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# CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

Tuesday June 1, 1982

A Student Action Center Publication

Volume 1, Number 7



Protestors carry a mock casualty to a Die-In to protest the nuclear arms race and show support for the Nuclear Freeze Movement. More photos on page 8.

Photo by Steve Saroff

## Spring Thaw Brings Call for Nuclear Freeze

# Queen of Tarts



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• Next to the Wilma

# WI offers wilderness program

by Karen Moulding

The Wilderness Institute is offering its eighth annual "Wilderness and Civilization Program" this fall, beginning with a twelve-day hike into the Rocky Mountain Front Wilderness area.

The classes, totaling eighteen credits and open only to program members, will be:

"Environmental Ethics," Philosophy 120, taught by Tom Birch for five credits; "The Literature of Land and Energy," English 396, Dexter Roberts, three credits; "Wilderness Economics and Values," Economics 395, Tom Powers, three credits; "Wholistic Health Seminar," Social Work 489, Mary Birch, four credits.

"Wilderness and Civilization" is open to students of all majors. Thirty-four students will be admitted this fall on the basis of applications and essays. Applications are available at the Wilderness Institute, Forestry 207.

Colleen Murphy, research assistant at the Wilderness Institute, said the essay's purpose is to see if a person is serious about the program and has a genuine interest in Wilderness. The program offers students a chance to direct their own education, she added.

"Wilderness and Civilization" has been advertised as a program "designed to be physically and academically demanding, and requiring exclusive participation."

Murphy said students from all areas, from Humanities to Forestry to hard Sciences, have been in the program.

The program includes many field excursions and informal gatherings. Journal writing is a highlight.

Murphy described the program as "a wholistic look at wilderness." She said usually arguments about wilderness are one-sided or narrow. The variety of classes on different approaches to wilderness helps change that. There is one unified final at the end of the program.

Jay Vest, also a graduate research assistant, said, "The idea was to make us aware of the role that wilderness plays in our lives in contemporary society... to acquaint students with values inherent in wilderness."

The Rocky Mountain Front wilderness area, where the initial twelve-day hike will be, is adjacent to the Bob Marshall. Groups of eight students and one instructor will hike sixty to seventy miles.

The deadline for the applications is the last week of school, although Murphy said they would be taken until July 15.

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# Nuclear Freeze is No New Idea

by Mark Anderlik

Like the glacier lily that sprouts through the mountain snow early in the spring, the peace movement's appearance startled those who saw only the cold whiteness of the snow. The politicians find themselves scrambling to catch up with public sentiment. The movement is depicted in the mainstream media as coming spontaneously from nowhere. Of course this is not true. So where did it come from?

The nuclear saber rattling of the Reagan Administration alarmed many people here and around the world. Talk of "winning a nuclear war" was the catalyst for this rising peace concern. There is more to the peace movement than this; just as there is more to the lily than its flower that pokes through the snow. The nuclear weapons issue will not disappear with the departure of the Reagan Administration. The events happening now make no kind of sense unless one has some knowledge of the past.

The US and Europe has had organized peace seekers since the 1840's. Of course anti-nuclear weapons activity has only been around since the first-strike use on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. One of the first anti-nuclear groups was the Federation of American Scientists, formed in 1945. They tried to use their prestige, as members of the "new priesthood," to convince the US government to put its monopoly of nuclear arms under international controls. Neither the US nor the USSR (they had no nuclear arms at this point) listened, so the arms race was on.

The rabid nationalism surrounding the Korean War and the "McCarthy Era" branded nuclear weapons opponents as subversive. Questioning our nuclear policy was tantamount to questioning the "American way-of-life." At the end of World War Two the US found itself to be a world empire and consequently sought to protect its interests. The national-security establishment, founded to quell revolution abroad and dissent at home, regarded nuclear weapons as America's "Ace in the Hole." Dissent about nuclear weapons was repressed. Thus the peace

movement hit the nadir of its influence in the 20th century.

Out of the dark days of McCarthyism rose a renewed interest in nuclear disarmament. It may be said that out of this period came the first anti-nuclear movement in both the US and Europe. Activism was pursued along two broad

paths: "liberal internationalism" and "pacifism." Occasionally united, often at odds, both wings nevertheless worked for a ban on weapon testing as a first step toward nuclear disarmament.

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The internationalists saw the building of peace requiring some form of world government. They supported the United Nations but could see that it had no real power. They concentrated on petitioning and lobbying the government to enter into negotiations to place nuclear weapons under international controls. The leading internationalist group at this time was the National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy (or SANE).

The pacifists saw the building of peace requiring a deeper social change than governmental reform. They sought to create new social forms of nonviolent conflict resolution. Some saw nonviolence as an absolute; others saw the legitimate use of violence in certain situations. The pacifists have been the core of consistent resistance to war in the peace movement. The leading pacifist groups of this era were the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Committee for Non-Violent Action, and the War Resisters League. In the late 50's the pacifists, notably the FOR and the CNVA, worked

closely with the black civil rights movement in developing nonviolent means of direct action. Paralleling the British "Ban the Bomb" movement, the US movement conducted a series of activities in the late 50's and early 60's. The pacifists organized actions like the "San Francisco to

Moscow Walk for Peace" and civil disobedience campaigns at missile silos, test sites, and submarine construction sites. The internationalists organized letter-writing and petition campaigns and a few marches. In a one year span nearly 100,000 people had taken to the streets in protest of nuclear weapons.

Responding to pressure, Congress created the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Pentagon in 1961. Then in 1963 President Kennedy signed a limited test-ban treaty with the Soviets; it was a step forward but was not the total ban that peace activists had sought. Ironically, these victories, along with the peace movement's weak response to the Cuban Missile Crisis, undercut the movement's influence to achieve nuclear disarmament. Furthermore, US involvement in Vietnam rechanneled the energies of the peace movement into opposing the war. The nuclear weapons issue had to wait.

By the mid-70's the peace movement was generally exhausted. Only a small handful kept up the opposition to nuclear arms. Jonah House with "Life Communities" throughout the country (east and west coasts, Michigan, and Missoula), Catholic Worker Houses, and the American Friends Service Committee kept the issue in front of the public. Civil disobedi-

ence campaigns at the Pentagon, in Groton, Conn. and Seattle, Wash. against the Trident submarine, and at Rocky Flats, Colo., home of the H-bomb trigger factory, led the way into the 80's. Moved by these actions and other events, the mainline churches began, by the late 70's, to take seriously their statements against nuclear weapons of the previous decade. A few religious leaders, like Catholic Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen of Seattle, had even taken stands of resistance. By and large the nuclear weapons issue began to get a broad hearing, starting within the churches but spreading out with the rise of groups like the Physicians for Social Responsibility. Formed in 1962, the PSR was reinvigorated by the passionate organizing of pediatrician Helen Caldicott. They are among those in the fore in educating the public on the nuclear weapons issue.

The roots of the peace movement are deep within our society. Whether the present movement can achieve the goal of a weapons freeze then bilateral disarmament remains to be seen. It will depend on, among other things, the movement's understanding of its own past failures and successes.

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# Free Press Impressions

## Editorial

### Life After Nationalism and the Hope for a New Renaissance

By Jim Weinberg  
and  
Bryan Black

The growing awareness of the threat of nuclear weapons underscores the tragedy and truth of our age — our species faces a survival crisis at a time when we have just begun to walk upright and still grope for our identity.

Einstein declared that war must be studied as a disease of childhood. He recognized that the development of nuclear weapons created the possibility that the disease could prove fatal for the whole species.

What Carl Sagan aptly calls "the fear in the hearts of the nations" is put in the larger framework of the cosmos and the human experiment still in its infancy. As an astronomer, Sagan's access to a fuller and deeper understanding of the development of our species reaches further than most. His profession demands that he acknowledge both the astounding achievements of the human species in what is but a moment in the life of the universe, and the unlimited possibilities that lie before us if we survive this critical point in our history and continue our venture.

People all over the world are demanding that the nations free our species from the death grip they have arrogantly imposed upon us. The fear in the hearts of the nations betrays their deeper realization that they can no longer play a progressive role in the growth of our species.

The nations grew out of war and derive their sustenance through their habitual use of war. It must be seen that they cannot willingly dispose of the power that is their sole justification for existence. Violent coercion through military might is the way of the nations. It is the means by which they came to power and hold fast to it. This vast power of military might, accumulated over the past six hundred years, now concentrated in the overwhelmingly destructive capacities of nuclear weapons, cannot be the way of the species.

The species cannot assume its rightful governing presence through violence, nor is the coming species age one that can be ruled by violence.

Larger military forces cannot alleviate the crucial problems that face our species.

Mass starvation, environmental contamination, depletion of natural resources, and the erosion of hope and meaning in our lives cannot be addressed by the nations. The internal disintegration of the most powerful militarized states' social fabric cannot be checked in isolation from the destiny of the species. Only a unified species which rejects national sovereignty can maintain, by working in the spirit of mutual aid and support, a healthy environment in which we can all lead rich and satisfying lives.

That our species can survive the end of nation states is a truth already widely shared. The marvelous ability of our species to create new social and cultural forms when old structures no longer encourage cooperation is the true grandeur of our history.

Openness to emergent forms of politics, economics, society, and culture is the true sign of human nature. In our times, this creative spontaneity taps the profoundest depths of human possibilities. This ever present pulse of human vitality has independent powers which cannot be comprehended by the coercive authority of the nations. It is this pulse which we recognize now, here and in Europe, as it flourishes and spreads, cracking the nuclear shells of the militarized nations.

Already, all around us and within us, new foundations of cooperation have emerged and engender the seeds of post national society. The burgeoning of the full range of human endeavors that we rightly associate with the most creative moments in history is again at hand and visibly on the move. We all now have the exciting opportunity to take part in the post national Renaissance.

Amidst the decay and terror of the fall of the nations, the forms of the coming age are developing, with all the pain and ecstasy of new life. Struggling against the oppressive incubus of degenerate nationalism, the carriers of species life have already taken hold, and laid the cornerstones of the new society within the old. The outlines of the coming Renaissance have been drawn and are present in the lives of all of us.

Our ability to recognize and elucidate the presence of those activities which shed light on the path to the future can

tip the balance in favor of the new. Contained within the three most crucial popular movements of our time — the environmental, the feminist, and the peace movements — are all the necessary foundations for the new species order. The classical modes of domination and alienation that have plagued our species throughout history are all overcome by these groups.

The three roots of violence — man against nature, men against women, and the organized violence of warring states — have been disentangled and identified. The popular genius at work within the environmental, feminist, and peace movements has penetrated to the sources of violence, and elicits the driving pulse of meaningful human action and hope. These movements provide the opportunities for concerted action for all those who are concerned with the health of the biosphere, the discrimination and exploitation of majorities by privileged elites, and the appalling horrors of war in the nuclear age.

The presence of the environmental, feminist, and peace movements, declares the three-dimensional nature of violence. Each group has determined the dimension of violence that directly assaults its own vital domain. Environmentalism will not tolerate the destruction of the ecological whole by selfish minority interests. Feminism will not tolerate the subjugation of majorities by selfish minority interests through the false dogmas of sexism and racism. The peace movement will not tolerate the divided sovereignty of nations each of which threatens the whole of life because of its selfish minority interest.

Each group struggles against a particular dimension of violence. Each group lets us see that the adversary of each is the Enemy of All. The species cannot and will not tolerate violence in any shape.

Nationalism, with oppressive, centralized power structures, in its meaningless days, is the primary source and repository of all three shapes of violence. It is dying nationalism which must plunder nature in the name of "national interest." It is dying nationalism which must dominate

women in the name of the national family. It is dying nationalism which must wage war and slaughter millions in the name of national security.

It is the task of the species groups — environmentalism, feminism, and peace activism — to replace national sovereignty with species sovereignty. The sovereign right of all species to life must be secured against the pernicious sovereignty of the nations.

An altogether richer society than those artificially enforced by the centralized power of nations is in the making. Instead of the single mode of action of one dimensional power in the present national system, each species group has its own mode of action, each drawing sustenance from and educated by a different dimension of life.

The three forms of violence exercised by centralized, one-dimensional power are the foundations of the nations. National society divides our species from all other species. National society promotes the division of individuals through sexism and racism. National society requires the division of our species into separate warring sovereignties.

Environmentalism, feminism, and peace activism all presage the new life values around which our species can unify and prosper. The proper mode of action of our species toward other species is the principle of the environmentalists. Individual empowerment of all members of our species is the principle of feminism. The negation of invidious and malignant national power through non-violent confrontation is the principle and proper mode of action of the peace movement.

These species groups require no power over them to dictate their actions. Their common authority is the shared understanding of the necessity of each to embody our hopes. Each is visibly unfolding the possibilities of the new Renaissance that replaces the national system of violence. The fear in the hearts of the nations is the joy in the hearts of all of us from hearing the truth of life after nationalism.

# Kehler Testifies for Nuclear Freeze

TESTIMONY by Randall Kehler, National Coordinator, Nuclear Weapons Freeze campaign before the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control

May 13, 1982

Good morning. I very much appreciate this opportunity to testify on behalf of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. At the same time, I am sorry that this hearing could not also take place in Prichard, Alabama, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in Spokane, Washington, in Youngstown, Ohio, and in Yates County, New York, where the nearly all-Republican Board of Commissioners three days ago unanimously passed a resolution in favor of a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The Freeze Campaign itself is now active in all 50 states of this country and in a majority of Congressional districts. American citizens from all walks of life and from every political persuasion are becoming aware of the enormous risks posed by the continuing nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. These millions of citizens are voicing one very simple, straightforward demand. That demand is, Stop the nuclear arms race! No more testing, no more production, no more deployment.

The day has passed when Americans simply ask their elected representatives to do something about this problem. History clearly shows that experts and government officials have forfeited their right to lead the way to nuclear disarmament and thus to national and international security. Thus far, this elite corps of decision-makers has lead us only to greater rounds of dangerous nuclear escalation. Perhaps it is true that governments are not capable of disarming themselves and that people must disarm governments. Thus, we have reached a point where the American people are now taking the initiative on their own. Instead of waiting for the government to come up with effective policy, they are now telling their elected representatives what that policy should be.

If those millions of Americans who support a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze could be here today to evaluate, themselves, the various arms control proposals that have been discussed during the course of these hearings, they would have no trouble doing so. There is one very simple yardstick that they would use: Will this proposal stop the nuclear arms race? It is with this question in mind that the National Committee of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign strongly endorsed the Kennedy-Hatfield Resolution, which is, by far, the clearest expression of the Freeze Campaign's goal. Similarly, our National Committee has gone on record opposing the Jackson-Warner Resolution, which is nothing more than an endorsement of the Administration's plans to build more weapons.

The same yardstick must be applied to the President's START proposal, which was announced this past Sunday at Eureka College, in Illinois. The fact is, the President's proposal falls far short of stopping the nuclear arms race. Even if the Soviets agree to negotiate on the basis of the President's proposal, which is not likely, given the imbalances implicit in the proposal itself, the result would be a

dangerous new round of destabilizing weapons, built and deployed on both sides while the negotiations are taking place. Does the START proposal call for a halt of the MX missile? The new Trident II missile? The Cruise or Pershing missiles? Or the B-1 bomber? No, it does not. All of these weapons, according to the President's proposal, would be built. Rather than providing the Soviets with an incentive to reduce their own weapons, these new weapons on the U.S. side will certainly provide the Soviets with an incentive to build their own new generation of weapons.

To call for negotiations on reductions while going ahead full steam with a massive weapons build-up is pure folly. Trying to reduce nuclear arsenals without first halting their growth is like trying to go on a diet before you quit overeating. The inevitable result is escalation.

The Administration's approach is not helpful or constructive because it is based on several faulty assumptions. First, it is not true that the Soviet Union enjoys an advantage over the United States in terms of overall nuclear forces. While preoccupied with the question of land-based ICBMs, particularly those of intermediate range, based in Europe, the Administration chooses to ignore the decisive U.S. advantages with regard to submarines and bombers. If this Administration is so concerned about achieving parity, are they willing to allow the Soviets to catch up in these two areas? Are the American people supposed to believe that Secretary of Defense Brown, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a number of other high officials were somehow misinformed, when they stated less than a year and a half ago that U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces were roughly equal? Or are we supposed to believe that the situation has suddenly changed within that short period, when it is well-known that it takes not months but many years to develop and deploy nuclear weapons systems.

Equally faulty are the Administration's various nuclear war scenarios, which would have us believe that a disarming Soviet first-strike is plausible. What Soviet leader would possible risk the devastation of his entire country and all its inhabitants when the uncertainties of any kind of nuclear exchange are so great?

The Administration also talks about the potential for Soviet "blackmail" as a result of alleged Soviet advantages with regard to particular weapons systems. This kind of talk rests on the faulty assumption that advantages in nuclear weapons produce corresponding political advantages. Historically, this is simply not the case. How many concessions was the United States able to extract from the Soviets during the past 30 years when we enjoyed a clear advantage in nuclear weapons? Did our nuclear advantage prevent the Soviet Union from invading Hungary in 1954? Or Czechoslovakia in 1968?

Finally, the President's START proposal rests on the misguided assumption, as stated by senior Administration officials, that arms control proposals can be used to deflect the public's concern about nuclear weapons. To do so is not only to cheapen any given proposal, but also to offend the principles of democracy upon which this country is based.

Fortunately, the millions of people

across the country who support the Freeze will not be diverted by such proposals — proposals which make no pretense of halting the nuclear arms race and thus of limiting or reducing the risk of nuclear war.

In contrast, the proposal for a bilateral freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons by the U.S. and the Soviet Union is a genuine proposal for halting the nuclear arms race. Its principal virtue is that it would break the vicious cycle of escalation that we have seen over the past 30 years, an escalation scarcely hampered by proposals for reductions that have come from both sides. Because most Americans are not experts and are not politicians, they have the splendid capacity to see the forest for the trees. They can clearly see that the risks of freezing the nuclear arms race, whatever they may be, are far less than the risks of continuing it. They can also see that there is far more logic in moving from a freeze to major reductions than trying to move from a massive build-up to major reductions. Furthermore, they see no sense in wasting vast amounts of our resources in building new weapons when the stated purpose of this build-up is to reduce the total number of weapons.

Because it is not possible for Freeze supporters from around the country to be here today, I want to share with you some of their feelings about the nuclear arms race. New Mexico State Representative Max Coll, a Republican from Sante Fe, in vowing to work for the passage of a freeze resolution in his state legislature, said, "It's a local issue and a school board issue. If we don't do something about this issue, we might as well forget the rest of the issues."

Captain Douglas Menikheim, Commander of the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps at the University of Michigan, said, "I'm not a radical. I'm comfortable being in the Navy. But the situation we find ourselves in is unwinnable. There would be nothing left of us after a nuclear exchange. We are further and further from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we are being desensitized."

Albin and Olga Nyberg, of St. Petersburg, Florida, wrote in to their local newspaper, "We are aged 92 and 85. It makes very little difference to us what happens, but for the young people, we would like to see this crazy arms race stop."

Clinton Gardner, a business executive from Norwich, Vermont, said, "As an artillery officer in World War II, I have come to realize that nuclear 'bombs' are not weapons at all. They are simply instruments of genocide, like the Auschwitz Extermination Camp."

David Hayes, Director of Radiation at two New London, Connecticut, hospitals, testified at a meeting of the New London City Council: "Let us send a message to Washington, the Pentagon, and Congress that enough is enough." And, incidentally, a New London City Council passed a Freeze resolution that night, 5 to 1.

State Senator Barbara A. Gill, Republican, of South Portland, called the Freeze resolution, "The ultimate form of preventive medicine." "Anyone who has a reverence for life," she said, "should vote for it."

And Lyle Alvstad, a 62-year old farmer

and county commissioner, from Ashby, Minnesota, said, when he read about Minnesota's Freeze Campaign, "I believed in it strongly, and I sent 'em a little money . . . If they paraded around Minnesota with nuclear weapons mounted on tanks, you'd have the biggest demonstration this state has ever seen."

These voices must not only be heard, but they also must be heeded. Do these voices represent a small minority of opinion? Hardly. Every major national poll during the past few months has indicated that the great majority of Americans favor a bilateral freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. According to the Yankelovich Poll of March, 1982, this majority includes 66% of those who consider themselves Republicans and 65% of those who voted for President Reagan in 1980.

You should know, however, that support for a comprehensive, bilateral Freeze amounts to more than a number of opinion polls. There are now more than 80 city councils across the nation which have publicly endorsed the Freeze, including Philadelphia, Cleveland, Des Moines, Baltimore, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. Three hundred fifteen towns in New England have also passed freeze resolutions. One or more branches of the state legislatures in 11 states from Maine to Oregon have passed Freeze resolutions. Campaigns are now underway to put the Freeze on the ballot statewide in Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Arizona, Oregon, Wisconsin, and California.

One hundred thirty-five Catholic bishops have endorsed the Freeze, along with representatives of every major religious denomination in this country. Sixty-nine national and international organizations have also endorsed the Freeze, including the YWCA of the USA, the U.S. Conference of Black Mayors, and the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, the largest affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

All of this support, by millions of American citizens, is rooted in a deep-seated fear and, in many cases, in an outrage over the situation we are in. It is also based on a growing understanding that there is only one way to stop the nuclear arms race and that is to stop it. It is not that people who support the Freeze are opposed to reductions. Far from it. It is simply that we are convinced that there will be no genuine reductions unless first preceded by a comprehensive bilateral Freeze.

If the President and the American people are to be united on the question of arms control, the principle of unity must be: Freeze first, then reduce.

In this country, we are very fortunate to have a remarkable degree of political democracy. People can and do speak their minds on important issues of the day. And there can be no more important issue than stopping the nuclear arms race. This situation provides the current Administration and current leaders in Congress a great opportunity to go down in history as the men and women who finally brought the nuclear arms race to a halt. Doing so will require great courage and compassion. If those who are in government now cannot bring themselves to act in this way, then the only recourse of the American people is to elect new leaders who can.

# Institute Assesses Reagan's START

Testimony before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, US House of Representatives, by Randall Forsberg, Director, Institute for Defense & Disarmament Studies, 11 May 1982

I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss with members of this Committee future US nuclear arms control policy and the proposal for a freeze on the production of US and Soviet nuclear weapons.

The good news about Reagan's START position, announced on May 9th, is that it proposes to reduce the number of US and Soviet nuclear warheads on intercontinental missiles by one-third.

The bad news about the Administration's START position is:

First, it proposes specific "reductions" (limits of 2500 warheads on land-based ICBMs and 2500 warheads on submarines) that would let the USA simply retire some of its oldest missiles while building planned new weapons, but would require the USSR to throw away more than half of its new, relatively-invulnerable land-based missiles and to replace them with more vulnerable submarine-based missiles. The proposal would be more costly to the USSR than to the USA, both financially and militarily.

Second and perhaps more important, the START proposal will not stop the nuclear arms race, nor even put a brake on the most dangerous, destabilizing new systems: US counterforce-capable MX, Trident II, Pershing II and cruise missiles, and Soviet counterforce-capable ICBMs with improved accuracy.

By proposing to reduce some categories of weapons but not others and by allowing new, more advanced weapons to replace existing ones, Reagan's START position, if accepted by the Soviets, would permit a continued nuclear arms race, leading to greater, not less, instability.

The most likely revamping of US and Soviet strategic missile forces under the START proposal, with both sides building up to the proposed missile and warhead limits and deploying new weapon systems now under development or in production, is outlined in the attached Tables 1 and 2.

As shown in Table 1, under President Reagan's START proposal, the United States would be free to deploy the planned 100 MX missiles (1000 warheads), with some offsetting reductions in older US land-based ICBMs (52 Titans and 450 Minuteman 2s (both with one warhead) and 50 non-Improved Minuteman 3s (with 3 warheads).

This would give the United States 1900 "counterforce" warheads on land-based ICBMs (1000 on the MX, plus 900 on Improved Minuteman 3s), far more than enough to threaten a "two-on-one" (two warheads on one missile silo) first-strike attack against the proposed reduced Soviet land-based ICBM force. (At present, the Soviets have about 1400 ICBMs; under the START proposal their force would come down to about 500 ICBMs.)

Similarly, in submarine-launched ballistic missiles, Reagan's START proposal would permit backfitting of the counterforce-capable Trident 2 missile (10 warheads) in the 10 Trident submarines now in production with Trident 1 missiles. The proposal would require retirement of most or all of the current 31 Poseidon

submarines, to obtain a net reduction of about 2000 warheads on submarines; but this retirement is expected in the 1990s in any event, when these submarines will reach a service life of 30 years.

In sum, the proposal would permit all of the currently-planned US production of counterforce-capable land-and submarine-based ballistic missiles and require reductions only in older forces. Moreover, it places no constraint on the planned deployment of about 7000 air-and sea-launched strategic cruise missiles, which have no counterpart on the Soviet side.

The assessment of the current nuclear balance which I make, and which is supported by the movement for a bilateral, US-Soviet nuclear-weapon freeze as well as by the great majority of Americans questioned in several recent polls, is that, even though the Soviets are "ahead" in nuclear arms by some quantitative measures, there is, overall, a balance or parity between the two sides; that the Soviets are, therefore, likely to accept a freeze proposal, followed by negotiated reductions; and that the United States would be far more secure if we proposed and achieved such a freeze than if we continue the arms race as planned, with or without a START-type agreement.

In comparison with Soviet forces, a freeze at current levels would leave the United States with:

\*Fewer ICBM warheads, but more SLBM warheads;

\*An overwhelming, invulnerable retaliatory capability;

\*A comparable counterforce capability, taking into account both land-and submarine-based missiles and their vulnerability;

\*A NATO sub-based force with more warheads than those aimed by Soviet SS-20s at Western Europe, and with less vulnerability than that of the SS-20s; and

\*A great advantage in bomber aircraft, in cruise missile technology, and in anti-submarine warfare.

What is important in world politics is not the size and number of US and Soviet land-based missiles, taken in isolation, but the terrible instability, wastefulness and provocativeness of a permanent technological race in nuclear arms between the two superpowers.

The production of the next generation of US nuclear weapons, permitted under President Reagan's START proposal, will increase the risk of nuclear war. A halt now would reduce that risk.

The continued production of some tens of thousands of US and Soviet nuclear warheads will encourage the spread of nuclear weapons to more and more countries. A halt now would create a regime in which we could stop nuclear proliferation.

As long as the nuclear arms race continues, it will absorb attention and exacerbate mistrust. If the nuclear arms race is stopped, the leaders of both countries can direct their attention to solving real conflicts and meeting real needs. In a less divided, less precariously-balanced world, we can work far more effectively to eliminate the interventionary conventional propensities on the two sides; to support political independence and self-determination in the third world; to strengthen civil liberties throughout the world; and to meet economic needs at home and abroad.

Table 1. US Strategic Nuclear Ballistic Missiles

	Current Force		Projected Force under START	
	Missiles	Warheads	Missiles	Warheads
<b>Land-Based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)</b>				
MX (10 warheads)			100	1000
Improved Minuteman 3 (3 warheads)	300	900	300	900
Minuteman 3 (3 smaller warheads)	250	750	200	600
Minuteman 2 (1 warhead)	450	450		
Titan 2 (1 warhead)	52	52		
<b>TOTAL ICBMs &amp; WARHEADS</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2500</b>
<b>Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs)</b>				
10 Trident subs, each with 24				
Trident 2 missiles (10 warheads)			240	2400
1 Trident sub with 24 Trident 1 missiles (8 warheads)	24	192		
12 Poseidon subs, each with 16				
Trident 1 missiles (8 warheads)	192	1536		
19 Poseidon subs, each with 16				
Poseidon missiles (10 warheads)	304	3040		
<b>TOTAL SLBMs &amp; WARHEADS</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>4768</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2400</b>
<b>TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES &amp; WARHEADS</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>6920</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>4900</b>

Source: Institute for Defense & Disarmament Studies

Table 2. Soviet Strategic Nuclear Ballistic Missiles

	Current force		Projected Force under START	
	Missiles	Warheads	Missiles	Warheads
<b>Land-Based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)</b>				
Maximum Current Warheads:				
SS-18 (10 warheads)	308	3080	140	1400
SS-19 (6 warheads)	360	2160	150	900
SS-17 (4 warheads)	150	600		
SS-11/Follow-on (1 warhead)	520	520	200	200
SS-13 (1 warhead)	60	60		
<b>TOTAL ICBMs, Maximum Warhead Estimate</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>6420</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2500</b>
Minimum Current Warheads:				
SS-18 (half 1 warhead, half 8 warheads)	308	1386		
SS-19 (half 1 warhead, half 6 warheads)	360	1260		
SS-17 (half 1 warhead, half 4 warheads)	150	375		
SS-11/Follow-on (1 warhead)	520	520		
SS-13 (1 warhead)	60	60		
<b>TOTAL ICBMs, Minimum Warhead Estimate</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>3601</b>		
<b>Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs)</b>				
22 Delta 3 subs with 16 SS-N-18 (7 wh)				
11 Delta 3 subs with 16 SS-N-18	176		352	2464
Max current warheads: 7 warheads/				
Min current warheads: half 1, half 3		1232/		
		352		
4 Delta 2 subs w/16 SS-N-8 (1 wh)	64	64		
18 Delta 1 subs w/12 SS-N-8 (1 wh)	216	216		
29 Yankee subs w/16 SS-N-6 (1 wh)	464	464		
1 Yankee 2 sub w/12 SS-N-17 (1 wh)	12	12		
6 Hotel subs with older & test missiles	18	18		
<b>TOTAL SLBMs, Maximum Warheads</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2464</b>
<b>Minimum Warheads</b>		<b>1126</b>		
<b>TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES, Max Warheads</b>	<b>2348</b>	<b>8426</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>4964</b>
<b>Min Warheads</b>		<b>4727</b>		

Source: Institute for Defense & Disarmament Studies

# Face to Face with Cosmetics: Vowing Never to Makeup

by Melinda Sinistro

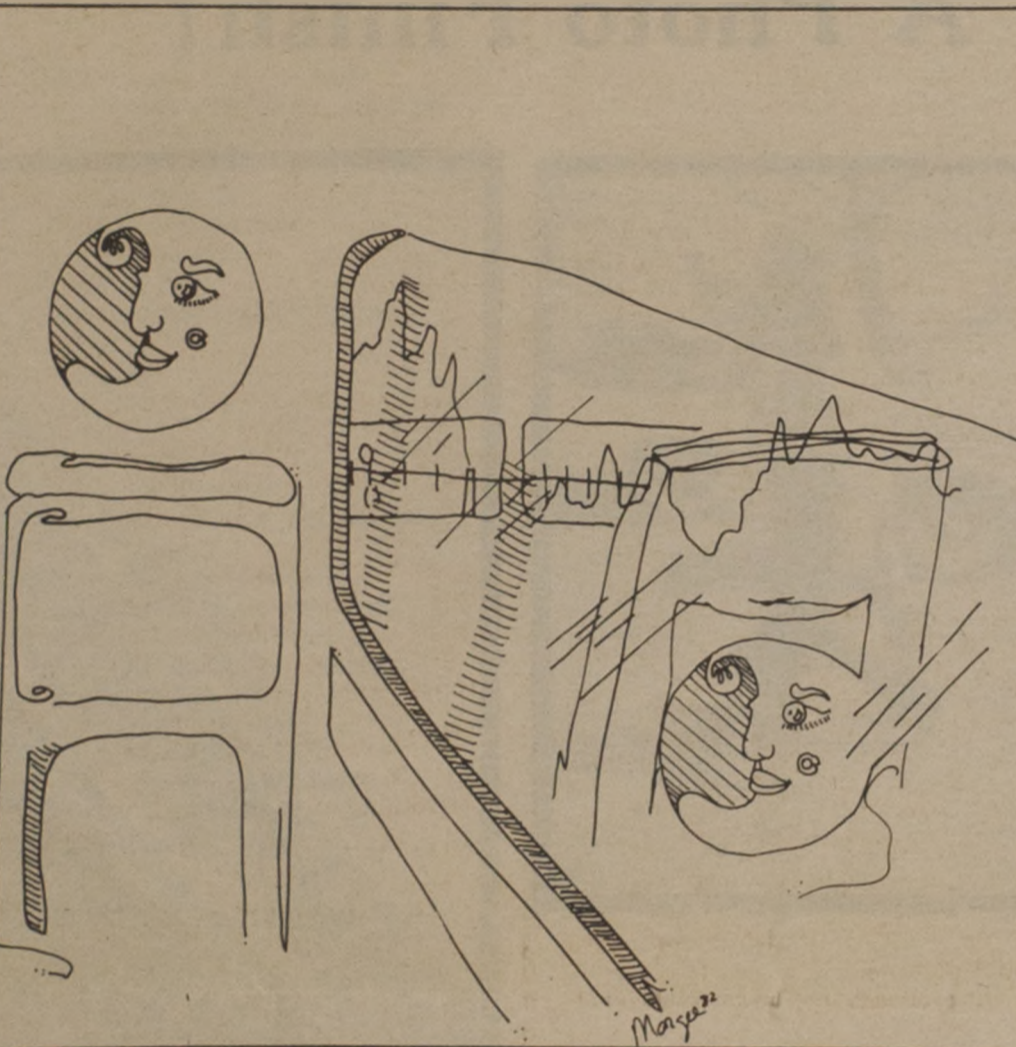
I stopped in a bar for a glass of coke the other day. It had been about 75 degrees out all afternoon and my cheeks had sucked up a little vitamin D. My nose, too had taken on the glow of a cherry popsicle, pink with the first layer of color that was as much an indicator of spring as the robin's red breast.

"Looks like you got a little sun today," blurted an old man at the edge of the counter. "Either that or you don't know how to put on your mascara."

I looked him in the eye for a second, and was about to comment, but picked up my coke instead and left the establishment. The fellow's comment had hit me in a similar fashion to the cue hitting the pool balls being broken by some regular at about the same time the word mascara fell out of the air. I realized that he had no idea what mascara even was, that it was makeup for the eyes; a black tarry substance about as easy to remove from the skin as bubble gum from the hair. He had meant blusher, which serves to artificially redden the cheeks.

How, then, had he even known, the word 'mascara'? Perhaps he had heard it in a movie, or on a commercial presented by a model whose face was so heavy with makeup anyway that he hadn't noticed exactly where she was applying the stuff. The strange part of the incident was my realization that for many women, makeup is as much a part of daily life as breakfast, and for those on a tight schedule it might even take the place of breakfast in the line of preparatory activities associated with morning.

Watching faces pass me on the street, I noticed that quite a few of the women were wearing heavy makeup; lipstick, blusher, eyeshadow, mascara, eyeliner, and coverup (the "skin-colored" base-coat worn beneath everything else to cover lines, freckles, wrinkles, and any other



Graphic by Margee Hunt

signs of normal exposure to the world.)

The men I saw, on the other hand, aside from shaving and combing their hair, were quite comfortable letting their wrinkles show and their freckles spread.

Having nothing better to do with the afternoon, I took a detour from my regular route home and stopped at the drugstore (one with a large selection of cosmetics). I began examining the advertisements and the ingredients labeled on the

slick, sleek, compact, shiny-smooth, sheek packages of goop. One ad showed pictures of a woman before-and-after a "beauty makeover" that depended entirely upon applications of layers of powder and paint. In my mind, a third picture in the sequence appeared, of the same face "after-the-after" when the makeup comes off and harsh reality reveals (via the mirror) the same old dull face she was born

with marred by a few extra dry patches caused by the makeup itself.

The ingredients on the various labels included "D&C red no. 9," "D&C orange," "D&C yellow no. 5" and "D&C red no. 21," along with some bizarre substance called "aluminum lake." All of these had been strategically mixed and painstakingly named to give them the illusion of "earthy" and "natural" skin colors. There were "cranberry rose," "plum frost," and "morning melon."

Noticing my reflection on the display case, I began to dab bits of color onto the glass from the trays of samples that were displayed on the counter. Tiny, multi-colored brushes had been provided for applying the makeup. These, along with the palette-like trays that contained the stuff, appealed to the artist in me and my reflection in the counter on the smooth glass surface was a perfect paint-by-number negative.

The red on my cheeks made me look innocent. The black liner around my eyes made me look cool and aloof. And the lipstick, well, it was a combination of sexy and sweet. Gazing at my new face in the counter, I became confused. What did it all mean?

Suddenly, a cosmetics specialist with the face of a Barbie doll appeared behind the counter. Her well-applied makeup did not cover up her anger. Visibly appalled, she quickly began mopping up the paint with a piece of facial tissue. The stuff on the glass looked much less appealing and formed shades of brown and gray when smeared together on the tissue.

I was glad I hadn't put it on my skin as I walked out into the Montana sunlight. Ah, the joy of a real smile and a face that stays.

## Bike accidents in Missoula differ from national study

by Kurt Kleiner

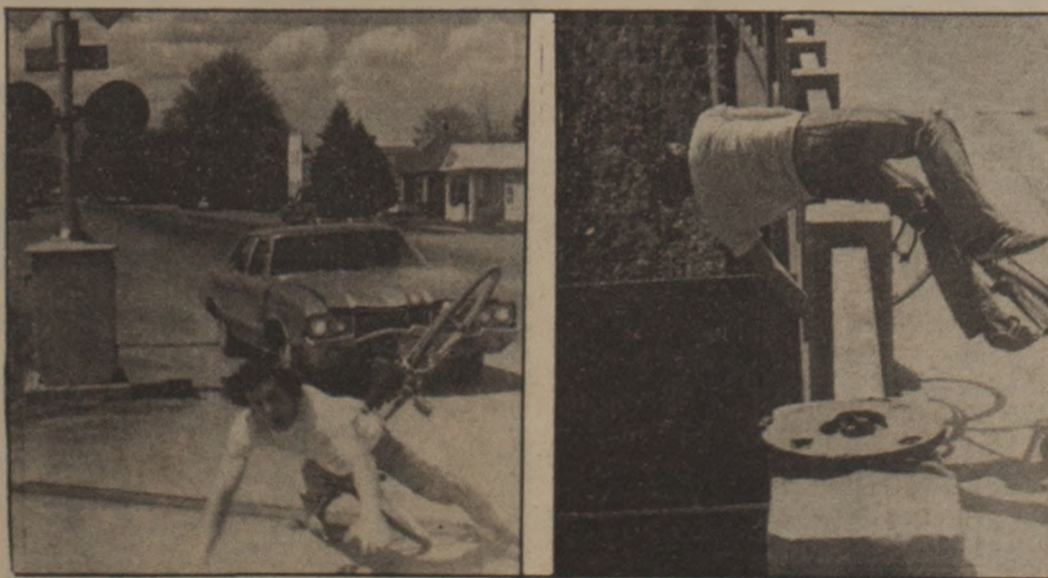
In the late seventies a national study known as the Cross/Fisher report was released with statistics concerning collisions between motorists and bicyclists.

This study categorized accidents into 36 types based on the positions and decisions of motorists and bicyclists in specific traffic patterns and it listed percentages for each type of accident.

Last Spring Mike Calhoun initiated a similar study of local bicycle accidents based on Missoula police reports from the past two and one half years and he compared them to the results of the Cross/Fisher study.

Among Calhoun's findings it was noted that Missoula's accidents involved cyclists of a significantly higher median age than the national average for all types of accidents except those involving a cyclist riding out of an alley or driveway into traffic.

Even more impressive was the fact that of 19 reported night accidents only one involved a bicyclist riding with a light.



Recklessness has put . . . many a good bicyclist . . . under the bridge.

Statistically it was noted that Missoula has a significantly high percentage of accidents involving motorists who made an unexpected left turn into the path of an oncoming bicyclist and those who failed to yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist at a controlled intersection with a yield or

stop sign. Not only are these types of collisions more frequent than the national averages but together they account for close to one third of all bicycle/motorist accidents reported to the Missoula police.

The Missoula study also pointed out a misconception held by a large number of

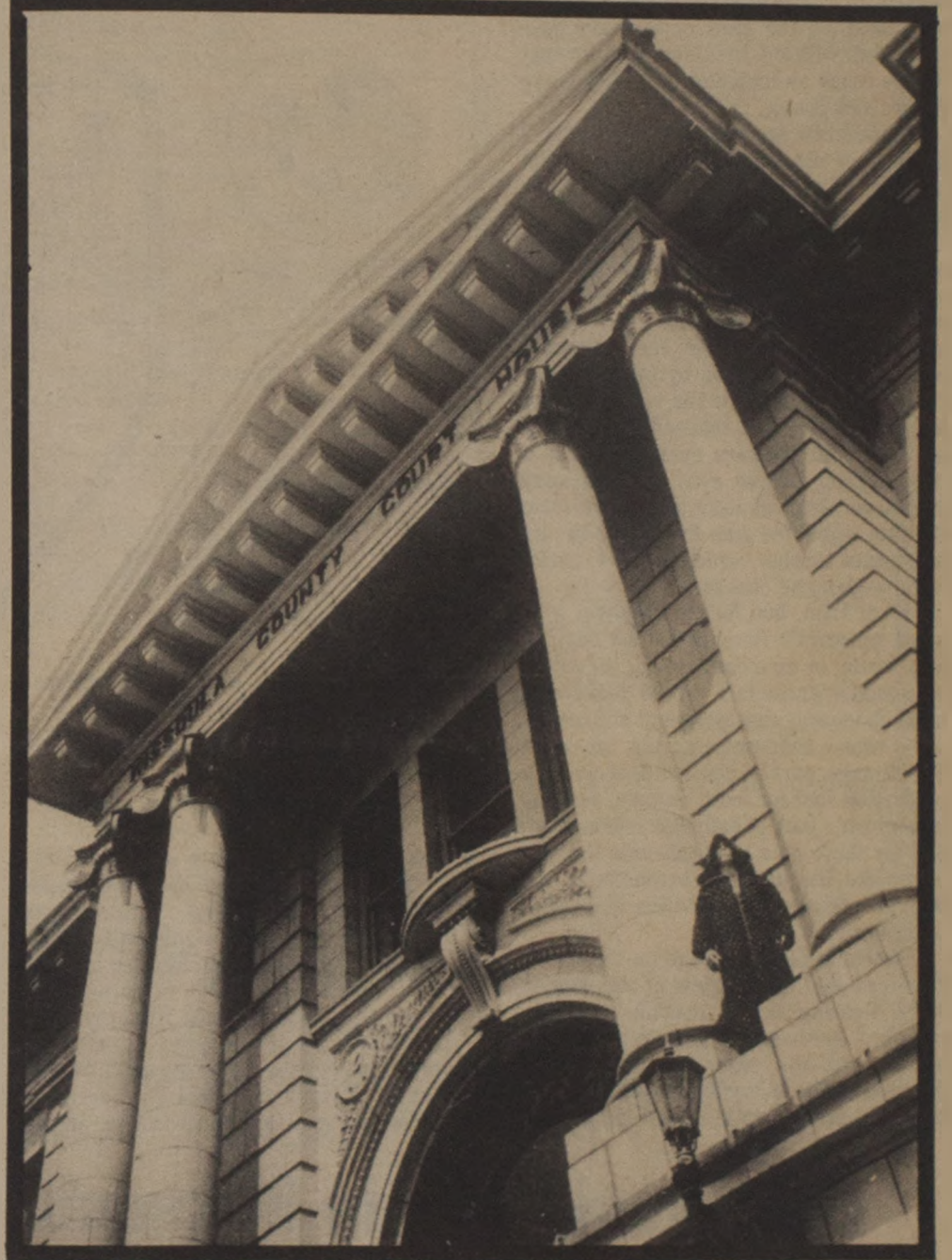
bicyclists concerning the danger of motorists colliding with an unseen bicyclist from behind. Surprisingly, under five percent of all reported accidents fell under this category. It must be noted, however, that on rural roads the danger attributed to this type of situation is much greater.

According to John Williams, Bicycle Coordinator for the City of Missoula, bicyclists need to become more aware of the dangers and difficulties of riding through intersections. He also said that while the Missoula Public Schools have recently begun bicycle safety instruction there will be renewed emphasis on adult bicyclists and how they can deal with traffic. He added that past efforts at instructing adults on bike safety have largely gone unnoticed and this would perhaps serve to significantly reduce the number of serious bicycle/motorist accidents in the Garden City.

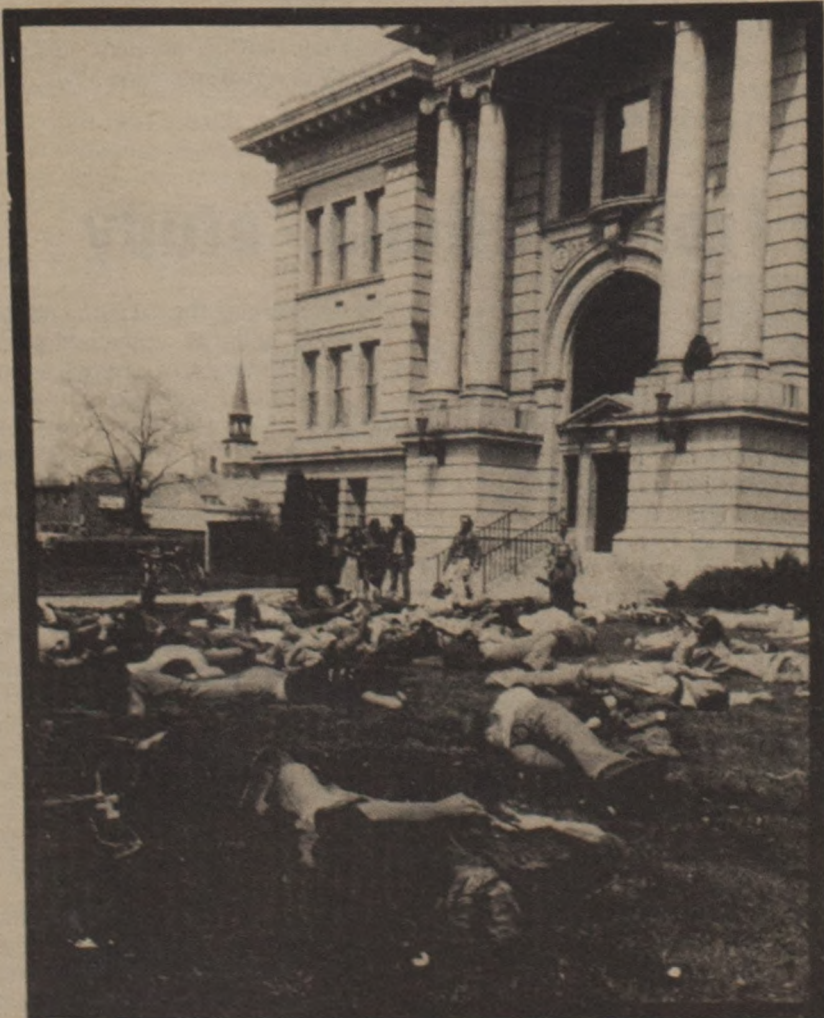
By taking a worthwhile, effective cycling course not only would riding the streets of Missoula become safer and more enjoyable but chances of survival on the road would undoubtedly increase as well.



# Nuclear Arms Race VS The Human Race: A Photo Finish?



Photos by Ivars Mikelsons



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# Poetry

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## *Walking Madrugada*

If I were feeling moonly, and you were  
 there as well, and night gone down, and those  
 fractured, tatoored hands of the city moments  
 ago had flower away empty, could you be lovely?  
 Ribbon rails peeled from dirt  
 Iron flung into the choking night  
 streaks a crimson monogram  
 on your bullet proof guess.  
 Aluminum magnolias and titanium daffodils  
 silk swiveling hips  
 and luminous garbage  
 shadow the rainy streets.  
 Where the glow comes  
 (light) sewing its thorns  
 and illustrating in the distances  
 between every wound and half cocked dream.  
 And all the dead strangers  
 sprawled out on your private terrace  
 those clowns of sleep bent like dark linen  
 curled or bowing to the sweet sweet air.  
 Ah, the badges and misbegotten rewards  
 and pink fluffed bandages  
 in each creaking mahogany hotel  
 above the bloodwet gutters.  
 Metampsychotic, I light another smoke  
 all trembling twixt the instance  
 of two words and the worlds  
 between two friends and 1,003 other faces  
 as stubbleface drools into his ripped bag  
 while the lady of Model Madonna  
 lifts her crochet over sunny peach head  
 who detects his first symphonic jack hammer  
 in the grimace of my face, wincing on how you feel —  
 like the sea roaring with its shore  
 and the bed creaking 'neath its whore  
 like love could somehow enslave you  
 and the very fabric of your vision  
 collapse and fall from its hook  
 to the most pitiful world of all  
 where aught reigns other than pity.  
 I know how you feel  
 like the spaces between the great moments,  
 waiting to be forgotten by a change  
 like love could somehow emancipate you  
 and leave you wandering alone at last  
 daybreak drifting  
 away.

— Tony McArthur

## *Weak Movements*

To put a tall black sleep between  
 my quest for you at night,  
 my unrest before dreams;  
 and the blinding anaesthetic of  
 morning sun,  
 is to hide behind a  
 wall called health.  
 My pointed words crouch,  
 waiting to jump on you  
 when I'm too tired to restrain them.  
 Obscene, they flash my wounds, only to  
 sneak back on me later,  
 blades shining in the light,  
 and stab  
 my heart with regret.

— Karen Moulding

## *A Dream to the Wind*

Longing for the sun to melt the night  
 I looked up and the moon was sad  
 drawing a silver rainbow on the plain.  
 I shaped my hand into a cone  
 whispering softly so the sun wouldn't hear,  
 "Luna, please let the grain start it's flow"  
 The rainbow disapproved as it reached out to grab me,  
 the moon whispered quickly; "Its alright, let her go"  
 Maybe had I waited the seeds might have flourished,  
 sending Indian Pinks into the fountain  
 that sits at the center of earth.  
 But the visions of the embryo  
 are the only ones innocent enough  
 to be worthy of that.  
 I'm long past . . .  
 still, I dream of having done it,  
 and not missed what fell into the wind.

— Jamie Dakis

# Alternative Funerals: Rights of Passage

by Willy von Bracht

Each year in the state of Montana, some 6,500 of us die. Some years a hundred or two less, some years a hundred or so more. Our bodies are either buried, cremated or entombed in a mausoleum. If we use the low figure of \$1,000 per funeral, some simple multiplication yields the astounding sum of \$6,500,000 per year, on funerals in the state of Montana. Most of this money goes to funeral homes, cemeteries, florists, monument companies, newspapers and ministers. The actual cost to Montanans to care for our dead is probably around 12 million dollars each year. The financial burden is considerable for most folks, overwhelming for others. And the irony is that the money goes toward the purchase of a packaged ceremony which is often of little help emotionally, and a process which is environmentally destructive to the earth and earth's organisms.

Until 1975, Montanans were required by Dept. of Health regulations to relinquish the bodies of their dead to the mortician to be "prepared for transport" by a licensed embalmer. This oppressive regulation, passed in 1947, was struck from the books after an intensive year-long effort by a small but determined group of ministers, scientists and lay consumers who sought the choice of simplicity in conducting their funeral ceremonies.

Since the adoption of new regulations, many Montanans have returned to the custom of participation in one of the most significant religious ceremonies in any culture — the rites of passage.

Now in Montana the services of a funeral home need not be obtained if they are not wanted. Embalming is not required except when death is caused by any of five rare communicable diseases. (This regulation is in itself an absurdity as embalming would add to any potential threat, not alleviate it. For after the blood has been removed from the body it is poured down the drain. Better to cremate or bury the body as soon as possible.)

For bodies dead of non-communicable illness or of no illness at all, Board of Health regulations allow 48 hours before any efforts to retard decomposition need be taken. After that time, the regulations allow that the body be cooled to a low temperature, frozen, embalmed, or treated in some way to retard decomposition. We now have several choices.

I do not wish to paint a picture that is either black or white. There is a place for funeral directors in our society. There are times when I would seek their services. Totally family-orchestrated funerals are not the answer for everyone. But we have a myriad of choices. We can ask the mortician for the help we need and we should expect to pay a fair price for any goods and services procured. But we should also be able to itemize those goods and services we do not want or need. We should not have to pay for what we do not use. It is not the undertaker's funeral, it's yours. Do it the way you want it done.

Burial on suitable private land, outside of city limits, with the owner's permission is absolutely legal in Montana. And it is being done more and more all the time as Montanans realize that such a natural option exists. Under such circumstances no burial vault or grave liner need be used unless one is desired. The use of these concrete chunks of expensive funeral paraphernalia are not in any case required by

law, but rather, they are often required as cemetery policy. It's their cemetery and if we want to use it we have to play by their rules.

In the country on private land, the rules are different. There, no casket need be used if for any reason one is not wanted or needed. I have heard of several instances in which bodies were laid to rest wrapped in a sleeping bag or a favorite quilt. A number of sects within the Buddhist faith have buried their dead in this way for centuries, wrapped only in a linen shroud.

In our state it is totally within the law for any individual citizen to transport a body. The only restriction is that a BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT is supposed to accompany the body whenever it is moved. This regulation is frequently violated by funeral directors simply because a physician's or coroner's signature is often not obtainable until the next day. Hospitals and nursing homes release bodies to morticians each day. The mortician picks up the body right away and takes it to the funeral home without the accompanying BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT. They get the body first and do the paperwork next. It only makes sense. What are you gonna do? Well, the hospital or nursing

and the Burial Transit Permit portion is returned to you. This accompanies the body to the place of burial, cremation or entombment.

Many religious communities in America have conducted their own funerals for a long time and continue to do so today. Close-knit groups such as Amish, Quaker and Mennonites have been left alone by authorities and allowed to conduct their own ceremonies without embalming, grave liners or the assistance of morticians. Such groups are often allowed to bury on their own land even in states where this practice is forbidden. These exceptions are granted on the basis of religious freedom. Law enforcement people believe, rightfully, that these people are acting by the dictates of their religion. But freedom to practice a religion is granted to us all, isn't it? Doesn't the First Amendment of the Constitution of this country grant this right to us all?

The funeral is usually a spiritual event, regardless of the outward spirituality of the participants. Death pushes us to examine our deepest beliefs, and these beliefs, it seems to me, must surely form a part of our respective personal religions. While funerals used to be held in the home or the church, they are now more

Seven years ago, a young friend of mine died unexpectedly in a small cabin in the Montana woods. The sheriff was called and he called the funeral director. In the middle of the night the hearse came and whisked the body away to the preparation room of the local mortuary. By ten o'clock the next morning the body had been embalmed. At that time the mortician was informed not to do any more unless he was asked to do so by the man's family.

Friends gathered quickly, to console and help in any way this man's young wife, his parents and family. And we gathered to console each other. Some, at the request of Joe's wife, began to build a simple, beautiful casket for the body of our friend. Others went to their land in the country to find a suitable "special place" and to begin digging the grave. Legal forms were obtained, completed and returned to the proper authorities. The digging of the grave went on through one evening and through the cold fall night by the light of a bonfire. Many folks came and went, each taking turns with the shovel as the firelight bounced through the trees on that amazing night. We passed the wine, broke bread and smoked. We were all very much there.

As soon as the casket was finished two of us went to the funeral home to pick up Joe's body. With the mortician's help we placed the body in the casket on a quilt. We wrapped the body in the quilt and placed a few special items in the casket as we'd been asked to do. Then we placed the lid on the casket and secured it with four brass screws, one in each corner. We loaded it on the flatbed of the ol' truck and drove one last run through town.

Through the night and part of the next day the body rested in the front room of a friend's home. People quietly came and went through the night. A few flowers and several candles adorned the casket. It all looked quite beautiful for as simple as it all was.

That afternoon we placed the casket in the back of Joe's pickup and began the 15 mile drive through the woods to his land. A single spray of flowers adorned the casket. It was a long ride.

At the grave, very little was said. Someone read from Gibran's *The Prophet* . . . the part where Almitre asks the prophet about death. We all stood on this cold and gray October day with our own thoughts, our own feelings. Everyone helped to fill the grave. And we stood in silence again. Then Joe's mom and dad turned to walk down the hill. And as they did, those thick gray clouds which made up the sky parted just a little, just for a moment and a ray of light found its way through and landed on earth just long enough to bless this small group of shocked and grieving people on a mountain in Montana, gathered to say goodbye to a man we all loved very much.

At the moment that sunlight enveloped us, Joe's dad and I looked into each other's tear-filled eyes . . . and he said to me, "Everything is all right, isn't it?" I couldn't speak. I nodded. Yes. And at that moment, somehow, I knew. Everything was all right.

Willy von Bracht is a former Missoulian correspondent who lives in Condon, Montana. He is currently at work on a book about alternative funerals.



Photo by Ivars Mikelsons from a slide by Willy von Bracht

"Seventy or eighty years ago in Montana, if there was a tradition, that tradition was for the family and friends of someone who had died to see to the preparation of the body . . . Life and death were real and life had to go on."

home might ask you to sign some sort of release form. Mostly though, they like to have the bodies removed as quickly as possible and as long as they feel you are responsible and know what you are doing I've found most care facilities to be reasonably cooperative.

At any rate, a CERTIFICATE OF DEATH is obtained from the office of the REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS in the county in which the death occurs. The BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT is a part of the last page of the DEATH CERTIFICATE. Once the DEATH CERTIFICATE has been signed by a doctor or the County Coroner, your legal paperwork is just about done. The Death certificate is returned to the Registrar of Vital Statistics

often conducted in the funeral chapel wing of the local mortuary. I doubt that you would find a mortician or a minister in the state who would disagree that the funeral is a religious ceremony. Whether or not it is a religious right is another matter.

Seventy or eighty years ago in Montana, if there was a tradition, that tradition was for the family and friends of someone who had died to see to the preparation of the body. Others gathered at a local carpenter shop to construct a simple wooden box. Others dug the grave. There was no way out if they'd wanted one. Life and death were very real and life had to go on.

# West Face Story: Climbers Make First Ascent of Nez Perce Spire

by Kurt Kleiner

"Watch me," Doug screamed, "this pin is moving."

As he slowly moved up to where another piton could be hammered, I could hear him panting and cursing at his position among precariously balanced blocks and flakes. There was very little daylight left and dark clouds were quickly approaching from the west. We were still 200 feet below the summit of Nez Perce Spire, one of the largest, most beautiful and awe-inspiring granite walls in the Bitterroots.

Colby Katchmar, Doug Colwell and I had been working for two full days on the first ascent of this wall and we were about to spend one more night hanging in hammocks. Up to this point both the climbing and the weather had been in our favor. Conditions were now changing for the worse as feelings of doubt and fear threatened the morale of our team. Those feelings would have to be suppressed if we were to succeed on this big wall.

The awesome west face of Nez Perce Spire has captured the attention and imagination of Western Montana climbers for several years. The first known serious attempt to climb it was made in September of 1979 by Tobin Kelley and myself. After two exhausting days a point was reached about half way up in the middle of a beautiful and prominent dihedral, or corner, some 500 feet off the ground. The climbing had been slow and tedious and we retreated feeling psychologically overwhelmed by the magnitude of the proposed task.

No further attempts were made on the face for the next two years, largely because most local climbers are more interested in the shorter and often more strenuous free climbs. In this style of rock climbing, hands and feet only are used to make upward progress while rope and hardware are used only for safety in case of a fall.

Free climbs are generally more enjoyable because the climber is left with a much greater freedom of expression through physical movement. Big wall climbs, on the other hand, often involve slower, more tedious "direct-aid" climbing where there is very little or nothing available for the hands and feet. Each piece of hardware hammered or wedged into a crack must temporarily hold the climber's weight as well as serve the purpose of fall protection. These long aid climbs involve other logistical problems such as hauling food, water, extra clothes and sleeping gear for several days.

On big walls a climber can face the challenges of the unknown and feel in harmony with the vertical world living in the

natural rhythms of sunrise, sunset, stars and storms.

Perhaps it is this more subtle kind of reward that drove me to return to Nez Perce Spire for a second attempt last autumn. Armed with a whole battery of new techniques and experience acquired during several seasons of climbing in Yosemite Valley, Ca., and in the company of Scott Wiseman, the previous high point was reached in a single day. Feeling confident and determined to climb higher the next day, we dozed off in our hammocks. By daybreak a big storm front had moved in and we were starting to get wet. Rather than wait out the storm indefinitely in the hammocks, we opted to retreat once again, severely disappointed.

The idea of penetrating the defenses of Nez Perce's steep upper wall became an obsession during the winter months. On April 23, 1982 I made the arduous approach one again with two competent and determined climbing friends and one incredible climbing dog, Munchkin, who would monitor our progress from the base.

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"On big walls a climber can face the challenges of the unknown and feel in harmony with the vertical world, living in the natural rhythms of sunrise, sunset, stars and storms."

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The first day on the wall was Doug's birthday. In order to gain maximum satisfaction from the day, he somehow felt obliged to put out much more than his share of effort. During the exciting course of the climb, a moment of negligence resulted in his baggie full of birthday cookies falling into space. The previous high point was reached just before dark. On a convenient ledge below, we dined, had a smoke, and watched the stars until a deep sleep overtook us.

In the chill of the morning, we continued climbing the solid clean cracks in the prominent dihedral. From this point on there would be no more ledges to stand on comfortably. All activity would take place in an environment of unrelenting verticality.

In the afternoon, Colby boldly encountered some very tricky climbing at the point where the clean corner gave way to discontinuous cracks and flakes which challenged our routefinding abilities. It was on this next section that Doug experienced the grip of fear much greater than any he had ever previously felt. At one point a piton which had held his weight for several minutes fell out of the crack as



soon as he moved away from it. He later said that he lost 15 pounds of sweat and gained 15 years of age during those hair-raising moments.

We prepared for a helpless, storm-bound bivouac by wrapping ourselves in plastic in our hammocks. None of us spoke much that evening. We were each deeply entranced in our own thoughts, battling the fear and apprehension, won-

dering to what extent the weather would make us suffer, and contemplating the difficulties we would face in the next day's climbing. The mountains all around us were alive, breathing, whispering . . . I listened to the vastness of space and to the creek far below our hanging bivouac. And I searched within myself for some meaning or reason for our being on this wall. I sought a peace as sleep overtook my troubled mind.

Great joy and a renewed sense of determination overwhelmed us as the morning dawned bright and clear. Little precipitation had fallen and we felt well rested for another day. I continued climbing from the point where Doug had left off the night before. The climbing was not as loose or difficult above. I slammed in some "bombproof" pitons and set up a belay station less than 100 feet from the top. Here, we took a few moments to observe two large hawks soaring far below us. I felt free and at home on the wall just as those raptors appeared in flight. Doug and Colby climbed up to join me.

We named our climb "Marvin's Wall" in memory of our good climbing friend, Marvin McDonald, who suffered a fatal

accident in the Tetons last summer. In our shared experience, Doug, Colby and I each gained and learned some new and personal things. The climb had provided individual and unique difficulties for each of us, although we shared one feeling and that was that Nez Perce had bound us in an indissoluble brotherhood and friendship.

One question still remains in my mind, however. That is, what drives people to charge at granite walls in such blind rage, knowing in advance the extreme physical and psychological hardship they will face? Perhaps that question will never be answered but as we continue to climb big walls, perhaps we will gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and of the people in the world around us.

Another wall beckons.



# Humor?

## MX Factory to be Built in Missoula

by Joe King

Plans have been revealed to begin construction next week on an MX manufacturing plant and service station in Missoula. Local officials have greeted the announcement with applause, saying it will bring much needed jobs to the area and inject new blood into the economy's ailing tax base.

Groundbreaking ceremonies will commence next Sunday morning when a plane from Minot, North Dakota will execute a surgical strike on the construction site with a two megaton nuclear warhead. Residents in the vicinity will receive a 30 minute warning so that they will be able to keep small animals and immediate family members indoors.

The pilot, Knut Lefsa of the North Dakota Air National Guard, said that the only problems so far have been in finding a rubber band big enough for the flight but he expects that in-flight rewinding may be necessary.

Lefsa was interviewed between frames at a local bowling alley where a lutefisk party in his honor lasted late into the evening.

The architect, Ben Turpin, is most noted for his previous collaborations with Fatty Arbuckle on the famous Turpentine solar igloos.

Displaying the blueprints for the proposed missile factory Turpin said, "It will be very modern. In fact, it will look very much like the Southgate Mall. Only not as many parking spaces, by golly."

## Britons Make Sea to Lamb Assault on Falklands

by Randy O'Vine

The Clark Fork Free Press has learned that then entire Falkland Islands crisis can be sheared down to an ugly custody battle over the islands' numerous sheep.

Historically, both the Argentines and the Britons have coveted the attentions of these cuddly hooved creatures and those

innocent eyes nestled in curly wool are reportedly the faces that launched a hundred ships.

British paratroopers are said to be anxious to make an air to lamb jump from helicopters as soon as possible while the Argentines claim to be poised to bleat back any assault by the marines on their present position.

A United Nations spokesman, Yabba Dabbahdoo, leader of the radical Sodomite Muslim sect has called for an international fleece-keeping force to intercede.

So far, the most enthusiastic response has been in the form of a herd of volunteers from the state of Wyoming.

## Marxists at Work in El Salvador

by Cantinflas

In a copyrighted interview by The Clark Fork Free Press El Salvador stringer, Manuel Labor, it has been verified that there are Marxists operating in the tiny Central American country. Labor interviewed a guerrilla leader who identified himself only as "Groucho."

When asked about allegations that he was receiving help from Nicaraguans Groucho replied, "Why, that's the most ridiculous thing I evah hoid."

Angered by the insinuation he went on to say, "Why, I've got a notion to join a club and hit you over the head with it. But then again I'd never join any club that would have me for a member."

Groucho dismissed rumors that American journalists had negotiated a cease fire in El Salvador until the Falkland crisis has been resolved. Although they offered him a deal to star in his own situation comedy with Suzanne Somers, he declined.

Groucho added, "Last night I shot a journalist in my pajamas. How he got into my pajamas I'll never know."

## Tonite on TV/ Picks and Pans

by George Everett

Well, the networks have finally allowed President Reagan equal time to repudiate an earlier show that depicted his budget cuts as pulling the safety net out from under the nation's needy.

The result is a rollicking, nostalgic romp through the past entitled "Jobs I've Had." Starring the President as himself in younger years we see the progression of employment that catapulted him to the White House.

Highlights include the future president pruning trees on his California ranch to help curb air pollution and one golden moment when young "Dutch" as a life-guard once dived for three hours to retrieve a gentleman's false teeth from the water, an endeavor that earned him a \$5 reward.

"Nagasaki's Revenge," actually a remake of "Mothra," is an action packed drama of oriental vengeance based on the founding and eventual success of the Atari company. Directed by Akira Kurosawa. Starring John Belushi and Merle Haggard.

"Catechism" is an exciting new game show which pits the bible boys against the gospel gals in a race to find obscure scriptural passages from the book of Deuteronomy. Jerry Falwell is the host who ben-

evolently doles out the hosannas for those who succeed, brimstone to those who fail.

"Oye Como Va" is a hilarious new sitcom based on the lives of three Cuban refugees who move to Montana to chop sugar cane. Tune in for the hijinks and guffaws as the tropical trio learn how to hoe beets and wear Mickey Mouse boots. Starring Slim Whitman and Sidney Poitier, and featuring Billy Carter as Raul.

"Endangered Species Animal Crackers" is a wild and wacky look at the lighter side of our diminishing natural resources. Highlights feature Nancy Reagan in a leopard skin coat, juggling three Snow Goose eggs, Howard Baker swallowing snail darters from a goldfish bowl and the knee-slapping comedy team of Bob "Texaco" Hope and James Watt doing their famous routine "Who's on first, Watt's on second, and Hope's not even in the game."

"Disney Does Shakespeare" tonight features the adaptation of Hamlet with Donald Duck in the title role, Mickey Mouse as Laertes and Tygger as the irrepressible Rosenkrantz.

The Star Spangled Banner will be sung tonight by Bob and Doug McKenzie followed by white noise until dawn.

Ed. note: George Everett is the author of

the book TV: Will It Replace Radio? Blind since birth, he was convinced to write this preview when the staff of CFFP threatened the rearrange his living room furniture and replace his seeing eye dog with a kangaroo.

## Best Sellers

### Fiction

1. Kermit The Killer Frog by Stephen King
2. Pac Man by Jerzy Kozinski
3. At Dawn We Brushed Our Teeth by General Hygiene (U.S.M.C. ret.)
4. The Prisoner of South Georgia: A Gothic Romance by Benny Hill
5. Jobs I've Had by Ronald Reagan
6. Onan the Barbarian by Jack Mihoff
7. Texas by Henry Miller
8. New Jersey! by James Michener
9. Rhode Island! by James Michener
10. All the Assholes In the World and Mine by Charles Bukowski

### Non-Fiction

1. How to Avoid Intercourse With Your Unfriendly Auto Mechanic by Dr. Joyce Brothers
2. The I Love Auschwitz Diet by Ann O. Rexia
3. How to Profit in the Coming Years of Nuclear Holocaust by Kerr McGee
4. A History of Freckles by Howdy Doody
5. Jobs I've Had by Ronald Reagan
6. Is There Life On Uranus? by Carl Sagan
7. Learning to Sing From Your Diaphragm by Betty Boop
8. Euthanasia: The Story of the Cambodian Boy Scouts by Pol Pot
9. Shiatsu on the Worm Ranch by Dr. Hunter Thompson & Garry Trudeau
10. Coprophila Made Simple by Nermi Zardoff