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Montana Kaimin, March 28, 1980

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Public power course blasted in editorial

By DON LEWIS
Montana Kaimin Reporter

An editorial in the Helena Independent Record on March 19 said the University of Montana "deserves condemnation" for offering a class on public versus private utilities.


The Independent Record's editorial said: "We must condemn in the strongest terms possible the use of tax money for the promotion of academic advocacy."

It also mentioned Power's background as an organizer of the Montana New Socialist Party, which tried in 1976 to do the same thing Montanans for Public Power is doing now — make Montana's utilities publicly owned through a constitutional amendment.

Calling the class a "sham," the editorial said the state Board of Regents and commissioner of higher education should explain the class to the public.

The three-credit special topics class, Economics 195, which meets on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., will cover the following topics according to the class outline:

• the efficiency of publicly owned utilities
• regulation of privately owned utilities
• the energy crisis and the role of private and public utilities
• the performance of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Bonneville Power Administration
• the history of Montana's privately owned utilities
• public power agencies and private and public utility partnerships
• financing public power takeovers.

Finance Committee will review study of university funding formula

By LYNN PENICK
Montana Kaimin Reporter

The Montana Legislative Finance Committee will meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow in Helena to discuss changes in the Montana University System budgeting formula.

Curtis Nichols, a researcher in the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's office, will present a study done by his office, outlining the problems with the current budgeting formula and suggesting possible changes.

The study deals with the inadequacy of the 19:1 student-faculty ratio that is used as a basis for determining the amount budgeted for faculty salaries.

The number of faculty members that are allowed at Montana schools is based on the 19:1 student-faculty ratio. The 19:1 ratio allows one faculty member for each 19 students who are registered for 15 undergraduate credits a quarter or 12 graduate credits a quarter.

State Sen. Bill Norman, D-Missoula, said that before a decision is made, meetings with university officials probably will be arranged. Norman is also secretary of the committee.

Plans for university visits will be made at tomorrow's meeting, he added.

University of Montana students and faculty should be "tolerating now, when they can do something about the budget," Norman said. He added that during the 1979 Legislature, opponents of the budgeting formula were too late to change the plan before taking action.

UM's faculty, however, is not waiting to take action this time. The faculty has formed a committee, chaired by Associate Economics Professor Dennis O'Donnell, to study the committee's report and to make suggestions on the format of the new budgeting formula.

The Montana Legislative Finance Committee must make its final proposal, to be presented to the 1981 Legislature, by June 1.
Formulas funding: ‘burdensome bedfellow’

No arms to El Salvador

Editor: Here we go again. The U.S. State Department is advocating a plan to release military aid to bolster the beleaguered junta government of El Salvador. Once again our country’s terminal fear of communism will result in the indiscriminate arming of a new government which shows indications of being a vast improvement, one to which you refer, don’t.

You were wrong when you presumed that straights didn’t benefit from the article. I am a member of the 50 percent majority of society that is heterosexual, and I did benefit. I appreciate articles of a straightforward nature that serve to inform. I don’t claim to understand homosexuality any more than I did six or seven years ago when I first heard about it, but I can accept 10 percent of the population which happens to have different sexual behavior than I do. In case you missed it, homosexuals are not freaks. They are people with whom you and I live, work and go to school.

Your use of the word “normal” bothers me. Are you and I “normal” because we are heterosexual? Are gays “abnormal” because they are not? I don’t appreciate generalizations, especially when they include me in a group which I don’t believe I fit. If you could care less about the problems of homosexuals, then say so. Please don’t say “the normal people could care less.” If you are referring to heterosexuals as “normal,” I care about the problems of people — gay or straight, blonde or brunette, tall or short.

I attend the University of Montana to learn about varying lifestyles and beliefs in addition to my major. For many, college is an introduction to different lifestyles. It is an education which is at least as important as that received in the classroom. Your article says that articles such as the one concerning homosexuality create only negative impressions toward Missoula and UM is absurd. In some ways I don’t fit into the role society says I should play, yet I am accepted. Should homosexuals be rejected simply because they don’t conform to the majority? Think about it — please.

Mary Robinson
Senior, Accounting

Letters Policy
Letters should be typed, preferably double spaced. They should be no longer than 500 words. They will be subject to selection and editing. No guarantee will be made that letters will be accepted. Written on material should be submitted to the Managing Editor, Mike Dennison, or the News Editor, Cathy Kradolfer, along with signatures of the letter writer and a return address for correspondence. The Editor reserves the right to edit all letters and is under no obligation to print all letters. Only letters from persons of pecuniary worth are read.

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Simple solutions to this problem come handily to mind. Since UM students are taking fewer credits, put a halt to this decadent trend. Force these lazy students to take a full load, to take 15 or 17 credits instead of a lax 12 or 13. Then FTEs will increase, as all students would be taking full credits and the funding problems would be solved, right?

Wrong. A temporary bulge in enrollment will indeed occur, but its favorable effect would be only short term. By increasing their credit-load, these hard workers would be forced to educate their countrymen earlier and shorten their stay at UM, thus causing an eventual downturn in enrollment.

How about another easy solution? Most classes at UM are three credits. Simply increase all of these classes to five credits and, so students could still take the same number of classes during their educational career, increase the graduation requirement to say, 275 credits.

Then, the same number of students would be attending UM, but they would be taking coddles of credits. FTEs would skyrocket.

Then, professors would be the picture of diligence, teaching the same number of classes but carrying a 15-credit teaching load instead of only nine.

The Legislature will be beaten at its own game! But let’s be reasonable. Such a blatant attack on the funding mandate could hardly make it through the web of committees, deans and boards needed to change the credit count of a class, let alone graduation requirements.

The fact of the matter is that only universities with continually increasing enrollment can possibly benefit from formula funding.

For all others, it is a nightmare. Following an enrollment drop, funding decreases, leading to faculty cuts, weakening of academic programs and quality, thus enrollment continues to decrease, and the tragic cycle begins again.

Formula funding creates a vicious spiraling effect, leading in only one direction: down.

An institution as multi-faceted as a university should not be subjected to the blanket rule of formula funding. This truth is borne out by the constant stream of complaints coming from all universities and colleges in the state.

The Legislative Finance Committee may still have a chance to borrow in Helena to continue its study of the formula-funding process. Its members should heed the constitutional objections raised and take the first steps toward ridding us of this burdensome bedfellow.

Mike Dennison

letters

No arms to El Salvador

Editor: Here we go again. The U.S. State Department is advocating a plan to release military aid to bolster the beleaguered junta government of El Salvador. Once again our country’s terminal fear of communism will result in the indiscriminate arming of a new government which shows indications of being a vast improvement.

Recently several members of the ruling junta in El Salvador resigned and traveled to Washington, D.C. to plead with officials of the U.S. Department of State to send additional aid to the new junta government of El Salvador. He stated that those arms would inevitably be used against the Salvadorian people. Just five days ago Archbishop Romero, a staunch supporter of human rights and a man who abhorred violence, was shot dead while practicing his faith.

Food, yes. Medical aid and supplies, yes. But let’s make it clear to our government — no more military aid to El Salvador!

David Schwab
Junior, Anthropology

What is ‘normal’?

To Christopher Gino:
I react to your letter which appeared in the Kaimin at the end of last quarter as I do...
Proposals for curriculum changes approved at Faculty Senate meeting

The University of Montana Faculty Senate yesterday unanimously approved the proposals submitted by the Academic Standards and Curriculum Review Committee (ASCRC).

The ASCRC reviews academic standards of the various university departments and also comments on proposed curriculum changes. The committee's proposals are then submitted to the senate early in Spring Quarter, before the new UM catalog is printed, according to Paul Wilson, chairman of ASCRC.

Wilson, an associate professor of geography, noted that this year's committee worked jointly with the Graduate Council under the chairmanship of Donald Spencer, associate graduate dean.

The two groups each made recommendations in their respective areas — undergraduate and graduate courses — and a joint recommendation on courses that can be taken for either undergraduate or graduate credit. These recommendations, in the form of three seconded-motions, were then approved by the senate. ASCRC consists of 11 faculty members and four students appointed by the senate, as well as two ex officio members, Registrar Phil Bain and Academic Vice President Donald Habbe.

Shellen, assistant professor of interpersonal communications, Shellen replied to a question about the availability of graduate assistants for the program by saying that the university would be "cutting the throats" of all its departments if it turned its back on the computer science program.

The senate also approved a proposal for the initiation of a specialization program in demography and economic demography which would conform to degree requirements in economics, sociology and political science. Demography is the study of populations...

John McQuiston, professor of sociology, said the program would provide certification for students in areas relating to population and census work at local, state and international levels. McQuiston added that there is a "substantial" market for students with this type of background in foreign countries and that he has received inquiries from several nations already. He also said that some schools with graduate programs in economic demography — such as Harvard and Brown — have shown interest in developing a 'feeder' program at the undergraduate level at a school like UM.

The senate also:
• approved a bylaw change for the Student Programs Advisory Committee;
• approved graduation lists for Fall and Winter quarters;
• approved a proposal for a master's program in clinical microbiology;
• nominated candidates for honorary degrees. The names will be made public by 1 p.m. April 3.

UM Dance Ensemble to present spring concert

The University of Montana Department of Drama/Dance will present the University Dance Ensemble in its annual spring concert, Thursday through Saturday in the University Theatre.

The concert, under the supervision of Juliette Crump, assistant professor of dance, will feature a diverse program of modern dance choreographed by the department's leading students, including senior projects by Catherine Clinch and Bridget Berg. A dance piece choreographed by Crump will also be performed.

In addition, a dance choreographed by Ellen Webb, who served as a guest artist at UM last month, will be featured. Webb, who currently teaches and performs in New York, has toured for two and one-half years with the Alaskan, which is built with Norwegian welt construction for those who demand the best.

The Alaskan is light and comfortable, yet rugged enough for any adventure. The Alaskan was designed to provide performance in extreme conditions, yet be comfortable and stylish ....

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PEACE CORPS/VISTA

Montana Kaimin • Friday, March 28, 1980—3
Volcano erupts in Washington

Mount St. Helens, a snow-covered volcano dormant for more than a century, erupted yesterday with an explosion heard 45 miles away, spewing black smoke and ash into the snowy peak's northern slopes. A crater 200 feet wide and 250 feet long formed near the northern crest of the 9,677-foot mountain, a U.S. Forest Service spokesman said.

The ash and smoke subsided by evening, leaving a brownish-gray mantle on the snow. Sunshine cut through clouds which hid the peak most of the day. Although authorities began evacuating residents living at the foot of the mountain after the eruption, which occurred just after noon, there were no reports of injuries or damage. The mountain, which last erupted in 1857, is located in a sparsely populated area of southwestern Washington, 40 miles from Vancouver.

The heat from the steam and ash stripped some snow from the mountain top, but a Forest Service plane which circled the mountain Thursday evening reported no significant snow melt or mudflows. There were no lava flows reported. "Things are quiet right at this minute," said Marie Pugh, a Forest Service spokesman, "but there is a little activity in that ice and rock are caving into the new crater."

State and local emergency service officials said mudflows remained the greatest potential danger. Mudflows could send the nearly 10,000-cubic-foot water-filled clouds 10 miles around the mountain to keep sightseers in airplanes away.

The state Department of Emergency Services began contacting local law enforcement officials to consider initiating evacuation plans discussed earlier in the week.

The blast was the first volcanic eruption in the contiguous United States since Mount Lassen in northern California spewed smoke and ash from 1914 to 1919. Washington Gov. Dixie Lee Ray expressed excitement at the eruption, which she said could be between 1990 and 1970. "I'm always glad I wanted to live long enough to see one of our volcanoes erupt," she said. She delivered the news with a grin on her face and her voice ringing in excitement.

"I'm sorry to learn that the air space around the mountain has been closed. I was hoping on our way home to fly by the mountain," she added.
Stand up and be counted today

(AP)—Millions of forms are being mailed to all parts of the country, bringing Americans face-to-face with the nation's 20th head count.

The post office is scheduled to deliver the forms today, and Census officials hope that 80 percent of them will be filled out and mailed back.

Eighty percent is an extremely high response rate for mailed items, but Census Director Vincent Barabba said the bureau's expectations are based on experience in test programs.

For rural areas where complete mailing lists are not available, and for people who do not return the mailed forms, bureau workers will take to the streets and byways, making personal visits to collect the information.

This is the bureau's most ambitious use of the mails to date. Through 1960 the bureau relied on the traditional system of sending out workers to visit every household and ask questions. But the growing population required more and more time and workers to do this, so in 1960 the agency turned to the mail for help.

That year the forms were mailed out for the first time, but census takers still made the rounds to collect them.

The system worked well and produced more accurate information, perhaps because people could fill out the form at their own pace and weren't being questioned by a stranger, officials said.

Forms were mailed out again in 1970, with 80 percent being mailed back and bureau workers collecting the remainder. The results were again pronounced excellent.

So, this year 90 percent of Americans are being asked to return their forms by mail and workers plan to collect the forms at only one home in 10, mostly in rural areas.

This year's billion-dollar information collecting extravaganza has been years in preparation and officials expect to count 222,000,000 Americans. That means that the census is costing about $4 per person.

The vast majority of homes will get the short form, which should take 15 minutes or less to fill in. The long forms go to one family in six—more in rural areas—and officials say it will take about 45 minutes to complete.

Students living at colleges and universities will be counted there, not at their parents homes, the same as with military personnel stationed at various bases.

Census takers will visit hospitals, orphanages, prisons and other such institutions, leaving forms for residents to be collected later.

On the morning of April 1, persons staying in motels, hotels, tourist homes and campgrounds will find a packet containing census forms attached to their doors. Even the residents of missions, local jails and bus stations will be counted when census takers visit these places along with flophouses, train stations and even all-night movies on the night of April 8. In these cases, personal interviews are still needed to obtain information.

Female judge to speak at UM

Constance Baker Motley, a U.S. district court judge from New York, will lecture on "The Use of Law as an Instrument of Social Change in America," tomorrow at 8 a.m. in the University of Montana School of Law.

Motley, 62, was the first black woman appointed to the federal bench. She was appointed in 1966. Motley has ruled on major civil rights cases including those involving the right to counsel in criminal cases, defense of students arrested in sit-in demonstrations in the South, school desegregation and decongregation in public transportation facilities and services.

Prior to her appointment as a district court judge, she defended Martin Luther King in his 1961 Albany, Ga., campaign and 1963 Birmingham, Ala., campaign.

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— Fred Rogers, Associated Press

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TONIGHT
Friday, March 28
UC Ballroom
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FREE For All!
Government study says youths ignoring health hazards of pot

(AP) — Government health officials sounded alarms yesterday that American youths are smoking more potent marijuana and that this may lead to more serious health hazards. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare said in a report that marijuana smoking "now often begins at an earlier age and is more likely to be frequent rather than experimental use" in comparison with 1970.

It said the potency of street marijuana has increased markedly in the past five years while the percentage of high-school seniors who smoke marijuana daily has jumped from 3.7 percent for the class of 1975 to 10.3 percent for the class of 1979.

It said that although marijuana has not been conclusively linked to lung cancer, "it appears likely that daily use of marijuana leads to lung damage similar to that resulting from heavy cigarette smoking."

The 48-page report, "Marijuana and Health—1980," was prepared by H.E.W.'s National Institute on Drug Abuse. It cited one study that found smoking less than one marijuana joint per day diminished a smoker's ability to breathe deeply as much as 16 cigarettes did.

It also said some animal and human studies indicate marijuana may lower the sperm count in males and affect fertility in females. "Given the many un­knowns concerning the effects of marijuana on fetal development, the use of marijuana during pregnancy should continue to be strongly discouraged," it said.

The report, citing surveys by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Services, said 60 percent of last year's high-school seniors had tried marijuana and 37 percent were current users. At the same time, the survey found that the percentage of those seniors who first tried marijuana in the ninth grade was more than 30 percent, up from 17 percent in the class of 1975.

The report said 8 percent of children ages 12 and 13 have had some experience with marijuana. The percentage rises to a peak of 62 percent among young adults between 20 and 25.

But it said that even those who feel that the occasional social use of marijuana by healthy adults is not a serious problem agree that "frequent use by children and adolescents can be seriously dis­regarded." It said that people have misinterpreted limited knowledge about the long-term effects of marijuana as meaning it is safe.

**Draft registration vote postponed in committee**

**WASHINGTON (AP)—** President Carter's draft registration plan was pulled back from a scheduled vote in the House Appropriations Committee yesterday after problems arose over the proposed method of paying for it.

"The votes were there overwhelmingly for registration but they thought they were going down the wrong road and the funding plan was a bad propose­dent," said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass. The Appropriations Committee will have to find a new way to fund registration. O'Neill said that "almost certainly" will delay action by the full House until after Easter.

The administration needs $153 million to begin registering young men. Carter's proposal to register women appears dead.

Because of a temporary freeze on new congressional spending, the administration and its con­gressional allies had worked out a plan to transfer money to the Selective Service System from funds already appropriated for the Pentagon.

However, that plan seemed doomed by the closeness of a House vote Wednesday on a similar proposal. By a 351-to-35 vote, the House approved emergency funding for the Federal money from another agency.

"In my opinion eight years as President is enough and sometimes too much for any man to serve in that capacity. There is a lure in power. It can get into a man's blood just as gambling and lust for money have known to do."

—Harry Truman
Berrigan ... 

s supports acts of civil disobedience.

Fifteen people have committed themselves to entering the Restricted Area at Malmstrom," Messman said. "It will be more people than have ever been arrested there at one time."

The Rev. John Lemnitzer, pastor of Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, said yesterday he plans to cross into the "Restricted Area" at Malmstrom. Lemnitzer has been arrested there at Malmstrom twice in the past year.

Work-study threatened with $509,000 loss

By DEB DAVIS

A proposed reallocation of work-study money on the federal level could have a "disastrous affect" on the University of Montana, said Clarence Berrigan, director of Financial Aid, Office, said in an interview yesterday.

The Office of Education is instituting a plan to reallocate an increasing amount of work-study money from schools like UM that have used it extensively to institutions that show the "highest financial need," Mullen said. Since this financial need is determined by a formula that divides the tuition by the number of students attending a school, he added, schools such as Harvard and Yale that have high tuitions show a greater cost per student, thus demonstrating a higher need than low-tuition schools like UM.

These "high-cost privates," as Mullen called them, will receive an increasing amount of federal work-study money over the next few years while schools like UM will suffer an annual 10 percent reduction in their allotment, he said.

UM's current $900,000 work-study grant will drop by $90,000 in the 1980-81 school year. Mullen said, but it's "not time to panic" yet. The absence of money is "still a moderate level," he added. The amount of work-study money would decrease annually until it reached $509,755.

Since UM students depend more on work-study grants to pay their way through school than on other grants and loans, Mullen said, the loss of work-study money means a "net loss of available resources" for the UM student.

Weather or not

Spider-legs described to me an inauspiciously suspicious hole he discovered near the Wyoming-South Dakota border, our first destination and investigation in what promised to be a holy quest. I loved the idea, hitting the road, cracking the concrete, puzzling the parkways and fracturing the freeways with him again. But there was a hitch, lately I'd discovered another grim paradox, that one could work hard yet still be worse off than when they first entered the world cold, wet and in poor temper. I owed not only money but also numerous favors, manuscripts, luncheon appointments, speaking arrangements and teaching assignments.

"Broke," I said. Spider-legs paused, pondered and scratched his ear with his elbow.

"Well. We must remember that money is of absolutely no consequence because even mountains one day find themselves deltas and Greenland may become one great banana plantation, though, at this moment, money is a necessity."

"Still, the absence of money is only temporary weather, a brief fluctuation of climate. Just as clouds will gather again Saturday and temperatures after plummeting to 27 will soar, so we will be in the chips again."
CIVIL DEFENSE IN MISSOULA:
SAFE and others seek safe cover for war

In the event of a nuclear war, Missoula would find itself relying on fallout shelters that may not be able to adequately protect people from fallout, while many of the people themselves are unaware of what to do in such an event.

One group has formed to try to correct such deficiencies, while other people say it is futile to even consider life after a nuclear attack (See related story, pp. 10-11.) Shelter and Fallout Education for Missoula (SAFE), a well-organized group of local residents, has begun a program of public education about surviving a nuclear war. By raising public awareness of what it says are good prospects of surviving a nuclear war, the group hopes to gather support for the overhaul of Missoula's 112 public fallout shelters.

SAFE contends that with properly equipped shelters, 100,000 people could weather a nuclear attack in Missoula's shelters and safely emerge within one month.

SAFE contends that with properly equipped shelters, 100,000 people could weather a nuclear attack in Missoula's shelters and safely emerge within one month.

SAFE was organized in November 1979 by most of the class members of a University of Montana Center Course. The course, which is taught by Mike Gibson, deals with survival of nuclear war.

Toward reaching its goals, SAFE has:
- surveyed most of the shelter spaces in Missoula, finding few that are appropriate for use as public shelters. Certain buildings meeting structural standards were listed as shelters. (See related story, pp. 12-13.)
- gained the endorsement of the Missoula City Council and the support of the district and county directors of civil defense.
- held public meetings covering topics such as what to expect during a nuclear-attack alert.

Gibson said increasing building standards for fallout shelters and implementing a proper civil defense has resulted in many of the shelters being used as storage spaces or work areas. One location he cited was Bakke Tire Service, where the shelter space is "stacked to the ceiling" with tires.

Most members of SAFE are followers of the Baha'i Covenant faith, a religion that includes in its teachings the belief that a nuclear war will occur in the future. Thomas said that through oversight or some other unknown reason, Community Hospital was listed as having a maximum protection shelter for 500 people, when, in fact, its structure cannot meet those specifications. A maximum protection shelter, as defined by civil defense regulations, is one that allows no more than one-fortieth of the outside radiation to enter the shelter.

Gibson said the hospital does not have sufficient amounts of concrete in the walls and ceilings of the shelter spaces. He said radiation from fallout can penetrate concrete that is less than a foot thick, said that the concrete at the hospital is only three inches thick.

Most members of SAFE are followers of the Bahá’í faith, a religion that includes in its teachings the belief a nuclear war will occur in just 33 days—April 29. Thomas said there are 100,000 people in Great Falls, which is the closest target area, lower-level and shorter-duration fallout would be the only concern here.

Leavell said that by taking precautions such as identifying and quarantining areas of high radioactivity, people could safely emerge from shelters within one month after an attack.

Gibson said that because of the prevailing easterly winds in this area, fallout for Missoula would most likely come from Spokane, which is another target area. He said fallout would reach here within six to 10 hours after an attack.

However, according to Thomas, much of the U.S. civil defense planning is geared to at least a one-week warning period before any nuclear attack. It is during this period that civil defense plans call for such things as mass evacuations, distribution of instructions on the locations of shelters and the stocking of shelters with food and water. Keeping food and water in shelters has been discontinued during peacetime because of a lack of funds.

U.S. defense strategists say that this warning period will be determined following a chain of significant events, for example, an increase in international tensions and a period of conventional warfare, which may signify a future nuclear attack.

SAFE's John Geesen said that the 112 public fallout shelters in the Missoula area, fewer than 10 percent could sustain people for the two-week minimum time required to remain in the shelters after an attack.

He said that within two to four weeks, radiation levels would drop to levels safe for human occupancy. (See cont. on p. 14.)
Critics denounce possibility of life after nuclear war

To proponents of civil defense, the possibility of life after a full-scale nuclear war is an automatic assumption. To many critics of civil defense, it is a delusion.

E. W. Pfeiffer, University of Montana zoology professor, says it is "utter nonsense to think all you have to do is stay down there (in fallout shelters) two weeks" to survive a nuclear war.

He contends that it may be possible for people to survive the initial high-intensity, short-term fallout of a nuclear attack, but that the problems arising from residual, lower-intensity radiation and the total disruption of a highly centralized society like the United States would overwhelm any attempt to rebuild that society.

"There is no way this country is going to survive a nuclear war and have anything left," he said recently. "That is what you've got to face."

Pfeiffer is noted for his research on the effects of nuclear fallout from weapons tests in the 1950s. The research was used by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in its 1959 study of the effects of fallout from nuclear weapons tests.

Soil contamination from strontium 90, a radioactive element with a 28-year half-life, would be so widespread following a nuclear attack that survivors could not find enough uncontaminated land on which to grow crops, he said.

A half-life is a period in which the radioactivity of an element decreases by 50 percent. For example, in 56 years, strontium 90 would be one-fourth as radioactive as it was originally.

"There is no way this country is going to survive a nuclear war and have anything left."—E. W. Pfeiffer.

Pfeiffer also criticized the government's policy of "crisis relocation," which involves the movement of civilians away from a targeted area when international tensions become so heated that a nuclear attack seems likely.

He said the government's interest in that concept is not primarily for civil defense, but rather for strategical use.

He cited a 1976 copy of a Defense Civil Preparedness Agency publication outlining crisis relocation planning. The publication states that "if the Soviet Union attempts to intimidate us in a time of crisis by evacuating the population from its cities," the United States should be able "to respond in kind."

"Intimidation" in this sense means a Soviet ploy to gain political advantages by attempting to bluff the United States into believing Russia is preparing for war.

Both countries have satellite systems capable of detecting large-scale population movements.

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93 STRIP
Civil defense plans for Missoula include this “crisis relocation” theory. In the event of nuclear war, or a likely possibility of its occurrence, 32,000 people from the Great Falls area would be moved to Missoula’s shelters. Great Falls is the largest area closest to Missoula.

Other problems caused by nuclear war are cited by Meyer Chessin, a UM botany professor. He said certain types of vegetation, including most of that which grows in the Missoula area, are highly susceptible to low-level exposures of radioactivity. Fallout from a nuclear attack could destroy large areas of forest, causing major flooding problems and making worse an environment already severely distorted by multiple nuclear explosions, he said.

He also cited a 1963 study submitted to the Montana Academy of Science that said levels of radiation in Missoula one month after a nuclear attack would decrease, but would still remain at lethal levels. According to Chessin, the report stated that people would, at that time, be able to emerge from shelters only for short periods. Barry Commoner, a nationally known biologist, said in a report submitted to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that immense problems in health, ecology and climate would result indirectly from a nuclear attack.

In response to critics’ claims about chances of surviving a nuclear war, SAFE representative Jack Shadetree said that partly because of overzealous civil defense efforts in the 1950s, much of the information about nuclear war is exaggerated and “not to be taken as gospel.”

He cited, for example:
- Widespread epidemics of disease resulting from disruption of sewage systems and sanitary water supplies, and the lack of facilities and means to control the epidemics.
- The destruction of crops by insects that would normally be controlled by birds. He said birds succumbed to one-tenth the amount of radiation required to kill insects.
- The beginning of a new ice age in the Northern Hemisphere. He said this would be caused by a cooling of the earth’s atmosphere when sunlight was blocked by dust clouds that remained in the air long after the nuclear explosions that created them. In response to critics’ claims about chances of surviving a nuclear war, SAFE representative Jack Shadetree said that partly because of overzealous civil defense efforts in the 1950s, much of the information about nuclear war is exaggerated and “not to be taken as gospel.”

He cited as false the common belief that a nuclear war would render most of the United States highly radioactive for years. He said high, long-term radioactivity would remain only near the sites of the explosions. He said Missoula may not even be reached by nuclear fallout.

“We stand in one of the best places on the continent” in terms of wind factors, he said.

He said fallout from Great Falls would probably be carried eastward and would not affect Missoula. The more likely prospect of fallout from the Spokane area is also questionable, he said. The prevailing wind, although coming from that direction, has a tendency during much of the year to veer to the south before reaching Missoula, he said.

**MEYER CHESSIN**

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**Montana Kaimin • Friday, March 28, 1980—11**
Fallout shelters—you can find them everywhere

If you think you have never been in a public fallout shelter, you are probably wrong. Hotels, banks, post offices, libraries and hospitals are just a few of the places in which a shelter may be located.

The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, now part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has designated 112 locations around the Missoula area as public fallout shelters.

The shelters are usually located below ground. However, if the structure is suitable, part or all of it may be above ground.

Mike Gibson, instructor of a University of Montana Center Course on surviving nuclear war, said that if the walls, ceilings and floors of a building contain concrete that is at least one foot thick, and if the windows can be sealed easily, then the building is structurally suitable for a fallout shelter.

One such building is the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library at UM, he said.

Other familiar buildings in the Missoula area that contain fallout shelters are the Missoula County Courthouse, City Hall, St. Patrick Hospital, Western Federal Savings and Loan, the Montana Power Office Building, the Hammond Building and the Senior Citizens' Center.

According to Gibson, the library is a good shelter because the windows, which are relatively small, can be covered with thin lead sheets. Lead is much more effective than concrete in stopping radiation.

Although the library is designated as a fallout shelter, only the bottom two floors are to be used as such, according to present civil defense specifications.

Gibson added that the library, like most of Missoula's public shelters, has inadequate sanitary facilities for civil defense purposes. Civil defense plans call for the housing of 11,000 people in the library in the event of a nuclear attack.

There are two types of shelters: fallout shelters and blast shelters. Most of the shelters in Missoula are all fallout shelters, because this area is not considered to be a target in the event of a nuclear war.

A blast shelter, as might be expected, is of much heavier construction and is a rarity in the United States. Primarily because of a lack of funds to build blast shelters, civil defense authorities rely on plans to evacuate people from areas that will be exposed to blast effects.

Blast effects, which include fire, concussion, high wind and very high radioactivity, can occur within a 50-mile radius of a nuclear explosion.

Fallout shelters are supposed to protect against radiation only. Thus, buildings not originally designed for such use can be used as fallout shelters. In fact, most fallout shelters are contained in buildings that were not designed for that purpose.
Many UM buildings have been designated fallout shelters and are considered among the best in Missoula. The Harry Adams Field House, the Science Complex and the Social Science, Liberal Arts and the Forestry buildings are some of the locations in which 87,000 people could take refuge on campus during a nuclear attack, according to civil defense plans.

Ken Willett, head of the Safety & Security Division of the Physical Plant, said part of the good reputation of UM shelters stems from the fact that a lot of shelters are concentrated in one area, and can thus be more easily managed.

Stocks of food supplies in the Lodge and University Center and independent water and power supplies also add to the assets of the UM shelters. Willett said water could be obtained from such sources as the steam in the university heating system.

Dick Walsh, crafts supervisor at the UM physical plant, said emergency generators could supply power to most of the campus shelters.

Willett said that in compliance with UM President Richard Bowers' request, a "task force" of university staff members is writing a plan for emergency preparation at the University. He said the completion date for the plan is unknown.

Among other things, the plan will provide for:

- the installation of an emergency operations center, to maintain communications with local civil defense officials.
- decisions on who will manage the activities of those taking refuge at the university.
- coordination of efforts to assign people to shelters at the campus and throughout Missoula.
- Of the people taking refuge at the university during a nuclear attack, 32,000 would not be Missoula residents. Civil defense plans say most of those non-residents would be from Great Falls, which is a target area in the event of nuclear war. Willett said UM has been chosen to house nearly all of the non-residents that would be moved into Missoula before a nuclear attack.

CUSHIONS, COKE AND COFFEE await those who seek cover in this fallout shelter in the Aerial Fire Depot, west of Missoula near the airport. The shelter, used as a lunchroom by those who work at the depot, is typical of most in Missoula—few people think of them as shelters.
Montana Kaimin

Water in those shelters that lack a Geesen said. Could rely on these water sources, in bathrooms. Barring disruption of the municipal water supply, people water supplies, such as water faucets soula’s shelters, he said.

The most serious problem with Missoula's shelters is the lack of adequate air defense officials around the country. He said the federal government pays for one-half of each state’s yearly civil defense budget. He said Montana’s 1980 civil defense budget is $857,000 and $290,500 of that will be federal money. This money will be used mostly for salaries and expenses for state civil defense officials and for maintenance of civil defense offices around the state, he said.

One of SAFE’s projects is to assist local officials in updating the Missoula County Civil Defense Plan. This plan outlines the public administration of activities during and after a nuclear attack.

SAFE’s Gibson said the group’s suggestions for the plan, along with its plans for improvement of the shelters, have “stirred a lot of interest on the federal level.” He said the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s recently issued guidelines on shelter rehabilitation parallel most of SAFE’s improvement plans.

Gibson said this parallel has prompted Bob Hite, the FEMA regional director from Denver, to suggest that shelter rehabilitation efforts in Missoula may be used as a model for national shelter programs. SAFE members are also working with Leavell to form a training program for shelter managers. According to civil defense regulations, shelter managers are persons who will be responsible for seeing to such things as last minute shelter preparation and for supervising activity within the shelters if the need arises for their use.

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Dates to Remember

Photo Centers of Missoula

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