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# CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

February 1983

A Student Action Center Publication

Volume 2, Number 3



*"The love of wildernes is more than a hunger for what is always beyond reach; it is also an expression of loyalty to the earth, (the earth which bore us and sustains us), the only home we shall ever know, the only paradise we ever need — if only we had the eyes to see."*

**EDWARD ABBEY**

# Reaganism Vs. Realism: A Continuing Conflict

There is a calculated attack on the nation occurring in Washington, D.C. It is mostly hidden behind bureaucratic walls of secrecy, but some of the components are as exposed as a south-facing slope in August.

The Reagan administration's War on the People takes many forms but one of the most far-reaching battles concerns the land — that giver of life on which all things are ultimately based.

Political opposition to Reagan's environmental policies is increasing and will likely become a major issue in next year's election. Mr. Reagan is simply not facing reality. Americans do not want to live in industrial sludge anymore.

While some cabinet members are leaving Reagan's sinking ship, other officials, such as Interior Secretary James Watt, are driving themselves into dreadful mental states in which all they can see is Red.

Watt's recent remarks comparing environmentalists with Nazis clearly shows, as former Sen. Gaylord Nelson from Wisconsin said, that the "secretary has gone bonkers."

But Mr. Watt is only the most visible of the environmental assault team.

Others, such as EPA Administrator Anne Gorsuch are facing serious tests of their secrecy doctrines from an increasingly impatient Congress. Ms. Gorsuch continues to tell lies that even she must have a hard time believing. Let's

see . . . cut the budget by 50 percent and double the workload. That's right! Increased environmental protection!

Mr. Watt's directive in late December to eliminate wilderness protection for over 800,000 acres of Western wild lands — announced just days after Congress adjourned for Christmas — was hardly subtle either. His policies have rammed head-on with democratic principles. The corporate crowd loves him.

Perhaps the reign of Reagan and crew is a mixed blessing. Conservation groups report that memberships are soaring and they are now able to take a stronger stand on legislative issues. The "Green Vote" is again becoming an effective political machine.

## Editorial

It is unfortunate that issues of pollution control, corporate accountability and the wise use of resources have to be battles of ideological polarities. Long-term compatibility with the land is in the best interest of all parties. Short-term thinking can not be tolerated during these times of increasing populations, dwindling resources and the threat of nuclear war.

Many Americans are now realizing

that President Reagan's seemingly pleasant exterior is a front for increasing the power of corporate America.

We hear the cry to open our wilderness areas for mining and oil and gas exploration. With the backing of numerous multi-national oil interests, Reagan and Watt are attempting to belittle over a century's worth of conservationists work intended to leave at least scraps of this nation's natural heritage for future generations. With wilderness areas comprising less than 2 percent of the country's land, it is strange that these people would be so intent on tarnishing the jewels first.

Of course, through our efforts as citizens, these attempts have not been tolerated. Congress has, at least temporarily, put a stop to their plans.

The mentality of people like Ronald Reagan, James Watt and Anne Gorsuch is perhaps the most difficult thing to comprehend. Their short-term thinking can only bring more long-term problems.

The case of acid rain is a prime example. The administration is refusing to acknowledge that the problem even exists, let alone try to find a solution to it. It needs more study, they say. Meanwhile, the New England states and Canada are infuriated about the problems we are causing through our negligence. What will it take before we will cleanup our industries?

Solar energy research is another area

where the United States is staggering backwards because of short-term thinking. Again, this is a clearcut case where the government is not acting in the best interest of the American people. Forgetting about our energy problems will not make them go away.

By cutting funds for alternative energy studies, the government is putting the public at the continued mercy of the oil companies. This "free market" approach can only keep the price of energy high and the supply in the hands of the big corporations.

The point is, that people need to get involved in the destiny of themselves. By being a citizen, by learning about alternatives to worn-out ideas, and by taking a stand on issues that concern us, we can work towards a sustainable future.

Resource conservation and sustainable futures are not as abstract as some people would like the public to believe. Nothing says that we have to follow the wasteful footsteps of our forefathers.

Fast-food, electric hairdryers, excessive packaging, throw-away containers and Winnebagos are not essential to our existence.

Perhaps when (and if) people slow down enough in their own orbits to take a look around them, they will see that this is a finite place in which we live. Everything does, in fact, go somewhere. Be it toxic waste at Milltown or a plastic Pepsi container along a roadside, we are responsible for the results of our technology.

With short-term thinkers like Ronald Reagan at the helm and with the pursuit of the dollar being the driving force in America, we have a lot of work to do.

Universities are a good place to start preparing ourselves for the future. Not just our own, but for the others in the world, also.

If you are content with the world the way it is, then sit back and watch.

If you are not content, quit complaining and get to work.

Ron Selden

## biomeres: far fetched?

The word biomere means alot to the better paleontologists. It's a word that evokes a concept and a model; a word that turns stone into life. "Biomere" was coined by A.R. Palmer in 1965 in a paper which appeared in the 39th Vol. of the Journal of Paleontology. Palmer had been studying Late Cambrian trilobites — the fossils of an extinct order of animals that lived millions of years ago — when he wrote: "A regional biostratigraphic unit bounded by abrupt nonevolutionary changes in the dominant elements of a single phylum," to describe what he observed. What Palmer, and other paleontologists afterwards, discovered was a repeating pattern of four distinct stages of evolution within each biomere. These stages showed, from the first through the fourth, the evolution of a varied population within one phylum.

The stages of a biomere show a cyclical pattern of rapid growth; stability and calmness; rapid change; and extinction. From the first stage of a biomere, where trilobite genera make an initial appearance, through the fourth and last stage, where nearly all existing trilobite genera go extinct, a number of interesting observations can be made. After the initial appearance of trilobites, there is a time when ecological niches are filled by what one would call "specialists" among the trilobites. These "specialists" often develop complex and exotic ornamentation of their hard body parts (the only remains left to be found by paleontologists). It is assumed that the ornamentation served some highly particular function, either for mating or for protection. Following the filling of niches comes a long, long time of stability where there are almost no changes in trilobite population or evolution. The last stage of the biomere, the time of change, sees nearly all of the

"specialist" trilobites going extinct rapidly, while at the same time rapidly evolving in a last-ditch effort to survive their changing ecosystem. It is the trilobites that are the least specialized — the ones with the least ornamentation — that survive the mass extinctions and remain to start the cycle over and begin a new biomere.

The stages of biomeres were recognized by the careful studying of trilobite fossils hundreds of millions of years old, where, in mere inches of rock, the changes of countless generations of ani-



mals could be seen.

From the study of biomeres certain truths become obvious:

- 1) During unchanging, calm times, when there is great competition for niches, the specialized individuals do well.
- 2) During changing, uncalm times, when no niche is stable or sacred, the specialists do not survive but the generalists do.

It would be wise for us to learn from the very ancient; it would be wise to see

trilobite-biomere cycles as a model for our society.

There is no better time or place, than today and here, to realize how incredibly specialized we have become. We are a society of dependent brats, counting on our vast technology to continue its growth, sure of where we are going. It would not take an apocalyptic disaster to disrupt us totally, no, even something as delicate as running out of fossil fuel could push us into a period of great change. And, as even the fools know, such a thing could easily happen. It may have already started.

Let us not be disillusioned though. We are not trilobites — we are literally a world removed from those little guys of the Cambrian. Unlike trilobites, we can change in ways other than evolving. We can change our environment by changing ourselves. It is not difficult to see where to begin.

"Higher education" is one place where we can start. Higher education has been moving away from the general education that stresses the understanding of much, and has been moving towards a type of education that produces specialists. Colleges have become the vocational training camps of our technical world, turning on their heels to obey the demand of students who want nothing but to become specialists, students who falsely believe that they can become secure through specialization. The result has been to turn-off the students who want to be generalists.

Instead of striving for excellence, colleges now cater to the weakest common denominator, to the will of the myopic, passionless and dull who can not see that their careerist goals are shallow dreams.

Dangerously shallow dreams . . . the lesson from biomeres . . . in times of change the generalists survive.

S. Saroff

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Please recycle this paper

# Snow Bowl its last winter?

by Turner Longski

The most common topic of conversation riding the chairlift these days has been of the future of Montana Snow Bowl. Is it possible that this will be the last season and Missoula will lose its distinguished ski area. Yes, it is very possible and it would be a great loss to the community.

Most of the information concerning the Bowl's existence have only been rumors sifting down the fall line. It is a fact

ideas of how to improve the Bowl so it might operate at a profit and most will agree the place has potential. Despite some shortcoming, Snow Bowl is an extraordinary ski area. It boasts one of the ten steepest runs in North America. It has an abundance of challenging expert skiing that even the best don't tire of. Not that it should intimidate less skilled skiers, many a good skier has learned there with its wide variety of conditions and terrain.



photo by Mike Korn

## Dr. Telemark on the slopes of Snow Bowl.

that Snow Bowl has been for sale for a couple of years. If the area isn't sold this year, there is a buyer for the chairlift and some equipment. This would mean that someone will come tear it all down to pack it off and it would also mean that there would be no more Snow Bowl.

Hang on there, skiers, there is still a prospective buyer around. A gentleman from Arizona, who is an avid skier him-



photo by Mike Korn

## scrap metal???

self, is considering the deal and is discussing possibilities with Burlington Northern, who owns the land the lodge area is on.

We can wait with our fingers crossed for the word should be out soon on the outcome of those talks.

Almost everyone who skis there has

## His last season?

The Rattlesnake Wilderness area borders to the north and there is access to vast amounts of backcountry skiing. Snow Bowl is a Skier's Ski area and it is often repeated that if you can ski the Bowl, you can ski anywhere.

The small operation of the area creates a "country club" atmosphere of a hometown ski area, used almost exclusively by locals. The area is close to town, liftlines are non-existent or small, and the top of the mountain commands an incredible view of western Montana. You couldn't ask for more, unless you might be looking to buy it. Even with a good snow year like 1982, the area still ran in the red. It will be a task to get it running in the black, requiring much initiative and capital.

It will be Missoula's loss if Snow Bowl dies. It stands as one of the few bastions of recreation in the clean air above the valley. The Management could advertise the invitation to get out of the pollution. Many people live in town here for the skiing as well as many students come to the University for skiing. In this day and age where some ski areas are million dollar businesses, it is a shame that one good ski area can't survive. Bozeman's Bridger Mountain is a non-profit, community-owned ski resort and is example for Missoula to consider. Montana Snow Bowl is an attractive asset to the Missoula area and needs the communities' support and concern to exist. The Bowl's demise would break many skiers' hearts including this one's.

# GARDEN CITY NEWS

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# Universal Access.

by John E. Smith

When universal access is mentioned one might infer it is inclusive. In its most concrete form it means — in all cases permission is granted. There are no qualifications, no exceptions, and no provisions. On a more practical level, universal access is not so absolute. It means as far as can be determined, the admission of non-traditional students in large numbers.

In the past, higher education was a luxury afforded a very carefully selected, usually personally endowed, few. The last twenty years have shown a discernible shift in public opinion toward greater access to higher education. This movement was enlivened partly by pressures from groups traditionally denied entrance, and in part by a nearly blind faith that education could cure every social ill.

Public sentiment calls for equal opportunity in higher education, adding provi-

monplace high standard of quality in education, while still remaining true to the precept of universal access: equal opportunity?

The key to the issue lies not with stringency of admissions standards, but in the academic achievement standards with the universities themselves. A close monitoring of students' progress in writing ability, reading comprehension, ability to think in terms of concepts, etc., would challenge students, and thereby enhance the quality of their education. The opportunity for receiving an education remains open. Academic standards put upon students once they are admitted will guarantee that the quality of their education is not reduced to accommodate those who can't make the grade. Some leading universities in this country have already instituted programs with just such an aim:

*"Too often, it is noted, students become involved exclusively in their major area of study. This tends to produce graduates, highly specialized in one area, who lack a general understanding of their own culture."*

sion of public funds so persons wishing to attend college will be able to do so. This, it is believed, will give non-traditional students equal chance to compete in higher status occupations.

In addition to public funding, admission standards, at most institutions of higher learning, have been allowed to decline as a way of opening the gates of opportunity. President of California State at Los Angeles, James M. Rosser exemplifies this fact in a 1981 speech, "No one foresaw the inevitable effects of accommodating large numbers of students from such diverse backgrounds. Academic potential became a less important element in admissions. We began to drop math and foreign languages requirements, and while we introduced remedial/developmental reading, writing and math courses in ever-increasing numbers, such courses were rarely instituted in a manner consistent with institutional or curricula standards and expectations."

To some, the ideal of universal access appears finally to be a reality. To others who ask the questions: "access to what?", the unsettling issue of quality in education remains. Can America's institutions of higher learning reinstate the once com-

- The City University of New York requires students to pass tests in reading, writing and mathematics before admission and before the junior year.

- The University of Wisconsin at Parkside requires sophomores to prepare a satisfactory research paper and to pass minimum competency tests in reading, writing and library skills. Students who fail the examinations are put on probation.

- American University in Washington, D.C. tests entering freshmen in reading, writing and mathematics to make sure they achieve a "high standard of literacy" before they graduate. Students who fail are advised to take remedial courses.

There is also the question of whether tests to gauge the student's ability in the fundamental areas of learning are enough to ensure a quality education. Many argue that universities must include course requirements designed to provide students with sufficient breadth in their learning experience. Too often, it is noted, students become involved exclusively in their major area of study. This tends to produce graduates, highly specialized in one area, who lack a general understanding of

cont. on page 7

# Teaching the Nuclear Scenario

by Tom Biel

Kermit Edmonds, a high school teacher at Hellgate High used to teach history right from textbooks. However, when hostilities between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. escalated during the Carter administration, Edmonds felt he could no longer count on the texts to effectively deal with the international relations between the two superpowers and nuclear arms. He says the texts are inadequate, that "they are packaged curricula, inconsequential in their effects. They are talking about a fairy tale scenario." He decided to change the environment of his classroom to an arena where the issues of nuclear arms and its social consequences could be openly discussed and explored. "It became a commitment to what I perceived as a professional obligation."

Kermit Edmonds is the acting chairman for the Missoula chapter of Educators for Social Responsibility. ESR is a national organization of teachers of all grade levels, school administrators, and parents, all who believe it is time that the schools begin to address nuclear issues and to help students become active participants in the democratic process.

As an organization, ESR seeks to create a network of educators around the country. Their purpose is to inform one another on the state of nuclear affairs and provide the resources and training needed to raise these issues in the classroom. ESR has at its core the principle to nurture in children a sense of hope and responsibility. ESR wants to be an effective voice. There may be no better arena for that voice than America's classrooms where future generations are nurtured.

Mr. Edmonds is an example of the ESR philosophy in action. In his classroom, one immediately notices what he calls "idea mobiles" dangling from the ceiling, encircling the room. "I want my students to remember that the world of ideas is always around them and they are connected to it," he says. "Freedom rings when opinions clash." — Adlai Stevenson. "Remember your humanity and forget all the rest." — Einstein. These are but two of the many. Edmonds says that he wants his students to know that authority should always be questioned. This, he says, is part of the democratic environment he seeks to create in his teaching. When he began bringing the nuclear issue out front, he says he immediately told the students two of his biases: 1) that the organic balance of the planet must be preserved if we are to survive; and 2) nuclear war must be resisted by challenging nuclear weapons.

What has Kermit Edmonds done to enlighten students about the threats of nuclear weapons? To cite one example, he and his students embarked on a mammoth project which investigated the infinitely complex and fragile web of goods and services, the system of provisions that we all depend on and take for granted. This project was christened: "Ashes Ashes All Fall Down: The Consequences of Nuclear War on Me, My Community, and My State." The goal: to get students to realize for themselves how all individuals are mutually dependent upon each other, to demonstrate with alarming clarity the complexity and fragility of the web that is goods, services, systems and specialties, and to understand that a nuclear war would terminate it all. Some students were skeptical, some didn't want to participate at all. But, they went out into the community and interviewed the "pro-

viders"; bankers and butchers, physicians and bakers, hospital workers and policemen, mortuary proprietors, veterinarians, even the governor. They interviewed over three hundred people in all. They asked what each provided, how it was provided, and what would be done if the vital lines of supplies that carry on the services were severed. What they saw was that nuclear war would be like taking "a blow torch to a spider's web."

Some of his other projects for the classroom include researching American peace movements of the past, and setting up a letter exchange with high school students from a Russian city similar to Missoula. The idea behind this, he says, is to ascertain what we have in common with the Russian people, to avoid the "demonizing" and "gargoyling" of the huge cultural composite that Russia is. He is teaching an entire course that explores the Russian system of government and economy, their history, and the experience of the Russian people in wars. He wishes to "pierce the membrane of fear" that surrounds our image of the Russian people and to understand our differences so that we can recognize our community.

The Missoula chapter of ESR is now engaged in a membership drive. It seeks to expand in numbers and in sectors of the education community — parents, retired teachers, students in the U of M School of Education, all levels of educators, and any interested members of the community. From there the chapter aims its energies as follows:

- \* To assist with development of curriculum materials, strategems and resources for use in classrooms at all levels,

- \* To develop a resource library,

- \* To stimulate development of fellow chapters across Montana,

- \* To develop a self-education program for teachers on the topic of nuclear arms, teaching peace and applying it to the classroom,

- \* To establish a political action committee and to coordinate with other anti-nuclear groups,

- \* To support selected national projects and programs and groups which have appropriate goals and activities (freeze movement, establishment of a National Peace Academy, a peace institute at the U of M, etc.),

- \* To organize workshops and conferences for the public, for university courses, etc.

On March 3, a membership meeting will be held at the University Congregational Church. The tentative meeting time is 7:30 p.m. (notice will be made). You can pick up membership forms in LA133, the student teaching office. Annual membership is twenty dollars, ten dollars for low income, (students). If you can't afford it, don't sweat it. All interested people are urged to be a part.

During the week of July 11-15 a seminar will be held on campus entitled "Growing Up in the Nuclear Age: The Concerns of Children and Youth". It is open to in-service and pre-service teachers, and two credits can be earned toward teacher certification. Dr. Rick Ringler, Professor of English and Scandinavian studies at the University of Wisconsin, present chairman of the national ESR will be featured speaker.

As educators, future educators, and parents, it is our responsibility to deal with this issue, to deal with the fears of the young, and to begin teaching peace.

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## How to talk.

# To your legislator that is!

by Ron Selden

The Montana State Legislature is again in session in Helena. It's a confusing and rushed process and many students who may be interested in what's going on in the Capitol City are at a loss as to how to become part of what's happening.

As a help to students, the Student Action Center has a group of folks working to keep you informed about the status of all the different bills and resolutions facing the 84th Legislature. If you are at a loss to figure out how to express yourself once you have this information, perhaps this short guide on how to voice your opinions to legislators will be helpful.

Montana is one of the only places in the country where the population is sparse and unpretentious enough that the average citizen can go up to the state Capitol, ask to speak to his legislator, and have the legislator leave the floor to meet him or her — or call and have them call you back. The implications are awesome.

— Remember that you are your legislators' employer. Your taxes pay their salary. In addition, no matter what ticket your legislators ran on, they undoubtedly ran on the fashionable campaign pledge to listen to constituents and to be responsive. You can remind them of this in the unlikely event that they are reluctant to talk to you.

— Remember also, though, that there are others whose interests may be diametrically opposed to yours — who will remind them of the same thing. To make sure your opinion is heard clearly above the fracas:

— Have your comments well-organized, brief and to the point — whether calling, writing or visiting in person. The Student Action Center can help you form clearly stated positions, no matter what your interest.

— If you are visiting in person, keep in mind that your legislators' existence is extremely harried. Blood pressures run high and attention spans run low during the session. Even though you're their employer, meet them on their terms, because they will be getting pressured for an

audience by many other "employers" with many conflicting opinions. Crowded hallways and doorways between committee meetings, for example, are particularly bad places to get your legislator's ear. Ask when and where it would be most convenient for them to meet with you. They'll appreciate your consideration.

It's important to be prepared, precise, polite, and professional with them (especially important, when visiting in person, to dress professionally), but it's equally important to be pleasant and personable. You don't need to molly-coddle; just be friendly. Your legislator may not remember your name when it comes time to press the voting button, but it won't hurt if she associated your viewpoint with the fact that you brightened an otherwise gruesome day with the latest anecdote from their home district. After all, that's why we have the access we have in Montana: the state is still small enough that legislators are allowed to be human. Treat them as such, and they'll usually return the favor.

**LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION:** For information about the status of bills, hearing times, dates and locations, call: toll-free 1-800-449-4853.

**PHONE CALLS:** Legislators can be reached by calling the Message Center at the Capitol. They will be paged, and if they cannot answer at that time, messages can be left for them. Message Center — 449-4800.

**MAILGRAMS:** Mailgrams are the next best method of contacting legislators, and they can get to Helena overnight. They cost \$4.45 for the first 50 words, and can be sent simply by phoning your message to Western Union. 1-800-257-2241.

**LETTERS:** Legislators do read their mail. The more they get, the more they think. Senator ..... or Representative ....., Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59601.



# From the frontiers of a future civilized world

By Lisa Fleischer

In 1945, the United States' explosion of the first atomic bomb shook the chambers of the newly-formed United Nations. It also rattled Howard and Harriet Kurtz who were raising their family in upstate New York.

Fearful for their babies and the world, the Kurtzes began studying the endless war-peace-war-peace cycle that characterizes world history. They studied Russian at Cornell University and were students in the first class of Columbia University's Institute for Russian Studies.

Howard was one of the first modern-day aviators. His work with pioneer airlines qualified him for the uncharted skies of global politics. Harriet was a minister ordained in a multi-denominational, independent mission for peace. The engineer and the theologian called themselves War Control Planners, Inc. (WCP).

Harriet died of cancer in 1977. Howard, now 75, continues their work from a small apartment in Washington, D.C. We have spent many hours sharing our visions and bolstering each others spirits.

Mr. Kurtz compares today's world to the dangerous days of early aviation. As air-traffic control guards the safety and progress of all airplanes; the world systems he proposes would ensure the security and development of all nations.

oversee the area of world security. It would have power to: inventory all war material and personnel, stop unauthorized war production, inventory and stop mobilization for war, and divert inter-nation conflicts to international courts.

Four development projects would comprise the Authority. First, a new series of reconnaissance satellites would provide information to all nations. Second, a global command and control headquarters would be established at the United Nations with duplicate information available in all capitals. War prevention conferences and games complete the projects.

Mr. Kurtz acknowledges that this plan can not be developed overnight. Several decades would be required before the systems are in place. Obviously, many resources would be needed to develop such an enormous system. Howard claims that in 20 years each agency (security, weather, pollution, etc.) could employ as many people as the Apollo Moon Project — i.e., 35,000 in NASA and 350,000 in universities, research centers, and industry.

At first, this "eye in the sky" may conger up visions of an Orwellian society. Yet, that proposition is certainly less frightening than nuclear holocaust. We must face reality. As Jonathan Schell points out, in *The Fate of the Earth*, our

available (he survives on Social Security and donations).

Since 1961, the Kurtzes have approached each American president with a draft speech outlining America's leadership in pioneering a Global Safety Authority. It invites other nations to join in the experiment. Although the speech was published in *Co-Evolution Quarterly*, there have been no "takers" in the White

their very nature, space systems are uniquely adapted to provide global facilities, equally beneficial to all nations."

On June 12, 1982, half a million people gathered in New York City to endorse the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. Among the demonstrators were several students from the College of the Atlantic, in Bar Harbor, Maine, who were distributing the Kurtzes' draft presidential speech.

*"It is no longer true that wars begin in the minds of men; they can now start in the circuits of computers, . . . Yet the technologies which could destroy us can also be used for our salvation. From their very nature, space systems are uniquely adapted to provide global facilities, equally beneficial to all nations."*

The Kurtzes have proposed the establishment of global networks to share information detected by satellites. In this way, all nations of the world would have access to data presently monopolized by the larger powers. The insecurity of today's secrecy could be replaced by development of world-wide resources.

Satellites are already extensively used for communications, weather monitoring and mapping. Military intelligence, pollution surveillance and food inventories are examples of other applications. Under Howard's plan, global agencies would be created to analyze information and coordinate action in each of these fields.

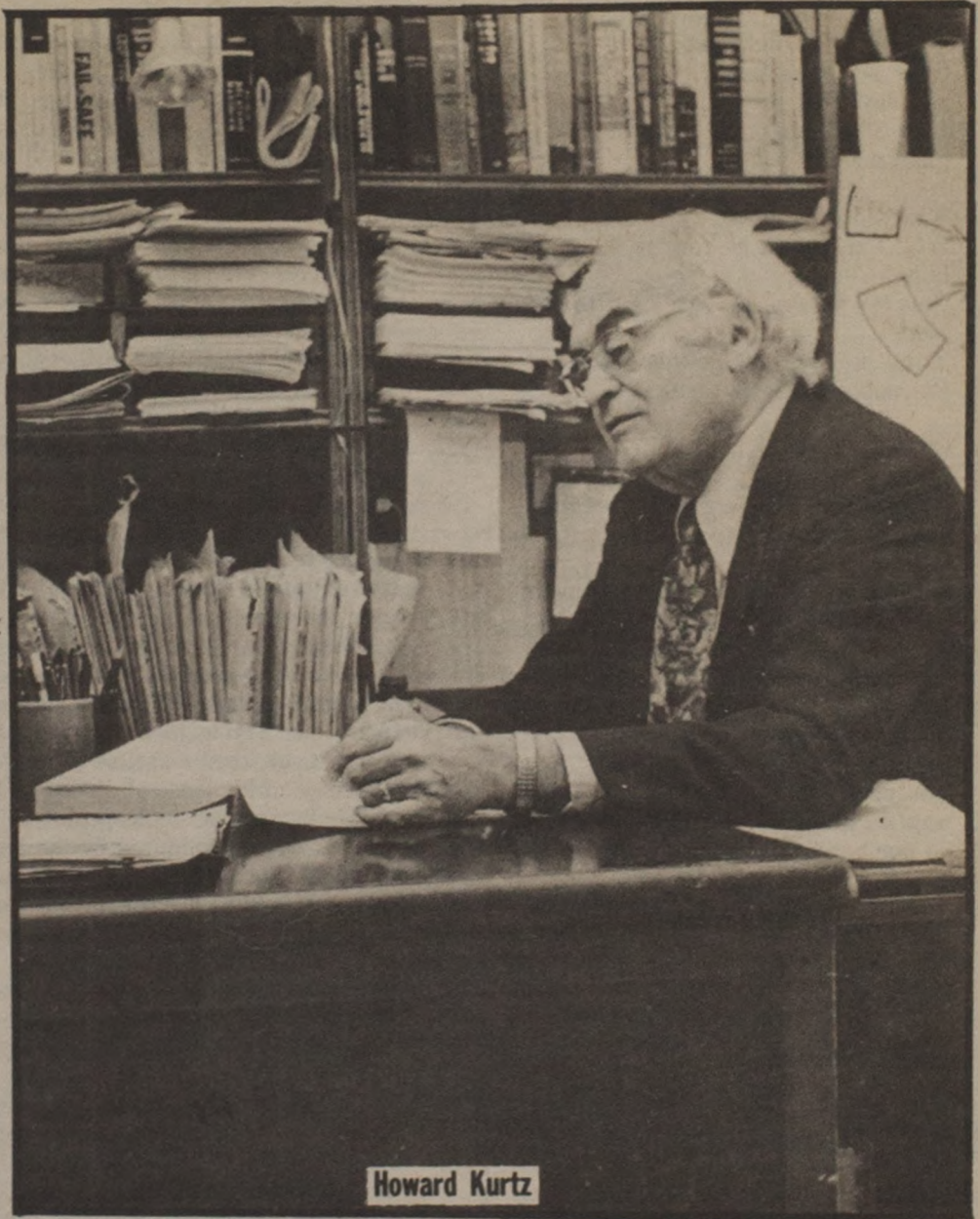
A UN Global Safety Authority would

knowledge of the atom will never go away. Since we will never destroy the potential for producing nuclear weapons, we must develop the technologies and strategies to render them forever obsolete.

Mr. Kurtz sites historical precedents for this change. Success in war has always been dependent on advancing technologies be they cannons, tanks or missiles.

Today's weapons threaten to make all of us losers. Therefore, the technology to mediate the danger must be available to everyone. Acting on this principle, the President of France recommended in 1978 that the United Nations explore the feasibility of creating an all-nation space intelligence agency. The United States and the Soviet Union refused to participate in the study and blocked its discussion during the Second Special Session on Disarmament held in June, 1982. The two superpowers also prevented consideration of the topic at the U.N. conference on peaceful uses of outer space, "Unispace 82," held in Vienna this past August. Fortunately, the issue was kept alive. On December 9, 1982, 126 nations voted to have the feasibility study printed as an official U.N. document. The U.S. and ten small nations abstained; the U.S.S.R. and eight of their bloc voted "no."

Despite official U.S. policy, the Kurtzes' ideas have permeated government, military, and civilian offices. Their thoughts are published in journals of the navy, army and air force. California Representative George Brown, Jr. has introduced their work into the Congressional Record. Officials from countries around the globe have experienced War Control Planners' audio-visual briefing. Thousands receive the newsletter, *Checkpoint*, which Howard puts out when funds are



House.

One of the Kurtzes' supporters is Arthur C. Clarke, a British science-future writer. He discussed the topic of an arms race in outer space before the U.N. Committee on Disarmament in August, 1982. He described how space is threatened by militarization as the U.S. and U.S.S.R. develop destructive space systems, such as anti-satellite weapons. This can be prevented through "positive use of space technology for strengthening international security," he said. He also relayed an example of satellite reconnaissance in action. In the 1960's, an enormous outlay of resources was saved when American technology proved that the "missile gap" (supposed Soviet superiority) was an illusion.

Mr. Clarke articulates our present situation as follows, "The only defense against the weapons of the future is to prevent them from ever being used. In other words, the problem is political and not military at all."

"It is no longer true that wars begin in the minds of men; they can now start in the circuits of computers," he said. "Yet the technologies which could destroy us can also be used for our salvation. From

Peace activists need to know more about the global dimensions of nuclear weapons and their control. We need to look beyond the "Freeze." Howard Kurtz can provide this education. I recommend that interested readers contact Mr. Kurtz c/o War Control Planners, Inc., Box 19127, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 785-0708.

Howard suggests that we write to the Hon. Jan Martenson, Deputy Secretary General-Disarmament, United Nations, NY 10017, requesting copies of the feasibility study on an international space monitoring agency (document A/AC 206/14 6 August 1981). Circulation of this information will broaden discussion of alternatives to the present military build-up and cold war.

I know my horizons have been expanded by communication with Howard Kurtz. I frequently reflect on our fateful meeting. One warm day in the fall of 1980 we were both attracted to a covered wagon train camped on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial. As I left my discussion with the pioneers (who were leaders of a youth rehabilitation project), I was greeted by a white-haired gentleman on a bicycle. Howard and I began to talk.



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# Real Men

## A Review

### Real Men

Take your mind back — I don't know when  
Sometime when it always seemed  
To be just us and them.  
Girls that wore pink  
and boys that wore blue  
Boys always grew up better men  
Than me and you

What's a man now — what's a man mean  
Is he rough or is he rugged  
Is he cultured and clean  
Now it's all change — It's got to change  
More  
'Cause we think its getting better  
But nobody's really sure

Chorus:  
And so it goes — go round again  
But now and then we wonder who  
the real men are

See the nice boys — Dancing in pairs  
Golden earring golden tan  
Blow — wave in the hair  
Sure they're all straight — straight as a  
line  
All the gays are macho  
Can't you see the leather shine  
You don't want to sound dumb Don't  
want to offend  
So don't call me a faggot  
Not unless you are a friend  
Then if you're tall and handsome and  
strong  
You can wear the uniform and I could  
play along

Chorus

Time to get scared — time to change plan  
Don't know how to treat a lady  
Don't know how to be a man.  
Time to admit — what you call defeat  
'Cause there's women running past you  
now  
And you just drag your feet  
Man makes a gun — man goes to war  
Man can kill and man can drink  
And man can take a whore  
Kill all the blacks — kill all the Reds  
And if there's war between the sexes  
Then there'll be no people left

Chorus

— Joe Jackson

copyright 1982 by Albion Music

"Real Men" is a song from Joe Jackson's latest LP entitled "Night and Day." The lyrics bring to mind a contemporary problem being experienced by men. The constantly changing roles of men and women in today's society has created a complex situation in which men find themselves searching for a definition of "Real Men."

The first stanza sets up the scene. Remember how we learned it? Remember how innocently we accepted the tradition of "pink and blue," of "weak and strong?" Girls and boys alike grew up to realize the roles society formed for them

A few felt differently discovering a need for more strength or sensitivity. Expressing these inherent emotions caused many to question and search for the validity of tradition. In this Jackson grabs your attention by pointing out the problem and then asks "what's a man now — what's a man mean?"

The dichotomy doesn't only occur between men and women but also among men themselves. Geographic locale along with economic stability necessitates lifestyles as varied as "Rough and Rugged", or "Cultural and Clean." Those aware of the diversity see the possibilities are almost limitless. This allows certain men to change, blending the extremes to find a better way. This transition causes a desire for more definition, "cause we think its getting better but nobody's really sure."

The sexual revolution brought with it much experimentation. Combining this with the fear of not being capable of filling the heterosexual role, some men find themselves turning to each other for sexual gratification and love. Their desire to love is as "straight" as an arrow or a "line" on a mirror. The leather they wear shines to cover up something not easily accepted or understood. The sensitivity of these men exceeds many and is shown through their desire to understand and help each other. But the social hierarchy once again prevails allowing certain individuals to dominate even in homosexual relationships. So when one partner looks the part, the other is willing to "play along."

Men suddenly realize they're caught in between. Too scared to choose one path or another, they still seek a meaning to their role. Trying to be sensitive to the feminist, he loses a part of his manliness and some of his sense of direction. Living his life in ways he thinks proper to be accepted and even admired by the feminist causes an unattractive quality to surface, unknown to him. The rejection is very discouraging to him since his desire is to be a "new age man." On the other hand, women are gaining confidence in their attitudes toward themselves and are "just running past you and you just drag your feet."

So man stops again discouraged and confused to think of what his role has been in history. He thinks of guns, he thinks of war, he thinks of drinks, he thinks of whores. He sees the prejudice and all the injustice. The "new age man" knows these things to be of no constructive use. His desire is for love, family and companionship. To attain these things he must know what it is to be a "real man."

Could it be that the "new age woman" is destroying her sexual complement with her newly asserted awareness?

Sisterhood is the latest and its been strongly needed for some time. But with it, she must understand the effect and responsibility of becoming the new oppressor. "And if there's war between the sexes then there'll be no people left."

by Paul Ronaldo

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### The Woman at Fourth and Gerald

My feet tramp down dark old third.  
Mid-street where the action is.

I hear a hiss by an old Ford. Not a rapist;  
my stockings making a whish.

Marching on, heels through mud, safety  
hose, hurricane hips. Men hide ahead

on dark porches, behind  
on sagging pines.

Put keys through fingers and punch.  
Wind lifts my hair, I am Medusa.

Fall on the pavement and play dead.  
Tree shadows bat me around to make sure.

Rip open my blouse and surrender. Rain comes  
in with my breath, wind whips my skirt leg-tight.

I hurry sweating  
to my dark clutch of rooms.

Shaun Gant

### Sauna Musing

Alone I've come to the lake to look for nothing,  
to practice the ritual of fire, water, earth,  
and air. Wood is already cut, and stacked  
near the sauna's hearth. Cedar. I hold the flaking  
bark, smell the russet rings. Then crisscrossing  
the kindling, on the chimney I strike a bluetip  
and set it all a snap. A loon settles on the bay.

Then the first sweat, hauling fourteen buckets  
of ice-cold water ninety steps up from the large  
quiet deep. I swing a bucket, let it sink and fell,  
then pull it in. If there are thoughts in a bucket,  
I dump them back. The loon laughs from the lake.

Then the second sweat. The stones begin to steam,  
clear heat spills from the flue, the stack creaks  
and reddens like the sunset. Beads of sweat. I am  
Baily's beads, throwing out giant arms of flame. I  
kiss an eclipse. My fingers turn to tongues and lick  
the forks of branches. I loosen the knots, penetrate  
the rings and suck the resin. I am wood, my legs  
trunks, my toes roots. I fall and never die.  
And when a stone, I am round and roll to the lake  
bottom, where I hold up the deep for a million  
years. Each thought, a bubble lost in its dark  
rising, quickens on the surface, pops into air.  
Everywhere I am air, filling craters, valleys.  
I laugh vast rivers of air, a loon.

Lar Autio



cont. from page 3

their own culture. There are those who believe at least some liberal arts background is necessary to prevent this from becoming a civilization of specialists and automatons. Three large and prestigious universities have taken affirmative action with regard to this issue:

- The University of California at Berkeley has reinstated the liberal arts requirements it dropped a decade ago. Cal students must now take courses in four areas: reading and composition; quantitative reasoning; foreign language; and humanities, social science and natural science.

- The University of Michigan has adopted an upperclass writing requirement in addition to a required freshman composition class.

- At Stanford seven separate task forces are considering the question, What is fundamental to undergraduate education? The discussion centers on a proposal to introduce a university-wide course on Western culture.

# Ten Lakes Scenic Area Stumps or Scenery?

By Ron Selden

The Kootenai National Forest is now soliciting public comment on its 50-year forest plan. Included in the plan is a proposed action to give non-wilderness status to the Ten Lakes Scenic Area, a 35,900-acre roadless area located near Eureka, Montana.

The Ten Lakes area is one of nine priority national forest roadless areas contained in the late Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Act (S.393). The law directs the Forest Service to study these wildlands for their wilderness suitability and to make recommendations to Congress.

Under the Forest Service's recent proposal, the agency plans to log and road 36 percent of this area without any guarantee that the small existing 6500-acre "Scenic Area" will be expanded to the 18,000-acres they have proposed for "roadless" management. (Roadless management gives far less protection than wilderness management.)

There are several compelling reasons why the Ten Lakes area should instead receive full wilderness protection. (Alternative "C" in the report.)

Under the Kootenai's proposed alternative for the overall forest, there would

be a doubling of the miles of roads — from the present 6,000 miles to 12,000 — in the forest over the next 50 years. The reason for this dramatic hunger for access is the agency's zeal to reach the timber goals of the Resource Planning Act. That goal is 388 million board-feet annually, 173 million board-feet over the current level.

While acknowledging that increased timber cutting will cause the forest to fall short of the demand for roadless recreation opportunities, Kootenai Forest Supervisor Bill Morden recently said, "We can't do them both."

The only designated wilderness on the Kootenai is the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, a 94,300-acre area located west of Libby. The Cabinets are being degraded by mineral exploration and are the site of continued experimental grizzly bear harassment by the Forest Service, U.S. Borax and American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO). Although it is becoming hard to distinguish the Forest Service from the corporations, the agency is in charge of handling the permits for Borax and ASARCO's exploration ventures. The Forest Service has, through its approval of continuing exploration, been pushing the Endangered Species Act to the limits concerning grizzly protection and is in danger of being sued by the Sierra Club for its actions.

If the Forest Service won't provide adequate protection and enhancement opportunities for the grizzly in designated wilderness, then what can be expected from increased non-wilderness designation of the forest?

The Kootenai's plan for non-wilderness of the Ten Lakes area coincides with its decision to give such status to another S.393 Study Area, the 23,400-acre Mount

Henry area in the Yaak near Troy. This decision was made public prior to the Ten Lake proposal.

In the words of Russ Hudson of the St. Regis Paper Company, "Our concern is that other national forests are not going to be able to meet those (Resource Planning Act) goals" and that the Kootenai would then "have to pick up the slack."

In other words, the Kootenai Forest is likely to become another one of Montana's sacrifice areas.

The use of the Ten Lakes area by snowmobilers is one of the major arguments used by the Forest Service to recommend against wilderness. Unfortunately, the Forest Service helped develop a snowmobile "staging area" immediately next to the study area boundary in violation of the intent of S.393 to protect the wilderness potential of the study areas "until otherwise determined by Congress." In making comments to the Forest Service, it should be pointed out that there are literally millions of acres of federal land in NW Montana that are already opened to snowmobiling and other off-road vehicles.

Comments for designating the Ten Lakes area as wilderness should be addressed to: FOREST SUPERVISOR BILL MORDEN, KOOTENAI NAT'L FOREST, BOX 45, LIBBY, MT 59923.

Since Congress will have the final word on the fate of the Ten Lakes, please send a copy of your letter to:

GOV. TED SCHWINDEN  
CAPITOL STATION  
HELENA, MT 59620

REP. PAT WILLIAMS  
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

SEN. JOHN MELCHER  
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

SEN. MAX BAUCUS  
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

For further information, please contact the Student Action Center or the Montana Wilderness Association, P.O. Box 635, Helena, MT 59624.

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**S.A.C. NOTES**

The Northern Plains Resource Council will be hosting their 9th Annual Missoula Benefit on Friday, Feb. 25 at 6:00 p.m. The dinner/auction/dance will be held at the National Guard Armory at 2501 Reserve St. (near Fort Missoula). All you can eat spaghetti, good music and cheap beer. Tickets on sale at the UC Bookstore.

A one-credit lecture class, open to guests, entitled "Issues in Wilderness Preservation and Management" is being sponsored by the Wilderness Institute. It meets every Wednesday evening at 7:00 in Forestry 305.

Upcoming speakers will include:

Feb. 16 — Bill Cunningham, Conservation Director, Montana Wilderness Association. "The Reagan Administration's Assault Against Wilderness."

Feb. 23 — Riley McClelland, Associate Professor, School of Forestry, "Eagles at Glacier Park."

March 2 — Open (Bob Mutch, "Fire Management in Wilderness Areas" — Tentative).

March 9 — John Craighead, Director, Wildlife-Wildlands Institute. Charles Jonkel, Border Grizzly Project. "Grizzly Bears: A Discussion."

For more information, please call 243-6060 or 542-0797.





# Photos by Duffy Clark



*A Missoula view . . .*



*. . . of not too long ago.*