications from now until July 1. Possibility, but no guarantee of position past July 1. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree with experience or academic training in journalism; knowledge in the areas of design, rough layout and printing production helpful. Send resume to A. Smart, Office of Information, MSU, MSU is an equal opportunity employer.

CRAIG — I think Donald Duck is cute. And.

—ANNOUNCEMENT—

Student Teaching Assignment Confirmations are being received for Spring Quarter, 1975, at the Student Teaching and Certification Office (Room 213, Reid Hall). A check list of persons for whom assignment confirmation has been received is posted outside the office. Please check the listing and pick up your assignment and packet when confirmation has been received.



COLLEGIATE FFA winter party and dance, Friday, Feb. 7, Old Moose Lodge. Live music and refreshments. 9-1 a.m. \$2.00 per person.

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CHAIN SAW — McCulloch, CP 70, 24" blade, very little use. Call 7-1409 between 6 and 7 p.m., \$170.00.

HELP MAKE MARXISM WORK! Join the Young Socialist Alliance now being formed in Bozeman. First meeting to be announced soon! Venceremos! Production to the people!

SAG — Does it really count on the first date!

GERRY — Do you really push them of a cliff. We really like you!

TRANSCENDENTAL meditation introductory lecture, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 7:30 p.m., Gallatin Room, SUB.

LOST: A pair of brown horn rim glasses in a black Bensons case. Call Cal, 587-2936.

LOST: St. Christopher medal, engraving on back, silver. If found please call 7-8786.

get the message.



FOR SALE: A 25 watt per channel stereo amp., \$50, good shape. Also for sale: an 8 watt per channel amp. Very good quality, \$60. Call 7-8130.

—ANNOUNCEMENT—

Library Hours for February Holidays

Wed.-Feb. 12 — CLOSED

Sat. & Sun. — Feb. 15 & 16 - Regular Hours

Mon.-Feb. 17 — CLOSED

VISTA
Opportunity to work in Western Montana with young men in Job Corp Program: counseling, tutoring, recreation activities, create new programs and/or activities. Men & women interested? Call collect to Anaconda Job Corp, 563-3476. Ask for Eric, Sue, or Dave. Call before March 1.

HORSES pastured. Call 7-3031.

—ANNOUNCEMENT—

Home Ec Club will sponsor a Tupperware Party on Feb. 10 at 7:00 p.m. This party is open to all. The party will be held in the Fireplace Room at Herrick Hall.



DISCOUNT on all STEREO brands. Fully guaranteed. Call Joe, 994-2577, 625 Hedges North.

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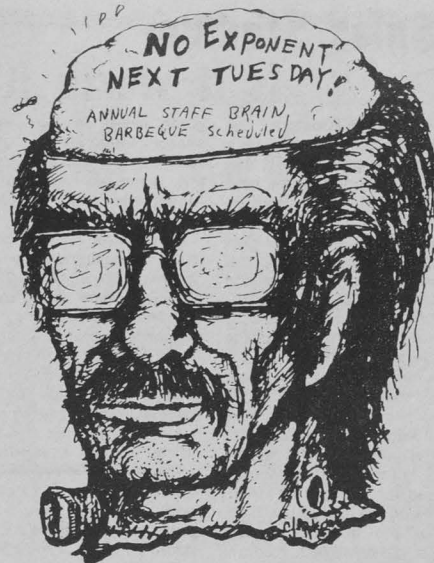
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WANTED:

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Call Sgt Bob Hoth, 994-4044, ARMY ROTC and get the details!



Due to the confusion which will be caused by the holiday celebrating the birth of the late President Lincoln, which will be observed by most all next Wednesday, February 12, the EXPONENT will not publish an issue on Tuesday, February 11. The next issue of the EXPONENT will be published on Friday, February 14, otherwise known as St. Valentine's Day.

The quarter after you moved out of the dorm, it went co-ed.

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Sales Stadium Is it worth it?

By Dennis Brosten

Home football games had a peak attendance of 8,116 this season suggesting that the new 3/4 million dollar Sales Stadium was not needed. The stadium was built after a student funded law suit failed to nullify the referendum approving the fee increase. With a student turnover every four years, most MSU students know little of the controversy.

A student involved in the law suit said that many students had hoped to separate the referendum on the stadium from the referendum on the health and PE complex. They doubted the need for placing the H&PE complex on the old football field. They felt that this was done to force a new football stadium upon students who really needed a new indoor PE center.

Average attendance at home football games this year was slightly under 6,500 persons. This figure is down from last year's average of approximately 8,000 according to figures from the MSU athletic department. The capacity of the old stadium was over 9,000 when it was torn down. The largest crowd at Sales Stadium this season was 8,116 at the Boise game.

MSU Athletic Director Tom Parac attributes the drop in attendance to the Bobcat-Grizzly

game being in Missoula this season. Parac stated that there seems to be more interest when the game is here citing the higher attendance figures from last year.

When asked about attendance in future seasons Parac voiced optimism saying that the new stadium allows enough seating to handle all the fans. "Some people lost interest because of fear that they couldn't get a seat at the old stadium. When you have a nice facility the facility itself will tend to draw a crowd."

Another athletic department official noted that the new stadium helps in recruiting new football players. He said that he didn't believe that showing prospective players the old stadium helped attract them to MSU. "Now we probably have the best stadium in the conference," he added.

The 3/4 million dollar stadium was financed 50% by bonds to be paid by student fees and 50% by contributions according to MSU Business Manager Tom Nopper. Full-time students pay \$1.75 per quarter toward the retirement of the bonds. The Alumni Association raised \$375,000 in donations to supply the other half of the cost. When students finish paying their share in 1990 they will have paid about \$732,000 including interest.

Utility rate structure bill stifled in House split

by Ginny Prior

Representative Dorothy Bradley's controversial utility rate structure bill was stifled in the House this week after considerable debate.

The bill, which split the democratic section of the house in half, was killed by a vote of 60 to 36.

The measure would have called for the Public Service Commission to do a study on the utility rate structure and classifications.

According to Bradley, the present rate structure is aggressive. "It's the same as charging a Cadillac owner 26 cents a gallon for gasoline because it uses a greater amount, and charging a Volkswagen owner 41 cents a gallon for not using as much," Bradley explained.

The commission was also to have studied the area of peak use pricing. The concept involved in this pricing is to charge more for the use of energy during peak times, and less during slower times. Several states have already adopted peak use pricing, including Wisconsin and Michigan.

Opposition to the bill came in the form of two kinds of testimony. Several opponents claimed that the newly elected five-member Public Service Commission should not need to be told what to do in the form of legislation. Bradley and others rebutted that it was the job of legislators to instruct agencies of the state government on what the people wanted. It was also pointed out that the only member of the Public Service

Commission that testified on the bill was in favor of it.

Other opposition stated that the measure could have some adverse effects on the state. Several legislators were worried that the bill would put industry out of Montana, increase rates, and hurt such groups as farmers with sprinkler systems and those in a low income bracket. One representative explained that many low income families lived in drafty houses.



State Rep. Dorothy Bradley

Among the testimony from both sides of the fence, was that of nine term democrat Francis Bardanoue from Harlem. "You're shedding crocodile tears. Last week the crocodile tears said we need high interest rates to help the poor. Now you're saying we also need high utility rates to help the poor."

Bozeman representatives supporting the bill were Bradley and Vincent. Scully and Ellerd of Bozeman voted against the measure.

The house bill died in second reading.

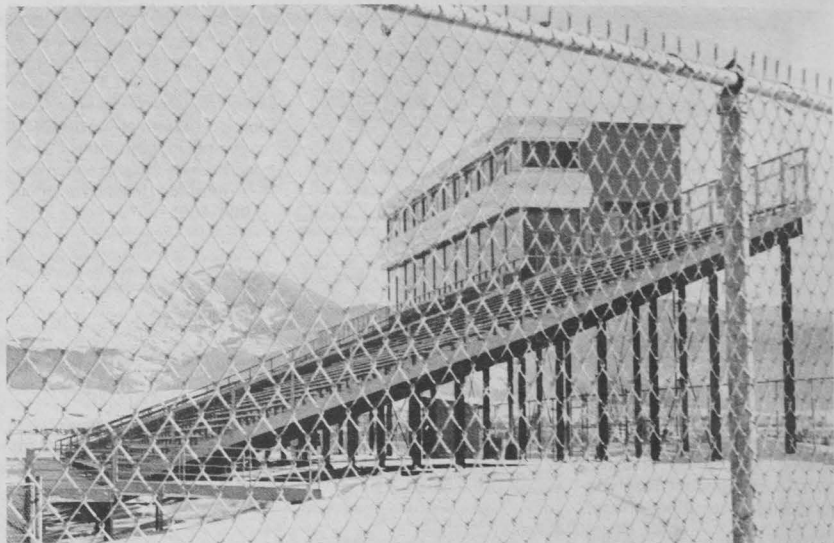


photo by Brosten

WHITE ELEPHANT? Sales Stadium, survived controversy only to become a little-used property to be paid off by thousands of MSU students, many who will never set foot inside the gates.

Landlord-tenant act faring well

The landlord-tenant act faired well in the House Judiciary Committee yesterday morning, after receiving opposition from only one party.

The act, which sets out to fix the rights and duties of landlords and tenants in renting situations, was prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and has been enacted in such states as Nebraska, Alaska, Virginia, Arizona and Oregon.

Sponsor of the act in bill form is Representative Bob Palmer from Missoula.

According to Montana Student Lobbyist, Randy Cox, the bill protects the tenant from many situations that now arise in renting situations.

"If a tenant thinks he's getting cheated by his landlord, he can bring suit even if his problem isn't stated in the act word for word," explains Cox.

The bill also prohibits

retaliatory action by the landlord, such as turning off a tenant's water, changing the locks on the rented apartment, etc. In a situation of this nature, the tenant may sue, and if successful, he can get three times the amount of actual damages or three times the amount actual rent for the time period in question — whichever is greater. The tenant will also receive reasonable attorneys fees.

Time stipulations on rent payment help to protect the landlord. The bill states that a tenant must pay his rent within 14 days of the due date, or the landlord can take action. Tenants must also provide reasonable access to landlords, with the minimum of a two day advanced notice.

The only opposition to the bill, other than a few suggested amendments, came from Cliff

Christian, lobbyist for Montana Association of Realtors.

Christian explained that the bill would give the tenants the upper hand, with too many rights.

Chief sponsor of the bill, Bob Palmer, in giving supporting testimony for the measure, read a letter from a realtor in Missoula who supported the bill with a few amendments. The realtor stated that he would try to get the support of other Missoula realtors as well.

One of the amendments which the Montana Student Lobby is going to propose, would change the 60 day notice stipulation for tenants moving out to only 30 days notice. "The reasoning here, according to Montana Student lobbyist, Bruce Nelson, is to save undue hardship on students."

The bill, HB-262, has been put in a sub-committee for further study.

Senate votes to raise drinking age

The bill that brought screams of cheer and sighs of relief when it died by one vote in the Senate Tuesday, has come back to haunt the young adults.

The measure, which would change the drinking age back to 19, found the few extra supporters it needed yesterday, and passed by a vote of 26 to 23.

Chief supporter of the bill, Senator Cornie Thiessen from Lambert, has introduced several bills this session which center around social problems such as drinking, pornography, and the degradation of college students by coed dorms.

The bill brought heated debate in both trials before the Senate, with several senators questioning its constitutionality.

Senate Majority Leader, Neil Lynch, supported the bill's constitutionality before the legislators.

"The constitution provides that the legislature can enact laws to provide for the public health, welfare, and safety. So if we could address ourselves to

an obvious problem that needs a solution, it could be held up in the courts," testified Lynch.

Lynch added that he was in favor of the bill because of the number of 18 year olds still in high school. He claimed that it was too easy for these 18 year olds to buy liquor and distribute it to those younger than them at the school.

Other testimony supporting the legislation came from Allen Kolstad and the bills author, Cornie Thiessen.

Kolstad stated that he had heard from numerous citizens and high school administration, who felt the need for this kind of legislation. "If this bill passes, I think it will be one of the most important bills of the session," commented the Senator.

Thiessen claimed that he had letters from teenagers, and that a lot of them were willing to sacrifice to make the high schools uniform.

Opponents of the bill included Senators Towe, Cetrone, and Romney.

Towe, a lawyer from Billings, maintained that the bill was indeed unconstitutional — as did Cetrone.

Cetrone challenged the proponents to cite one case in the books where a state with a constitution similar to Montana's was able to arbitrarily discriminate against an adult.

Opponents pointed out that under Montana's constitution, 18 year olds are adults for all purposes.

Romney maintained that if the state can send 18 years olds to Vietnam, let them get married, and generally let them do as they please, it should also let them drink.

"I think almost everyone in here took a drink before they turned 18," Romney mused.

The two members of the Senate who changed over to support the bill through passage were Senators Flynn and Olson. Etchart brought the bill up for reconsideration on Wednesday.