10-30-1970

The Amplifier - v. 16, no. 1

Associated Students of the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

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

Recommended Citation
http://digitalcommons.mtech.edu/amplifier/197

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.
Nine new faculty members hold positions at Montana Tech this fall. Six are replacements of former faculty, and three are additional faculty members.

One, the assistant librarian, began her duties this summer. Diana Davis, a Denver, Colo., native, is in charge of documents and serials.

In 1967 she received a B. S. in chemistry from the University of Denver. Miss Davis also has a Master's degree in library science from Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pa., where she was the recipient of the Drexel Library School Alumna Association Award.

Prior to coming to Montana Tech, Miss Davis was employed as a reference librarian at Community College of Philadelphia, Pa., and as a reference special- ist at Battelle-Northwest Tech- nological Library.

She is a member of the Spec- ial Libraries Association and of the American Chemical So- ciety.

Dr. David H. Dahlén is the new assistant professor in geology. He is an alumnus of Mon- tana Tech having been gradua- ted in 1967 with a B. S. in geo- logical engineering and having received his M. S. in 1969. In 1965 he received his Ph. D. in geology from the University of Michigan.

Dahlén's special interests lie in geology, mineralogy, lunar geology and computer sciences.

At one time he was a research scientist for Allis-Chal- mers Manufacturing Co. Until coming to Montana Tech to teach, he was a geologist for the U. S. Geological Survey, Surface Planetary Exploration Branch.

Dr. Dahlén was an investi- gator on the Apollo 11 and 12 lunar landings. He also work- ed on astronaut training for the U. S. Geological Survey.

Recognized as one of the American Men of Science has been given to Dr. Dahlén who is a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgi- cal and Petroleum Engineers, Sigma Xo and numerous other geological and engineering or- ganizations.

He has been active in Ar- izona city government and the Boy Scouts.

Dr. Jimmy Jacobson, assist- ant professor of geophysical engineering, is replacing Charles J. Wideman who is taking a year's leave of absence to work on his Ph. D. in geo- physics at Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colo.

Jacobson, who has been a geophysicist for Group Seven, Inc. in Golden, received his B. S. in 1960 in physics with a minor in mathematics from the University of Wyoming. In 1964 he earned his Master's in the same fields from Colorado School of Mines. He was award- ed his Doctorate last year in geophysics with a minor in phys- ics, also from CSU.

Jacobson also has worked as a geophysicist for Westinghouse in Boulder, Colo.

Among other organizations, he is a member of the American Society of Exploration Geophy- sicists and The American Geophysical Union.

His special fields of interest include electrical geophysics, Jacobsen is an avid outdoors- man who enjoys skiing, hunting, and hiking.

Teaching in the Department of Humanities and Social Sci- ences is John F. McGuire, as- sistant professor, whose special interest is in 19th Century Brit- ish literature.

McGuire was graduated Magna Cum Laude from Carroll College in 1964 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English litera- ture a minor in German.

He received his M. A. in Eng- lish literature in 1966 from the University of the Pacific. Mc- Guire has been working on his Ph. D. in 19th Century Brit- ish literature at the University of Utah.

Prior to being hired at Mon- tana Tech, McGuire held teach- ing assistantships at the Uni- versity of the Pacific and the University of Utah and was an instructor at the University of Nebraska.

Wilfred R. McLeod is an as- sistant professor in petroleum engineering.

He was graduated in 1962 with a B. S. in petroleum engineer- ing from Tulsa University. The following year he received his M. S. in the same field. He then studied at Oklahoma Univer- sity where he earned his Ph.D. in petroleum engineering and sciences in 1967.

Until the time he accepted a position at Tech, McLeod was senior research engineer for Gulf Research and Develop- ment Co. in Houston, Texas.

McLeod is a member of A. I. M. E., Phi Epsilon Tau and Sigma Xi and is interested especially in phase behavior, multiphase flow and offshore technology.

Tech Professor
In Yugoslavia

A Montana Tech professor re- cently returned from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he attended the Second Congress of the Interna- tional Society for Rock Mechanics.

Dr. William G. Pariseau, as- sociate professor of mining en- gineering, along with two col- leagues, presented a paper to the Congress on elastic-plastic analysis. Working with Pari- seau on the presentation were Dr. Barry Voight of Pennsylva- nia State University and Dr. H. Douglas of COCCO Re- search.

Approximately 1,000 persons came through the world at- tended the meetings which were held from September 21-26.

Pariseau, whose trip was par- tially financed by a travel grant from the National Science Foundation, specializes in rock mechanics which is the science of rock behavior under applied loads.

Pariseau said he was favorably impressed by Belgrade, finding it colorful and "dyna- mic" as compared to Prague which he saw shortly after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslova- kia.
Taken from “The Galaxy News in Review” May 5, 3970

by Mark Schroer

Two thousand years ago, just before the Age of Death, there lived a man named Jes. His father was a mechanic in a small town in that part of earth known then as the United States. Not too much is known of Jes’ early life. According to the custom of his day, Jes stayed at home and learned his father’s trade until he was twenty-one. Coming of age, Jes decided to tour the country. He taught himself to ride a motorcycle and traveled for 6 months, making friends with the poor people and seeing all that was wrong with man.

Understanding that a change was needed, Jes started preaching to the people, trying to show them the right way to be. To many, Jes seemed just a bum. He didn’t work, living off the gifts of others. His clothes were ragged and he seldom had a chance to bathe. To the more educated people, he was a rabble-rouser and trouble maker. Jes often used stories to get his point across. One in particular was the story of the good Negro:

A man had been mugged in the city. He was stabbed and beaten and left in the alley to die. Two men passed by; a congressman and a minister. Both saw him and walked by without giving aid. The third man to pass was a Negro, (a discriminated group, treated much the same as Plutonians are today). He saw the man and took him to the hospital and left money to pay for the medications.

Many people of the day listened, but most did not. The less educated peoples said “That’s just a bunch of bullshit.” Those more educated said “He speaks in hypothetical specifics, it’s not all that simple in the general.” To most, he was just another kid shooting his mouth off. Besides, they said “He probably smokes marijuana.”

We have all heard Jes’ story before. We know by heart the events of Jes’ public life, up until he was hung in a southern town. We know how a handful of followers survived the Great Death and spread their beliefs until the whole world believed in Jes.

Today we hate those men who put Jes to death. We condemn those who rejected him. His stories are studied and praised. But what if Jes lived today? Would you accept him?

U. M. Prof. Reports on Viet Tour

Taken from the Montana Review

E. W. Pfeiffer, UM professor of zoology, made his third visit to Indochina last June.

He made the trip, which was arranged by the Quaker-sponsored American Friends’ Service Organization, to view the heavily bombed Pathet Lao (Communist guerrilla) region of Laos. No civilian Americans had toured the area prior to Pfeiffer’s trip.

Although Pfeiffer was in touch with the Pathet Lao ambassadors in Hanoi, he was not able to tour the bombed area. He did, however, travel through North Vietnam.

In an interview with Kamin reporter John Paxson, Pfeiffer expressed his observations on Indochina:

“The North Vietnamese government should allow the International Red Cross (IRC) to inspect captured American pilots. Rather than prisoners of war they are constantly referred to as captured pilots.

“There is a problem of how you classify captured personnel in a non-war state. I believe that the rules of the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of so-called prisoners of war apply to combatants whether there is a state of war or not.

“I do, however, think that the North Vietnamese have a legal right when it comes to denying the IRC the right to look into the prisoners. Their refusal is based on legal terminology. I think the American government agrees that these are not prisoners of war since there is no war. In fact, the U.S. has called captured North Vietnamese ‘detainees.’

“I was told by high officials in Hanoi that the men were being well-treated—that many of them who were thought to be in Hanoi were probably, in fact, being held in Laos, since we are carrying on a massive air war there. Something like 1,200 American planes are claimed to have been shot down in Laos alone.

“We got many letters to take in to the captured pilots. The North Vietnamese accepted something like 335 of these letters. The rest they would not accept. They gave us 106 letters which I personally brought back. We had some luck in the interest of the captured pilots. We did much more, I think, than did Ross Perot with all his knowledge and money.

“We were told at the highest level that Mr. Perot was damaging the cause of the captured pilots. They felt that the Nixon administration was using Mr. Perot, collaborating with him to stir up American pro-war sentiment and particularly to try to stir up world opinion against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam).

“They felt that this sort of activity could only prolong the war. They made it very clear that there is only one way to get the pilots home and that is to end the war.

“I was in Vietiane, Laos, shortly after Perot’s visit and he was the laughing stock of many Indochinese. I am simply reporting what he North Vietnamese said, I don’t say I share that view. They feel he was serving the Nixon administration at that time to promote the war.

“Another aspect of the prisoner of war thing is that I believe that those who want the IRC to inspect prison camps in the North should also have them look at the handling of prisoners in South Vietnam.

“In the early part of American intervention in South Vietnam the guerrillas said what we call the Viet Cong (VC). They were not treated as prisoners at all by the South Vietnamese. The Americans stood by and allowed all kinds of terrible things to happen to the VC.

“The International Red Cross should also have the responsibility to investigate the charges that were made to us that the Americans bomb civilians targets.

“When I was in Cambodia I saw evidence of a deliberate American attack upon a well-marked (civilian) settlement right on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. I saw the photographs of an attack on an ambulance that had come to pick up the dead and wounded. It was admitted by the State Department that this ambush was attacked by American planes.

“In a State Department press release, dated Feb. 20, it said, ‘The United States apologizes for the mistaken identification of a Cambodian convoy. The United States Government expresses its special regrets and apologizes for the attack upon an ambulance, the character of which the pilot failed inadvertently to distinguish.’

“I saw photographs of that ambulance lying off to the side of the road. It was white with a well-marked red cross and I find it difficult to believe that young men with good enough vision to fly jets cannot tell an ambulance when they see one.

“The North Vietnamese showed us many photographs of attacks upon civilian installations and they stated categorically that they could not put up a red cross on any of the facilities because it acted like a magnet and the moment it was spotted by American aircraft it was attacked. I don’t know if this is true.

“I saw many photographs that they gave me of dead women and children. I know that this occurred in Cambodia for I saw the evidence. However I think that it would be perfectly feasible for the IRC to...”
Editor Talks

Students Are Being Screwed

It is my belief that the students of Montana Tech are being educationally screwed. For the price of better classrooms, teachers, facilities, and broader and more numerous social experiences, we are buying a conference winning football team and a power hungry athletic department.

Look at the facts. There are fewer students who do not have at least two classes where the class is populated by more than thirty students and is taught by a second or third rate teacher. My spies tell me that many of the classes that met in the Metallurgy Building were so overcrowded, in the first week of school, that many times students were forced to sit on the floor. For example, there are, or were, over one hundred people in Physical Geology at the beginning of the school year. This is a horrible thing to admit for a school of less than a thousand students. Even the upper division courses are beginning to feel the squeeze, with less lab room, equipment and fewer classrooms.

The most apparent way the student being screwed is culturally. Every four-year degree-granting college in the state has a regular schedule of movies, speakers and concerts (both rock and classical). We will have a few movies, possibly one or two speakers, and maybe another concert. In a school where most of the students are from Montana, and most of them from Butte, the likelihood of a graduate knowing any more of the world in which he lives, than he did as a Freshman, is very low.

What does all this have to do with athletics? The monies that pay the teachers and build the classrooms come from the state, whereas the athletic department is largely financed by the Booster Club and the students.

Look at the last month's issue of the Montana Standard. Count the number of times the school is mentioned throughout those thirty issues. You will find that the overwhelming majority of times the school was "in print" was for athletics. You will find not mention of the overcrowded conditions or of the fact that the academic standing is falling.

It has been stated that the strong football team and athletic department will bring more money from the state and more students to the school. It is ignorant to believe that the members of the Board of Regents are so naive that they can be swayed by the headlines of the sports page. Furthermore, what kind of players are going to be prompted to come here merely because of the football team? NOT the intelligent engineer who is looking for a school where he'll get the best possible education. Let's face it, we want students at this school, not bodies.

If the purpose of the big football team is to bring the name of the school to the lips of the residents of Montana, then the faculty is going about it all wrong. The people of Montana are proud of this school because of its reputation "as one of the best engineering schools in the country." If we tell them the truth, that this school is no longer one of the best and that its standing is falling, you'll hear one of the largest cries of disappointment this state has ever heard.

In case anyone should forget, the students came to this college for an education, not to watch football games. The primary concern of the faculty and staff should be to give the student the best possible education. As long as athletics get in the way of this pursuit, the student will continue to be screwed.

Times They Are A Changin'

Bob Dylan so aptly phrased it in one of his earlier songs, "Times They Are A Changin'." The times do change, but is it for the better?

It used to be that a fellow or girl could walk down a street, after dark and not worry about being assaulted, molested, or mugged. It used to be that a person could walk down the street in broad daylight without fear of being entrapped in a demonstration, kidnapped, or killed by a berserk sniper. It used to be that a man could drive home casually to a quiet supper with his family.

Our technology is rapidly advancing, are we progressing as fast socially? Nowadays, the average family consists of father doing downers, mother doing uppers, junior rolling joints in the sitting room, sister blowing her hash pipe in her bubble bath, and the family dog chowing on bennies to calm his nerves. Longer can a person relax or enjoy life. Every body is running here and there. And once they get there, they don't know what they're going to be doing anyway. Your world and mine is becoming more and more artificial.

Personal character seems to have lost its values. They have been replaced by the two cars per family, luxurious homes, color television, synthetic foods, and the plastic dreams that inhabit your mind.

Once you could have gone to the country to escape the crowds and the rain (rain) which hung over your home, and the herds of puppets (people) that wandered mechanically from place to place. Now you can hardly find the country, never mind wadding through tons of litter and trash, on top of competing with your fellow man for a place of solitude.

Cheer up! All is not lost. We still have crazy drivers on the roads, diseases we can't cure, wars we can't finish. And if you manage to survive all this, you still can depend on your fellow man to destroy your mind and the pollution he creates, as the goodwill propagandist he spreads, just like it used to be.

Cambia, they said it created very favorable conditions for their revolution. They said what it did was to promote the formation of a completely united Indo-chinese peoples' front. Prince Phnom Penh was neutral, now he is with the North Vietnamese.

(Cont. on next page)
So now they have a front composed of Vietnamese, Lao-tians and Cambodians. Before Nixon went into Cambodia the heartland of Indochina was neutral. What Nixon did was to unify many of the elements into one front and create the conditions for a very long war.

I think it is important for the American people to realize that the Indochina war is just beginning. The North Vietnamese feel that Nixon is deceiving the American people and is trying to deceive world opinion by making these token troop withdrawals. They feel that Nixon will get the level of ground troops in Indochina to a point where there will be relatively few casualties and step up the air war—will do pretty much as he has been doing in Laos for several years.

They think that President Nixon wants to Laos-ize the war. That is keep Asians fighting Asians with the side that we are backing clandestinely supported with large amounts of weapons and some open air support. He will do this so the American people will lose interest in the problem of Indochina and the administration will be able to maintain its power there.

There are strange things going on in Laos. When you go to the Laotian airport in Vientiane, you can sit there and watch, hour after hour, day after day, unmarked aircraft, unmarked helicopters taking off going north toward the Pathet Lao region. We asked what they were doing and found out that they are dropping supplies to the Mao mercenary troops that are fighting the Pathet Lao and that are being paid with American money. It's costing us billions of dollars in Laos and the average American doesn't know what we are doing there.

I think the aim of the Nixon administration is to use the Laotian technique to fight the whole Indochina war. You can see them start to move this way in Cambodia.

Many of the U.S. people in Laos are on loan from the Air Force. Most of the work is done by Air-America and by Continental Air Services, which is a subsidiary of Continental Airlines. They do the supplying of troops, the flying of helicopters and some of the bombing. A great deal of the bombing is done out of Udorn Airbase in Thailand. The way the Nixon administration handles it is this: they will say we have no combat troops in Laos and they will interpret it this way—combat troops are troops that sleep in Laos. What we learned was that it is not uncommon for troops stationed in Thailand to bomb in Laos and then come back and sleep in Thailand. They are called just part of our garrison in Thailand.

Actually Laos is run by a shadow American government which is mostly CIA and USAID (United States Agency for International Development), which, in Laos, is a front for the CIA. These people do the work of running the American-controlled part of Laos which is about fifty percent of the country. The rest is controlled by the Pathet Lao.

One of the pitiful things is that as a result of their policy we are creating hundreds of thousands of Laotian refugees. Over a third of the population is now refugees. During part of the year the Royal Lao, American-controlled forces, will conquer the area and then, in the rainy season, the Pathet Lao will take the area. These poor refugees are caught in between. One of the saddest things I have ever seen was these refugees trying to exchange their Pathet Lao money for Royal Lao. The only thing they were getting in these camps was a handout of rice each day. They were very specific—they did not want to come to these camps but had to escape the bombing.

The point that the Americans make about these refugees is that they are escaping Communist terrorism. I think that it is a deliberate policy of the U.S. government to create refugees. The practices of defoliation and mass bombings make it impossible for subsistence farmers to carry on.

We saw in Cambodia what happens to an area which has been defoliated. The vegetables die, the fruit trees die and the farmers' source of economic livelihood, the rubber trees, is greatly damaged.

From the American point of view it makes good sense to defoliate. The Communist

(continued on next page)
U.S. Creates Refugees

(continued from previous page) led guerrilla movements are based in the villages. The one way to destroy the guerrilla movements is to destroy their peasant base. But it's a brutal policy and I know it's not going to work. It makes too many enemies.

"There were no young men in the refugee villages—only women, children and old men. It wasn't hard to guess where the young men were; they had joined the Communist guerrillas, I suspect.

"The American Association for the Advancement of Science had a commission in South Vietnam last summer to study defoliation. I gather that although the defoliation program has been cut back it is still quite active, particularly in the area of crop destruction.

"An interesting thing is the defoliation of Cambodia. It may very well have been done at night. This is a very bizarre situation. It knocked out almost 200,000 acres of Cambodia and was done in April and May of 1969, one year ahead of Nixon's invasion and exactly in the place where he invaded. The U.S. government refuses to admit that a federal agency did it although they are negotiating to pay for the damage.

"I see a very long struggle in which the liberation fronts (guerrilla movements) will become stronger but the American military power and the power of the U.S. to buy mercenaries will stalemate this war for a long time. I see a very long struggle which is just beginning. I think it is going to be very costly in blood, sweat and tears to the Indochinese people and very costly in money to the American people. I know that in the end we will lose because there are too many contradictions in our policy.

"The American people twice voted overwhelmingly that they wanted to get out. I think in due time the American people are going to be sick of this thing and just end it by refusing to pay for it any longer."

Crisis Center Established

Crisis intervention is a community effort aimed at creating a bridge between the troubled people in our community and the professional, medical, and emotional resources of the area. The center not only serves as a referral agency for people seeking professional help, but also as a sympathetic ear for the everyday problems of people in the community.

The project is headed by Father Finnigan of Butte and is sponsored by the Governor's Control Commission. The center is manned largely by volunteers who must complete a special training session. The center will take calls from 8:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. and hopes to eventually remain open twenty-four hours.

The Northwest Association's accreditation of the Butte College extends for an indefinite period of time, which usually carries the stipulation of a ten-year maximum.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1942: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

1. Date of filing: October 7, 1970.
2. Title of Publication: The Amplifier.
3. Frequency of Issue: 11 issues per year, approximately every three weeks during the college year.
4. Location of known office of Publication: West Park Street, Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana 59701.
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, same as 4.
6. Names and Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor: Publisher: Associated Students of Montana College of Mineral Science Technology, Editor: Mark Schoer, 847 West Park Street, Butte, Montana. Managing Editor: David Wittman, 847 West Park Street, Butte, Montana.
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.
9. For Non-Profit Organizations.
10. Total No. Copies Printed 1100 1100
11. Paid Circulation
12. A. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales 900 900
13. B. Mail Subscriptions 1 1
14. C. Total Paid Circulation 901 901
15. D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier, or Other Means 169 160
16. E. Total Distribution 1070 1061
17. F. Office Use, Left Over, Unaccounted, Spoiled After Printing 30 49
18. G. Total 1100 1100
19. I certify that statements made by me above are correct and complete.

ROBERT T. TAYLOR, Advisor
Nine New Profs

(Cont. from Page 1)

Golf is one of his favorite pastimes.

Dr. Michael G. Poole is an assistant professor of mathematics from Carbondale, Ill. He received his B. S. in mathematics from Oregon State University in 1961. In 1965 Poole was awarded a Ph. D. in mathematics from the University of Colorado.

Since 1965 he has been teaching at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

In his field, Poole is particularly interested in partial education. Outside of his work, he enjoys photography.

For relaxation he enjoys riding horses.

Additions to the Department of Mines Research Division in Carbondale, Colo., and has also been manager of Funk & Rivers Accounting firm in Anaconda.

For relaxation he enjoys riding horses.

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, a department of Montana Tech, has one additional staff member this fall. He is Robert A. Franks, who will serve as chief analyst of the analytical laboratories division.

He received his B. A. in chemistry from the University of Colorado in 1965.

He has worked as a chemist for the Kerr-McPotash Company in Hobbs, N. Mex., and for the Molybdenum Corporation of America in Louviers, Colo. Prior to his former employment by the Bureau, he was a project engineer for the Colorado School of Mines Research Division in Golden, Colo.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Society for Applied Spectroscopy. Franks enjoys flying, hunting and fishing in his spare time.

Ellis Office Supply

ALSO
ENGINEERING SUPPLIES

129 N. Main Butte

---

CHARLEY JUDD'S
New Deal Bar
Where Friendly People Meet
333 S. Arizona-723-9968

---

The TOGGERY
UPTOWN BUTTE, USA

---

Beware the Body Shirt Snatcher!

You're fair game when you wear a Van Heusen Body Shirt.

Man, you'll just have to keep your shirt on! 'Cause if it's the new Van Heusen Body Shirt, you'll want to enjoy those physique-flattering lines for yourself. Your torso is even more so in the world's best fitting body shirt. In a terrific selection of bold stripes and solids, with the newest long point collar and 2-button cuffs.

PRIZES! Two big ones! Two round-trip flights via SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES to Copenhagen and Majuro for a swing- ing, expense-paid CLUB 33 vacation! Plus a box of Van Heusen Body Shirts for each of 25 runner-up entries. Easy to enter: just create your own slogans for our Body Shirt ad. Send entries to College Contest, VAN HEUSEN, 417 Fifith Avenue, New York, New York 10016. Contest void where prohibited by law.

FLY SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES jets to wonderful Copenhagen and Club 33 headquarters, then on to Majuro for two sensational weeks with your new friends and fellow swingers!