Faculty supports strike with labor education

By ED KEMICK
Montana Kaimin Reporter

In a show of support for union workers, faculty members at the University of Montana, the University Faculty Senate, and the University Union declared tomorrow "Labor Education Day." Jim Walsh, president of the University Faculty Senate, told about 40 people in the University Theater yesterday it is essential that faculty members receive as much information about the strike as possible.

"This strike is not frivolous," he said. "It is serious. Workers from three unions, the laborers, plumbers and electricians, went on strike this week, although many workers from those unions were honoring the picket lines.

The UTU has been attempting to come up with a plan of action to support the workers since the strike began last week. The most obvious form of support, reported Walsh, would be a potential violation of a clause in the UTU contract that forbids strikes or work-stoppages before the start of the UTU's own bargaining sessions. Contract negotiations between the UTU and the University have been scheduled to begin Feb. 20.

Although about 15 faculty members refused to cross picket lines Monday, according to Walsh, the UTU has been advising its members only to stay out of administration buildings, including the Lodge, Main Hall, the University Center and the Physical Plant.

Wash called on all faculty members to take part in some of tomorrow’s activities, which will include:
- holding a "teach-in" and rally, posting informational pickets around campus to answer questions and to explain the background and implications of the strike.
- inviting some of the picketing workers to come into classes to speak with faculty and students about the strike.
- stationing faculty members as various union halls in Missoula to provide information to the public on labor history, labor negotiations and related topics.

Petition circulated
The UTU also paced around a petition formally backing the striking workers, with plans to run the petition as a paid advertisement in the Friday Missoulian.

One faculty member, Jim Todd, associate professor of humanities, said the UTU itself needed to know more about the strike so it could tell faculty members exactly what they should do if they would like to take part in the walkout.

Todd said it is not fair to leave the decision to respect the picket lines up to individual faculty members because they might be unaware of the chances they are taking.

It is important to back the strikers, he said, but the UTU’s first obligation is to protect its own members. This is why providing information and guidance is important.

Walsh agreed, adding that the question of contract negotiations was being researched by the UTU’s lawyers. He said the legal history on cases related to no-strike contracts was "very technical" and open to differing interpretations.

The UTU would do its best to keep faculty members informed about their rights and obligations under the contract, he said.

Five UM students tell their experience

By DEBBIE KEHR
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Gail Williams said she missed Grape Nuts cereal.

Susan Bulman said she was surprised how much they knew about U.S. foreign policy.

Lewis Matelich said the young people there are not as mature as young people in the United States.

Cathy Nielsen said she found that a pair of blue jeans there cost $40.

Mary Lynch said people in the United States were freer than people there.

Williams, Bulman, Matelich, Nielsen and Lynch are five of the 13 University of Montana students who recently returned from a one-quarter stay in the French province of Burgundy. The trip to France is part of UM’s study-abroad program sponsored by UM’s Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures.

The trip was started in 1975 by Robert Broek, UM assistant professor of foreign language.

Under it, the students live with French families in the winemaking provinces of France and work with the families during and after the trip. Language classes are held in their room and board.

The students also receive UM credits, the number of which can be varied, for participating in the program.

Program requirements
To be eligible to go, the students must have had at or be in their third quarter of French, take a Burgundy culture course in the spring quarter and do preparatory work during the summer.

The students pay regular UM tuition fees, their air fare and an administrative fee to get there.

Broek, who still directs the program, said the program “forms part of the students’ background and implications of the strike.”

There were differences
Still, there were differences the students noticed. Matelich, sophomore from Missoula in business management, said that although most French middle-class families appear to be as well off as middle-class families in the United States, the French economy is more self-sufficient.

Cont. on page 6.

Public power group starts petition campaign

By GREG LAKES
Montana Kaimin Reporter

A petition campaign that could ultimately replace investor-owned utilities in Montana with a state-owned, publicly-owned utility system will begin next week, Mike Dahlem, staff coordinator for Montanans for Public Power — the group organizing the campaign — said last night.

Dahlem, a University of Montana graduate student, and Tom Power, a UM associate professor of economics, spoke to about 125 people at a dinner for Missoula Democrats at the Carousel Lounge.

Dahlem said the group hopes to place a constitutional amendment on the November 1980 general election ballot that would require the state to purchase all privately-owned utilities in Montana.

The group has organized about 200 volunteers across the state to begin collecting signatures next week, Dahlem said. Ten percent of the registered voters in 40 of Montana’s 100 legislative districts must sign the petition before July 1 to get the proposed amendment on the ballot, he said.

If the proposed amendment is adopted, the state would use its power of eminent domain to buy the Montana Power Co. and other utilities. However, MPC officials have had little to say about the proposal.

Dahlem said the proposed amendment would also:
- require that before such a facility is built “it must be proven that the energy produced by the facility would exceed the energy saved by an equal investment in conservation materials, or produced by renewable energy systems.”
- stipulate that jobs and incomes of present utility company employees be protected.
- provide a means to “compensate local governments for any lost property tax revenue.”

“We believe that this amendment would provide an adequate safeguard to keep the utility system in Montana small, conservation oriented, and locally based,” Dahlem said. “That is the main initiative of the intent.”

Greater efficiency
Power said public utilities are more efficient than investor-owned utilities. As a result of greater efficiency and certain “privileges enjoyed by public power,” such as not paying dividends to stockholders, exemption from federal taxes, and exemption from paying interest on bonds sold to finance the construction of facilities, a publicly-owned utility can sell electricity at “substantially lower rates,” he said.

A public utility system in Montana would still make a profit, Power said. However, the profit could be used to offset citizens’ taxes, he said. He said studies have shown “there are lower property taxes and lower taxes in general” in areas where utilities are publicly-owned.

Power said public utilities encourage energy conservation.

“Private utilities are in business to sell energy, to encourage people to buy energy,” he said. “The most powerful argument for public utilities is that they would have no interest in selling more energy.”

Stress conservation
In addition, Power said by stressing conservation and renewable energy sources, and by requiring voter approval of new generating facilities, the proposed amendment would allow citizens to control resource use and use resources more efficiently from energy development.

Power said they aren’t able to control demand for energy and the need for additional supplies, there will be dramatic changes in the environment of our state,” he said. “One of our long-run considerations must be achieving an environmental balance.”
**Letters**

**Russia looks better**

*A letter to Rep. Pataki*

To your contention that 19 U.S. professors ought to "pack their bags and go to Russia" because they are too liberal and oppose Colstrip 3 and 4, I must reply. Recent scientific evidence says that carbon dioxide pollution from coal-fired power plants will cause the "greenhouse effect" and will alter atmospheric weather patterns. This "paradigm shift" will make areas such as the Great American Plains unsuitable for growing wheat. However, the 19 professors will make Siberia more suitable for growing food crops. You and your industrial allies are making Russia look better all the time.

Gerald Olb
Senior, Chemistry

**Stopping the oppression**

*Editor: Welcome, friends, to the 80s. As the early part of a new decade pulls into focus, many unprepared and widely undeserved scams are likely to come down on our heads from those desiring power over us.*

2—Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, January 16, 1980

---

**Opinion**

**Anaconda Co. variance a new chapter in long saga**

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming When the Union forts wererustled and white mists through the long legal fight Over mountain and vale were so strongly arrayed And the furnace's glare, the whistle's chosen blast Gave proof through the night that our smoke was still there The smoke of the smelter! Long may it flow In the heavens above, o'er the earth here below —Anacopal Standard March 7, 1911

On April 13, 1911, the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. made an agreement with the United States of America. The heart of the agreement as follows: "The defendant, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, agrees that it will at all times use its best efforts to prevent, minimize and ultimately to completely eliminate, the emission and distribution from its smelting works at Anaconda, Montana, of all deleterious fumes, particularly those containing sulphur dioxide."

On Jan. 13, 1980, the state Health Department recommended that the Anaconda Co. be given another extension of its authority to operate in violation of the state air pollution control standards. Under a plan for bringing the plant under standards, the company has issued more than $20 million in engineering contracts for new plant modifications of the existing smelter. Mike Roach, chief of the Air Quality Bureau, recommended approval of the extension because the company has kept up to its control schedule to date. A number of problems stand in the way of actual construction, including a determination by the company that the needed modifications are economical.

At the hearing held in Helena, the company representatives testified that if anything, the standards that others would shut down. The Shut Down. An oft-repeated, yet seldom used threat inveighed by the Anaconda Co. when it wants something but doesn't want to play by the rules. It is, one board member said, "An ax over our heads." Certainly such a shutdown is not desirable. Though people would be instantly out of work and the communities of Anaconda and Butte severely crippled.

It is important, then, to put the pollution variance into perspective. This is not the case of a basically benevolent company being harassed in only recent years by ridiculous government pollution regulations and nitwit environmentalists.

Not the story starts rather in the smoky city of Butte in the 1880s. Seven smelters were located in Butte and business was booming. But the smoke necessitated that the street lights be turned on at mid-day. After having his lungs seared by the smoke one evening, a visiting legislator commented that for the people of Butte, "It must be consoling to know that the transition from this world to hell will be so slight." In 1899, Copper King W. A. Clark noted that there is "just enough arsenic and sulphur content to give them (Butte women) a beautiful complexion." Meanwhile Butte's three main stack rate shot that of New York City. There was never any real attempt by the smelters in Butte to do anything about the pollution.

In 1884, Marcus Daly built the Washoe smelter, the world's largest and simultaneously founded the City of Anaconda. In 1902, the smelter was relocated and enlarged. The enlargement of the smelter solved the Butte pollution problem by putting the Butte smelter out of business. The effect of the smelter on the Deer Lodge Valley began to become apparent. By November 1902, carcases of several hundred horses and cattle lay scattered on various ranches around the valley. One farmer testified his hay had decreased 75 percent in quantity. Another farmer testified he had lost 1,000 cattle, 20 horses and 800 sheep because of the smelter smoke. A state veterinarian confirmed the deaths as being from either arsenic or sulphur poisoning. The company's newspaper, The Anaconda Standard, called the complaining farmers and ranchers "smoke farmers" and implied their problems stemmed from their own iniquity.

The smelter shut down in 1903 to install a new 300-foot stack and pollution system and to claiming to be doing so to cut down emissions. Actually though, their motive was more profit-oriented. Records show it had swept the hillside behind the smelter for dust from the stack the year before to resmelt it and had recovered about $6 million worth of copper. The flue system was designed to eliminate this loss of copper. The 300-foot stack, as would the present 585-foot one erected in 1918, had 300-foot stack, as would the present 585-foot one erected in 1918, had a maximum of 16 tons of sulphur dioxide and 4,780 tons of particulate emissions in the state. Each day the smelter generates about 1,170 tons of sulphur dioxide, 398 tons are captured for mining and 44 tons are emitted to ambient air, while 772 tons are emitted into the atmosphere.

When more infamous sources of pollution are compared to the smelter they come up looking as small potatoes. The smelter emits 281,750 tons of sulphur dioxide and 4,780 tons of particulate annually. Colstrip units 1 and 2 generate 552,000 tons of sulphur dioxide and 618 tons of particulate annually. Closely to Missoula, Hoerner Waldorf emits a company好似 365 tons of sulphur dioxide and 760 tons of particulate.

Just what is this to doing to Anacoma is a subject of much disagreement. At the hearing in Helena, a company physician from Johns Hopkins University testified the sulphur dioxide levels in Anaconda were harmless. But some studies show that it and the arsenic emitted are carcinogenic.

School children in Anaconda have a smaller lung capacity than children in other Montana cities and the lung cancer rate in Anaconda is two and half times the national average, but neither of these conditions have been directly connected to the smelter.

The issue is not black and white as enforcement or Shut Down. Some lines can be levied against the company. Not so high to hinder operation, but sufficient enough to provide some incentive for the company to improve the situation. Those funds could be used to purchase the additional equipment. The company had made it clear that no construction will begin unless it will be definitely economically feasible."

President Teddy Roosevelt, who had hunted and fished near Anaconda, was concerned when reports began to come in about the damage that was being done to the area by the smelter. Because the smelter was damaging Forest Service land near it, Roosevelt filed suit against the company. He saw that to make the largest smelter in the world clean up would set a precedent and all the smaller smelters would follow suit.

He didn't, however, reckon with Anaconda's determination to maximize profits, whatever the effects might be. The company stalled and wavered for years through both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. In the meantime the Lodge Farmers were bought out and the damaged Forest Service land was exchanged for land the company owned in other parts of the state. The last exchange was in 1937, and Anaconda owned all that it promised.

In 1900, the Butte Intermountain stated that: "Even the humblest citizen has the right to fresh air. If we have such a right, as the 1972 Montana Constitution guarantees us, the Anaconda Co. has a long tradition of ignoring that right."

The county around Anaconda is highly conducive to temperature inversions. According to the Montana Ambient Air Quality Standards Study by the Montana Air Quality Bureau, inversions occur in Anaconda about 40 percent of the time on an annual average. The pollution from the smelter is truly enormous. According to the study, it is the source of about 80 percent of all the sulphur dioxide emissions in the state. Each day the smelter generates about 1,170 tons of sulphur dioxide, 398 tons are captured for mining and 44 tons are emitted to ambient air, while 772 tons are emitted into the atmosphere.

The story of more infamous sources of pollution are compared to the smelter they come up looking as small potatoes. The smelter emits 281,750 tons of sulphur dioxide and 4,780 tons of particulate annually. Colstrip units 1 and 2 generate 552,000 tons of sulphur dioxide and 618 tons of particulate annually. Closely to Missoula, Hoerner Waldorf emits a company好似 365 tons of sulphur dioxide and 760 tons of particulate.

Just what is this to doing to Anacoma is a subject of much disagreement. At the hearing in Helena, a company physician from Johns Hopkins University testified the sulphur dioxide levels in Anaconda were harmless. But some studies show that it and the arsenic emitted are carcinogenic.

School children in Anaconda have a smaller lung capacity than children in other Montana cities and the lung cancer rate in Anaconda is two and half times the national average, but neither of these conditions have been directly connected to the smelter.

The issue is not black and white as enforcement or Shut Down. Some lines can be levied against the company. Not so high to hinder operation, but sufficient enough to provide some incentive for the company to improve the situation. Those funds could be used to purchase the additional equipment. The company had made it clear that no construction will begin unless it will be definitely economically feasible."

"Just where does that leave us? With a forgotten promise made in 1911, some unforeseeable pollution regulations and a "The United States of America Vs. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company" lawsuit and a file in Butte Federal Court titled "unenforceable pollution regulations "economically feasible."
New evidence about Chappaquiddick 'dead wrong,' Kennedy emphasizes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two new investigative reports on Chappaquiddick have raised fresh questions about whether Sen. Edward Kennedy told the truth about his automobile accident a decade ago in which Mary Jo Kopechne was killed.

Kennedy said yesterday that both reports are inaccurate. As he has almost since the accident, on July 18, 1969, Kennedy stuck to his version of the tragedy yesterday and said one of the new reports — published by The Washington Star — "is wrong, is wrong." The senator and several technical experts he has retained charged there were serious errors in the Star account and in another report published hours earlier by Reader's Digest.

The Massachusetts senator had just returned to Washington from Iowa, where he sought votes for the 21 precinct caucuses, when the Reader's Digest report and supporting consultants' studies were released Saturday night.

The rebirth of the Chappaquiddick issue came when the Kennedy camp was on an emotional high over yesterday's Monday night, argued that Montana law allows a juvenile's name from the court.

"I remembered being swept down toward the direction of the Edgartown Light and out into the darkness," the senator said in his own sworn account of the incident, given at an inquest into Kopechne's death. The star published newly obtained data on currents that ebb and flow between the two islands.

The Associated Press had said the current was "dead wrong," Kennedy emphasizes. "I remembered being swept down toward the direction of the Edgartown Light and out into the darkness," the senator said in his own sworn account of the incident, given at an inquest into Kopechne's death. The Star published newly obtained data on currents that ebb and flow between the two islands.
Pipeline official expected council vote, disagrees with opponents' arguments

By GREG LAKES
Montana Kaimin Reporter

The Missoula City Council's resolution opposing the Northern Tier Pipeline was "no surprise" to the Northern Tier Pipeline Co., John Etchart, the company's state coordinator, said yesterday.

"It's no secret that there is well-organized and well-informed opposition to the project in Missoula," he said.

Northern Tier hopes to build a 1,500-mile pipeline from Port Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn. The proposed route would cross the Ninemile, Rattlesnake and Blackfoot valleys near Missoula.

The council's resolution, which was adopted Monday night, except that it didn't look very good for us," he said.

Etchart also disputed statements made by Missoula-area residents at the public hearing last week.

"Northern Tier won't increase electricity rates," Etchart said. "Colstrip 3 and 4 will be built irrespective of the Northern Tier Pipeline. They aren't related matters, it just happens to bump them together." Etchart also denied that a major oil spill could occur and not be detected by the pipeline system's automatic leak-sensing equipment, as opponents have charged.

"The likelihood of a major oil spill is extremely remote," he said. "The Northern Tier leak-sensing equipment will be the most sophisticated, state-of-the-art equipment available." Opponents also said the supply of Alaskan crude oil that would be shipped through the pipeline is dwindling, and there is no assurance that a sufficient quantity of Alaskan oil will be available in the future.

Etchart disagreed, saying that financing the pipeline is dependent on the investors being certain that there will be an adequate supply of oil.

"If there isn't an assurance that oil will be available, we won't get the commitments to ship," he said.

Commitments to ship are assurances from refineries that they will ship fuel through the pipeline, he said, adding that an adequate number of commitments is considered a prerequisite to investing in construction of the pipeline.

UTU delays work on contract

The University Teachers' Union, representing University of Montana faculty members, is in the process of putting together a package asking for salary increases and improved benefits, UTU President James Walsh said Monday.

The package will be presented at bargaining sessions with the Board of Regents, tentatively scheduled for Feb. 20.

Final details of the UTU's requests have not been worked out. Walsh said, and he declined to release more information, saying it would be "a breach of faith" with the bargaining team.

One of the things we'll be negotiating for will be increased compensation for department chairmen," Walsh said. He declined to give further details.

Walsh said that because the union is negotiating a contract this summer, Walsh said.

"We probably won't get back to it in the immediate future," he said. The union is negotiating the second year of its 1979-81 contract. Negotiations on the 1981-83 contract will begin this summer, Walsh said.

See related story, p. 1.

Feyline/ASUM Programming Present

Feyline & ASUM Programming Present

UTU delays work on contract

The University Teachers' Union, representing University of Montana faculty members, is in the process of putting together a package asking for salary increases and improved benefits, UTU President James Walsh said Monday.

The package will be presented at bargaining sessions with the Board of Regents, tentatively scheduled for Feb. 20.

Final details of the UTU's requests have not been worked out. Walsh said, and he declined to release more information, saying it would be "a breach of faith" with the bargaining team.

One of the things we'll be negotiating for will be increased compensation for department chairmen," Walsh said. He declined to give further details.

Walsh said that because the union is negotiating a contract this summer, Walsh said.

"We probably won't get back to it in the immediate future," he said. The union is negotiating the second year of its 1979-81 contract. Negotiations on the 1981-83 contract will begin this summer, Walsh said.

See related story, p. 1.
LOST: WHAT ARE you doing Spring Break? Why not come
FOUND: PAIR of ski gloves in Math 109. Call Steve at
LOST: BLACK wallet in Annex of Adams Field
personals
DEAR RUSS YMF, SMC and DMD. 46-1
THE SKIING is great at Steamboat Springs, and if
you have no plans for Spring Break 1980. why
took 23 yearsl Love. Sunshine, Twinks and
Women’s Center. See you on the slopes!! TR.
UM Skiing sign-up is at Campus Rec. in the
Boogie on Boards in Colorado this spring ...
WHO KNOW how to hit the slopes with us?!? UM Skiing sign­
you have no plans for Spring Break 1980. why
with Brad and I to Steamboat Springs, Colorado?
and more, ON SALE!!!
RULES READ LIKE THIS: ON
WEDNESDAY—10% off
THURSDAY—20% off
FRIDAY—30% off
SATURDAY—40 % off
Here’s the Gamble:
The longer you wait the bigger the SAVINGS,
but come early for best SELECTION!

The TRAILHEAD Presents . . .

The GAMBLER’S SALE
All winter clothing, assorted packs and
more, ON SALE!!!

IS MONTANA TO BECOME THE BOILER ROOM FOR THE REST OF THE NATION?

Hear
WALLY McRAE

speak on Energy and the
80’s Montana’s Role
with introduction by K. Ross Toole
TONIGHT

8 p.m.
An ASUM Programming Lecture
UC

Ballroom

PATRIOT

The All-American Band

No Cover Charge
TRADEING POST SALOON STRIP

93 STRIP

IS MONTANA TO BECOME THE BOILER ROOM FOR THE REST OF THE NATION?

Hear
WALLY McRAE

speak on Energy and the
80’s Montana’s Role
with introduction by K. Ross Toole
TONIGHT

8 p.m.
An ASUM Programming Lecture
UC

Ballroom

PATRIOT

The All-American Band

No Cover Charge
TRADEING POST SALOON STRIP

93 STRIP

IS MONTANA TO BECOME THE BOILER ROOM FOR THE REST OF THE NATION?

Hear
WALLY McRAE

speak on Energy and the
80’s Montana’s Role
with introduction by K. Ross Toole
TONIGHT

8 p.m.
An ASUM Programming Lecture
UC

Ballroom

PATRIOT

The All-American Band

No Cover Charge
TRADEING POST SALOON STRIP

93 STRIP

The TRAILHEAD Presents . . .

The GAMBLER’S SALE
All winter clothing, assorted packs and
more, ON SALE!!!

RULES READ LIKE THIS: ON

WEDNESDAY—10% off
THURSDAY—20% off
FRIDAY—30% off
SATURDAY—40 % off

Here’s the Gamble:
The longer you wait the bigger the SAVINGS,
but come early for best SELECTION!

Also:
Ask About Our Specialty
Priced
SKI PACKAGES

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, January 16, 1980—5
Reach Your Peak.

In Army ROTC not all of our classrooms are classrooms. Training to be an officer includes challenging the elements. Where you'll reach peaks you never thought possible. Like experiencing the exhilaration of cross-country skiing and mountaineering through the snow. Or finding your way through unfamiliar terrain with nothing but a map and compass to guide you. Adventure training is fun and Army ROTC makes it hell-roaring fun! 

If you’d like a closer look, call us at the below listed number or run over to Military Science and talk to us.

And there’s no military obligation the first two years. If it’s not your thing, drop it.

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Indira Gandhi, reinstated as prime minister, charged Sunday that those ruling India during her 34 months out of power had reduced the economy to what she described as a “shocking” condition.

Minutes after taking the oath, Mrs. Gandhi reoccupied the prime minister's office where from 1966 until her 1977 election defeat she had ruled India as one of the world's most powerful women.

Then, in her first broadcast to the nation as prime minister, she said the people now realize that the "solid economic, social and political infrastructure" built up in the first 30 years of Indian independence "was allowed to be dissipated in just 30 months" of rule by the Morarji Desai and Charan Singh governments that followed her defeat.

"We assume office in the wake of severe drought and acute shortage of vital inputs, aggravated by negligence and mishandling, a year-and-a-half of strained industrial relations resulting in a loss of over 50 million man-days (of work), one year of non-utilization of half of our installed industrial capacity, a record deficit, and sharply declining rate of growth of exports," Mrs. Gandhi said.

"The overall picture of the economy, gathered from officials, is far worse than I had expected. Indeed, it is shocking," she added.

Accusing her predecessors of sowing "seeds of bitterness, confrontation, division and destabilization," she urged national reconciliation, saying "Our country needs the healing touch. We have only one adversary — social and economic injustice. We have only one goal, to build a strong, self-confident, self-reliant independent India."

Mrs. Gandhi's Indira Congress Party scored a landslide victory in the national election Jan. 3 and 6, winning 351 of 525 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

In a ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy swore in the daughter of India's first prime minister, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, for her fourth term as leader of this nation of 640 million people, the world's most populous democracy.

Airline likely to get bonds

HELENA (AP) — Big Sky Airlines' announcement it is considering dropping its flights to three major Montana cities, including Missoula, is not likely to endanger its chances of getting $8 million in industrial revenue bonds, according to Montana Aeronautics Director Michael Ferguson.

"I don't think this will hurt their chances of getting the bond issue unless they should move their base out of state or move most of their routes out of the state," Ferguson said yesterday.

Big Sky announced Monday it is considering dropping its flights to Helena, Missoula and Great Falls because of high overhead costs. Billings-based Big Sky also serves Butte and Billings, the Wyoming cities of Casper, Cheyenne and Sheridan, and Boise, Idaho.

Weather or not

I gunned my old Buick as far as it would go up the logging roads toward The Bunion's cabin. The rest I walked. Above me the sky was postcard blue without having to be airbrushed. That sky was ephemeral, though by Wednesday night the snow would again be sifting down. High of 40 on Wednesday, 25 on Thursday and a low of 20.

I guess the old Buick will do for the job. It is going to take a lot of work to wear out this old former Buick. I hear the snow is coming down Wednesday night.
City police start clamping down on people tapping into Cable TV

Home Box Office and cable of the-week freaks who are cheating the system by hooking up to cable TV on their own may find it costly in time and money.

As of Jan. 1, Teleprompter Cable TV officials and the Missoula City Police Department began a cooperative effort to crack down on unauthorized cable TV hookups. Under the new policy, first-time offenders will receive a warning. Those who continue to use the service without paying can be prosecuted, fined and imprisoned.

Mike Weigel, police detective, said recently, "The illegal tapping of cable television is an expensive problem for Teleprompter, according to the company's Missoula manager, Larry Burciaga."

"There are approximately 1,000 known offenders in Missoula right now," Brodie said. "Weigel estimated the company loses $10,000 each month in revenue because of illegally tapped televisions.

Brodie said it is "hard to measure" whether the number of illegal cable TV hookups has increased recently, but added that pay-TV options like unintoshed events have made the service worth stealing.

12,000 customers

Increases in illegal hook-ups also may result from easy access to the cable lines spread throughout Missoula to 12,000 paying customers, Brodie added.

More financial aid available with new standards, programs

Updated grant requirements and a state guaranteed loan program have combined to increase University of Montana students' chances for financial aid in 1980, Lynda Johns, an assistant financial aids director, said recently.

Some money is still available for the 1979-80 academic year but funds are nearly depleted, Johns said. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) is always available to eligible students, she said. Students from a "moderate to high" income families are eligible for the BEOG because of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act passed by Congress in 1978.

Johns estimated that 35 percent, or 2,500, of UM's approximately 7,000 undergraduates received BEOGs this year, compared with 1,500 who received grants in 1978-79.

Students from a "moderate home and (owning) no other assets" should apply for the basic grant, she said.

In general, students from a family of four with one student in college should be eligible for a basic grant.

Applications for grants, loans, scholarships and work-study jobs are available at the Financial Aids Office, Room 101 of the Lodge.

Hobbyist Supplies Domestic and Imported Glass

STAINED GLASS WORKSHOP with Dennis Lippert
Starting January 21
145 W. Front St.
(406) 258-4224

BOOK SHOP SUITE 506 • 543-8748
WENT MONT. BANK BLDG. 10 A.M.-5 P.M./MON.-SAT.

WALLY McRAE
A Montanan's perspective on Montana's role

Energy and the 80's with introduction by K. Ross Toole
TONIGHT
UC Ballroom 8 p.m.

Pinball Winners for week ending 1-13-80

Bill Sloan
Super Sonic
Daren Moog

Special of the Day

Baked - 3 gallons for $1.00

Banana Moon
Group of Western governors making plans for trading company to market area's coal

And officials say that Japanese power generation facilities are designed to burn coal with a heat content of at least 9,000 British thermal units. One Blau equals the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

But much of the coal mined in the West has a low Btu value and requires that private companies can find ways that private companies can...
YOU CAN DO IT!

It gets down to what you want to do and what you have to do. Take the free Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics lesson and you can do it—handle all the work college demands and still have time to enjoy college life.

You can dramatically increase your reading speed today and that’s just the start. Think of the time, the freedom you’d have to do the things you want to do. For twenty years the ones who get ahead have used Reading Dynamics. It’s the way to read for today’s active world—fast, smooth, efficient.

Don’t get left behind because there was too much to read. Take the free Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics lesson today. You can dramatically increase your reading speed and learn about advanced study techniques in that one free lesson. Make the college life the good life. With Reading Dynamics you can do it.

SCHEDULE OF FREE LESSONS
LAST DAY TODAY
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16
VILLAGE MOTOR INN
4:00 AND 7:30

EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS
HELENA (AP) — Democratic Gov. Thomas Judge has told an "informal gathering" of 150-200 friends, staff members and supporters at the governor's mansion that he is giving serious consideration to running for a third term.

Confirmation of the unpublicized private gathering Monday night came yesterday from Judge's executive assistant, secretary Alec Hansen, said, "informal gathering" of 150-200 friends, staff members and supporters at the governor's mansion late last year.

Hansen and Dore said Judge spent most of the evening discussing official concerns which have occupied his time in recent months, such as economic development and energy. Hansen said the governor also talked about such things as his travel, including his trip to the Orient late last year.

Hansen said that "quite a number of people" at the meeting urged Judge to seek re-election.

However, it would not be complete without his "political strategy session." Hansen and Dore said Judge told those attending that he has not yet made up his mind about running for a third term. Dore said, however, that Judge wanted to get first-hand opinions on prospective campaign issues before announcing his decision.

Hansen and Dore said Judge spent most of the evening discussing official concerns which have occupied his time in recent months, such as economic development and energy. Hansen said the governor also talked about such things as his travel, including his trip to the Orient late last year.

Hansen said that "quite a number of people" at the meeting urged Judge to seek re-election. "I would have to characterize the crowd grown to three or four times that size before the evening was over," Hansen and Dore said Judge never made up his mind about running for a third term.

As Dore put it, "If one were to make a decision strictly on the basis of what was said last night, one would run."

Hansen and Dore said Judge's service stemmed from his "long-standing friendship" with the governor. Wordal also organized the recent mailing of letters from the governor to more than 6,000 supporters around the state. The letters outlined Judge's activities and accomplishments and conveyed appreciation for past political support.

Hansen said that "quite a number of people" at the meeting urged Judge to seek re-election. "I would have to characterize the meeting as supportive of his candidacy," Hansen said.

As Dore put it, "If one were to make a decision strictly on the basis of what was said last night, one would run."

Former gubernatorial assistant Blake Wordal, who is doing some political work for the governor on an unpaid volunteer basis, put Monday night's meeting together. Hansen said Wordal's service stemmed from his "long-standing friendship" with the governor.

Hansen said Judge has stated several times publicly that he enjoys being governor and would like to continue a number of projects which he has started.

There is no indication that Judge has pursued any other political post, government job or other personal endeavor as an alternative to running again for governor.

Applications due
All students planning to student teach Spring Quarter, 1980, who have not yet submitted their applications should do so immediately. However, according to Robert Jay, director of student teaching and certification, applications received from now on cannot be guaranteed a placement. All applications should be turned in at Liberal Arts 133.