

4-21-1972

The Amplifier - v. 17, no. 9

Associated Students of the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.mtech.edu/amplifier>

Recommended Citation

Associated Students of the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, "The Amplifier - v. 17, no. 9" (1972). *Amplifier (1955-1977)*. 215.

<http://digitalcommons.mtech.edu/amplifier/215>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Newspapers at Digital Commons @ Montana Tech. It has been accepted for inclusion in Amplifier (1955-1977) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Montana Tech. For more information, please contact sjuskiewicz@mtech.edu.



The AMPLIFIER

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

Vol. 17, No. 9

BUTTE, MONTANA

April 21, 1972

"All The News That Prints To Fit"

The Old timer

25 W
BUS STOP
AM

"A few more deductions and your take-home pay isn't going to be enough to get you there."

Olsen's Campaign For House Brings Him to Tech's SUB

Arnold Olsen spoke to a SUB-full of people when he visited the Tech campus Friday, April 14.

Seeking the Congressional seat in the House of Representatives previously lost to Dick Shoup, Olsen said that America needs to have greater goals for the 70's. As Kennedy inspired the goals for the 60's, so should we have a president who will inspire goals for the 70's

Some of the goals Olsen believes should be attained are conquering cancer and universal medical care.

To call on the resources of young people with new ideas to meet the challenges facing America is also one of his goals.

After opening the floor for questions, Olsen stated that he was in favor of immediate withdrawal from Vietnam and that he has supported this contention since 1966.

Every day and every hour we are there, he stated, we waste not only our wealth, but

also our human resources.

Amnesty, he believes should be granted to those people who fled to Canada in order to avoid being drafted.

When asked about reform in the welfare system, Olsen replied that the problem lies chiefly with the women heads of households and with training these women for employment. As a corollary to this, he believes that day care centers would help solve both these problems.

Limiting the President's war-making powers is another area Olsen wishes to institute. He suggests that a thirty day limit would be practical.

Regarding the draft laws, Olsen stated that he is in favor of abolishing the draft and instituting a volunteer army. He is, however, against a large standing army at home.

Moving, temporarily, to Montana, Olsen replied that he opposes a unicameral legislature.

Ecology, Olsen believes, is of great importance to Montana and to America as a whole. He asserts that highest standards should be set to preserve the environment.

Uniform federal standards should be formulated to preserve the ecology, according to Olsen.

Again questioned about the draft, Olsen replied that although he was generally opposed to the draft, he believed that while it exists, it should be uniform — both men and women should be drafted.

Even though Olsen does not favor increasing the space pro-

gram's budget, neither does he favor curtailing it.

Questioned about legalizing marijuana, Olsen stated that he did not favor it, for according to him, "I have enough trouble with whiskey!"

Ballot News

Included on the ballot in the coming student elections will be an opinion poll for national concerns and candidates. Students are urged to look into the matters of pollution and other social concerns, as well as party platforms and personalities, in order to make this poll representative.

Sci Fi

April 21 is the deadline for submitting entries in the writing contest sponsored by American Metals Climax Foundation.

Three awards of \$100 each will be presented this spring during the honors convocation at Montana Tech.

Tech students are invited to enter their technical manuscripts, which will be judged on the basis of effort, grammar, technical content and clearness of presentation.

Papers or reports do not have to be prepared especially for this contest.

Entries may be submitted to Professor Charles Hernon in the Engineering Science Department.

Council Wants To Amend Constitution

by Kim Bawden

The President and Vice President of ASMT shall be compensated for their work beginning with the officers elected on M-Day, decided the Student Council at their April 10th meeting.

A committee, which was appointed at the last meeting to study the need for compensation of officers, reported its findings at this meeting; it also gave a recommendation of how this compensation should be made.

Compensation of the president and vice president of the ASMT shall be in the form of a maximum amount of \$200.00 per semester and shall be appropriated at the beginning of each school year from the ASMT funds.

The first compensation shall be awarded at the conclusion of the fall semester and the second shall be awarded on the first Wednesday in May.

In addition to this trend-setting precedent, two constitutional amendments were presented. The first amendment is for Article III, Section 1, Item C and would contain the addition: "A primary election shall be conducted on the last Wednesday in April. The final election ballot shall contain the names of the two candidates receiving a plurality of the votes for their respective office."

A motion was then made that a primary election shall be held this year on April 26 for the purpose of selecting two candidates for each office to appear on the M-Day ballot.

The second proposed amendment was to have the vice president be made the Business Manager of the ASMT and work with the present ex-officio treasurer, Vic Burt.

Article III, Section 2, Clause B would then read: "In addition, the (vice president) shall be the Business Manager to work the ex-officio treasurer of the ASMT.

Article IV, Section 2, Clause D, Item 4, which states that the business manager of Montana Tech shall be the ex-officio treasurer, shall be deleted.

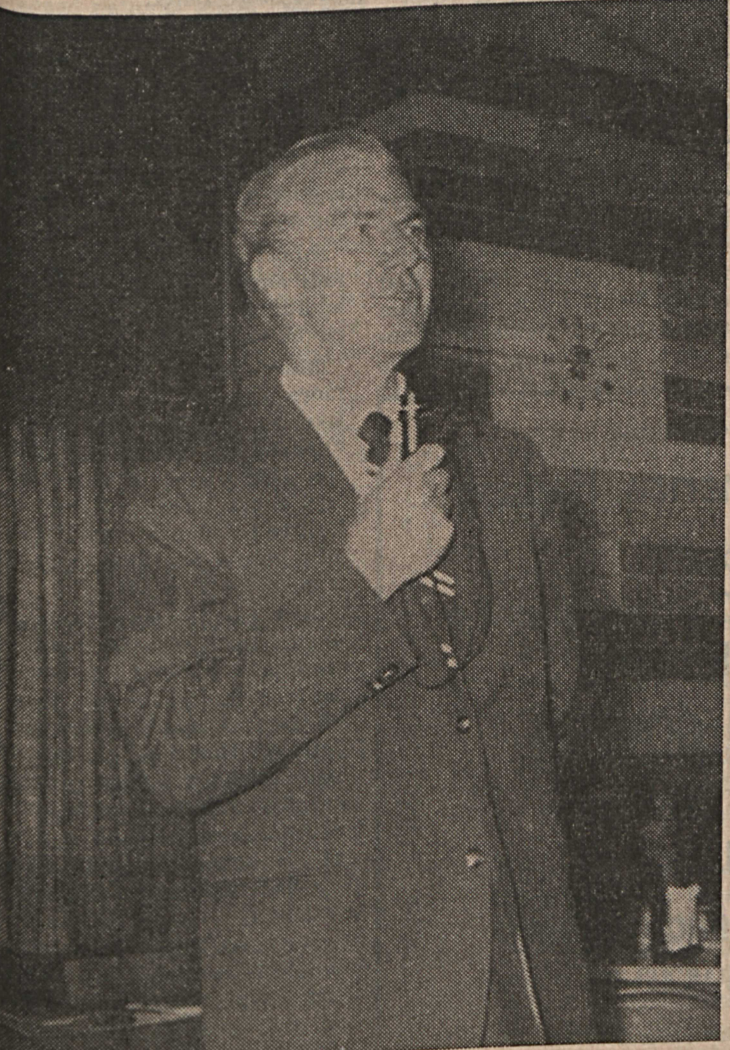
Both proposed amendments passed the Student Council with the required 2/3 majority; they will be voted on in the M-Day election.

In order for these amendments to become effective, they must have a minimum majority of two-thirds of all the votes cast.

A total of \$1,410 was appropriated to three groups. Receiving the largest share of \$700.00 was the dance committee. This amount was to cover the expense of an M-Day dance (from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.) which would feature two bands and possibly a light show. A slush fund of \$100.00 was also included in the \$700.00 to take care of additional expenses incurred in two other dances to be held in May.

The Senior Class was appropriated \$500.00 to finance the Father-Son Banquet and graduation announcements. Each graduate is to receive 10 free announcements.

The last appropriation of \$210.00 went to the International Club so that they could sponsor a semi-formal dance April 21.



Arnold Olsen

A Model's Face

Darcy Hunt, a model scout for Thermo-jac Sportswear, will be at Maggi-Ann's Saturday, April 29, looking for fresh new faces to appear in Thermo-jac ads in SEVENTEEN magazine.

About 131 teen-age girls have already been Thermo-jac models in the magazine.

Tech teen-agers (as long as they're female) are invited to meet Darcy Hunt, be photographed modeling Thermo-jac, and discover how to apply as a Thermo-jac model.

The local winner will receive a Thermo-jac outfit of her choice.

Frozen Daiquiri

"Is it true?" the haggard, working-his-way-through-school looking senior asked.

"Yes, of course," replied the daddy-bought-me-this-and-that senior.

"She'll kill me. I mean, she already said she would if I didn't invite her to graduation," the haggard senior mumbled almost accepting his final destiny.

"Who?"

"My mother-in-law. She'll kill me."

Daddy's boy looked at his down-the-social-scale friend with understanding tempered by condescension, "You mean you can only have three guests at graduation. I understand. I had to buy out A through F at inflated prices in order to invite my family tree and servants. Gee, I really feel sorry for you. Inviting your folks and wife, huh?"

"Have to invite the folks. Leave them out and my father would fire me as attendant at his station. Then my wife would leave me and I'd be forced into a life of crime or dope addiction or something."

"Then leave your wife home," the concerned rich boy said wisely.

"Leave her home?" the haggard senior asked incredulously. "Don't you know how cruel the punishment a wife has at her disposal can be?"

"Do you have a choice?" the friend added the coup de grace unceremoniously. "I mean, it's better than begging or bleeding. Besides you got along without it most of your life."

Tales, Tributes and Tears

There have been many predictions about the future concerning droughts, famines, and such. Predictions such as these have always existed, though usually never finding themselves coming into being. But now more than ever could one imagine a revolt by nature, in her trying to tell us the need for balance and harmony.

Last summer I was invited to share in the harvesting of some fruit trees. I was amazed to see the vast quantity of food that was given from these trees. The pears, apples, and peaches that were picked that day would have been enough to last a family for many months in a need situation.

I think about the many families in our country having to receive welfare to help in their living. And I think about that for two or three dollars apiece, fruit trees could be given to them through their welfare payments or some government help; and in a few years not only would these trees be an excellent source of food and nutrition, but they would also

add some beauty to the sometimes very coarse surroundings

Some friends of mine in college are planning to ask their student senate if for one year they could use their class money for planting a small fruit orchard to be used to help the needy of their town, while also giving the students something good and free to eat. Churches could do something similar, in either giving certain families these kinds of trees or in planting their own.

I spoke to my father about planting some trees on our property, and he groused out something about fruit rotting and the lawn mower, extra expense and care . . . but ya see dad, they are very strong trees and almost completely self-sustaining, and agencies do exist that would readily take whatever fruit we couldn't use to give away fresh or to preserve; for still most of the world is hungry.

Thank you,
A friend

Pumpkins and Other Peanuts

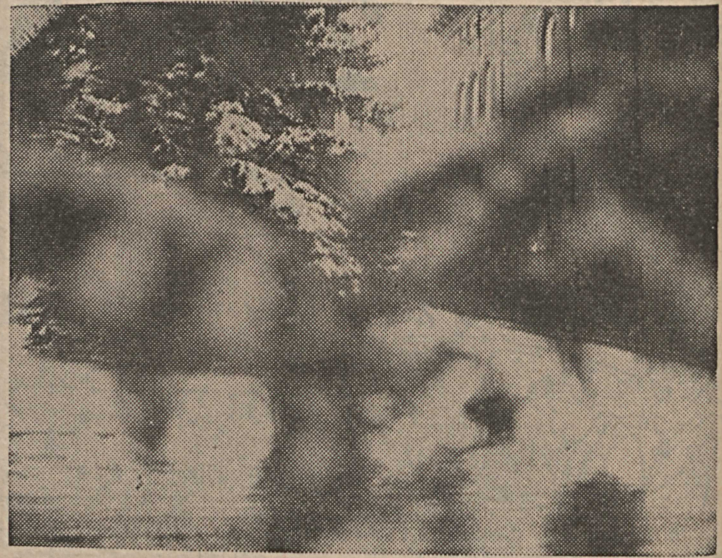
Yes, I believe in the Great Pumpkin and all the rest of the good things in life, which indeed was what the 1972 Montana Repertory Theater's production of "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown" was. Possibly one has to have grown up with Peanuts, to appreciate those moments in our own lives which we watch Charlie, Lucy, Linus, Schroeder and Patty go through. There is no question of the immense talent of the actors who played the parts, but there was a real dog in the cast. Even to his shaggy shoulder cut hair, which formed Snoopy's ears, John V. Henry was that dog. His portrayal of the World War I flying Ace, should go down in history. It might be wise to make a mental note of his name, not only because he played Snoopy, but he did the choreography for the whole play.

You really missed something if you failed to see Dave Sederholm, Cindy Holshue, Robert Harkins, John Henderson and Judy Donham in "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown."

WRA Sponsors Powder Puff Game

The Women's Recreation Association is sponsoring the annual Powder Puff Football Game to raise money for a Fast Pitch Softball Team. The team will compete with numerous colleges and universities throughout the state of Montana. Any interested girls can sign up in the Women's P. E. office or contact a member of the W. R. A. Paulette Merzslak is the chairman.

Within the Intramural Program of the W. R. A., four basketball teams and six aerial dart teams compete every Tuesday night. Also, swimming is held from 7:00 to 10:00. In May a softball team will be added to the activities.



"Where are the snows of yesteryear?"

Cleaning America Might Be Reached

Although only one-third of the American public are aware that they are "polluters," nearly half of them are willing to "live more simply" in order to improve environmental quality according to figures released by the National Wildlife Federation.

While 49 percent of those questioned in a national public opinion poll recently taken by the Gallup Organization said they would prefer to handle the pollution problem by "living more simply" (eg. "using less electricity, driving less powerful cars, etc.), 24 percent would prefer paying the cost to clean it up, and 12 percent would like to do both.

Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice president of the three-million member organization, said that the NWF commissioned the survey to see if the charge that "America cannot clean up the environment because the public won't pay for it" was true. "In my judgment," Kimball said, "these findings clearly refute that charge being made by certain unenlightened members of industry, government, and the

public." He added that public opinion is "obviously far ahead of large segments of government and industry."

The survey, a follow-up to an NWF-Gallup 1969 study, had eight major question areas: "Concern About Our Natural Surroundings," "Willingness to Pay Taxes to Improve Natural Surroundings," "Do People Consider Themselves Polluters," "Awareness of Present Cost of Air and Water Pollution," "Power Plant Pollution—Pay More for Electricity or Use Less Electricity," "Auto Pollution—Pay More for Autos or Buy Less Powerful Cars," and "Willingness to Pay Now to Save More Later."

Kimball summarized the major findings of the study as follows:

There is a continuing concern for the degradation of the environment and the concern is just as strong as it was in the 1969 study;

About three out of every four adults are willing to pay additional taxes to improve environmental quality;

More people favor "living more simply" as an alternative to "paying the cost of cleaning up pollution;" Also, the proportion of those who would buy a less powerful car is greater than the proportion who would pay \$100 more for a pollution-free car;

Most people are not informed about the damages resulting from pollution and only 33 percent of the public are aware of the fact that they are "polluters;" However, those who have attended college, younger people, and those with above average incomes show a greater willingness to pay for clean-up than the rest of the population;

Half of those interviewed would be willing to start paying for pollution cleanup now in the prospect that savings from reduced damages would be realized later.

AMPLIFIER

Editor Kenneth Stocks
Sports Editor..... Fred Cragwick
Special Reporter..... Mary Ann
Reporters..... Nancy Leskovar and Kim Bawden
Advisor..... Robert T. Taylor

Opinions expressed are those of the editor or authors of signed articles and not necessarily those of the college or student body unless the article so stipulates.

Published bi-weekly during the academic year by the Associated Students of Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology (more lovingly referred to as Montana Tech), Butte, Montana 59701.

(Political Advertisement)

Help Make America Happen
Support
Those Precinct Committeemen
Who Declare For
GEORGE McGOVERN
Help by Calling
Your Local
McGovern Headquarters
723-5954

(Political Advertisement)

Environmentalists Halt Construction Of Harry Truman Reservoir

A coalition of environmental organizations and private citizens filed suit in Kansas City Federal Court Monday, March 6 to halt construction on the giant Harry S. Truman Reservoir in western Missouri.

The suit was filed in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri by the Environmental Defense Fund, Missouri Chapter of the Wildlife Society and several farmers, businessmen and other individuals affected by the project.

The U. S. Army Corps began building the nearly \$300 million project in 1967. It is now approximately 18 per cent complete with an estimated completion date of 1978.

The dam site is on the Osage River near Warsaw, Missouri, about 100 miles southeast of Kansas City. At flood pool the reservoir will cover more than 200,000 acres in seven Missouri counties, displacing 330 farm families and 550 non-farm homes.

According to the suit, the farms and surrounding small communities are generally known for their economic and social stability. Many of the farms have been in the same families for generations. Because many of the farmers are over 50 years old, the project threatens both their ability to earn a living and maintain their way of life.

"The disappearance of the small farmer is an acknowledged national crisis," an EDF spokesman said. "Twenty-five percent of America's small farms went under in the 1960's, and the Secretary of Agriculture predicts another million will fold during the 1970's. By flooding an area one-fourth the size of the state of Rhode Island, Truman Reservoir alone will make a substantial contribution to that vanishing way of life and the resulting housing and employment crises facing the cities."

In addition to its immediate impact on people, the reservoir will inundate hundreds of nationally significant archaeological and paleontological sites.

Preliminary excavations in the area to be flooded have revealed evidence of human habitation dating back to 8,000 B.C. Archaeologists say one rock shelter "has the longest known segment of human habitation in this section of the United States."

After investigation of only six of the many bogs in the area and finding musk ox, 25,000-year-old Mastodon skeletons and other prehistoric remains, scientists say the area is of comparable importance to the famed La Brea Tar pits in California.

Because the Osage River is the third largest stream in

Missouri and spans the transition zone between tall grass prairie and wooded uplands, it supports a unique and diverse variety of fish and wildlife.

The most unique is the paddlefish, a living remnant of prehistoric fish with the body of a catfish and a long bill like a swordfish. The area to be flooded by Truman Reservoir contains the largest concentration of paddlefish in the U. S. The only other species is found in the Yang Tse River system in China.

Commonly reaching weights of 50 to 60 pounds, the paddlefish provides a unique sport fishery in the Osage River. More importantly, scientists recently discovered paddlefish blood chemistry is remarkably similar to man's and is now in great demand for research into the cause of human cancer and tissue rejection in heart transplants.

Seismic Truck Given to Tech

A fully equipped seismic truck has been given to the Department of Geophysical Engineering at Montana Tech by Amaco Production Company.

Until this past December the truck was being used by Amaco in the Havre area. Tech geophysics students will use the truck for their field work this spring.

According to John McCaslin, head of the Department of Physics and Geophysics, the purchase price of the truck and its equipment when it was new was more than \$76,000. The truck comes to Tech complete with tape decks, cables, geophones and recorders. Later this spring Amaco will send one of its technicians to Tech to familiarize the department's faculty with the operation of the equipment.

Tech Students Open McGovern Headquarters

Several Montana Tech students have taken their political activism off campus and plunked it down right in the heart of old Butte. Armed with brooms, scrub brushes, mops, and buckets, a small task force of hard-working Tech students swamped out an office donated by Steve Galosso to the McGovern for President Committee.

Diane Kitto, Stan Mayra, and Wayne O'Brien worked feverishly over the weekend of April 8 and 9 to prepare for the opening of the Butte McGovern for President Headquarters at 17 North Wyoming, just across from the Finlen.

The Corps of Engineers claims the nearly \$300 million reservoir will return \$1.15 in benefits for every dollar spent. However, the suit charges the Corps has grossly exaggerated benefits and violated the National Environmental Policy Act and other Federal Laws by ignoring social and environmental costs.

Go to Europe On a Shoestring

Job opportunities in Europe this summer . . . Work this summer in the forests of Germany, on construction in Austria, on farms in Germany, Sweden and Denmark, on road construction in Norway, in industries in France and Germany, in hotels in Switzerland.

Well there are these jobs available as well in Ireland, England, France, Italy and Holland are open by the consent of the governments of these countries to American university students coming to Europe the next summer.

For several years students made their way across the Atlantic through A.E.S.-Service to take part in the actual life of the people of these countries. The success of this project has caused a great deal of enthusiastic interest and support in America and Europe.

Every year, the program has been expanded to include many more students and jobs. Already, many students have made application for next summer jobs. American-European Student Service (on a non-profitable basis) is offering these jobs to students for Germany, Scandinavia, England, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy and Spain. The jobs consist of forestry work, child care work (females only), farm work, hotel work (limited number available), construction work, and some other more qualified jobs requiring more specialized training.

The purpose of this program is to afford the student an opportunity to get into real living contact with the people and customs of Europe. In this way, a concrete effort can be made to learn something of the culture of Europe. In return for his or her work, the student will receive his or her room and board, plus a wage. However, students should be kept in mind that they will be working on the European economy and wages will naturally be scaled accordingly. The working conditions (hours, safety, regulations, legal protection, work permits) will be strictly controlled by the labor ministries of the countries involved.

Please write for further information and application forms to: American-European Student Service, Box 34733, FL 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein (Europe).

Bureau of Mines Outlines Coal As Future for Power in Montana

Coal has been mined in Montana since the 1860's.

First used as a heat source for homes and blacksmith's forges, its use expanded in the early metals industry as semi-coking coal and as fuel for railroad use. Montana's coal resource situation has been, and is being, studied extensively by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, headquarters at Montana Tech. Dr. S. L. Groff, acting director of the Bureau, and Robert E. Matson, coal geologist, recently

commented on their research, including the state's coal history.

In 1918, they found, more than 4,000 coal miners worked in underground mines in western and central Montana. In 1923, mining began at Colstrip in eastern Montana and annual production by surface mining there exceeded 2.5 million tons in 1943. State coal production peaked in 1944, note the coal researchers, at nearly 5 million tons. Then, with dieselization of the railroads and expanded use of natural gas for space heating and power generation, production dropped to a few hundred thousand tons by the mid-1950's. New coal-electricity power generation techniques and the need for low-sulfur fuel began to take effect in the 1960's. The 1971 calendar year saw a new high in Montana coal production exceeding 7 million tons. By 1975, report Groff and Matson, four major surface mines are expected to produce 20 million tons for export from Montana.

Eastern Montana contains part of the vast Fort Union coal region which extends into northeastern Wyoming and western North Dakota. This region contains more than a trillion tons of coal but only the economically recoverable reserve will be mined.

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology has conducted field and laboratory studies in Montana for the last five years and currently estimates total economically strip-pable reserves in Montana at more than 30 billion tons. It was originally assumed that most of the lignite and subbituminous coal would qualify as low-sulfur fuel having an average sulfur content of less than one per cent. Surprising, however, says Groff and Matson, the average has proved to be on the order of one-half of one percent.

Coal at the Fort Union Formation ranks with lignite near the North Dakota boundary but rank increases to subbituminous farther west and south, state the men. Most seams are in the Tongue River (upper) Member; maximum thickness of a single bed is 87 feet, actually drilled, and maximum combined thickness in holes drilled exceeds 140 feet.

It is estimated they say, that each plant complex and its municipal area would utilize 27 to 35 million tons of coal and 60,000 acre-feet of water annually. Advances in technology will undoubtedly reduce water requirements, Groff and Matson continue, and it is hoped, they say, that eight to ten years of development will increase plant efficiency and virtually end air and thermal pollution.

Geological Map Sold at Tech

The traveler driving through Rocky Mountain states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming who want to know the geology of the area along his route now has a handy map to provide the information. Whether he wants to know the age and nature of the rocks, the type of geologic structure, or merely the name of the mountain range on the distant horizon, the Geological Highway Map, published by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, gives the answers.

A single sheet about 27 by 34 inches, folded to fit a large pocket or glove compartment of the car, shows the surface geology, the tectonic structure, the physiography, and other useful information. One side of the sheet includes the brightly colored geologic map, at a scale of about 30 miles/inch, six different rock columns keyed by color to the geologic map and to an index map showing the area where each column applies, a chart showing mileage between cities, numerous explanatory notes, and an index map showing areas for which these geological highway maps are available.

The other side of the sheet includes a tectonic map showing geologic structure, and a physiographic map showing mountains, rivers, and plains areas, both at a scale of about 75 miles/inch. Four brightly colored geologic cross sections clarify the structure and stratigraphic relations of the rock units. A series of small diagrams summarizes the geologic activity from Cambrian time to date.

The Geologic Highway Map for the Northern Rocky Mountain region — Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming — can be obtained from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Room 203-B, Main Building, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte. The Bureau acts as agent for the A.A.P.G. in selling these maps, which are priced at \$1.50.

Handball Catches On

by Fred Cragwick

Of all the so-called minor sports, none has such enthusiastic devotees as handball at Tech. The Montana Tech Handball Club has about thirty active members—but many other students participate occasionally.

Handball is also popular with the faculty. Professors Haley, Jacobsen, Diebold, Shuck, and Kasperick all play a good game of handball.

Professor Kasperick is faculty advisor to the Handball Club, Rick McLaughlin is president and Ed Kavran is vice-president. Rich and Ed recently won the doubles in the Montana Intercollegiate Handball Meet at Helena and Mike Vandaveer placed second in the singles.

For all the popularity that handball enjoys at Tech, the court that the players must use looks like a dungeon from an Edgar Poe fantasy. It is badly in need of repair. One wonders if a hand slapped ball caroming off the far wall might not bring the entire gym down upon the heads of the intrepid players.

Maybe some money should be invested into sports like handball instead of buying a carpet for the football field. After all, who, when he leaves college, can meet with 21 other men for a friendly game of football? But handball is a sport that requires only two players and can be played, as in golf, well past the age when footballs are too big to throw.

Doctors and English Combine Effectively

Can English graduates become doctors?

The answer, according to a recent publication by the Association of English Departments, is a conditional yes. A student with good grades who takes at least 34 hours of science and mathematics along with his English degree is welcome in many medical schools. In fact, many medical schools are interested in verbal, humanistically oriented students.

This kind of information is now being studied by a committee of English and history faculty as a way of exploring opportunities for Tech grads.

One member of the committee explained that traditionally English and history students have become high school and college teachers. However, career opportunities are limited in these areas, at least at the present time. Post graduate studies in other areas, employment in government and some industry are all possibilities, but more information is necessary.

Reps. and Demos Host Common Causer at Tech

by Kim Bawden

Paula Herzmark, Rocky Mountain Regional Coordinator of Common Cause, spoke to students and faculty Wednesday, April 12 during the noon hour. Ms. Herzmark discussed the projects which Common Cause is concerned with this year.

According to a poll of its members, war is the number one issue; second is the environment; and third is the process of government. Their goal is to break down the process of government so that it is not a secret society.

Common Cause, she stated, is lobbying for a date to end the war, the ratification of the women's rights amendments, letting people know where Congressional campaign funds are coming from, and, on a more local level, promotion of the Montana Constitution.

Carling Elected By Tech Demos

by George H. Waring

In keeping with the resolution adopted by the state convention in Billings in March, the Montana Tech Young Democrats have changed their name to the Montana Tech New Democratic Coalition.

The NDC still seeks to foster young people's interest in the 18-year-old vote. No longer can the Deboratic Party treat its "youth wing" as a useful tool; something to be listened to when there are jobs to be done, but then to be ignored when basic policy issues are discussed and voted upon.

To gain increased power, the new President of Montana Tech NDC, Mary Ann Carling, moved a resolution at the April meeting of the Silver Bow County Democratic Party Central Committee. The resolution, which is likely to be passed in May, would give the President of the Tech NDC a vote on policy matters on the County Central Committee. Mrs. Carling was able to push such a resolution since she is a Democratic Precinct Committeewoman.

During the last meeting of the Tech Young Democrats, Gary Compton reported on the convention at Billings and spoke on the need for renewed effort for voter registration among the youth in Silver Bow County. Spring elections were held, with Mary Ann Carling emerging as the new president; Brian Sayre, secretary-treasurer; Rick Rolando is the new vice president in charge of public events, responsible for bringing Democratic speakers to the Tech campus; and Kim Bawden, chairman of publica-

Common Cause lobbied for several specific issues during Montana's Constitutional Convention. Among these were the establishment of a unicameral legislature, citizen participation in judiciary selection processes, the right to know, and an executive short ballot (which was, incidentally, the only issue with which they did not succeed).

After this introduction to the basic ideals of Common Cause, Ms. Herzmark opened the floor for questions.

When asked about Common Cause's position on the Model Penal Code, Ms. Herzmark replied that Common Cause did not take a stand on the issue.

Common Cause, she pointed out, does not support or endorse any particular candidate. It is non-partisan. It does, however, monitor campaigns. Common Cause is basically an issues organization.

Funds for Common Cause are obtained through the membership fees of fifteen dollars. Since the organization cannot be used as a tax deduction, few large donations are received. In Montana only three dollars of the fifteen comes back to help support Montana Common Cause.

Common Cause, it shall be noted, pays for its own lobbyists out of the membership fees.

Ms. Herzmark spoke again later that evening to a group at the Religious Education Center.

"M" Days Stag—Ger Nearer

"M" Day will be May 3rd this year. Freshmen will be required to plant trees, sophomores will clean-up the campus, juniors will whitewash the "M" and seniors will be supedrvisors. Each student must work at least two hours in order to attend the picnic, while faculty members must work one hour. Lower classmen and the juniors will compete for a sixteen gallon trophy and a eight gallon trophy by virtue of percentage attendance.

The schedule of events include:

picnic—12:00

egg drop—1:30

kangaroo court

various tug-of-wars — 3:00

(Any group on campus having ten members may challenge another group. Four 6-pack trophies will be awarded to the winners.)

The greased pig chase and the Fraternity Softball Game will follow immediately.

At 7:00 the annual "M" Day Dance will be held on the football field, featuring a light show.



Paula Herzmark speaking at Tech.

Agriculturists Needed By Poor Countries

The Peace Corps has announced new measures in its efforts to recruit graduates of Junior Colleges and four-year Colleges who have majored in Agriculture, Fisheries, or Forestry.

Gene Tackett, Crief of the Rocky Mountain area ACTION Recruiting Office, announced in Denver that henceforth graduates of Junior Colleges with AA Degrees in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry would be eligible for volunteer positions formerly reserved only for BS Degree grauates; and that the application deadline for Agricultural-Degreed persons who wish to enter the Peace Corps htis summer has Peace Corps this summer has

Tackett indicated that preference was being given to agriculturalists because one of every four requests for volunteers that the Peace Corps receives is for an ag expert, and that they can be quickly placed in underdeveloped countries.

Peace Corps volunteers undergo a three month training program, including language training, cross-cultural studies and adaption of skills to their country, and then serve two years in any one of sixty developing stations. The volunteers also receive a basic living allowance adequate to their needs in the country in which they serve, and the Peace Corps also banks \$75 a month for every month a volunteer serves, and pays the money of him in a lump sum when his service is completed. Single volunteers are generally preferred, but numerous exceptions are made. Inquiries

should be addressed to the ACTION Recruiting Office, New Customs House, 19th and Stout St., Denver Colo. 80202. Applicants can also call collect at (303) 837-4173.

Walk Director Talks to Tech

Regional director of the Project Concern Walk for Mankind program, Mrs. Tibby Miller, made a recent stop in Butte to talk to the Montana Tech committee planning the local walk.

Mrs. Miller of Salt Lake City, Utah, told students at Tech and other local schools that, judging from her experience with other walks, Butte's should be a "huge success."

April 22 is the date for the local Walk for Mankind, which will contribute a portion of its procees to the purchase of a heart machine for Silver Bow General Hospital.

About 1,000 walkers, including Butte Mayor Micone, will participate. Others taking part in addition to the Montana Tech Spurettes and Circle K Club who are sponsoring the walk, will be Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Kiwanis Club members, Butte High School and Butte Central students, Junior League women, Montana Tech faculty and student wives and retired nurses.

Project Concern receives 80 per cent of the profits from the walk. Its portion is used for medical and dental aid in the hospitals and clinics it sponsors throughout the world.