Unions representing 250 to 300 workers at colleges and universities throughout Montana might call for a walkout if contract negotiations are not reached by Monday.

That is the deadline set by six craft unions and one labor union that have been negotiating with the state for higher wages. Contracts for the six Northern Plains Resource Councils new contracts must be worked out by the individual unions.

Joe Sicotte, director of labor relations for the office of the state commissioner of higher education, said "about 50" workers at the University of Montana are represented by the unions.

Unions involved in the negotiations are the laborers, painters, plumbers, operating engineers, carpenters, electricians and machinists.

State Commissioner of Higher Education John Richardson said yesterday that the machinists and operating engineers were offered pay raises of 90 cents per hour by the state, while the painters, electricians, plumbers and carpenters received offers of 62 cents.

As of yesterday, only the machinists have formally accepted the state's offer, he said.

The laborers' union is bargaining primarily for an end to a seniority-based pay plan. A spokesman for the laborers said late last month that the plan is unfair and often results in low pay and lack of equality in wages paid to starting and experienced workers.

Sicotte said the laborers declared an impasse with the state in a bargaining session in Helena yesterday, saying they consider negotiations to be at a stalemate, at least for the time being.

Richardson said the 62-cent raise offered to four of the craft unions is the state's final offer, adding that if the offer is accepted by the unions, the workers would receive more than their counterparts in other state agencies. He said the 60-cent raise offered to the machinists and operating engineers would catch up with what he termed the "state blue-collar rate."

Sicotte said that while he is not certain the state will meet again with union representatives in the next few days, he said the chances are pretty good" the Montana walkout can be averted.

He also said the state Board of Regents is "prepared for a work stoppage if it should occur." He declined to give more details, and said only that the state's offer will be on the table again Monday.

Correction

The Montana Kaimin incorrectly reported yesterday that Will Putman is the "chief ball" of the Forestry Club and chief push of the ball is Bill Crapper.

Colstrip towers may pass through Missoula valley

The almost inevitable construction of the coal-burning generating plants Colstrip 3 and 4 will place power lines close to Missoula and may cost the state about $167 million in potential tax money, an opponent of the plants said yesterday.

Steve Doherty, a staff member for the Montana Kaimin, presented a proposal to the state Public Service Commission, said that if the Bonneville Power Administration, instead of Montana Power Co., builds the power lines, state and local governments will lose potential tax money because BPA is a federal agency and is not subject to state or local taxes.

The council is a group composed mainly of eastern Montana ranchers and landowners who oppose the construction of Colstrip 3 and 4. The lines would run from Townsend to Hot Springs.

"Proponents of the project have been saying for years that the general public, ranchers, landowners, energy and tax benefits for Montana, he said.

But he said taxes can be collected only on the power lines built by Montana Power Co., MPC is building the power lines from Colstrip to Townsend.

Double-decker towers

BPA will construct the western portion of the 500-kilovolt lines and can be averted.

Colstrip 3 and 4. In doing so, the EPA decided that BPA's application for a permit to MPC and the corridor of West Coast utilities to build Colstrip 3 and 4.

Inadequate facilities

"As of right now, facilities in Missoula for the performing arts and athletics are woefully inadequate," he said.

Doherty said also the "last case pending in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The council and the Chippewa Indians have filed suit against the Environmental Protection Agency for its 1979 decision granting a permit to MPC and the corridor of West Coast utilities to build Colstrip 3 and 4.

Inadequate facilities

"As of right now, facilities in Missoula for the performing arts and athletics are woefully inadequate," he said.

"We don't know if we want to go on the reservation," he said.

A corridor from Missoula to Hot Springs passing through the reservation has been federally approved for the double-decker 500-kilovolt lines, but has not been approved by the Flathead tribe. A 230-kilovolt line currently runs in this corridor.

Doherty said a possible alternative corridor would run directly west from Missoula over Lookout Pass to Rathdrum, Idaho, which would cost $3 million and take four years.

Public awareness

Doherty was also concerned about the public's awareness of the construction of the power lines.

Doherty said the state's offer will be on the table again Monday.
The Northern Tier Pipeline would run just north of Mount Jumbo. It would cross the Blackfoot River. It would cross Rattlesnake Creek and Grant Creek. There is no doubt that the Northern Tier Pipeline would be in Missoula's backyard.

But that is one of the few things about the pipeline that is not shrouded in doubt and controversy.

Oh, of course, there are the basic facts. The Northern Tier Pipeline is a 1,500-mile pipeline designed to transport surplus West Coast crude oil from Port Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn. It will cost about $1.2 billion to construct.

It would be the largest steel construction project in American history, which explains why U.S. Steel is one of the pipeline's supporters.

And there are environmental concerns: what will the effect be if an oil spill occurs at sea? On land? But those concerns tend to bog down in a swamp of statistics and probability analyses. But more important, neither environmental analysis nor the project's specifications gets to the real question surrounding the pipeline: is it needed?

At the center of the need argument is a projected deficit of oil in the northern tier states - Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota - as can be seen from pipeline's specifications. The oil loss to the United States has been made up with Alaskan crude, but that oil is stranded on the West Coast, where much of it cannot be used since refineries there are not able to handle sulfur-heavy Alaskan crude. At present, about 400,000 barrels of oil a day are shipped from the West Coast to the midwest through the Panama Canal.

To ease the West Coast oil glut, pipeline supporters argue, a west-to-east pipeline is needed. That way, they claim, the projected shortfall of oil in the northern tier states is taken care of at the same time.

But at least two points must be given careful consideration before any construction begins:

1. An "earthquake could damage the pipeline" could best be rephrased as: a. "An event of magnitude more than 6.5 on the Richter scale could cause serious structural damage, b. "A motion caused by abrupt shifts in underground geologic formations could have an adverse (net negative) effect on the structure in consideration."

2. "There's a whole lotta shaking goin' on." a. "The intensity of the impact would depend on the distance of the impact from the source."

3. "Impacts should not and could not be rated on a net positive or negative pro-rated scale.

4. "Some steps could be taken to reduce adverse impacts of the proposals" could best be rephrased as: a. "There would be measures which could reduce the incidence, intensity, magnitude and duration of adverse effects resulting from any of the proposals.

b. "Action proposals that could effectively alleviate some of the negative rated impacts have been proposed."

c. "Let's just get rid of the little nasties."

If you've selected "b as your answers, you undoubtedly have the stuff needed to become a successful environmental-impact-statement writer. Good luck.

First, what's stopping West Coast refineries from altering their capacity to process Alaskan crude? New federal incentives are making it more profitable to modify refineries so that they can handle the Alaskan oil.

If that happens, the West Coast oil glut will disappear - and so will one of the justifications for the Northern Tier Pipeline.

Second, it is by no means certain that there will indeed be a shortage of oil in the northern tier states. While it is true there have been projections indicating those shortages will occur soon, it is also true that other projections indicate the entire shortage problem is a mirage, it won't happen.

Who to believe? How are we to know?

But we'd better be damn sure about one thing - that the pipeline is needed before we start digging part of that 1,500-mile trench just north of Mount Jumbo.

Mike McNally

Something else to worry over

Here's something to worry about next time you're trying to go to sleep. A poll of the nation's top high school students - the people who will presumably be running the nation when you and I are living off what's left of Social Security - shows a growing conservative trend.

According to the poll, sex is down. Seventy-eight percent of the students said they had not had sex. In the 1975 poll only 68 percent of the students said they had not had sex.

In addition, 49 percent of the boys and 69 percent of the girls intend to be virgins when they marry.

And finally on the sexual front, 32 percent of the girls and 26 percent of the boys do not think women and men are of equal intelligence.

Drugs are also down, the poll says. Only 8 percent said they used marijuana once a month, compared to the 25 percent who did in 1975.

Forty-three percent said they never drink beer and 60 percent claim never to have drunk hard liquor. That's probably change, however, since our high school friends turn of age and make it to college.

Sixty-five percent said that certain movies, TV programs, books and magazines should be censored. Only 16 percent advocated censorship in 1970.

Finally, the survey, which was taken during the summer, indicates that Sen. Edward Kennedy is the teen-agers' runaway choice for president.

You can make what you will of these figures, of course, but there is no doubt that high school students have turned to the conservative side.

As a footnote, we should probably inform you that the survey was taken by the nice people who put together each year's edition of "Who's Who Among American High School Students."

The book that publishes the highest achievers in high school, selected by their principals. That's nice.

Then the book's publishers ask the parents of the highest achievers to buy a volume of the book so they can see their dear high achiever. That's what you call a built-in market. At any age, now you have an idea of what's gaining on you.


c. "Hey! Could you guys muffle that jackhammer?"

b. "Audible interference will be contingent on the amount of distance (in meter units) between audio occurrence and audio receiver."

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Refinery strike brings mediators, union together

DENVER (AP) — Federal mediators met with leaders of the oil workers union yesterday as the union's nationwide walkout进入了 its second day. Some 60,000 oil workers are involved in the strike, which  begins as the refineries, supervisors, and Teamster representatives moved into its second day.

All of the refineries are involved, but not all their refineries are affected by the walkout.

Supervisors are at the controls in the highly automated refineries, and oil company officials say they can keep near-normal production levels going indefinitely.

Three refineries in Oklahoma, Montana, and Wyoming were not included in the process of shutting down because of the strike.

Most picket lines were reported quiet, though strikers allegedly smashed the windows of trucks trying to enter a Texaco refinery at Port Arthur, Texas, yesterday morning and a Minnesota man was arrested after a rock-throwing incident at a refinery.

Pickets face chilly task

HELENA (AP) — Oil workers braved sub-zero temperatures yesterday in Montana as they joined the nationwide walkout by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union.

Supervisory personnel continued to operate four of Montana's five refineries.

Some pickets at the Exxon and Conoco refineries in Billings, who refused to give their names, said that members of the Teamsters Union were honoring the strike by not entering the trucks through gates where pickets are standing.

But they said supervisors were driving the trucks into and out of the refineries, and that Teamster members get in the drivers' seats.

Officials at the Teamsters Union office in Billings said their pickets were required to be unavailable for comment. The pickets said they thought the strike would be lengthy because the refinery workers do not want to return to the contract that was unsigned when the strike began yesterday afternoon.

At the Conoco and Exxon refineries, supervisors, spokesmen for management said supervisory personnel operating the installations were living inside the plant so they wouldn't have to commute to pickets.

About 550 Montana members of the union are affected by the strike, an OCAW representative said.

In Cut Bank, Clifford Smith, manager of the Westco refinery, said his plant closed when its 44 union members went on strike.

In Billings, the Exxon and Conoco refinery supervisors were also operating the Conoco refinery at Laurel and Phelps refinery at Great Falls.

Conoco plant in Wreathall, Minn.

In Billings, Conoco and Exxon strikers walked picket lines in sub-zero temperatures. At both Billings refineries, supervisors had moved into the plants for the duration. Said a Conoco spokesman: "We have the necessary beds."

The walkout was characterized by an Amoco representative in Ken­sasi City, Mo., as a "gentleman's strike."

At issue is the wage-and- benefits package for the second year of a two-year contract. OCAW President Robert Goss says he wants a "substantial" cents-per­hour hike and full medical-dental coverage. Wages will not be discussed until the health-care issue is resolved. Goss has said.

"No Finlands of the National Medication and Conciliation Ser­vice flew to Denver yesterday and immediately met with union leaders at their Denver head­quarters.

A Houston meeting between Goss, Gulf Oil Corp. officials and Wayne Horvitz, chief of the media­tion service, on Tuesday ended without an agreement.

Jerry Archuleta, OCAW spokesman, explained that Gulf has promised to have passed the bonet for all contracts during the last three bargaining sessions. All of the 411

contracts are negotiated at the local level, but must be approved by the union's national bargaining committees.

Numerous companies have been affected individually since 1969, but there has been no industrywide walkout by the OCAW since then. The union has a total of 200,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Refinery workers now average $9.55 an hour after winning about $1.80 per pay raise last year.

The union has rejected two offers since the current contract began in November. The last offered a 9 percent pay hike and a larger company-wide insurance package.

Winter Quarter

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Men's Gym, Tues., 5:30-8:30

Creating Stained Glass Windows

2nd Class, Thurs., 7-10 p.m.

Valley Grove Studios

For more information contact Programming

UC 104 or call 243-6661

Registration is at the Ticket Office.

For more information contact Programming, UC 104, 243-6661. Registration is through January 18 at the Ticket Office, 3rd floor UC, from noon to 7 p.m. Classes begin January 14.

Montana Kaimin — Thursday, January 10, 1980 — 3
Opponents question need for pipeline; proposed resolution heeds concerns

"Peppermint Soda" is an utterly charming movie. Sweet and buoyant in its innocence. Diane Kurys demonstrates impressive wit and talent. —Loretta McCall, New York Times

"A summer cooler. Sweet, sparkling and bubbly." —Gene Shurtleff, NBC-TV

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Diane Kurys demonstrates impressive wit and talent. "Sweet and buoyant in its innocence... refreshing as its title." —Julie Criscione

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"African Queen"

Thursday, January 10, 1980

—Gene Shurtleff, NBC-TV

—Janet Maslin, New York Times

Elenita Brown

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Peter Fonda

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Proposed resolution

The City Council is considering a resolution opposing the project and conducted the public hearing to invite citizen comment. Twenty-three people spoke in favor of the proposed resolution. Only Sen. John Melcher, a consistent supporter of the project, opposed the proposed resolution.

The following information is based on interviews with several of the speakers at the public hearing. John Etchart, state coordinator for the Northern Tier Pipeline Co., was not available for comment.

Opponents of the project say the pipeline is not needed. They claim that conservation, alternative fuels such as gasoline and alcohol — and the exchange of Montana oil for Canadian oil can prevent projected shortfalls in Montana.

A shortfall is a shortage of oil resulting from transportation problems rather than from a general shortage of oil. The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) has predicted shortfalls in Montana as early as this year. For both logistical and legal reasons, Montana now exports about 75 percent of its oil to out-of-state refineries, according to the Northern Tier Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the DNRC. There are no existing pipelines between the primary oil fields in northeastern and southeastern Montana and the major refineries in Billings, the statement said. In addition, U.S. Department of Energy regulations require that Montana oil continue to be sold to those out-of-state refineries that now receive it.

Regulations expire

These regulations are due to expire this year, and President Carter has proposed that they not be renewed. Also, the Department of Energy is considering changing the regulations, should they be reinstated, to allow Montana refineries access to Montana oil, the report said.

Without these legal obstacles, northeastern Montana oil could be shipped to midwestern Canada through existing pipelines in exchange for oil from Alberta. Gary Matson, spokesman for the Environmental Information Center, a group opposed to the pipeline, said. Oil from Alberta could be shipped to Billings through existing pipelines and prevent shortfalls, he said.

The DNRC draft statement reached the same conclusion. "Reallocations could increase the availability of crude oil to Montana refineries," the report said. "These measures would be sufficient to meet the expected level of product demand given likely increases in real product prices."

Missoula-area residents also said at the meeting that they fear enormous environmental damage if the pipeline is built.

"At the present stage of events, the Northern Tier Pipeline could be more environmentally damaging than the Trans-Alaskan pipeline." Charles Kay said. Kay is a consultant to the Northern Tier Information Committee, another group opposed to the project.

Kay worked for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and served as an advisor to government engineers who supervised construction of the Alaskan pipeline.

Oil spills

He said several serious oil spills have occurred from the Alaskan pipeline that were not detected by automatic leak-sensing equipment.

In July 1977, a check valve was ruptured, spilling more than 112,000 gallons of oil. Kay said. An eight-inch hole near Fairbanks leaked more than 607,000 gallons in February 1978, and a five-inch crack leaked over 212,000 gallons near Aigun Pass in the Brooks Range. Ranges, he said.

None of these leaks was detected by the automatic-sensing equipment in the Alaskan pipeline and similar-sized leaks would not be detected by the automatic-sensing equipment planned for the Northern Tier Pipeline. As it has been proposed in the state and federal environmental impact statements, the Northern Tier sensing equipment would be less sensitive than the TAPS (Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System), he said.

At the public hearing, Kay stressed that in addition to environmental damage, an oil spill would pose a serious fire hazard.

"Alaskan oil is like black gas," he said. "It is readily and it's highly flammable."

Pipeline opponents also contend that the project will be a financial burden to Montanans.

More expenses

Matson said the electricity needed for the Northern Tier's pumping stations would require additional electrical-generating facilities. This "new on-line energy" would come primarily from coal-fired generating facilities. Montana's electricity demand would result in a "revenue deficiency" in Montana of up to $20.2 million.

These revenue deficiencies would be compensated by increased charges to all other customers, the report said.

Matson said the tax benefits from the pipeline would not offset the increase in electricity rates. The DNRC estimated the Northern Tier Company's 1981 property tax would be $10.5 to $11.9 million, some $9 million less than the estimated increase in electricity rates.

Concert scheduled

The University of Montana Dance Ensemble will present its winter concert tonight, Friday and Saturday. Curtain time is 8 p.m.

The concert will feature works choreographed by students from the dance division of the department of drama and dance. Admission is $3.50 for adults and $2.50 for students and senior citizens. Reservations can be made by calling 243-4691.

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63 beheaded for mosque attack

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)—63 Saudis were beheaded yesterday in the religious capital of Mecca, Islam's holiest shrine, the official Saudi news agency said.

The executions were decreed by King Khalid after the country's religious leaders issued an edict specifying the crime of attacking the mosque was punishable by death in accordance with the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

Beheading is the traditional method of execution in Saudi Arabia, and is usually carried out in public.

The beheading of the mosque attackers was carried out in eight cities in the vast desert kingdom in an apparent move to show that the authorities were in full control of the situation.

Those executed included Juseiman Bin Seif, the military commander of the fanatic Musulman group which attacked the mosque. He was a member of the dissenting southern Saudi tribe of Al Obaid.

The announcement said 41 of those executed were Saudis. The others were 19 Egyptians, six South Yemenis, three Kuwaitis and one person each from North Yemen, Sudan and Iraq.

Earlier, the Saudi government said foreigners in the group had acted out of religious convictions and that no foreign powers were involved in the mosque affair.

The group's overall leader, Mohammed Bin Abdullah Al Qahthani, self-styled messiah of the Shiite branch of Islam, was killed during the two-week siege of the Grand Mosque by Saudi troops, after its seizure by the religious zealots.

The attack on the mosque occurred in the early hours of Nov. 25 as the Moslem world was celebrating the advent of the 14th century of the Islamic lunar calendar. The Grand Mosque is inside a 38-acre compound housing the Kabaa, which Moslems believe was built by the prophet Abraham.

The gunmen sneaked into the mosque during dawn prayers, held about 50 hostages, including some Saudi government officials, and demanded at gunpoint that their leader Qahthani be recognized as the messiah.

Saudi troops and special security forces finally flushed the gunmen out of their positions in the mosque's rooms and corridors to the courtyard, then to its underground tunnels.

The Interior Ministry gave the following updated casualty figures for the mosque battle:

- Security forces: 127 dead and 451 wounded.
- Attackers: 75 killed in battle, 27 dead in hospital later and 15 bodies found in the tunnels—total dead 117.
- The total number of attackers arrested was given as 143. Of these, 63 were executed, 19 have been sentenced to prison terms, these, 63 were executed, 19 have been sentenced to prison terms, 38 were released as innocent, and 19 have been sentenced to prison terms.
- Of the others were 10 Egyptians, six South Yemenis, three Kuwaitis and one person each from North Yemen, Sudan and Iraq.

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Montana Kaimin • Thursday, January 10, 1980—5
LONDON (AP) — America's allies have offered many words in condemnation of the Soviet move into Afghanistan, but few seem willing thus far to call the United States in clamping economic or other sanctions on the communist superpower.

The British and America's other "Anglo" allies — Canada and Australia — have gone the furthest in backing President Carter's hard-line stand with tough gestures of their own.

In other U.S. partners — Japan, France and West Germany among them — they have been reluctant to move beyond words, in part because of such hard realities as the need for raw materials from the Soviet Union and because of the hope that fragile East-West detente can still be salvaged.

"Any tough trade sanctions could hurt the Japanese economy," said a Japanese Foreign Ministry official in a typical remark.

Among the few firm actions taken by nations around the world:

• Australia condemned the Soviet move into Afghanistan, saying it would not purchase any Soviet goods or import any Soviet exports.

• Britain pressed the Soviets into canceling a planned visit to London by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who was ordered from the United States for 1980. Both say they will consider imposing their own anti-Soviet grain embargoes as well.

• Britain pressured the Soviets into dropping several trade talks.

• Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington raised the possibility yesterday of sending a British naval force into the Arabian Sea-Indian Ocean region in support of U.S. forces in the area.

• Saudi Arabia, not formally a U.S. ally but a longtime friend, reaffirmed its support for detente. On Sunday Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said France will not take economic steps and warned that "precipitate" sanctions "would detente.

Longshoremen boycott Soviet shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Less than eight years after lifting its Cold War boycott on Soviet shipping, the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday decided to slam the door on future cargo.

The boycott, a response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, applies to East and Gulf coast ports and major inland ports, such as those on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, as well as ILA members.

Thomas "Tedy" Gleason, announcing the boycott at a news conference, said Soviet ships now in port could clear, but slammed the door on future cargo.

The ILA has another foreign-policy-related boycott already in progress, having refused to handle Russian ships or cargo.

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District judge defends trial closure

GREAT FALLS (AP)—District Judge William Coder has defended excluding the public from jury selection for the rape-murder trial of Gene Austad.

Whether Coder's order excluding the group of juror examinations will stand is up to the Montana Supreme Court, which is scheduled to hear arguments in the case on Dec. 14 at the request of the Great Falls Tribune.

The high court ordered Coder to conduct a hearing on the closure of the trial to the press and public. The hearing was conducted Dec. 21.

Coder's 12-page order, which is being sent to the Supreme Court, said jury selection in the trial should be closed to ensure the defendant's right to a speedy public trial in Cascade County. The order said the trial would be closed to the public only if a jury is selected.

Austad, 31, is accused of rape, robbery, burglary and deliberate homicide in connection with the stabbing death of Mabel Wald, 69, in April 1976.

In support of the closure, Coder cited what he said was substantial publicity in the case. He said some newspaper articles cited evidence in the case that should not have been publicized before the trial.

The judge added that some newspaper accounts had misrepresented some of the facts in the case, by confusing the sequence of events on the night the woman's death was discovered. Coder said some articles said Austad was injured in a car wreck during a police chase that followed Mrs. Wald's death.

He said this incorrectly leads the public to believe the chase started at the scene of the crime. In fact, the accident occurred when Austad was fleeing police who stopped him on a traffic violation that night, Coder said.

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CB asked to evaluate ties with UM

ASUM Attorney Bruce Barrett appealed to Central Board last night to decide what its "political identity" is to avoid insurance "confusion in the future.

Barrett, referring to the Kaimin suit recently settled out of court, said that ASUM "got off cheap" by having to contribute $4,000 to the $14,500 settlement.

But the settlement still does not resolve the question of whether ASUM is independent or if it is an actual state agency covered by state insurance.

"We have no existence," Barrett said. "We are somewhere in between those two areas. No one knows exactly who is in control."

Barrett suggested that Central Board should take the matter to the Board of Regents to find out if ASUM should be an autonomous, independent organization or declared an actual state agency.

If it is determined that ASUM is independent, then ASUM will have to get its own insurance.

In other business at its one-hour meeting, Central Board unanimously approved a $213 allocation to the Boxing Club and $360 to the new Hockey Club, both for equipment.

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