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CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

November 9, 1981

A Student Action Center Publication

Volume 1, Number 2

Staying alive in Anaconda

by EDWIN BENDER

"Hey you, you want your nose moved to the other side of your face?"

"What?" I ask myself.

"Hey you, who do you think you are?"

I glanced out the side window of my car at the white door of a four-wheel-drive truck pulled up along side my car. Looking up I spied the eyes of two burly, unshaven men staring down at me.

Rolling down my half-opened window I asked, "What do you mean?"

"Don't you know you can't just stand around in the streets?" asked the burliest and fuzziest man behind the wheel.

Flash.

This was the same white truck that missed me by inches a few moments ago. I had been trying to avoid being hit by two kids on a bicycle cruising down Anaconda's main street; one kid was riding on the handlebars screaming his lungs out, the other, a little older, laughing with sardonic joy at scaring the life out of a friend.

I had paused a moment in the street to let them pass. The truck, at a stop sign, grumbled as I approached the curb and lurched out, passing with about 6 inches to spare.

"I was watching out for those kids," I explained to the two.

"Oh!" said the driver, mocking my every word. "He was looking out for the kids."

"Well good for his little ass," the passenger broke in.

"Look," he said, "Around here we don't stand around in the streets looking for pretty girls and bathing in the sun."

It was raining.

With those last comments the truck roared to life again and sped away.

"Holy shit," I thought to myself.

I had been in Anaconda for no more than an hour and already someone was looking to entertain himself by beating me about the head.

Could all the stories I had heard about Anaconda be true, I thought?

Having just accepted an internship with the Montana Standard I thought that I, being 5 feet-4 inches tall and 125 pounds, should brush up my Judo.

But I didn't.

And as it turned out, I would have wasted energy doing so. I worked for six weeks as the Anaconda reporter for the Standard without another encounter like the one with the fuzzy-faced duo and their fierce white truck.

Even late at night in the darkest bar the most shit I got was a there's-another-fucking-college-kid look. And most times that look would melt with a beer and a few easy words about a pretty girl down the bar.

In fact I was surprised at what I found in Anaconda.

Having read that the Anaconda Copper Co. had closed its smelter in September, 1980, leaving about 1000 men out of work and the Anaconda-Deer Lodge consolidated government out about \$425,000 in tax revenue, I thought Anaconda would be a ghost town.

Indeed I soon learned that Anaconda and its people had suffered greatly when the smelter closed.

Rick Emery of the Anaconda Mental Health Center said his case load increased 39 percent after the smelter closed. From January to September 1980 he said he was handling about 66 cases. After the smelter closed in September, he said his case increased to 92.

Brick Clawson, director of the Anaconda alcoholism center, said his case load jumped from about 27 cases before September to around 50 after the smelter closed.

And Marty Dunn, director of the Anaconda drug center, cited similar statistics. He was handling 29 cases in August 1980 and that jumped to about 44 in September and remained between 42 and 44 until February.

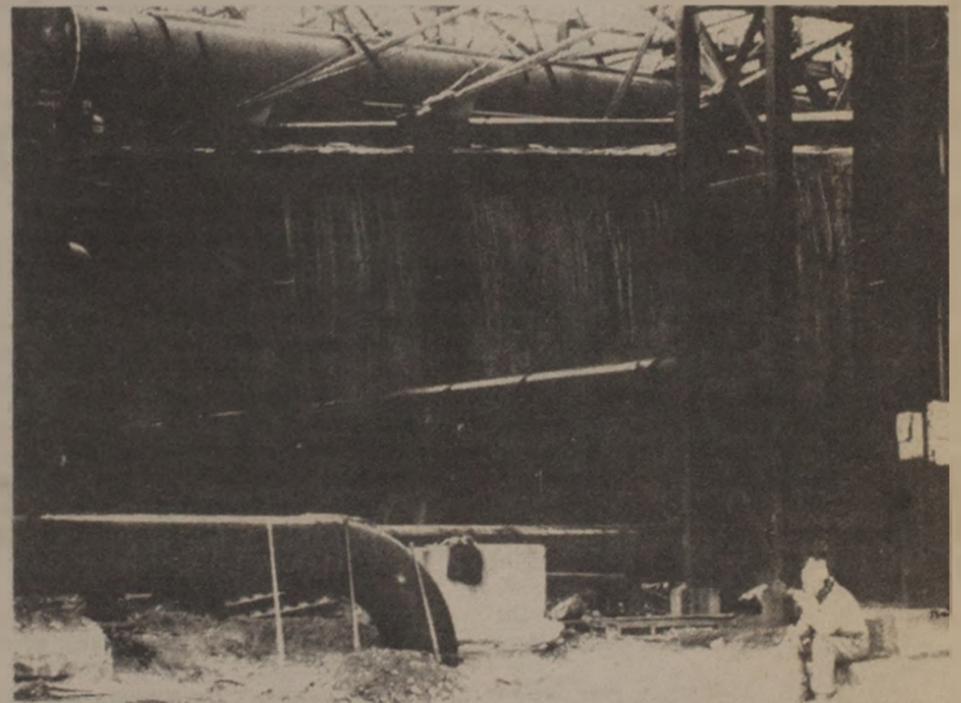
"The case load is not indicative of the number of people with drug and alcohol problems," Dunn said, estimating that the two centers handle about 0.5 percent of the people in the community with problems.

According to Anaconda Police Chief Dan Jancic calls pertaining to alcohol problems rose 75 percent after the smelter closed while mental health reports increased 80 percent.

A survey of police records showed that family disturbance calls increased 50 percent after the smelter closed.

Dunn said he thought the problems would begin solving themselves when people began to realize that they couldn't rely on the company anymore.

From what I learned about the com-



pany I realized that a change in lifestyles would not be easy for many Anacondans.

The Anaconda Copper Co. dominated the lives of the people in Anaconda for over a century. It would throw huge parties, call Smelterman's Day, every summer, spending thousands of dollars on gifts and treats for the kids and for beer and food for the adults.

The smelter made Christmas tree stands out of copper for most of its workers in the factory and gave them away.

When a Catholic school announced its wish for a slide for the kids, the smelter built a mold and poured one of copper in the shape of a huge elephant and gave it to the school free.

In most houses in Anaconda there is wood in the frame with the company emblem on it. It was common practice, I learned, for smelter men to help themselves to lumber, bricks, copper and other supplies.

In fact, one fellow told me that many of the houses at Georgetown Lake, about 20 miles east of Anaconda, were built exclusively with company materials.

But when the Anaconda Copper Co. put out the fire under its kiln, it ended its history as big brother, leaving the city \$3 million to remember it by.

With that \$3 million the Anaconda Task Force, a group of business and professional men, began rebuilding Anaconda's economy.

The company donated the money so new businesses could be enticed into the area, establishing some of the lost tax revenue.

The task force has been successful at bringing in new industry. Already Northwest Polymeric, a plastics firm, and Mountain States Furniture Co. have set up in Anaconda.

Polymeric makes plastic milk bottles and is attempting to get a government contract to make a new military helmet. It has hired about 10 Anacondans but will hire more if the contract comes through.

The furniture company has hired about five Anacondans to make industrial shelves and furniture.

Most members of the task force agree that rebuilding Anaconda isn't going to happen over night. But they try.

After denying a request to fund Smelterman's Day this summer, the task force got some unhappy citizen response.

But the members of the task force agreed that Smelterman's Day, a tradition in Anaconda's past, was not important enough to spend money on because it would not help the economy.

The task force isn't the only organization trying to bring life to Anaconda.

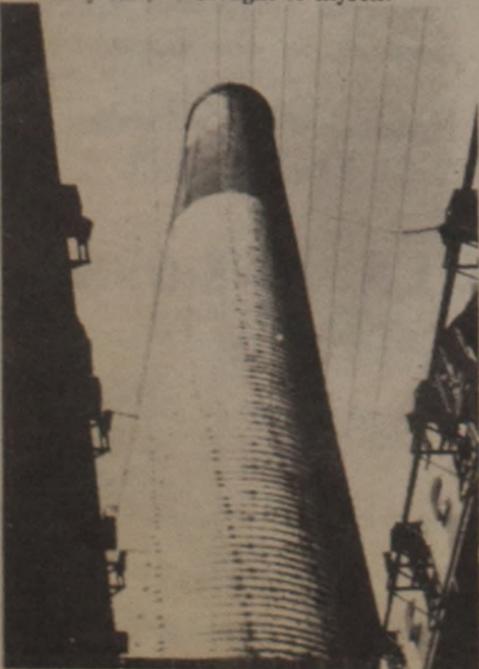
The Anaconda Chamber of Commerce, located in a new building that was donated by the Anaconda Copper Co. after it closed, began a campaign this summer to generate a tourist industry in Anaconda. The task force donated \$20,000 to this cause.

Dan Worsdell, City-County manager, manipulated the greatly diminished budget, cutting personnel and a few programs

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Anaconda . . .

to keep the city running.

With Reagan's budget cuts Worsdell expects to have an even harder time next year when the city runs out of federal revenue-sharing money.

All the problems and solutions, the ups and downs of life in Anaconda came together for me one night in a very odd way.

I had written an obituary for the grandmother of a fellow I had met earlier. There was a long list of survivors at the end with very Irish names.

After talking over beer with another friend, a relative, I learned about the role the Irish played in developing both Butte and Anaconda.

Before the evening was over, I was invited to an old-fashioned Irish wake the next afternoon.

I felt uneasy about going to a funeral wake, but thought that I should go to be polite and meet some people. I told myself I wouldn't stay long.

But as soon as I walked through the gate the next afternoon I knew I wouldn't leave soon. Before I could sit down a beer was shoved into my hand and I was introduced to a dozen people, all of whom found something to talk about.

Food was stacked high on a long table. Booze stood on one end of the table; lots of it. And there were two coolers of beer on the ground.

As the sun began to fade and the stories got funnier and harder to believe, people began moving the party into the house.

In the process of moving, an older man I had been introduced to days before pulled me aside. He explained that it was an old Irish custom to throw a big party when a relative died. He said it was important that everyone have a good time so the spirit could ride into its next world on a wave of good feelings.

What a grand idea, I thought, celebrating a death so a new, better life could begin in the right spirit.



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TV co-op attempted by MQTV

by NATALIE PHILLIPS

Food cooperatives, gas cooperatives and farm cooperatives have been with us since the days of the New Deal, but the idea of a cooperatively owned broadcast television station is new.

The idea was presented to the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Communication in June by McCarthy Coyle of Missoula's Montanans for Quality Television (MQTV).

The subcommittee is considering cooperatively owned stations as an alternative to public broadcast systems that are facing possible devastating federal budget cuts.

"We are at the starting gate for the idea," Mary Canty of MQTV said.

Montana and Wyoming are the only states without public broadcast stations, and Coyle said the lack of a public station means local artists are left without a medium and forced to move to other geographical areas.

Because airwaves are limited, the federal government wants only broadcasters

who will be responsible to the community and be receptive to viewers. In an attempt to better serve the public, the Federal Communications Commission, which controls the airwaves, has introduced the concept of low-strength wave signals that would reach only small local areas, thus allowing a different broadcaster to use the same frequency elsewhere.

It is a low-frequency license that MQTV is hoping for. For about two years, the group, which now produces material for Montana's cable stations, has been working on a plan for a cooperative station.

The plan, which is subject to change, calls for a \$25 membership fee that would include the installation of a "scrambler," a device to decode the station's airwaves. Most shows would be coded, preventing nonmembers from viewing them.

Members would also get to vote on programming and elect a supervisory board. Each member would get one vote, even those who had put in more capital.

The supervisory board would run the station as the members directed, using local programs, syndicated shows, and na-

tional programming such as "Masterpiece Theatre," how-to shows and "Sesame Street." Local programming would probably not play a major role in the station until 1982, under the plan.

Other ideas for the station include reading classified advertising, local medical programming and accepting advertising, but presenting it in clusters between programs, rather than breaking into the programs.

The co-op would probably not issue dividends, but use the money for programming and concentrate on keeping operating costs down.

If plans and studies progress as scheduled the cooperative television station could be in operation as early as the spring of 1983, according to Canty.

The co-op would divide the market a little, Canty said, adding that local stations are displaying cautious interest in the project.

MQTV, founded in 1978 as a citizen's coalition to check on commercial use of public airwaves, is involved in many aspects of broadcasting. It has completed

four film productions. In the spring of 1981 it video-taped University of Montana professor K. Ross Toole's Montana history lectures and is compiling them into an 18-part series to be aired in 1982. It recently completed a film entitled "Wyola: a Native Fire," which will be broadcast Nov. 14. MQTV is also serving as video artist in the schools for Montana in a Montana Arts Council sponsored program.

A Native Fire

"Wyola: A Native Fire," a 30-minute documentary which tells the story of Wyola, Montana, a small town in the middle of the Crow Indian Reservation, will be shown on Channel 13 in Missoula at 5:30 Nov. 14.

The film depicts a lively community and how the local environment, hills and buttes and integrated into the art and lives of the residents.

"Wyola: A Native Fire" was funded in part by the Montana Arts Council.

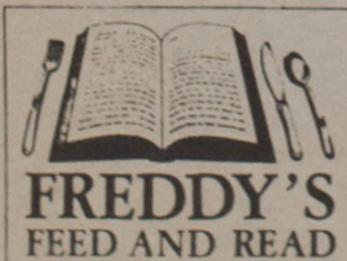
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State may take up federal slack But cuts will still hurt elderly

by MARK GROVE

She's 78-years-old and her only income is her monthly Social Security payments and her \$10 a month allotment in food stamps. If it weren't for a federally subsidized housing program she would not be able to pay her rent.

She would give neither her name nor more information on herself.

"It's none of your business," she said.

That, says Judy Cox of the Missoula Senior Citizen's Center, is a common attitude among seniors:

"They are fearful and suspicious. They have so little they are fearful of losing it. They feel if they talk to a reporter about program benefits they receive, someone might come down on them and take it away."

Some benefits are about to be taken away anyhow: upcoming decisions by Congress and this month's special session of the Montana Legislature will decide the fate of programs that many seniors depend on. It appears the programs will be hurt, if not by cuts then by not expanding the programs or raising the minimum income requirements needed to be eligible for them. Such programs include food stamps, subsidized housing, energy assistance, medicare and possibly medicaid.

For example, in the past the federal government has offered subsidies in housing under the Section 8 urban rental housing program. That program won't be expanded. In order to be eligible for the program a senior must be 62-years-old and can't have an income over \$11,600, according to Cox. Most seniors' incomes are from Social Security and pension benefits.

"Federal housing assistance makes it possible to live in nice apartments that senior citizens wouldn't be able to afford otherwise," Cox said. "It allows them to live in their homes as long as possible. Many of them would rather give up eating than give up their homes. If many of them didn't get support they would have to go to a nursing home."

Right now 85 to 90 people in Missoula County use the program, according to Jim Morton, human resources director for Missoula, Mineral and Ravalli counties. Although those people won't lose their subsidized housing, he said, no one else will be able to use the program because there is a lid on it. And those fortunate enough to be using the Section 8 program may have to pay five percent more for rent, he said.

Section 8 housing isn't the only subsidized housing program to be affected by federal reductions. Future allocations for assisted housing under a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant will be cut, according to Virginia Johnson of the Missoula Housing Authority.

These units for low-income families are either renovated older units or are newly constructed. In 1981 \$260,000 was given to the program; in 1982 that will be cut to \$147,000. HUD is asking for \$142,000 for 1983 but it will be lucky if it gets close to that much, she said.

Montana got 26 units in 1981, all of them in Billings, Johnson said, adding:

"In 1982 Montana's chances are remote for getting assistance. More will go to the eastern urban areas."

Another federal program that will be hurt is funding for energy assistance programs for low-income households. These programs were established last year as an appropriate dispersal of windfall

profits reaped by oil companies when price controls were lifted.

At the moment Congress hasn't made a decision on the funding. Congress proposed giving \$1.8 billion to the programs while President Reagan wants to reduce it to \$1.2 billion, Morton said, adding:

"I'm not sure what will happen. But because no one knows how much the state will receive, the state isn't able to implement the program. This has a major effect on low-income people who need energy assistance and at the moment can't get it.

"One thing looks certain if there are cuts. Less people will be served and those who are won't get the assistance for as long a time. We'll only be able to serve them from October 1 to March 31 while in the past they've been served year round. We have been serving 2,300 people in the three counties, while there are 8,000 to 9,000 eligible.

Another problem that some of Missoula's seniors will face is keeping up with cost of food increases while on a fixed income. The ones presently on food stamps will receive no increases in their allotment and some may now be ineligible for the program, according to John DeVore, director of Missoula County General Services. He said the minimum household in-

come for eligibility raised from \$6,000 a year to \$8,000. It is not known how many seniors this increase will effect.

While seniors will receive most basic medicare benefits some have been reduced and they will be paying more for the ones they retain. Medicare, along with insurance, pays for much of the elderly's hospital costs. That service will not be changed. However, they won't be able to expect as much assistance from the program when purchasing eyeglasses, hearing aids or dental care, according to Cox.

"Quite a few will be effected," she said. "Going without glasses and hearing aids will probably create social problems for them."

The minimum amount seniors must pay yearly for medicare has also been raised from \$80 to \$100, Cox said. And, she said, seniors who make their payments during the end of the year must pay again at the beginning of the new year. Previously the payment would cover them for a whole year, no matter when they paid, she said.

Medicaid, which provides seniors with service after hospitalization, is slated to be cut by this month's Legislature. However, the cuts shouldn't be too drastic, according to Joe Beery, field services superintendent for the Montana Economic Services Dept. He would not speculate on how much might be cut but said he ex-

pected legislators to be sympathetic to the elderly, adding that they have a powerful lobbying block.

Cox also expects a strong lobbying effort from senior citizens this month, not just for medicaid benefits but for money that was allocated to them during the 1981 Legislature under House Bill 217. HB 217 funded home services for the elderly. Seniors asked for \$2 million and were allotted \$125,000 by the state lawmakers. The program was turned over to the state Social and Rehabilitation Services which has received requests for \$400,000 worth of service so far, she said.

It was largely senior lobbying on the national level that blocked Reagan's attempt to lower the Social Security \$122-a-month minimum benefit rate.

What effect these service reductions will have on the elderly in Missoula is uncertain. Reagan says that the truly needy will retain all their benefits while the reductions will effect only those who can get by without them. This "safety net", he contends, will catch those seniors who depend on these programs to survive.

But DeVore is skeptical:

"The safety net these people need would be the size a commercial fisherman would use. Reagan is proposing one the size of a trout fisherman's."

Handicapped in the same boat

by GARY FUTRAL

The Social Rehabilitation Service will be asking the Montana Legislature for \$6-7 million for programs for the mentally handicapped, according to SRS Director John LaFaver.

The \$6-7 million has to "fill the gap" between the more than \$8 million in federal funds for programs and the cost of state services, LaFaver said, adding that he intends to ask the state legislature for the money during the special legislative session to be held Nov. 16 in Helena.

It is "critical for the legislature to appropriate that amount or there will be serious problems," LaFaver said.

"Some people will die because of federal budget cuts. Oh, we may call it homicide, domestic violence or pneumonia but the people will be dead."

The extent of the cuts won't be known until after the appropriations have been made in the special session. But Missoula legislator Steve Waldron said he is "apprehensive" about the adequacy of this year's budget to safeguard against funding problems.

"Some people will die" because of the federal budget cuts, Waldron said. "Oh, we may call it homicide, domestic violence or pneumonia but the people will be dead."

Waldron, a member of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Human Services, is an outspoken advocate for social services for the handicapped.

The greatest harm will come to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Waldron predicted.

"Reagan lied to us because there is no safety net" where the poorest people will be cared for, he added.

"I wish I could be more optimistic," he said.

LaFaver, meanwhile, said he will ask the legislature for the funds by means of a sound, comprehensive plan.

The first step in getting the needed money is to cut unnecessary expenditures and make the system as efficient as possible, he said.

So LaFaver is asking the regional SRS offices, which contract with the state, to cut their budgets by a total of \$600,000 over the next 1½ years. One-third of that will be cut from budgets for the remainder of this fiscal year, starting in July 1982.

What budget cuts mean for Cheryl Harner, regional director of SRS in Missoula, is that she must ask the directors of programs in her region to go back over this year's tight budgets and cut more.

If the 50 programs across the state are unable to make the \$600,000 cuts the contracts will most likely be re-negotiated, Harner said.

One program director, Laura Cork of Missoula Developmentally Disabled Community Homes, says programs are being evaluated to see what can be cut and justify what can't be.

In Missoula, SRS funds are divided be-

tween the Comprehensive Development Center, an evaluation and diagnostic center for children with learning disabilities, and two sheltered workshops for developmentally disabled adults.

These two, Big Bear Arts and Crafts and the Opportunity Workshop, will be hardest hit, Cork said, because administrative costs and daytime positions will be the first things eliminated.

The around-the-clock "group homes will be okay, I think," Cork said, but additional cuts might mean sending group-home residents to state institutions.

Last year the Missoula area received \$1,188,671 in SRS funds.

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Free Press Impressions

The scoop of the Eighties

by MARK GROVE

Time and Newsweek planned to do a cover story on it, unless some new fad like speed reading for fitness swept the nation and took priority. The television networks thought it so important they sent their best-looking correspondents and planned to give the event an in-depth one minute analysis. The newspapers planned to put the story where they put all important stories: next to the classified ads.

The event being covered was a negotiation between an environmentalist and a developer to divvy up the country's natural resources.

The two men came into the media-ridden room and sat at the negotiating table. One wore a three-piece pin-striped suit and Guccis. His socks didn't match. The other was stuffed inside worn khakis, a blue levi work shirt and P.F. Fliers. His socks were held up by garters.

The environmentalist played with his diamond-studded ring, sliding it up and down his finger. It was too big. He was there to compromise, which is what environmentalists do best. The developer looked relieved to be seated because his feet hurt from the tennis shoes that didn't fit. He was there to win.

The first thing on the agenda was the preservation of wildlands. The environmentalist said things about future generations and Americans' need for solitude.

"Americans really like their solitude," he said.

The developer talked of the sagging economy.

"Americans really like jobs," he said. "And they don't like your elitist attitudes against the working man."

He tried hard to furrow his brow and raised his palms to the cameras so America could see his callouses. He played golf every Sunday.

The environmentalist said he would allow mining, grazing and logging in the wildlands, as long as shopping centers were banned.

"Shopping centers have no place in our wildlands," he said.

He was compromising.

The developer said, "OK. No shopping centers."

He was winning.

The environmentalist turned to the subject of chemical waste dumping.

"Chemical waste dumping is very bad because it gives people cancer and gives children birth defects," he said.

The reporters wrote this down because prolonged death and three-footed babies make good copy.

The developer said businesses couldn't afford to dispose of waste any other way

than by dumping it close to the factories.

"Besides," he said, "dumping toxic wastes is good for the economy. People will have to move away from their old houses and new ones will have to be built. If you weren't so well-to-do you'd be able to sympathize more with the working man and his need to build houses."

A button popped off his blue work shirt.

The environmentalist said he would let the developer dump waste as long as it was in an area where no one lived.

The developer said, "OK. We'll dump them in the wildlands."

"That sounds like a good compromise," the environmentalist said.

The environmentalist brought up the subject of damming rivers. He said dams covered a lot of nice woodland and canyons with water and free flowing rivers were much nicer to have around than reservoirs.

The developer said Americans like water skiing and houseboats better than woods and canyons and free flowing rivers.

Not damming rivers would hurt the working man's psyche, he said.

"All those people who work for the Army Corp of Engineers would have nothing to do but drink and beat their wives. They would all fall into deep depression and kill themselves. What you propose is inhumane."

The environmentalist didn't want to appear inhumane to the press so he said it would be alright to dam some rivers that were badly polluted.

"Let's see," said the developer, "in the future those will probably be in our wildlands. You've got a deal."

The negotiations continued long into the night. By the time they were over the environmentalist had taken off his coat and tie and wished he could have afforded a good bottle of whisky. The developer was thinking about the champagne dinner he would have with his buddies. The reporters had gone to tell the people that they would all have jobs damming and dumping and cutting trees in the nation's wildlands.

The developer told the environmentalist that he was pleased with the way things were working out:

"That's what makes America great," he said, "the ability of two diverse, opposing groups to sit down and compromise so that they're both happy. Now give me my clothes back."

"Yes sir," said the environmentalist.



Letters

American daymare

A while ago I had this Daymare, some will say out of a paranoia, some will say caution, some may object. I am glad that it was "only" a figment of my imagination. It went like this:

American Foreign Policy (foreign to most Americans for that matter).

The answer to the urge of warmongers to carry out their fantasies. Militarized Zones where you could fight a limited nuclear tactical war, a "Righteous War" (a declared war). An area like the Sudan, or Northeast Iran, or Thailand, Pakistan, Afghanistan. Anywhere a new Nation is struggling to be formed. In all these areas live third-world people, with limited ability to deal with stronger nations' desires. Limited in population, these areas afford warmongers the chance to fight on a continuous basis. I saw Europe being used as a bargaining chip in all this-with the end result being that Europe will be some of the last line Militarized Zones.

To crank up the war machine in Amer-

ica the government or corporate powers-that-be need to have a "righteous war." The Iranian situation came close and will still be a good bet-but push around a "macho ruler dude" like Ommar Khadafy in Libya and you have just as good a chance to set up your Militarized Zones. Continuous warfare. Rids the country of the depression blues-World War II-and you have a population that is sure that America is in the right this time and it serves the war mongers of America best interests. De war M.Z. is in a country with powerless people populating. Ideal neutron (baby bombs-the kind any country can drop) tactical warfare territory. The U.S. and Russia are stirring up interest. The bankers are looking on lovingly-thinking of profits abroad.

To do all this the "Iron Fist" (people who are the power elite) must center the country on the theme "we have found our errors, in the '60's, as a nation, they were few, we've corrected them and now we need to shake off the Vietnam Syndrome and the strong critique syndrome, get back to traditional ways of doing business." This means that folks better stay home and leave governing to the folks

who know best-like King Raygun, waiting in the Bush, to turn the WarHaig loose. The Beast is rising.

With domestic control by lumping feminists, environmentalists, anti-war, anti-nuclear, pro-choice, hippies, druggies, radicals, terrorists etc. into one category. Calling these dissidents you set up in America the same situation that is in effect in El Salvadore and other places. By calling any opposition groups by the same title (in El Salvadore, Communists are anyone in opposition-roughly 73% of the population) then you force all those folks into a loose coalition for their own survival. You centralize mainstream America behind a "righteous war" overseas and a "righteous war" on Crime, terrorism and drugs at home and you have the country wrapped up.

If Khomeini were to die by natural death (overdose of something undetectable). This could cause turmoil in Iran. There is a strong chance that the Soviets need oil to pursue their "illegal aggressive" war in Afghanistan, and the nearest oil areas are in Iran. Egypt backs Shah, Son of Shah's return, through Oman.

All of these questions and all of these

thoughts flashed through my mind. I paused and took a deep breath and tried to remember with a warm feeling that folks everywhere in America have gotten hip to these types of scams and are wiser than to let it happen again, in America. I thought of all of the progress in so many areas like appropriate technology and developing a more open society etc. All the good things that have changed in America since the '60's. The budding peace culture.

Then I thought of Richard Nexxon and three other Presidents standing together on the way to Egypt. I see El Salvador and AWAC sales and a host of other things. Europe on its feet-caught in the middle. When I remembered the early '60's with America asleep then awake then maybe falling asleep or going underground. When I remembered and thought of progress I felt good. When I remembered and thought of the "Great Persuader" Ronald (6) Wilson (6) Reagan (6) I broke out into a cold sweat and began to pray furiously. I was so glad it was just a DayMare, right?

BARRY ADAMS

Impressions

Letters

Nix MX

Editors: Because the MX is not needed and because it creates new threats to our security in the form of increased international tension in a renewed arms race, it is imperative for sensible Montanans to speak out against this corporate and government boondoggle.

It is hard to be specific about the local economic, social and environmental impacts of installing a new missile system in central Montana. The Air Force is not likely to write an Environmental Impact Statement on the program and probably won't tell us what may follow the MX in terms of more armaments and systems to protect the MX.

Under the present plan, 100 MX missiles will be placed in 100 of the 452 Minuteman III and Titan silos in the United States. Montana has 50 of these

retrofitable Minuteman III silos and another 150 Minuteman II silos. No one has said which of the 452 silos will be used.

The placing of a few MX missiles in some of Montana's Minuteman III silos would probably have relatively little social, economic and environmental impact in central Montana. It would, however, open the door for expanded systems in the future, specifically, more missiles to be based in some version of the Nevada, Utah "shell game" and an Anti-Ballistic Missile system (ABM) to protect the U.S. missiles from a Soviet "first strike." Either of these two likely additions would involve billions of dollars, thousands of people and tens of thousands of acres.

We are all aware of the local impacts on air, water, agricultural lands, schools, roads, families, stores, housing and so on,

when large industrial or mining complexes move into our communities. It is the same situation with high technology systems in the name of defense. Corporations such as Boeing, Rockwell International and Martin-Marrietta, which are contractors for the MX, would be constructing the silos. The same patterns of utilizing specialized out of state workers and not hiring locals would persist. The large amount of capital invested in any defense systems placed in Montana would not stay in Montana. Most large contractors are not based in the state.

Over the past ten years U.S. nuclear strategy has moved from deterrence to counterforce. Counterforce requires the accuracy to destroy Soviet "hard" targets, such as silos, command bunkers and industrial complexes. The rationale is that if

the Soviets initiate a nuclear strike, the United States must have the ability to destroy the remaining Soviet weapons, so as to minimize future damage to the United States.

The MX is one of the first of a new generation of nuclear weapons which have the accuracy to destroy hard targets, others are the cruise missile and the Trident II missile. Previous weapons have the ability to strike within only a few thousands of feet of their target. They are quite effective for destroying large populations, but useless for destroying other weapons.

The present U.S. policy is to never initiate a first strike. Our weapons are only to be used in a massive retaliatory second strike. It makes no difference to the Russians what the United States policy is. The Soviet perception is that the United States is becoming technologically capable of destroying the Soviet nuclear force.

They can react in one of two ways: by building more weapons so the U.S. can not destroy their nuclear force, this would result in a renewed arms race of a magnitude we have never seen before; or by striking first themselves in a desperate attempt to destroy our weapons before they are deployed.

Neither is a survivable alternative. The MX and other first strike weapons are not defensive in nature, they are offensive, as is the counterforce strategy. This strategy does not add security to the U.S. or Montana, it precipitates a sense of desperate international paranoia. Counterforce is an adolescent game of chicken with global implications.

MIKE KADAS

Letters to the editor should be typed and triple-spaced. Please keep them under 400 words and put your name and phone number on them. Unsigned letters will not be printed.

Thank you.

CLEAN AIR WEEK

Nov. 9-15

Monday: Noon forum

Germaine Conrad, Tom Huff

MISSOULA'S AIR POLLUTION & WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

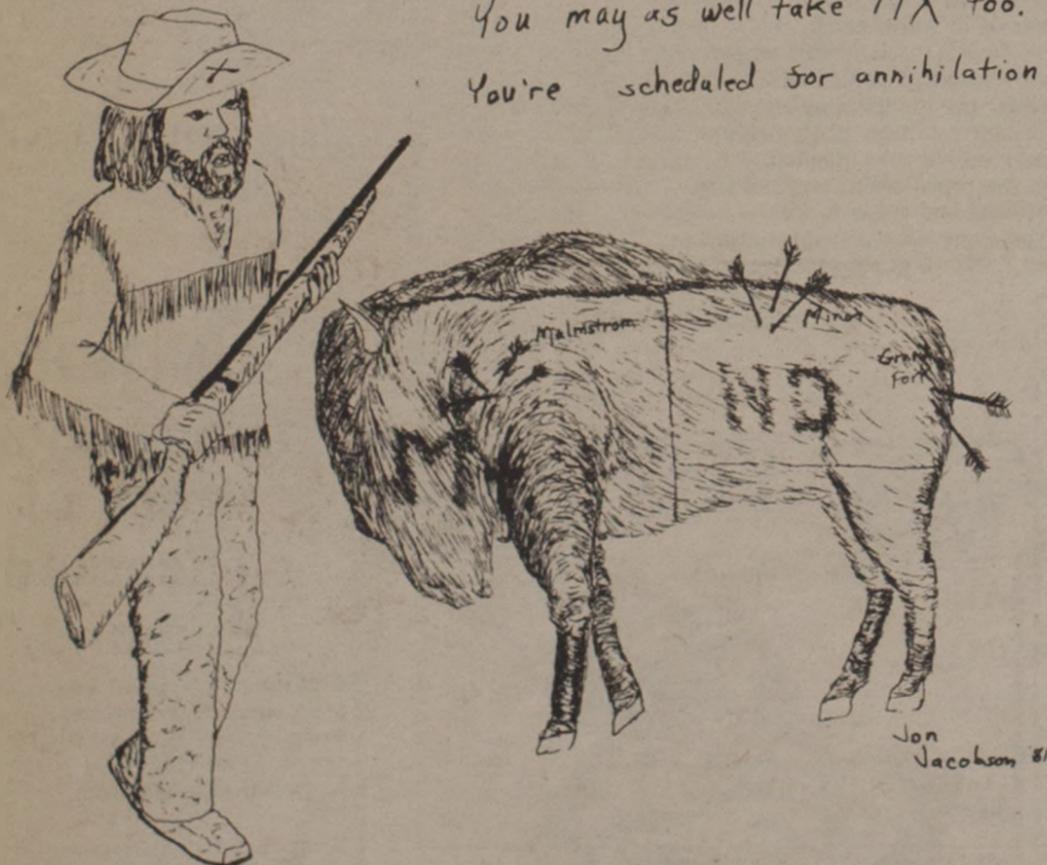
Noon-5 p.m.

INFORMATION BOOTHS: car pooling, clean wood heat, health risks of breathing Missoula air, energy conservation.

T-SHIRTS, CAPS, BUTTONS, BUMPERSTICKERS

Lung-function testing: how well can you breathe? FREE

You may as well take MX too.
You're scheduled for annihilation anyway.



Solidarity needed

Hi, gang.

I want to thank you personally for taking the active interest in the Northwest Organizer's Conference last month. I think the movement is feeling its oats. At least its smarts, which leads to oats. There was an incredible lack of "issue supremacy" for a gathering of such diversity. People shared their views with others and found a lot of support and mutual encouragement. There were few attempts at conversion, with the generally accepted goal of education guiding the weekend.

A workshop I observed with particular interest was Saturday afternoon's Coalition Building. People were willing to overlook certain ranges of differences in ideological prioritizing but had quite a discussion when it came to methods.

It seems in retrospect that people's favorite tactics reflected their ideologies.

Even if that weren't the case, it should be no more problem to overlook each other's differences in tactics than ideology.

I think that everything that everybody does in the pursuit of our common goals is good. Some people want to work closely with established political parties and labor organizations while others want to work with coalitions operating totally outside the electoral process. Both help. When people are doing something they believe in, they'll put a lot of themselves into it and have a better chance of success. Limiting our tactics will diminish our overall effectiveness.

Our coalition should support each other's tactics as we support our ideologies. We each have the autonomy to draw the line somewhere individually, on both levels, but I expect that in an election we will vote for one of the political parties represented in our ranks, and that when

people among us are arrested on the picket line or for CD activity, we will contribute to their legal funds.

We all need to stay in touch and stay active. I think we will.

Before leaving, I put something in the pot to help defray expenses. I understand there's still a humungous deficit. I'm sending another equal amount and will probably continue to do so when I can. I hope people get the hint.

If we want something, we've got to give something. And what we want is peace and security for all people. That's worth a few bucks from each of us to spread information about this weekend's conference and to continue coalitioning. Kick it in, folks. Let's see what happens when we really feel our oats!

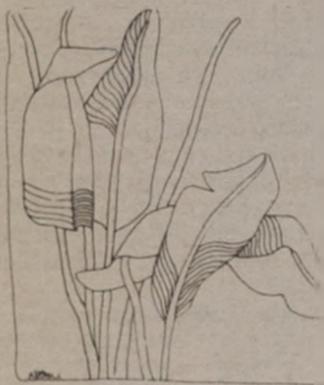
In solidarity,

Poetry

Inversion

I accept the testimony
of steel and cement, loaded trucks
moving on the freeway bridge
over excavated earth and early sun.
Let thick wings of white pigeons
claim the sky. I take stones,
broken bottles underneath the bridge.

Each morning hard frost and thick smog
fill this twisted root of river valleys.
I wake and think of lovers breaking
in a weak sun, iridescent
feathers on a dead bird, everybody
breathing the same air
all day long.



by
MATTHEW HANSEN

First Bleeding

Keep your eyes to earth, to fresh snow
and fir bark, buck rub, dark turd,
the bed still warm on cold ground.
Shoot behind the shoulder for
the brisket, for the two lungs
breathing in the sheltered air.
Watch the kick of dying hoof,
the open eyeballs turning lucent
cobalt blue, the big black-tipped
ears, the smooth antlers. Roll
your sleeves up, cut away the pecker
and the firm balls, the rough brown
scent glands down the inner legs.
Slit the belly wall, the throat. Take out
the coiled loops of gut, the solid paunch.
Leave them for ravens, for coyotes
who will come when dark falls
on the freezing earth. Keep the smooth
sienna liver, the muscled heart.
Honor the beautiful gray deer.
Praise the hot blood steaming
on your hands and your forehead.

Barren Season

Cold rains late in spring. Branches
in the big thicket bore no fruit
this June. Black bears dug lily bulbs.
I wanted to be a whole man,
gather up the broken shards
of my voice and find a round song
buried in warm earth.
The wheat
grows thick. I drive black roads
under the bludgeoning sun.
Distant combines glint, reaping
near missile silos planted
in the broad plain, seeds of fire
blinded and ready to kill.
The stone edge of winter drops
on the dark green cottonwood.

Autumnal Bliss

Bold leaves,
splendidly adorned
in ruby reds,
jaded greens,
chestnut rust,
board this fateful flight.
Whimsical pilots will
be your guide.

Brisk tease,
maternal manteau,
bear to be shed.
warming wrap,
like sister
sea, sweetly singing
she abandons innocent
passengers.

Blind babes
cling to each other.
Tumbling good-byes
make fantasy
reality.
Soft whispers ring: Will
you dance on the carpet
we layed?

by ISOLE LUNE

The Shack

223 West Front



1/2 chicken deep fried in our
special batter — french and
garlic toast
— beer battered halibut fish &
chips & fish sandwiches
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Spaten • Dos Equis
Heinekin's Light and Dark
Dinkelacker-on-Tap &
Michelob-on-Tap
Wines by the Glass

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& Jim Clayborne
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- And the amazing fly shooter!

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8:00 p.m.**

**Adams Fieldhouse
General: \$8.50
Day of Show: \$9.50**

Missoula: Budget, Taxes and Records, Eric
Records and Tapes, Photo Factory, Worden's
Market, Goble's, Goble's University, Eugene
Hamilton, Rotom, Rotomator, Knapack, Budget
Tapes and Records, Hester, Goble House
Budget, Taxes and Records, Great Falls: Eric
Records and Tapes, Big Apple Records,
Bostman, Cahus, Taxes and Records, Budget
Tapes and Records, Butte: Budget, Taxes and
Records

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This is the "International Year of Disabled Persons,"

designated by President Reagan. One of the
greatest needs is the disabled is employment.
Statistics have shown the disabled make ex-
cellent employees with a strong sense of
loyalty and accomplishment for doing a good
job.

What it takes is employers to let job
placement specialist's know when they have
job openings.

The Opportunity Workshop, 1005 Marshall,
Missoula, MT provides employment for the
severely disabled and special training to allow
individuals to seek employment in the com-
munity.

Kathy Flynn, a Job placement Specialist,
helps the handicapped find employment and
all interested employers should contact her at
721-2930. Private employers who hire the
handicapped may be eligible for the targeted
jobs tax credit. By hiring the handicapped you
are "helping the handicapped help them-
selves."

- Motivated woman desires kitchen or laundry
work
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desires full time work. Knowledge of date entry and
operations.
- Need janitorial work 5-10 hours per week. Full
or part time work desired in local restaurants for
persons willing to be kitchen helpers, bus persons
and dishwashers.
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— willing to accept full or part time.
- Would like office cleaning work willing to work
varied hours

Local writers are literary lights

by CHRIS JOHNSON

It comes as no surprise that a number of writers live in Missoula. People like Richard Hugo, James Welch, Dorothy Johnson and Bill Kittredge are all Missoula writers with national reputations. They are the leading members of what is frequently termed "Missoula's writing community." However, other writers who constitute this community are less well-known. Many received their Master of Fine Arts here and by some coincidence most live in the Rattlesnake area. Otherwise they are a diverse group. The following sample of writers is neither inclusive nor exclusive, but it is representative of the broad range of writing that goes on in Missoula.

Sandra Alcosser is the current editor of CutBank, a literary magazine published by the Associated Students of the University of Montana. This is her second year as editor. The last issue, number 16, was the first to sell out and consequently the first to finish in the black. "We're at the point now where everyone we contact is interested in distributing the magazine," said Alcosser. CutBank 17 will be out in early December and Alcosser hopes it too will sell well; sales are the real measure of a magazine's success.

Alcosser has also written a chapbook (a small pamphlet) of poetry called "Each Bone a Prayer," and was for three years an associate editor for Mademoiselle. She also organized "Poets in the Park" in New York City's Central Park and the program is still in existence.

Rick DeMarinis, a novelist, has published four books. Three of them are novels. (A Lovely Monster, Scimitar and Cinder) and the fourth contains two novellas and a short story. All four books have elements of fantasy and science fiction in them, but to type them as such would be a mistake. Sales of the first three have been respectable but not great and they are now available in paperback.

DeMarinis taught creative writing here 1977-78, and just returned to Missoula after a year of teaching at Arizona State. He has, however, little desire to occupy a full-time teaching position. "It's too tough to write and teach at the same time," said DeMarinis. Economic necessity forces him to go back to teaching every now and then but, he said, "I wouldn't want to be on a tenure track." He is in the early stages of his fifth book.

Together Rich Ives and Laurie Blauner run the Owl Creek Press. They acquired the letterpress in 1979 and have since published two books of poetry and the first two editions of The Montana Review, a literary magazine. Ives also edited CutBank for a year. "There's always room for a good literary magazine," said Ives.

Ives is also the author of Notes From the Water Journals, a book of poetry, and is translating German poetry. He is the Director of Interlibrary Loans at UM. Ives received his MFA here in 1977.

Owl Creek Press is scheduled to print three more chapbooks and is putting together an anthology of Northwest poetry.

Steve Krauzer got his start by editing, with Bill Kittredge, three anthologies, Great Action Stories, The Great American Detective and Stories Into Film. They are all textbooks and The Great American Detective has sold more than 35,000 copies. Krauzer is the author of a number of short stories and together with Kittredge has just finished the first two books of a western series about a character named Cord. The books will be published under

the pseudonym Owen Rountree. This makes for better reader identification, Krauzer says. He is also writing for the Harlequin Gold Eagle series.

Krauzer is also writing a book for a new 10-part series titled "The Making of Australia." Preparation for the book has required a good deal of research and, said Krauzer, "I've had a chance to learn quite a bit."

Writing is Krauzer's sole means of support. "It's a pleasant way to make a living," he said. What he is doing now is more craft than art but his goal is to become both an excellent craftsman and artist.

Pat Todd, director of the Poverello Center, is the author of three books of poetry. The first two are Fire in the Bush and The Iron Walrus, and the third, A Fire By the Tracks, contains both

revised selections and new poems. He has variously classified his poetry as "road poems, mission poems and work poems."

Todd's four years at the Poverello Center is important to him and seems to have given him a balanced perspective concerning his writing. He disdains what he calls "a sophisticated cowboy image," which is a popular genre in this area. "It's a real element in our culture, but there's a lot more going on," he said. "I wouldn't want it to limit my work."

"I started writing a lot of similar poems but this (job) has helped reinforce them," said Todd. His early work tended to romanticize the personalities he dealt with. "My experience here has brought me closer to the people I write about," said Todd. Because of this he believes his third book to be the strongest of the three.

Pumping iron is women's pastime

by JAN PETRONI

Typically, it has been a place where men go to sweat, talk dirty, and compare biceps. It's also the place of magical transformations. It's the place where the "98-pound weakling" becomes the "neighborhood bully" with the physique of Lou Ferrigno or Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Within the last couple years, though, the University of Montana weight room has undergone some significant changes. There's still a lot of sweating and locker-room lingo going on, but recently devoted body builders are finding themselves pumping iron alongside a strange new species of weight lifters — ones with more curves.

Women in Missoula and all over the world are discovering that weight training is an excellent way to firm and shape their bodies.

"Men have been doing it for years and seeing the benefits, and now women want some of those same benefits," according to UM weight trainer Joe Yeager.

Yeager, who has instructed the weight training class for women at the University, added that the sport "doesn't require a lot of skill, and it does work."

Studies indicate that training with weights is the fastest way to recontour a woman's body. Even if a woman has lost a considerable amount of weight through dieting, she may still appear unshapely and out of proportion.

Becoming firm and shapely is a two-step process: Weight training to build, shape and contour muscles, and a combination of moderate diet and cardiovascular or aerobic exercises, such as jogging, to burn off excess body fat.

A common myth, which has built up reluctance among women toward weight training, is that they will take on the muscular appearance common among male body builders.

"The hormonal differences won't allow women to 'bulk up' like men," Yeager said, adding that women find the results from weight training "appealing" rather than "masculine looking."

Weight training does stimulate the development of muscle tissue. However, the female's lack of testosterone, the muscle-building hormone, prevents her from developing an extremely muscular appearance.

Yeager recommends training with weights in combination with a cardiovascular workout of some kind. "Run-

ning and swimming are two of the best activities," he said.

The advantage of weight training over a variety of other exercise activities is the ability to isolate a specific muscle group that requires toning or developing, according to Yeager.

For the overweight individual, Yeager recommends following a reducing diet in addition to the exercise.

Scientific studies show that a moderate diet, in combination with aerobic exercises to burn up calories and weight training to tone and shape the body, can result in drastic improvements in a woman's figure within six to eight weeks. Working out

"Recently devoted body builders are finding themselves pumping iron alongside a strange new species of weight lifters — ones with more curves."

with weights in itself burns up 250-300 calories during a 30-minute session.

Weight training also benefits the skin by improving blood circulation throughout the body.

Peggy Kelly, a business management major, added that weight training also provides psychological benefits.

"Working out makes me feel a million times better about myself," she said. She added that there were "noticeable changes" in her appearance in a relatively short period of time.

Mary Ann Daly, a senior in paramedical arts, said weight training "makes a person feel healthier in general. I began working the muscles that weren't being touched in other types of exercising."

Daly, who combines weight training with slimnastics, has noticed a consider-

able amount of weight loss and muscle toning.

One woman, who participated in the weight training class at the University last spring, said that the training has helped her to become "stronger and better in other sports."

In the past "a few women would sign up for the regular weight training classes with the men," Yeager said, adding that the women were often embarrassed to train alongside men.

"Most of the women weren't looking for the same results from weight training as the men," he said. "They wanted more specific direction."

Now the UM P.E. department does offer this individual direction through a special weight training class offered for women. (Weight training is also included in the Slim Gym classes.) The classes are extremely popular.

"They're the first classes to fill up," Yeager said.

He added that he enjoys teaching the class because "the women are so motivated." He said the women may be slightly "embarrassed at first, but when they get in there right away and start working out, they feel a lot more comfortable."

Yeager stresses that each woman should decide "what she wants to get out of the class." He encourages the women in the class to write down their goals and objectives, which assists Yeager in assigning individual work-out programs.

Yeager advises the novice weight lifter to concentrate on a low resistance-high repetition program. This type of program takes into account the "safety factor," he said.

"The beginner doesn't know her limitations," he said. Lifting heavy weights will not bring about the desired results of most women, he added.

How do the men feel about this fairly recent invasion of what, in the past, was strictly male-dominated territory?

"They love it," Yeager said. He added that many male weight-lifters arranged their workout sessions to coincide with the scheduled time of the women's class.

Jim Flies, a freshman in business, said that "it's great for women to get into shape, and weight training is a good way to do it." He added, however, "it's kind of funny to watch the girls over there. They're trying so hard and working so hard — and lifting the lightest weights in the place."

CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

Pit mine proposed in Sawtooths

Nine years ago, many Idahoans thought they had forever stifled a proposal to build an open-pit molybdenum mine above the headwaters of the Salmon River: the area was incorporated into the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and withdrawn from future mineral claims.

But the Congressional act which created the recreation area left intact the American Mining and Smelting Co. (ASARCO) claims, on the White Cloud Peak portion of the area, and last June ASARCO revived its proposal by requesting permission to complete its explorations.

"Our ultimate goal is an open-pit mine," said ASARCO representative Richard Brown. That goal will never be

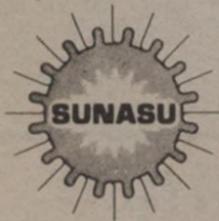
reached if conservationists in Ketchum and Missoula have their way.

The conservationists hope the Sawtooth National Forest officials will declare the area a wilderness, a possibility left open by the RARE II roadless area evaluation finished in 1978. "Although wilderness designation itself will not prevent mining in the White Cloud Peaks, it will make it very difficult for ASARCO to proceed. It will prevent road-building, logging, and other potential threats to the area," the Idaho Conservation League says. "A large majority of Idahoans supported wilderness classification for the White Clouds during Rare II, and recreational use of the peaks has grown steadily since then," the group's literature claims.

Missoula seed grower Bill McDorman, who is circulating a petition to halt the mine, describes White Clouds fondly. "Castle Peak at 11,800 feet is the high point by a thousand feet in the area. At the base sparkle seven jewel lakes in a wildflower meadow," he says.

"Nobody should have the right to turn such a magical place into an open pit," McDorman said.

The area is home to mountain goats, bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, and golden eagles. Frog Lake is a nationally known trout fishery, and 13,400 visitor-days were recorded in 1980. Conservationists say this use is more important than mining more of the steel-hardening mineral. The nation already produces all its own molybdenum and 60 percent of the world supply, they say, and the environmental effects of a molybdenum mine being built near Challis, Idaho should be studied before another such mine is permitted.



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Campus to hold fast

For the eighth year, Missoulians will join in a nationwide Fast for a World Harvest a week before Thanksgiving. But along with what is now tradition — a skate-a-thon Nov. 16 and the fast on Nov. 19, to raise money for the free-lunch program at Missoula's Poverello Center and for the world hunger organization Oxfam America — Missoulians will be treated to something new: an Oxfam seminar called "Learning to End World Hunger."

The seminar, Nov. 14 and 15, features 25 Oxfam staff members addressing participants from all over Montana on hunger, agriculture and land-use issues.

It's one of four seminars Oxfam has scheduled nationwide, campus minister the Rev. Gayle Sandholm said, "So it's quite an honor."

The seminar is designed for people interested in land use in Montana and hunger issues, Sandholm said, and the partici-

pants have a wealth of experience among them.

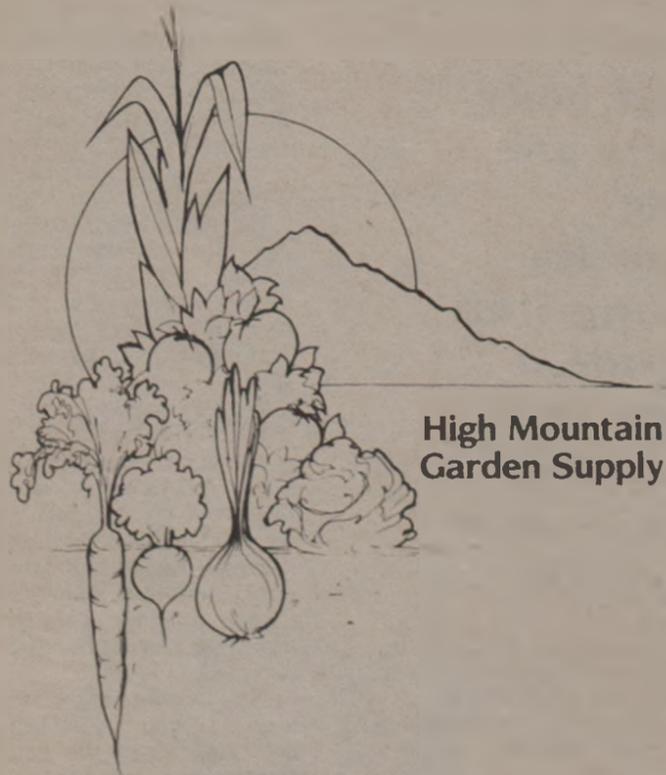
They invite the public to a free "Update on World Hunger" Nov. 15, 6 p.m. at the Wesley House.

As in the past, UM students who eat at the Lodge Food Service can sign up for the fast, and the cost of the food they don't eat will be donated to Oxfam and the Poverello.

Others can participate by fasting and making donations in the University Center, and rollerskaters are still needed to get pledges based on how long they skate.

The skate-a-thon and fast last year raised \$2,500, he said, adding: "I'm grateful for all the funds we can raise. The Poverello's daily demand is on the increase, and given the federal cutbacks, that will likely continue.

"The global need is no less than it was a year ago."



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To counter this trend, we at High Mountain offer our fellow Montanans a complete selection of untreated organically grown open pollinations seeds. All seeds are grown for and adapted to Northern climates. Open pollination guarantees diversity and adaptation through natural selection. This allows individual gardeners and farmers to raise and collect their own seeds, which in turn lessens our dependence on fancy hybrids controlled by outside sources.

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If you are interested in marketing these high quality seeds, please write or call by November 30, and our representative will personally visit you.