

University of Montana

## ScholarWorks at University of Montana

---

Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985

University of Montana Publications

---

10-26-1981

### Clark Fork Free Press, October 1981

University of Montana (Missoula, Mont. : 1965-1994). Associate Students. Student Action Committee

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac\\_publications](https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac_publications)

**Let us know how access to this document benefits you.**

---

#### Recommended Citation

University of Montana (Missoula, Mont. : 1965-1994). Associate Students. Student Action Committee, "Clark Fork Free Press, October 1981" (1981). *Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985*. 16. [https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac\\_publications/16](https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac_publications/16)

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the University of Montana Publications at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985 by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@mso.umt.edu](mailto:scholarworks@mso.umt.edu).



# CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

October 26, 1981

A Student Action Center Publication

## Want to live cheaply? Try out a tepee

by AMY STAHL

Like most students, Jim Rohrssen has a knack for collecting oddly matched pieces of furniture for his home. He has a battered old easy chair, a tattered white couch, a stained footstool, the usual brick and boards bookshelf ensemble and some pieces of salvaged carpet on the floor.

What makes Rohrssen's living arrangement distinct is that he lives in a tepee.

Economics is one of the reasons why Rohrssen and other tepee dwellers choose to make tepees their home. In a recent interview Rohrssen said he has not paid rent for over a year because the man who owns the property where he lives doesn't charge him.

Doug O'Harra and his wife Leslie, both UM students, lived in a tepee on two separate occasions while Doug worked as a tree thinner in the Whitefish Range near Glacier Park. Like Rohrssen, the O'Harras lived rent free and had no utility bills.

Building inspectors in the city of Missoula do not think highly of tepee dwellers living in town. Rohrssen said he found this out after being served an eviction notice after setting up his tepee at Cooley Street on Missoula's North Side.

In the city, Rohrssen said, "the tepee stuck out like a sore thumb."

Cal Johnson, city building inspector, said tepees "do not meet sanitation requirements" or "any of the minimum building code requirements." Tepees may be set up for display purposes in the city, Johnson said, but not for habitation.

Missoula County has fewer restrictions on tepee sites. Only sanitary regulations govern residential tepee living. Doug Barger, Missoula County sanitarian, said out-houses are allowed and running water must be supplemented with a septic tank. He said there are no restrictions on tepees on the dweller's own land.

John Stone, who lived in a tepee eight miles from UM on Mullan Road last year had no problems with county inspectors although he was living on someone else's land. Stone, like Rohrssen, traded labor for free rent.

Tepee prices are varied. Doug O'Harra said he bought his 24-foot tepee, which consisted of poles, a 50 percent cotton, 5 percent polyester canvas skin called vivatex and an outer skin for \$800.

At Blue Star Tipi, a Missoula firm which sells tepees and canvas work, tepees range from \$183 for a 12-foot canvas tepee to \$681 for a 24-foot flame retardant canvas tepee. Lodgepoles, liners and accessories are sold at Blue Star at an additional price, said Susie Welander, co-owner.

Continued on page two





## tepee . . . page two

Welander said they sold between 350 to 500 tepees last year, people buying them all the way into November which is unusual for the typically warm-season product.

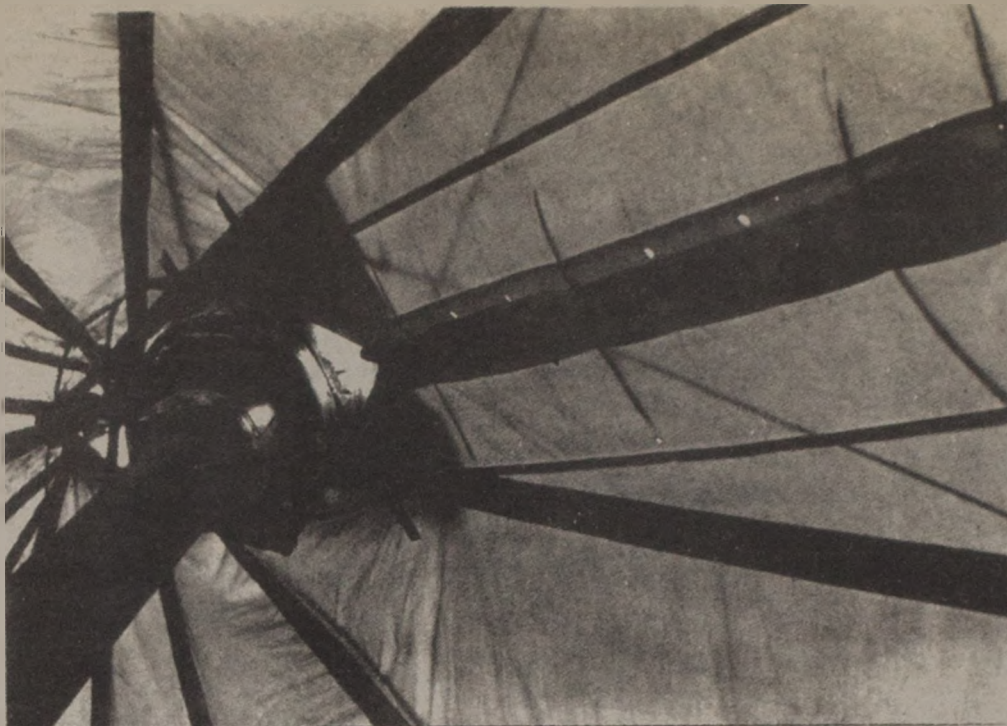
Tepee sales are slower this year, according to Welander, mostly because of western Montana's sagging economy.

Welander also said the local tepee market may be saturated because people are now buying, selling and trading used tepees, whereas seven years ago they were buying them new.

There are four different tepee styles available at Blue Star — Sioux, Cheyenne, Blackfeet and Crow. They have either three or four-pole support systems. Welander said the Sioux and Cheyenne three-pole tepees are most popular because they are "easier to put up and to most people are nice to look at."

The three-pole tepee is assembled by making a "V" with two poles, overlapping them slightly at one end, and propping them up with a third pole. More poles are then systematically stacked against the three-pole structure. Rohrssen said putting up a tepee is easy though it helps to have another person hold the original "V" structure up.

The canvas is draped from the apex of the poles and does not touch the ground. The nine or so inches between the bottom of the canvas and the ground allows for air circulation — allowing cool air in and hot air to escape.



Rohrssen said heating his tepee is simple because of the woodburning stove situated in the center of the structure. The tepee, he said, "is like one big chimney" because it funnels smoke out naturally due to its shape and free flow of air.

Nor is keeping the tepee warm in winter a problem, according to Rohrssen. He said last winter, even in sub-zero tempera-

tures, the stove and the liner over the tepee kept him warm and comfortable.

Doug O'Harra also said staying warm in his tepee was no problem with a fire. Like Rohrssen, O'Harra had a woodburning stove which was the source of a spark which started a fire on the outside of the canvas. He said he thinks soot or ash flew out of the stovepipe, landed on the tepee and within minutes the canvas had burned

almost to the ground.

The fire, O'Harra said, "is something that would not have happened with an open pit fire." He also said, "I wouldn't hesitate to stay in a tepee or live in one, but I wouldn't put a stove pipe in one."

O'Harra said he became interested in living in a tepee at the suggestion of a friend and found the lifestyle appealing because it brought him closer to the basics of day-to-day living. He found pleasure in doing menial chores, such as chopping wood, gathering water and heating water to wash with.

Living in a tepee, he said, was "like being outside, but inside at the same time" and that it made him more aware of the changing weather patterns than living indoors does.

Welander said she thought a lot of people who buy tepees are romantics and that would be the reason why she would live in one. Living in a tepee "feels good," she said.

Rohrssen said he chose to live in a tepee because the "lifestyles of people in the U.S. has got to change." He added that he would not advocate that everyone live in a tepee, but he found the lifestyle rewarding because he put fewer demands on the resources at hand and felt he was "contributing to better relationships with Mother Earth."



# Oh Joy!

## THERE ARE NOW TWO PLANNED PARENTHOOD CLINICS IN MISSOULA!

See us at either clinic for:

- ★ Complete gynecological exams
- ★ All birth control methods—including Natural Family Planning instruction
- ★ Pregnancy testing and referral
- ★ Education and counseling services

### MISSOULA PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Southside  
2002 Reserve  
728-0701



Downtown  
235 E. Pine  
728-5490



## HAUNTED WILDERNESS COSTUME BALL

Halloween Saturday, Oct. 31

### "Save the Bob benefit"

Chili dinner — 5:00 p.m.

Huge auction — 7:00 p.m.

Costume dance — 8:30 p.m.

(featuring Patche Valley Fog & Raven's Run)

At the St. Francis Gym (corner of Spruce & Owen)

\$3.00 donation

\*Plus a Kid's parade — 1:00 p.m. at Caras Park

Sponsored by SAC, Univ. of Mont.



# Dairymen oppose dismantling controls

by MICHAEL SPRADLIN • CRATER

Milk prices would rise if a proposal to repeal Montana's milk-price control laws is approved by the voters, dairymen say.

Dairy owners and processors say the laws, which set minimum prices for milk and milk products at the producer, distributor and retailer levels, are all that prevents monopolies from taking over the market and driving up prices.

***"Those fellows are trying to get rid of milk control so a few big supermarkets can dominate the milk business. Then people in smaller communities will get less service, poorer quality and higher prices."***

The milk-pricing controls would be repealed and the Montana Milk Control Board, which oversees them, would be abolished by an initiative being promulgated by Rep. Tom Hannah, R-Billings, and others.

Although the wording of the initiative had been cleared by state Attorney General Mike Greely, enabling opponents to begin gathering the signatures necessary to get it on the ballot, Hannah has withdrawn it.

At three pages it was too long for voters to understand it readily, he said, so it's being rewritten.

"But I think this thing's being mis-sold," said David Huls, a milk producer, processor and distributor who owns Howe's Hamilton House Creamery in Hamilton.

"I think it's being sold as a solution for the consumers," when there's no evidence to show it will help consumers, Huls said.

"Montana is blessed with a lot of newcomers from places where the milk was cheaper, the air was dirtier and the trout were fewer. They like living here and I think they have to learn that they have to pay the price. Our transportation cost is higher, our distribution cost is higher. The cost of production is high because of the climate, forage and pattern of production."

Those factors cause Montana's high milk prices, he said, adding that the state controls just equalize prices around the state.

A Helena dairyman said decontrol would hurt small-town Montanans.

"Those fellows are trying to get rid of milk control so a few big supermarkets (that own their own dairies) can dominate the milk business," said Ed McHugh, owner of Helena's Clover Leaf Dairy. "And then people in smaller communities will get less service, poorer quality and higher prices."

McHugh pointed out that every person in Montana can buy milk at the same price, although supplying milk to small communities far from dairies costs more to distributors than supplying large urban areas.

The uniform pricing results partly from a policy of the Milk Control Board that distributors must serve anyone within their marketing area and cannot neglect small communities and partly from the competition that now exists in Montana, McHugh said.

The uniform pricing may cause slightly higher prices for urban dwellers, McHugh admitted, but he said the monopolies made possible by decontrol would mean higher prices for everybody, and smaller communities might not get served at all.

Conventional wisdom has it that Montanans pay more for milk than anyone else in the country. A recent Associated Press article tried to document that notion, but McHugh called it "a god-damned lie."

At the least, it's inaccurate. Montanans do pay more for their milk than residents of the nine cities listed in the August article, but as McHugh pointed out the story didn't say anything about the small towns around those cities.

"Those prices were picked from week-end specials in metropolitan areas, most of them many times the size of our state. Who knows what the average cost was in the small towns away from the city?" he asked.

***"I would think that if you're a long way from the travel lines you should expect to pay more for your milk because it would cost more to get the milk to small communities."***

Uniform consumer prices are unique to Montana, and other unique aspects of Montana's laws make direct comparisons with other states difficult.

McHugh's point is proven by comparing milk prices here with prices in the federally-controlled Upper Midwest Region. When the AP article appeared, a gallon of whole milk here cost \$2.42, while there it varied from \$1.96 in Minneapolis to \$2.44 in Bismarck and "probably more in the small towns," an official said. The federal official, who asked not to be identified, said that variations just within the Twin Cities are as much as 15 percent and "in smaller towns, prices can be much higher."

Decontrol threatens not only prices and market stability but even the availability of milk, McHugh said.

Out-of-state milk is subject to Mon-

tana's minimum pricing, McHugh said, so surplus milk doesn't get "dumped" here at low prices.

"We need milk control because sitting in Spokane (Wash.) is more surplus milk than the state of Montana uses, and they would like to dump that milk in Montana and they will and many producers here will go out of business. But what about when they run out of milk? You think they'll ship us any then?"

Maintaining a stable supply is one of the roles of the Milk Control Board, milk bureau chief William E. Ross said.

"The board has tried to stay away from developing a surplus or a shortage. When you have a lot of excess production the consumer ends up paying for that, because milk gets wasted, but when the producers can see that there's a shortage of milk they pretty much figure they can get whatever prices they want," Ross said.

"While there have been some minor shortages or surpluses, the board has maintained it pretty level," he said.

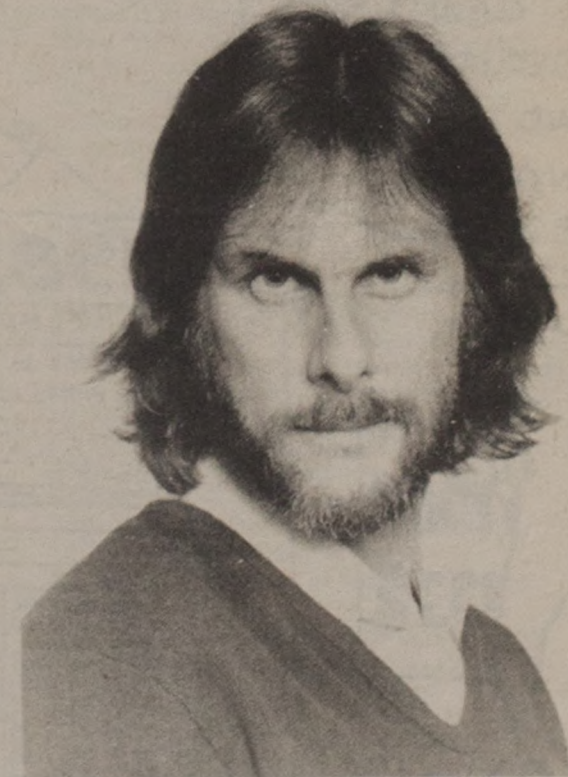
He said the number of producers has decreased only from 294 in 1970 to 286 now, while the number of cows has remained about the same.

Huls agreed that the controls "lend a certain amount of stability. The proponents of decontrol are going to be awfully disappointed when it all shakes out," he maintained, because "we may see a segment of our population that's economically deprived of milk. Those small towns are going to have to bear the true cost of delivery, and I don't think you'll see cheaper milk prices in our larger cities."

Since so many Montanans live outside urban areas, "I think the total cost (of milk) is going to be higher. As far as the total population, I think the consumer is going to lose" by deregulation, Huls said.

Hannah disagrees. He said deregulation would lower prices by creating "a competitive market out there where people would be vying for customers; we'd see that immediately."

"I would think that if you're a long way from the travel lines you should expect to pay more for your milk because it would cost more to get the milk to small communities. But it would be there, even if it did cost more. I don't think it is a proper function of government to be involved in forcing all of the people of Montana to support small-town people," he said.



ASUM programming presents

**Tim Weisberg**

**in concert**

**with special guest star**

**David LaFlamme**

**Monday, Nov. 2, 1981**

**8:00 p.m. at the UC Ballroom**

**Tickets \$7.00 for students**

**\$8.00 general**

**at usual Missoula outlets**



CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

# FREE PRESS IMPRESSIONS

# THIS IS DEFENSE?

by GREG GADBERRY

Ask anyone in Great Falls what they expect will happen to them in a nuclear war and you'll probably always get the same answer: they expect to die.

Ringed with Minuteman nuclear missile silos, the Great Falls area is a tempting target for Soviet planners and will probably be a radioactive memory if a nuclear strike ever comes.

The only survivors, in fact, would probably be in the silos themselves: those Air Force technicians who control the firing of the Minuteman missiles. They may live long enough to fire their missiles... maybe. No one can say for sure.

But in recent weeks, President Ronald Reagan has announced that he wants to make sure the airmen in America's silos stay alive long enough to push the button.

Reagan's plan calls for dramatic strengthening of American missile installations,

a so-called "superhardening" process which he and Pentagon planners hope will make the missiles invulnerable even to a direct nuclear strike.

But Reagan's plan is doomed to failure. For while the "superhardening" may give America a set of well-protected weapons, it could also cause the Soviet Union to increase the load of nuclear weapons it sends our way.

So while Reagan's plan may give him the power to shoot back after an initial nuclear strike, it will guarantee that no Americans will be around to enjoy the show.

A Game of Chess

The Pentagon has always treated a nuclear missile exchange as part of an elaborate game of chess. Each player would attempt to destroy the others' cities and weapons. It was a simple game... until Pentagon planners attempted to up the ante.

Under President Jimmy Carter, the Pentagon announced plans for the MX missile, a supposedly "superprotected" system which would allow missiles to be hidden in a variety of well-spaced silos. Carter — and defense contractors — reasoned that if missiles could be hidden, the Soviets wouldn't waste their time or warheads seeking the missiles out.

But experts quickly attacked the bizarre logic of the MX plan. The Soviets, they said, would not abandon plans to destroy American missiles. Instead, they would simply saturate the areas thought to contain MX silos, leaving vast areas of nuclear waste.

Worse, the deadly fallout from a saturation-type attack would be devastating. Already, scientists estimate that an attack on American bases and silos would result in millions of deaths in cities downwind from blast sites. By making a nuclear sponge out of MX missile areas, death from fallout would increase drastically. Thus, when Ronald Reagan took the White House, the MX "racetrack" plan was abandoned.

Reagan and the Supersilos

But while Ronald Reagan has scrapped plans for the MX racetrack system, he hasn't abandoned his search for the invulnerable missile.

Instead of shuttling MX missiles from silo to silo — as Carter planned — Reagan has announced a proposal to put the new missiles into older, stationary silos. But each site would be reconstructed and reinforced in order to withstand a nuclear blast. Even if a Soviet missile dropped on one of these elaborate sites, the American missile would still be able to fire.

But like Carter, Reagan has ignored the dangers of such a proposal. The Soviet Union will not decline to fire at a "superhardened" silo: logically, it will simply fire bigger and more powerful missiles.

So like the MX racetrack system, an upgrading of silos will only lead to a dangerous buildup of Soviet missiles aimed at destroying the silos. And more important, the danger of fallout will increase dramatically.

The Pentagon, of course, will dismiss arguments against the new "supersilos" as unreasonable and unpatriotic. Regardless, supporters of the new construction have little evidence that the new silos will even work. And certainly, they will have to admit the silos will do little to deter a Soviet attack.

But deterrence will be of little value to America if the price of our weapons means we must — in case of war — kiss most of the nation good-bye.

## YOUR LETTER COULD BE HERE.

That's right, folks, now that we've gotten an issue out we expect to be inundated with mail. We'll go to two editorial pages if necessary, but please type all letters double-spaced and keep them under three pages.

We'll have three more issues this quarter, appearing Nov. 9, 23 and Dec. 7. Deadline for letters is ten days before publication.

Anybody interested in writing, editing, shooting photos or getting in the way, come on in to the SAC office — there's work aplenty.

We hope you enjoy the Free Press.

## Letters

Many people believe America's future lies in the past. They want a return to the days when regulations were as sparse as frontier populations. Reagan is in power largely because he has sold a gilded image of life with fewer regulations. He maintains that by weakening federal controls, corporations and individuals will be freer.

But freedom, like other resources, is limited. We no longer have the room to live wantonly. Today, reducing restrictions on one group increases restrictions on another. This is particularly true for environmental matters:

- Farmers and ranchers in Montana free to use pesticides carelessly have limited hunters' use of wild game.

- Oil companies given liberal access to Bristol Bay may force thousands of Alaskan fishermen to find other jobs and homes.

- If energy and mining companies are given free access to wilderness areas, the opportunity others have to enjoy them is taken away.

- Chemical companies permitted to dump their wastes in New Jersey landfills have robbed 300,000 residents of their ground water.

We all want more freedom but removing environmental safeguards will not give it to us. Industry laments its great governmental burden and private citizens, angered about the increasing number of petty licenses and permits they must acquire, sympathize. Many people believe that their freedom is tied to industry's. It is, but inversely.

The administration's efforts to gut the EPA's power to monitor and penalize polluters, its support for stripping environmental and health and safety standards, its adamant prejudice of industry over individuals, may be returning us to the past, but it is not the past of small towns and open range; it is the past of Sinclair Lewis's "The Jungle" and Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath." It is the past when thousands of asbestos, coal and chemical workers were knowingly sacrificed by their employers. It is the past of Ford Pintos, Reserve Mining, Appalachian strip mines, Anaconda and Hooker Chemical.

Reagan's policies are touted as reflecting the great American tradition. But they do not come from the roots of idealism that have fed the nation — the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. His policies come from the swirl of sweat shops and industrial poisoning.

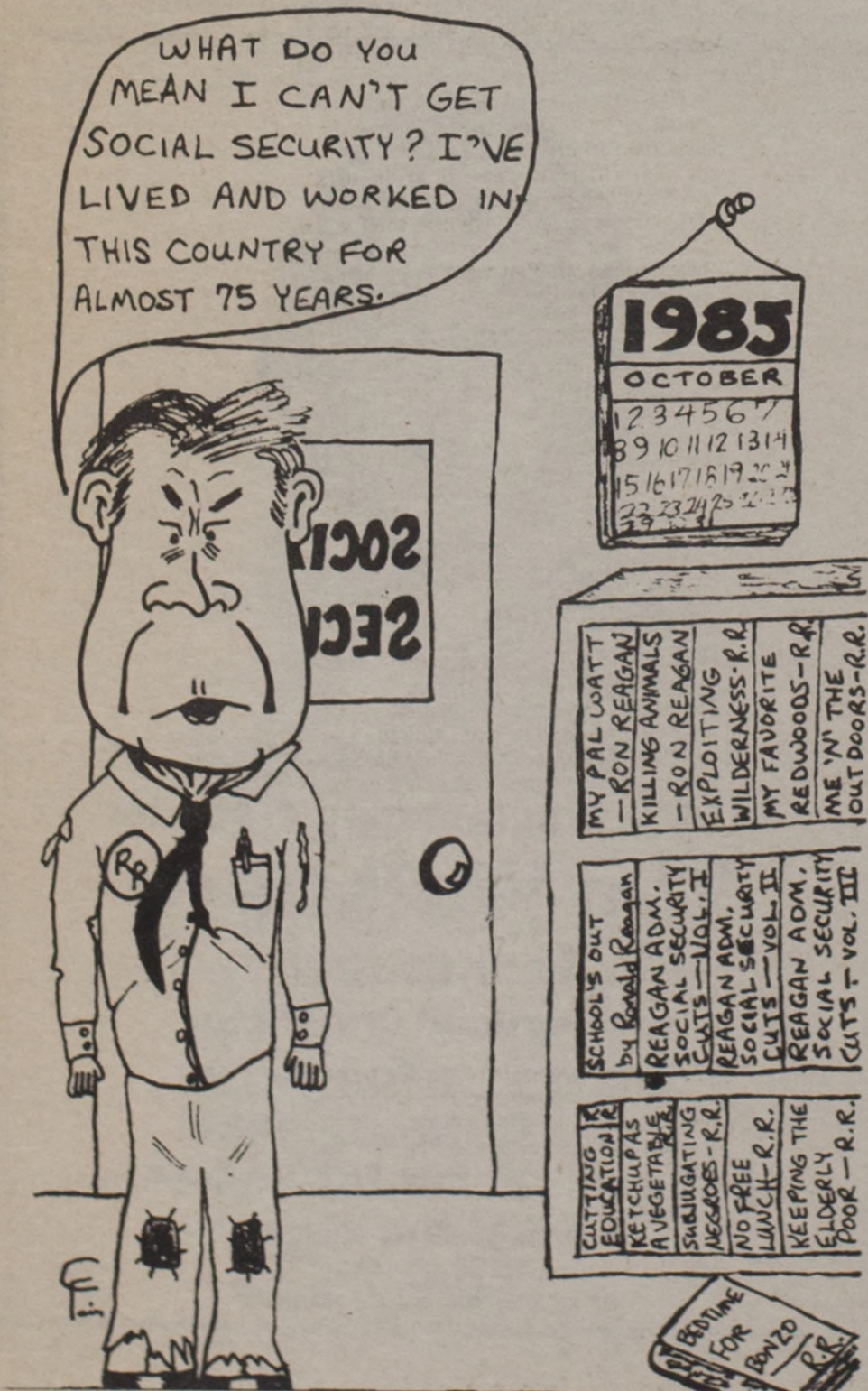
The argument that fewer federal controls means greater freedom is a sham.

How free are Los Angeles residents confined inside during heavy smog alerts? How free are the families forced out of their homes at the Love Canal, or the people of New Orleans who cannot drink their tap water without risking stomach and intestinal cancer? How free are the landowners who have powerlines, pipelines, and even railroads forced across their land?

How free have we become when most of the children of this country cannot swim in their local rivers, lakes or water holes because the water is toxic? And how much freedom are we leaving future generations by, as the EPA fears, possibly poisoning one half of all this country's ground water.

If we look honestly at our situation today, with the endrin ducks and the 70 billion pounds of toxic waste that is not disposed of safely each year, it becomes obvious that it is the weakness of the controls we have that costs us so much liberty. By loosening environmental regulations this administration will be freeing industry, but it will be condemning the American public; and individually we must ask what our own sentence is to be: a slight loss of lung capacity, the wasting of our favorite natural hideaway, emphysema, or a lingering cancer.

— Gordon Gregory





### On These Streets

On these streets the sun shines no light and nights are bare.  
Mongrels in the pound are gassed before they're claimed  
and old men stare bitter into shallow air.

Mr. Turner speaks stunted monotone below the stairs  
of the fire escape. He sips rotten whiskey unashamed  
on these streets where the sun shines no light and nights are bare.

Wind rattled cans bounce hollow and tear  
into Sunday morning. While children wait for rain  
old men stare bitter into shallow air.

The church is grown over with the preacher's sterile prayer.  
No one goes there anyway. The sermons are all the same.  
On these streets the sun shines no light and nights are bare.

Cowboy blues assault the night with static blare  
from rust corrupted pickups that sit like stains  
beside old men, bitter in shallow air.

People here don't know what year it is. They don't care.  
They lost track after the last coal train came.  
On these streets the sun shines no light and nights are bare.  
Old men stare bitter into shallow air.

# Poetry

### Middle Class America Playing Indian

You are curious to why we called you here,  
why we sent our swiftest runners  
to search for you in subdivisions.  
You're understandably angry —  
we tore you from the television  
where you watch your favorite western episodes.  
We will be candid.  
You've been selected to be our companions  
in our new Indian culture camp.

You will be comfortable  
in the cliff dwellings we've constructed.  
They were designed by men  
who build condominiums in Buffalo.  
They are carpeted with colorful tapestries,  
embroidered by authentic Comanches.  
Escalators will save you the inconvenience  
of climbing to your cubicles.  
Each cubicle has a canvas  
for composing pictographs.

Bows and arrows will be issued  
for use in shooting prey.  
Don't be concerned  
with finding game to kill.  
We've collected creatures  
and locked them in cages.  
A colossal aquarium  
is stocked with trout.  
We will aid you  
in cleaning carrion.

Ceremonial Indian ways  
will cure you if you're sick.  
You will sit in sand paintings  
while examined by the medicine man.  
He is wise.  
His vision quest site  
was the Michigan School of Medicine.

We have taken tedious precautions  
to ensure your protection.  
We have de-venomed  
de-hooked  
de-barbed the plants.  
Rattlesnakes, kissing bugs,  
centipedes, millipedes,  
tarantulas and coral snakes  
have been exterminated.  
The water is charcoal filtered  
to meet high caliber regulations.

There is not a camp of this character in the country.  
Pick up buckskin wardrobes  
and peace pipes.  
Have your face painted  
compliments of movie makeup men.  
I'm certain you will be content  
with the accommodations  
which keep the spirit of Indian customs.

by MARK GROVE

### A Map Home

This creek is too dry to twist toward home  
and the map says home was never good.  
You pinpoint your location, somewhere south,  
the town toned blue by wind, and walk  
west because its name sounds ridiculous.  
Shattered songs drop unfamiliar from birds  
scattered in thirst. If this wasn't Sunday,  
noon, you would recognize them. You stop  
in a field where a family, all fat,  
picnics. The children laugh at the dress  
your mother bought for your birthday.  
They insult you with wind in their voice,  
rain in their eyes. Their parents nod  
heavy approval. You want to go home  
but home was never good. The map says so.

When you left, your exit was well received.  
Your father shrugged his shoulders, picked up  
a six pack and went to the pond you never fished.  
The boy who never loved you back called you  
sweet then ran off with the girl  
smarter than you. Your mother said you would  
miss your game shows, Bob Barker isn't on  
west of Butte. Your sister got your room,  
stored stones in your closet and called  
them lucky. She read your diary and will  
blackmail you. The map is right.  
Anyway, you didn't really want to go home.

What you really want are owls that fly deep  
in dark sky no cloud could touch, a goshawk  
that slips clouds from its shoulders. Love  
would be nice but is not required. You want  
to write poems about babbling brooks  
and whispering winds and that kind of crap.  
You want to promote your books  
on the Johnny Carson show, tell the world  
how the folks back home are phonies, get  
critical acclaim. You want your family to beg  
forgiveness, grovel at your feet  
with loving adoration. You want the boy  
who never loved you back to dump  
the smart girl and move to your Paris flat.  
Your map says to forget such nonsense.  
It says you'll never win.

Your map is wrong. It was made by blind  
cartographers who dream the world flat.  
They drew it in another poem where life ends  
in despair. They have been flogged.  
Weather will be soft and passive. The sky open.  
You will survive, meet a man who loves you,  
live in happy sin and have lots of children.  
Walk light. Taste the breeze on your tongue.  
Stay strong.



***"Some wilderness groups question whether wilderness areas can be truly reclaimed. Impacts of seismic blasts, helicopter landings, possible road construction and overuse cannot be corrected by the companies."***



## Rocky Mountain Front under siege

by T. MOORE

The Rocky Mountain Front is a primarily roadless, essentially wild tract of mountain land bordering the edge of the eastern Montana prairie. Surrounded by Glacier Park, the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wildernesses and containing part of the Great Bear Wilderness, the Front is ecologically diverse and geologically unique.

In it, you can see rising a 70-mile long wall, which after a closer look, is really a series of giant blocks dissected by east-flowing streams.

Used infrequently by visitors, the Front contains bighorn sheep, elk, mule and white-tailed deer, golden and bald eagles, antelopes, wolves, bears, falcons and hawks. Down the beds of the creeks, many of these species migrate from the plains to the mountains and back again.

This summer, the Wilderness Institute (WI) completed a two-year study of National Forest land in the Front. The Institute studied recreation and its possible impact on the Front.

The Front is still an undesignated wilderness. Two areas, however, have been proposed for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System by the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

These areas include the Silver King Mountain-Falls Creek area, in the southernmost part of the Front. This area includes the land south of the Dearborn River, east of the Scapegoat Wilderness boundary.

The second area proposed for inclusion was the Renshaw Mountain area, which is east of the Bob Marshall's South Fork Sun River.

But the most controversial area under

the RARE II study in the Front is the Deep Creek area. The area received a high RARE II rating for wilderness, yet the Forest Service also rated the area as having a high potential for oil and natural gas reserves. Thus, the Forest Service placed the area in a "further planning" category. Tom Coston, regional forester of Region I, said the Forest Service will decide on the area's oil and gas potential before recommending to Congress whether or not to designate the areas as wilderness.

Coston also ruled that companies will be allowed to explore for energy resources in Deep Creek, yet the companies will be required to reclaim areas where exploration has occurred.

Some wilderness groups, however, question whether wilderness areas can be truly reclaimed. Impacts of seismic blasts, helicopter landings, possible road construction and overuse, they say, cannot be corrected by the companies.

Last year, volunteers from WI hiked in areas now being explored for energy resources. Seismic testing within the Front and test drilling in the plains nearby increased dramatically from 1980 to 1981. WI volunteers saw exploration in the Muddy Creek area of the Front, heard blasting, and saw helicopters flying over several Front areas.

Several weeks ago, a new conflict arose when Coston granted two seismic companies permission to explore for oil and gas in the Silver King and Renshaw areas. Previously, the Forest Service said it would allow no exploration in areas recommended as wilderness, but Coston reversed that stance.

Bill Cunningham, regional representative of the Wilderness Society, is upset

with Coston's new position. Silver King and Renshaw are part of the Bob Marshall ecosystem and have Forest Service recommendation for wilderness.

Last May, Coston based his decision to deny Consolidated Georex Geophysics' application to explore the Bob Marshall for oil and gas on nonwilderness considerations. Cunningham feels the same considerations should apply to the Silver King and Renshaw proposed wilderness areas.

### **\$50,000 Reward for New Bomb**

**T**here has been a great deal of controversy in recent years about the proposed development of the neutron bomb, which is designed to kill as many people as possible without damaging buildings.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco Ecology Center has offered a \$50,000 reward to the first person who creates the *opposite* of the neutron bomb—the vivatron bomb.

The vivatron bomb would destroy high-rise buildings and freeways but do no harm whatsoever to humans, animals and plants. The new bomb would cause concrete, steel and asphalt to deteriorate—but at a slow enough rate to allow people to evacuate safely.

Entries should be sent to:

**VIVATRON BOMB**  
San Francisco Ecology Center  
13 Columbus Ave.  
San Francisco, Cal. 94111



Future Health Is Here And Now . . .

**BILL W. McDORMAN**

Independent Distributor

(406) 728-4549

629 Phillips

Missoula, MT 59801

- Vitamin-Mineral-Herb Supplements •
- Aloe Vera Products • Activator-X
- Negative Ion Generators • Water Purification
- Spirulina • Pyramid Headgear

### **TOPICAL PARADISE**

*Among the Believers*  
-V.S. Naipaul

*Everybody's Business*  
-M. Maseovitz

*Human Options*  
-Norman Cousins

*Practicing History*  
-Barbara Tuchman  
*Drop By & Browse*



**FREDDY'S  
FEED AND READ**

549-2127

1221 Helen



# Many ways to reach a dream

by MICHAEL SPRADLIN \* CRATER

Some have cut down powerlines when they could not stop them legally, and told of the health effects and livestock losses they blame on the lines.

Some have built solar-heated homes, cars that run on methane and wind-electric systems.

Others have built organizations capable of getting initiatives made law by the voters, workplaces made safe by the owners, lands made wilderness by Congress.

They came, 140 of them, to the Northwest Organizers' Conference at Boulder Hot Springs to share their knowledge, their experiences and their enthusiasm.

About one fourth were from Missoula, home of the Headwaters Alliance which sponsored the conference. Headwaters, which has played a major role in three successful anti-nuclear initiative campaigns, billed the conference as a chance for organizers to meet each other, trade information, relax in the hot springs and attend two dozen workshops and panels.

With many different concerns represented, the theme of the conference was unity. "It's time we all got together," announced the posters advertising the event.

The first speaker, Denver union organizer Jan Bell, warned against letting labels such as "environmentalist," "feminist," or "union organizer" divide people.

"We are all oppressed by labels. Labels fractionalize us. Whatever perspective we offer, we and our perspective are labeled, and when we let this happen we no longer listen: we merely react to the label," she said. "We are especially prone to being labeled if we are having any success in getting people's attention about a new idea — surely we must be some kind of troublemakers with a 'hidden agenda' to subvert the established order!"

Some of the people there confessed to just that. One Minnesotan with a Norwegian accent, who requested anonymity, told listeners that years of legal battles and administrative appeal were not enough to stop a powerline from coming across Minnesotan farmland. The farmers

thought the powerline would cause misadventures among their livestock and health problems among their neighbors. "And they were right," he said. "Electricity travels along a powerline — not through it, along it — and when there's dust or moisture in the air the ionized particles get deflected away from the line and create this crackling corridor of charged air. It's not good to breathe, it's not good for stock, it's not any good at all."

***"They tried their damndest to call us terrorists, running amok in the farmlands. When it's terrorists, you can't laugh. But terrorists don't cover themselves with manure — now when a power tower goes down it's fun for everybody."***

"We went to court, we went to all the hearings and presented scientific evidence. But every time you present scientific evidence, they raise the threshold of evidence they want so you can never stop the thing. So they build it anyway."

But building the powerline was not easy for the Minnesota utility. Farmers occupied half-built towers, repulsing state troopers who tried to clear them out.

"Bolt weevils," as they called themselves, destroyed towers at night. The Minnesotan told of a wind-electric generator a farmer put atop a former powerline tower. It was fun, he said: "you have to keep these things fun. A favorite thing was to haul manure spreaders just upwind of where they were working, turn them on and stink the builders out."

Once farmers went a step further, covering themselves with manure and occupying a tower "just during the police to arrest them," he said.

"You have to do this kind of stuff. They tried their damndest to call us terrorists, running amok in the farmlands. When it's terrorists, you can't laugh. But terrorists don't cover themselves with manure — now when a power tower goes down, it's fun for everybody — we get people asking, 'Hey, what took you so long?' You can't let these things get glum."

While most of the organizers weren't involved in activities like the Minnesotan's, they seemed to enjoy hearing about them. Similarly, he listened with interest to a report on the Yellow Thunder Camp established last spring in the Black Hills.

Yellow Thunder is a group of some fifty or more South Dakota Native Americans who are claiming land owned by the Forest Service. They call their camp a church and a school to qualify for a special fed-

eral law enabling tribes to get land for these purposes, and although the Forest Service has not granted permission, no move has yet been made to evict them.

Participants swapped stories and information 24 hours a day during the three-day event. Late one night, while conference organizers planned the next day, a South Dakota farmer and a Missoula gardener, Bill McDorman, talked about hybridized seeds. A few big companies are buying the patents to most of the good plant varieties, they said, and since hybridized plants don't reproduce and must be reseeded every year, the few companies are gaining control over what people can grow.

Simultaneously, fiddlers and others provided lively music for a few people who chose to dance and a researcher compared physics with Indian traditions to find a common theme.

If finding a common theme was the goal of the conference, it was successful: the 140 participants found many points of agreement, found friends in places distant and near, and exchanged enough addresses to generate a flurry of communication. The group reached no formal agreements and took no votes, but by the end seemed to agree that they were, indeed, working in common.

Advertisement

**RE ELECT  
MAYOR  
BILL CREGG**

## Pick & choose for better health at food service

by KIM WILLIAMS

"What do I have to know to eat in the Food Service and stay healthy?" When asked this question I answer that you have to know how to pick and choose. I visited the Food Service recently to report on it and I think you can eat there and be healthy.

But you have to pick and choose. You can't just fill your tray helter-skelter. I saw some people with mashed potatoes, gravy, ice cream, pie and three glasses of cola.

Fortunately, however, I didn't see many people choosing that meal. In fact, I was pleasantly surprised to see how many students were heading straight for the salad bar.

I believe the salad bar is the innovation of our era. You can make a good nutritious meal from the salad bar: a bowl of veggie-salad mix and then a bowl of cut-up fruit, with or without cottage cheese. You don't have to use any of the ordinary dressings. Just get a serving of plain yo-

gurt and spoon it on top of your salad.

For extra protein go to the taco bar and get a serving of plain tuna or shredded cheese.

A 100 percent vegetarian should learn about complementary protein, which means eating a grain and a legume at the same meal so you get the proper combination of amino acids. Vegetarians who eat milk, cheese and eggs get complete protein and also vitamin B-12.

If you are going to cut down on meat and dairy products and eggs you should do a good bit of studying on the subject. Don't become the type of eater who gives up meat and puts sugar in its place.

Try to choose fresh fruit when you can. I prefer chewing on an apple or orange or banana to swallowing huge quantities of fruit juice.

I also prefer eating yogurt and cheese to drinking huge quantities of milk, but you decide. Milk is a good source of protein and calcium but you don't need quarts and quarts. I suggest low-fat milk if you

drink more than a pint. If you are watching calories, skim milk will do fine.

Don't be shy about asking UM dietitian, Sue Vining, for help. Also, do some reading. Browse in book stores. Include nutrition in your conversations with friends. You have to learn about nutrition just as you learn about the stars or one-celled protozoa.

The more information you have the easier it is to pick and choose in the Food Service. For instance, you will understand why I say head for the salad bar and choose color. Most people find health is best when they eat some raw food every day: raw fruit, raw vegetables, sprouts. I say choose color because generally orange, yellow and green signify good vitamin A and C content. Why not choose carrots, green peas, broccoli, slices of green or red pepper rather than iceberg lettuce?

Try some of the different foods offered. Try the garbanzo and kidney beans. They are a good source of vitamins, minerals

and protein. Try a sandwich of whole wheat bread, mashed beans, alfalfa sprouts, shredded cheese. Sit right down with a friend who chose a hamburger and French fries. Say, "Well, I have to try everything."

You can make your preferences known to the Food Service Managers. Why not drop off a note saying, "I like your home-made whole wheat bread. How about some whole wheat rolls once in a while?" Or say what you think of the vegetarian menu. Do you like the casseroles? Tell the Food Service which ones you feel are nutritious and also taste good.

When broccoli is served eat it. It's one of the most nutritious vegetables. If it's overcooked tell the management. Say, "Please could we have broccoli as close to raw as possible?"

Your health is in your hands. More exactly, it's in your stomach. It depends on what you put in your stomach and that depends on how wisely you pick and choose.



## Pro-life's new man: abortion not a women's issue

John Vandenacre doesn't buy the argument that abortion is simply a women's issue.

"Human life," said the 28-year-old Helena life insurance salesman, "is not a women's issue, it's a national issue." And as the new president of Montana Right to Life — the largest and most vocal anti-abortion group in the state — Vandenacre plans to get that message across. To do so, he is proposing new programs for education, lobbying and reorganizing to help knit together the Right to Life coalition.

Prior to taking the presidency at a Right to Life meeting in Great Falls September 26, Vandenacre had only spent about a year with Right to Life, some of that time as a lobbyist at the last session of the Montana Legislature.

"Probably the main reason I wanted to serve was because I live in the capital city and am in a position to be aware of the political situation," he said.

Already, Vandenacre is eyeing the special legislative session — scheduled to begin in mid-November — as a chance to continue anti-abortion lobbying work.

"The special session will give us a chance to visit with representatives from

all over the state and express our views," Vandenacre said.

But unlike past sessions, where lobbyists pushed for state anti-abortion statutes, Vandenacre said emphasis will be on supporting the proposed Human Life Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The amendment, now being debated in Congress, would designate life as beginning at conception, and could allow states to prosecute abortion as murder.

But Vandenacre said that work to support the Human Life Amendment and other federal anti-abortion proposals will also be supported in the state through educating the people. In the past, he said, much of the Right to Life's activities have centered on activism for state issues, such as state support for a constitutional anti-abortion amendment. Now, much of the group's efforts would be aimed at the federal level.

But he said he has plans for other new Right to Life activities, some he chose not to discuss. "I've got some ideas, but I don't want to go into them," he said.

But above all, Vandenacre stressed that organization and fundraising were important to his administration —

"We're going to try to centralize things a little more," he said. "But at the same time, we're going to have to delegate some tasks."

"At this point, my major goals are to work on organization statewide, to give support to our senators and representatives and to work on fundraising."

## Pollution-free heat pellets

by MICHAEL SPRADLIN \* CRATER

A Missoula firm may have a solution to the valley's winter wood-smoke pollution problem: wood pellets that — when burned — are a virtually pollution-free source of home heat.

Eagle Energy Systems, Inc., plans to build a factory to produce about 250 tons of pellets a day in Kalispell. The state Department of Natural Resources was interested enough that it gave Eagle Energy \$88,275 to design the factory.

Scott Wurster, vice president of the firm, says the pellets will be made from forest slash, sawmill waste, and other now-useless materials. The pellets will have about the same heat value as coal, but will produce no sulphur when burned, Wurster said.

"There's no pollution involved in the production or burning" of the pellets, he said. "We can comply with the strictest environmental regulations."

Wurster hopes to begin producing pellets by early 1982. The process is fairly simple: raw material is classified according to its energy value, cleaned, dehydrated, compressed or "hogged," and made into pellets. The classification ensures that a pound of the final product produces about 8,500 British Thermal Units (BTUs) of heat.

Although the exact price of the pellets has not been determined, they will cost the same as coal and be cheaper than natural gas, oil or electric heat, Wurster said.

The plant will also produce 2,000 kilowatts of electricity, he said, adding that Eagle Energy has been developing the process for three and a half years.

About 45 people will be employed at the plant. Both the employment and the energy interested the DNR, spokesman Tom Livers said. "One of our major goals is to help bring the renewable energy industry on line in Montana. This proposal looks like it actually has some potential for creating some jobs in a depressed area."

MONTANA COFFEE TRADING CO.

The best in coffees,  
teas, spices and  
other generally  
fabulous items.

Espresso and  
Pastry Bar

232 North Higgins Avenue  
Missoula, Montana 59802  
(406) 728-8780



Volume 1, number 1  
Published by the Student Action  
Center, Associated Students of the  
University of Montana, UC 110,  
University of Montana, Missoula,  
Montana 59807.  
Phone (406)243-5897.

EDITORS:  
Mark Grove,  
Michael Spradlin \* Crater  
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:  
Amy Stahl, Greg Gadberry  
ADVERTISING MANAGER:  
Brad Warner



## THE SHACK A MISSOULA LANDMARK Breakfasts Lunch Specials Daily Dinner Specials

32 omelettes — banana pancakes — yogurt & fresh fruit — fresh ground Columbian coffee always (from Butterfly Herbs)

Ortega cheddar burgers — fresh sauteed mushroom burgers — beer-batter halibut sandwiches — hot veggie salad and many more.

MONDAY: 8 oz. sirloin

baked potato, fresh-baked crescent roll, vegetable

TUESDAY: A homemade Italian dinner,  
Manicotti, lasagna or another  
less than \$6

EVERY TUESDAY: all-you-can-eat  
SPAGHETTI & GARLIC TOAST

WEDNESDAY: Chicken-in-the-ruff  
fresh mashed potatoes & gravy, crescent rolls, veggies  
\$3.00

THURSDAY: A different Mexican combination dinner  
every week (last week: Turkey mole Poblavo)  
\$4.25

We serve 14 imported beers & 10 types of  
wine by the glass. Michelob on tap

OPEN 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. DAILY  
223 W. FRONT

# POTOMAC NATURAL FOODS

227 WEST FRONT MISSOULA 728-0360



Local organic produce  
Bulk grains and beans  
Juices and teas  
Prepared items and snacks  
Something for everyone

Monday thru Saturday  
9-6, Friday til 9