Panelists debate synfuels

BY ALAN ROSENBERG
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Energy conservation and development of renewable resources are more acceptable than synthetic fuel development, state Rep. Jim Azzara said last night at a forum in Missoula.

Azzara, a Missoula Democrat who represents House District 96, was one of five panelists who discussed the future of synthetic fuel development in Montana. The meeting, called "A Time For Decision," was sponsored by the Student Action Center. About 70 people attended the meeting in the City Council chambers.

The environmental-minded audience applauded several times when Azzara, Helen Waller of the Environmental Studies Department, University of Montana Environmental Studies Department, and Ron Erickson, director of the Environmental Action Center. About 70 people spoke out against synthetic fuel development, while Azzara, a Missoula Democrat who represents House District 96, was one of five panelists who discussed the future of synthetic fuel development in Montana.

The need for such development is moot, said this country can not remain "reliant on unstable governments and government land," as they may change from district to district.

"When the Republican Party decided this year to ditch its longtime support of the Equal Rights Amendment, it handed a presidency of a presidential victory to the Democrats," said Mary Dent Mockler, chairwoman of John Anderson's national presidential campaign and former co-chairwoman of the Republican National Committee.

Mockler said that the question of whether synthetic fuel plants will be built in Montana and in the rest of the country is moot. "They will be developed," he said. "The only opportunity is to have some control over how it will take place."

The need for such development is obvious, Mockler explained. He said this country can not remain "relentless on unstable governments which we have no control over." Mockler was alone in his defense of the need and desirability of synthetic fuel development. "It's a three-to-one and one draw," he said prefacing his remarks. A fifth panelist in the forum was Jack Hallowed, public affairs director from the Denver office of the U.S. Department of Energy, who said he would not take a side on the issue.

Synthetic fuels are petroleum substitutes produced from coal through gasification or liquefaction.

Gasification, which according to Erickson is the most likely technology to be developed in the Montana Kaimin Reporter

Friday, October 17, 1980
Missoula, Mont.
Vol. 83, No. 11

Mary Dent Crisp, national committee chairwoman for John Anderson's presidential campaign, speaking at a rally in the University Center Mall yesterday. (Staff photo by Leslie Vining.)

The split between the two groups became larger and larger. The conservatives, she said, "are politically sophisticated, know what they want and have the money to get it.

"They talk a lot about being 'pro-family.' They say if you are for equal rights for women, or you support pro-choice for abortions, or believe that gays should have civil rights, well, that means you're against the family. They said that I, a housewife and mother, was anti-family because I was liberal on these issues," she said.

When the Republican Party swept Ronald Reagan to power this year, and swept out the party's long-standing support of the ERA, Crisp decided not to run again for a party office.

There was an ethical crisis at the convention in Detroit," Crisp said, "it pitted one's loyalty for their party and country against the wish to win and the wish to do the right thing for women."

The 10 Democratic legislative candidates who were notified by Grebeldinger declined, because they think university students don't vote. The Republican candidates that were notified by Grebeldinger declined, because they think university students don't vote for Democratic candidates and because most students don't vote, Grebeldinger said in a recent interview.

William Wagner, Missoula County GOP chairman, argued Wednesday that university students tend to vote Democratic, but denied that Missoula Republican students think students don't vote. The Republicans refuse to participate in the forums because of the low number of university students in the districts where Republicans are running, he said.

The GOP won't speak at UM candidate forum

BY VICKI HARRIMAN
Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Montana's Republican legislative candidates will not participate in the University of Montana's candidate forums scheduled for the end of October, Sue Grebeldinger, Lectures Coordinator of ASUM Programming, said.

The 10 Democratic legislative candidates will participate, but the Republican candidates that were notified by Grebeldinger declined, because they think university students don't vote for Democratic candidates and because most students don't vote, Grebeldinger said in a recent interview.

William Wagner, Missoula County GOP chairman, argued Wednesday that university students tend to vote Democratic, but denied that Missoula Republican students think students don't vote. The Republicans refuse to participate in the forums because of the low number of university students in the districts where Republicans are running, he said.

So, when the right wing of the Republican Party swept Ronald Reagan to power this year, and swept out the party's long-standing support of the ERA, Crisp decided not to run again for a party office.

There was an ethical crisis at the convention in Detroit," Crisp said, "it pitted one's loyalty for their party and country against the wish to win and the wish to do the right thing for women."

Wilderness

Today's Montana Review

Today's Montana Review is about wilderness areas.

Montana Kaimin reporter Steve Stuebner examines the philosophy of wilderness as well as some wilderness issues that effect our lives daily, including a look at how the U.S. Congress recently passed the Rattlesnake Wilderness Bill.
opinion

Ignorance of the issues is no excuse

As election day looms nearer, lamenters about candidates and ballot issues grow louder and more frequent. Yet these complaints are often based on little fact and heard best for rhetoric heard once and branded indelibly in the minds of voters who often do not take the time to look beyond the political promises and accusations typical of campaigns.

When voters choose their options on Nov. 4, many factors will influence the decisions: a campaign poster, a glimpse of a candidate on television, a radio blurb on charges by one candidate against his opponent, a story about a campaign rally.

Choosing a candidate on these fragments of information does not make sense.

And no one can use the excuse of lack of information or opportunities to talk with candidates as a justification for voting without adequate knowledge of the people and the issues.

Between now and the election, ASUM Programming will be sponsoring noon forums in the University Center during which legislative candidates will be speaking to the University and general issues of interest to students. These forums will not be positioned in themselves, since no Republican candidates will be speaking; they will still be a good and convenient way for students to hear the views of people who may be representing their interests in the very near future.

A more balanced and, if the time is taken, personal presentation of candidates is also being sponsored by the League of Women Voters in the next two weeks. A schedule of the meetings and presentations is listed on this page.

If you feel you'd like advice on how to choose a candidate or on whether a ballot issue should pass, two pamphlets offer a chance to find it.

"Pick a Candidate," distributed by the national office of the League of Women Voters, lists some of the factors to choose a candidate who best represents your views and some guides on how to discern substance from rhetoric when listening to campaign speeches.

The other book will be distributed at the neighborhood meetings, or copies can be obtained by calling Ellen Knight, league president, and the Secretary of State's office mails a voter information pamphlet to all registered voters, the pamphlet contains a written debate, complete with rebuttals, on the merits of each initiative that will be on the ballot. The balanced arguments give voters a wide variety of information on which to base their decisions.

A number of important issues face UM voters — both as members of the university community and residents of the state.

Knowing these issues and the candidates stands on them takes time. A person who cast an uninformed vote ranks only slightly higher than a person who casts no vote at all.

Sue O'Connell

Meet your local politician

The Missoula chapter of the League of Women Voters has scheduled the following meetings to help voters get acquainted with the candidates:

- District 93. Carol Mitchell/Ben Hanson, running for the House, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 7:30 p.m., home of Johnen, 913 Brecipe St.
- District 94. Janelle Hopkins/Jim Azzara, running for the Senate, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 9:30 a.m., home of Sue Yurko, 1403 N. Fulling Mill.
- District 96. Steve O'Connell/Alex Colburn, running for the House, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 7 p.m., 235 S. Fifth St. W.
- District 97. Steve Waldron/unopposed. running for the House, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 7 p.m., 235 S. Fifth St. W.

Sponsored by Lowell School PTA and Missoula League of Women Voters, short pro-and-con information on ballot issues will be aired at differing times beginning Thursday, Oct. 22.

TV Forum for the Missoula County commissioner candidates sponsored by KRXV-TV and Missoula League of Women Voters, 7 to 9 p.m., Monday, Oct. 18, Missoula County Courthouse.

Radio Forum for the Missoula County commissioner candidates sponsored by KRXV-TV and Missoula League of Women Voters, short pro-and-con information on ballot issues will be aired at differing times beginning Thursday, Oct. 22.

Kaimin in the article entitled "Committees make sense. And the Secretary of State's office mails a voter information pamphlet to all registered voters, the pamphlet contains a written debate, complete with rebuttals, on the merits of each initiative that will be on the ballot. The balanced arguments give voters a wide variety of information on which to base their decisions.

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letters

Not bitching

Editor: I am writing in regards to the ignorance ASUM Vice President Linda Lang displayed in the Oct. 16 issue of the Kaimin in the article entitled "Committees Need New Members."

The article left Ms. Lang saying, students who don't want to work on committees but do want to complain about committee actions had best "leave the hall," adding that she may turn a deaf ear to such complaints. "People who don't want to take the time to work on the committees, well, they have no right to bitch."

Between taking 18 credits, working part-time and fulfilling my duties as presi­dent of the U of M Baseball Club, I find little time for myself and come to disagree with ASUM committee work. However, if I can expect nothing more, I do expect and I do have a right, I might add, to be heard when confronting one of my elected represen­tatives.

Constructive criticism, which is so

montana kaimin

Editor: Cathy Kradoff's assumption in her editorial of October 15 that because of low faculty morale, students are receiving a poor education in this university is an insult to the vast majority of the faculty. True, salaries are inadequate, the student-teacher ratio makes no sense, and class size is increasing. But this does not mean that "students are being asked to accept a mediocre education from faculty who have little reason to be enthusiastic about teaching."

What is holding this university together is the plain fact that the majority of the faculty. True, salaries are inadequate, the student-teacher ratio makes no sense, and class size is increasing. But this does not mean that "students are being asked to accept a mediocre education from faculty who have little reason to be enthusiastic about teaching."

Walter N. King

Bringing hostages home

Editor: I would like to bring to attention a point that's hasn't been heard about in some time. When the crisis began it was dubbed "American Hostage. It was intended to signify the plight of the Americans held hostage by the Iranian revolutionaries. It exposed how Americans were being un­justly held against the American govern­ment. An important unemployed exposed American interference in Iranian politics.

I wish to know who is holding whom

bluntly called bitching, can many times be used by responsible leadership to better a situation and shed a little light on the subject. Criticism can indirectly be used in a positive manner because of its use in establishing a more efficient system.

Choosing a candidate on these fragments of information does not make sense. And no one can use the excuse of lack of information or opportunities to talk with candidates as a justification for voting without adequate knowledge of the people and the issues.

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Walter N. King

Editor, professor, English

letters Policy

Letters should be typed, double spaced, 500 words maximum. Signed with the author's name, title, major, telephone number and/or address. All material submitted is subject to the Kaimin's editorial discretion. The Kaimin reserves the right to edit all letters and is not under any obligation to publish all letters received. Letters occasionally will be accepted; • Mailed or hand-delivered, • Received before 5 p.m. Monday received by noon. • Received after 5 p.m. Monday will be published in next issue. Letters were sent out to student groups and organizations last week. If your group was accidentally overlooked feel free to come about 5 or 6 p.m. on the 18th and set up an event in the UC Ballroom. If you need any technical assistance contact Jim Weinberg at the Student Action Center. ALL ASUM GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE INVITED TO SET UP AN EX­HIBIT, DANCE AND GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER!

Sue O'Connell

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Constructive criticism, which is so

Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980
Some UM buildings still not renovated for access to handicapped students

By JEANETTE HORTICK
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Although the University of Montana failed to meet the federal deadline for making all of its buildings accessible to handicapped students, it is making renovations, Roger Miller, president of the Handicapped Student's Union, said yesterday.

On June 3, 1977, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare stipulated that all federally funded institutions make their buildings accessible to handicapped people by June 3, 1980.

UM was unable to comply because no money had been allocated by the federal government to make the necessary modifications, Miller said.

At least $2 million would be needed for the entire Montana university system, with UM needing about $2.2 million, he said.

During the last Montana legislative session, the university system asked the state for $900,000, Miller said.

During the last Montana legislative session, the university system received $500,000, Miller said.

Legislation was formed to determine how to use the money, Miller said.

According to John Kreidich, UM building consultant, the money is currently being used to:
- modify one men's and one women's restroom in the Science Complex, Health Sciences, Chemistry-pharmacy, Botany, Music and Fine Arts buildings.
- modify handrails in the Journalism, Botany and Chemistry-pharmacy buildings.
- modify doors and elevator controls in the Science Complex, Music and Fine Arts buildings.
- modify entrances in the Forestry, Science Complex, Health Sciences, Botany, Liberal Arts, Business Administration, Music and Fine Arts buildings.
- provide mini-ramps in the entrances to the Forestry, Botany and Fine Arts buildings.

Other projects include adding ramps and automatic doors to some campus buildings and providing an in-house telephone in the Liberal Arts Building so that handicapped students can contact their professors within the building.

Next year, UM plans to ask the Legislature for $1.8 million in order to continue bringing the university into compliance with federal regulations, Kreidich said.

TAIWANESE dancers to perform here

The Youth Goodwill Mission of the Republic of China (Taiwan) will give a free dance performance Saturday night at 8 in the Hellgate High School auditorium.

"An Adventure in Chinese Song and Dance" will depict Chinese folk culture in Taiwan and pay tribute to the country's early settlers. The dance is part of the Goodwill Mission's sixth U.S. tour.

FRIDAY

Lecture: Symposium on Language Learning, English as a Second Language. Barbara Mino, 1:30 p.m., UC Montana Rooms 360 A and B.

Music: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 8 p.m., UC Copper Cafeteria.

Saturday

Lecture: "Western Women's Literature." 1:30 p.m., UC Montana Rooms 360 A and B.

Music: Dance to Sandy Bradley, 8 p.m., Old Men's Hall 205.

Sunday

Lecture: "Sequence on Language Learning: English as a Second Language." 7:30 p.m., UC Montana Rooms 360 A and B.

Music: Square Dance to Sandy Bradley, 8 p.m., Old Men's Hall 205.

Monday

Music: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 8 p.m., UC Copper Cafeteria.

Tuesday

Music: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 8 p.m., UC Copper Cafeteria.

Wednesday

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Thursday

Music: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 8 p.m., UC Copper Cafeteria.

Friday, October 17, 1980—3 P.M. Mattinee...

MONDAY NIGHT PICTURE

GISELLE

Montana Recycling Initiative, Ann Taylor, 8 p.m., UC Montana Rooms 360 A and B.

TV: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 8 p.m., UC Copper Cafeteria.

WE'RE JUST ACROSS FROM THE OLD MILWAUKEE DEPOT ON 3RD ST. JUST OFF THE HIGGINS ST. BRIDGE

Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980—3
4—Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980

**Ski Boots Don't Have To Hurt!**

**GULLSki**

Hwy. 10 W. and Reserve • 549-5613

**ASUM Programming Films Presents**

"HERE COMES MR. JORDAN"

The predecessor for Warren Beatty's "Heaven Can Wait" has boxer Joe Pendleton called to heaven before his time. So the heavenly chief And lo, there was

9 P.M. Copper Commons ______FREE

**Judy Benjamin**

The Army was

PRIVATE

**BENJAMIN OH, GOD!**

'HERE COMES Pendleton called to heaven before his time. So the heavenly chief And lo, there was

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PRIVATE
Leisure sports squads carry uncommon titles

By PAT SULLIVAN
Montana Kaimin Sports Editor

Attention University of Montana campus sports fans:

Do you sometimes feel that participants in intramural and co-recreational football are just a bunch of Unorganized Slobs? Have you ever felt that the participants were a Public Nuise who cannot compete for a Brief Relief from The Runs? Perhaps the campus squads are undertaking a Mission Impossible while playing Under the Influence.

Or maybe the sport participants simply suffer from Irritable Brain Damage. Actually the recreational and co-recreational sports squads at UM are all those things and more.

For those unorthodox statements are not criticisms of the non-varsity athletic pastimes. Those comments are the words selected as the team names. Leisure Services is sponsoring 49 mens' football teams in seven leagues, six teams in a womens' league and 16 teams in two co-recreational leagues.

Volleyball teams also feature a wide variety of titles in the 38 co-recreational women's and eight mens' squads competing in their respective leagues.

The league designations are fairly common sports titles, such as the Grizzly, Bobcat, Steelers, Big Sky and Ivy leagues. But the individual names the teams have chosen to appear on the Leisure Services schedule are anything but common to campus sports fans.

Some squads display an aura of confidence with names like the Has Beens, Irritable Force and the Jesse James Gang. Reverse psychology is seemingly used by some squads carrying banners like the Has Beens, Cobheads and Excitable Boys. There appear to be suggestive hints installed in some team names while other titles leave little doubt about teams' intentions.

UM spikers meet tough teams

UM mens' and womens' volleyball teams faced strong opposition during the past weekend. On Saturday the Bobcats (womens') and Grizzlies (mens') faced teams in Portland, Wash. Results of that match were unavailable at press time Thursday, but the Grizzlies plan to concentrate on beating the University of Washington, who, Scott says, "is experienced and very big." The Lady Grizzlies must focus on defensive hustle to make up for a lack of size and strength.

The spikers defeated Eastern Washington at Cheney last Thurs-day before moving on to their match with the University of Oregon and Portland State to improve their record to 13-6. The Grizzlies plan to concentrate on beating the University of Washington, who, Scott says, "is experienced and very big." The Lady Grizzlies must focus on defensive hustle to make up for a lack of size and strength.

The spikers defeated Eastern Washington at Cheney last Thursday before moving on to their match with the University of Oregon and Portland State to improve their record to 13-6.

One may wonder what the team members of the Hard Coors, Frothenslosh, High Liners, Mt. Fresh and Heroin Babes were doing while deciding upon an appropriate team title.

And one may also wonder what pre-season sport activities may arise when the Best Sex in Europe squad meets the Men's House Players on the gridiron.

Volleyball squads seem somewhat more reserved with naming their teams, but not by very far. Red's Bearded Clams, Stump-jumpers, Sonnambuli and the Paleo Magicians are a few of the offbeat imaginings. Suggestive names do infiltrate the volleyball league, including the Crochet Creepers, Storig Gang, Sun of a Beach and 10 High. Of course there are plenty more unusual titles that can raise questions and or doubts about the team captains, sponsors or members who decided upon a specific title.

The Mother Fups, Basement Buddies, Wom Wace, Sniffin' the Cracks, Doc Style, French Ducks, 610 Club, Modru's Duds, Be-Bop Cats, Mat Rats, Fourth Plate, Open Sores and the Coprolites all fall into various categories of originality.

But what ever a recreational or co-recreational sports squad chooses to call themselves, the only point that really matters is their performance on the football field or volleyball court.

A crazy name does not a champion insure, but at least it makes the job of sportswriter a bit more out of the ordinary.

UM mens' and womens' volleyball teams faced strong opposition during the past weekend. On Saturday the Bobcats (womens') and Grizzlies (mens') faced teams in Portland, Ore. this past weekend, the University of Oregon and Portland State to improve their record to 13-6.

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Staff Senate seeks to aid university

By NANCY OLSON
Montana Kaimin Reporter

People often say "staff" when they mean "faculty or administration," and the more than 700 full-time and 2,000 part-time workers at the University of Montana who deserve recognition and credit seldom get it, Jerry Bromenshenk, ecologist in botany and president of the Staff Senate, said yesterday.

And in a recent letter to the editor of the Montana Kaimin, the staff was put into the same category as "typewriter ribbons and snowplows," Guy Rittel, vice president of the Staff Senate and UM custodian, said.

But the Staff Senate hopes to remedy this problem by improving communications between the staff and campus, and establishing an identity for the staff.

Bromenshenk said the issues that affect the university concern the Staff Senate as much as they do any other group.

As one example, Jane Fetlet, vice-president of the Staff Senate and a secretary at the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, said that last year the Senate tried to get the governor to close down buildings on campus the day after Thanksgiving to conserve energy.

That was a Friday.

The Senate had conducted a campus survey to see what people would think if the campus buildings were closed one day after Thanksgiving but stayed open for a February holiday.

"The results were overwhelmingly in favor of shutting down after Thanksgiving," she said.

Another example of the Senate's concern for the university was in sending representatives to attend the Legislative Interim Finance Committee hearing on Oct. 3 to represent the university's non-academic staff.

Rittel said that the new funding formula display the university concern, the Staff Senate hearing better than the Committee hearing is better than the Staff Senate hearing.

Among the issues discussed will be the federal government's proposed Energy Mobilization Board which would have authority to override Montana's energy laws such as its 30 percent coal severance tax.

Speaking at the hearing will be Mike Gremly, Montana's attorney general; Ted Doney, director of Montana Department of Natural Resources; Roger Tippity, Helena attorney; Jackson Battle, University of Wyoming School of Law; Jon Leitso, University of Denver College of Law and Luke Danielson, National Wildlife Federation.

Baucus will hold hearing on Monday

Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., will conduct a public hearing on Monday to examine the growing conflict between the federal government and states over energy policy.

The hearing will be in the Missoula Federal Building at 9 a.m.

Among the issues discussed will be the federal government's proposed Energy Mobilization Board which would have authority to override Montana's energy laws such as its 30 percent coal severance tax.

Speaking at the hearing will be Mike Gremly, Montana's attorney general; Ted Doney, director of Montana Department of Natural Resources; Roger Tippity, Helena attorney; Jackson Battle, University of Wyoming School of Law; Jon Leitso, University of Denver College of Law and Luke Danielson, National Wildlife Federation.

classifieds

lost and found

MISSING: SHORT sleeve blue shirt with paper on front. Ask for gray tape on collar. Lost somewhere between the Library and Ruttger Hall. Please call 251-2855.

LOST: Green sweater, size medium, hanging on the clothes line in front of Edith Flagg. Please call 768-4783.

LOST: Cameraman's black Speedo swimsuit along the river behind Land and Field House. Please call 728-4130.

FOUND: Thermostat in front of WC. Identify and claim it at Outdoor Resources Office in WC.

SUGAR BEAR TRY-OUTS

1st Meeting and Practice—Monday, Oct. 20 at 7 p.m. in Dahlberg Arena

• Practice Days: Oct. 21 & 22 at 7:30 p.m.
• Tryouts: Thursday, Oct. 23 at 6:00 p.m.

Both in Dahlberg Arena

For more information please call:
Dannette Feuling 728-3485 • Pam Hippie 549-6179
Peggy Redeen 251-2855

personal

are you going to be at the Montana Kalmin Reporter on Halloween Party? 7-10 p.m. Monday, Oct. 31 in Maunder at the Whittaker Bridge.

Individual Tickets now on sale for Sneak Preview of "Romeo and Juliet," 8:30 p.m., Oct. 29 in the Box Office, 343-491.
**Nugs 53rd Anniversary SHOE SALE**

**Nikes, Sneakers, and Tennis Shoes**

**Reg. 3695**

**NOW 2990**

**Save 7000**

**Dexter Men's & Women's Hiking Boots**

**Sale**

**500**

**A Pair Off**

**Sale Good thru SAT., OCT. 25th**

**Bicycles**

- Multiple brands and models available
- Prices vary

**Bulldog's Golf Club Sales**

- Experienced sales professionals
- Wide range of golf clubs and accessories
- Competitive pricing

**Progressive Insurance**

- Auto and home insurance
- Customizable coverage
- Competitive rates

**Bob's Discount Furniture**

- Large selection of furniture
- Competitive pricing
- In-store financing options

**Maurices**

- Women's clothing and accessories
- Trendy and affordable fashion

**Men's Wearhouse**

- Men's clothing and suits
- Tailored options available
- Competitive pricing

**Foot Locker**

- Latest in fashion footwear
- Wide range of brands
- Competitive pricing

**JCPenney**

- Department store with various sections
- Clothing, home, and electronic products
- Competitive pricing

**T.J. Maxx**

- Discount department store
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Marshalls**

- Discount department store
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Hobby Lobby**

- Craft supplies and home decor
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**HomeGoods**

- Home decor and furniture
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Lowes**

- Home improvement center
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Menards**

- Home improvement center
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Select Comfort**

- Mattress and bedding store
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**AMC Theaters**

- Movie theater
- Wide range of movies
- Competitive pricing

**Regal Cinemas**

- Movie theater
- Wide range of movies
- Competitive pricing

**Cinemark**

- Movie theater
- Wide range of movies
- Competitive pricing

**United States Post Office**

- Mail services
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**UPS**

- Shipping and delivery services
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**FedEx**

- Shipping and delivery services
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**1-800-Flowers.com**

- Flower delivery services
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Hartman No. 3**

- Sporting goods store
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Gibson's Automotive**

- Used car sales
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

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- Shopping area
- Wide range of products
- Competitive pricing

**Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980—7**
Reagan . . .

Cont. from p. 1

silence dissent within the party." Reagan, working with the Anderson campaign, Crisp said she feels better about herself.

"Working for Anderson's campaign, especially after the problems in the Republican Party, makes me feel, well, free," she said. Now, Crisp said, she feels she can back a candidate worthy of support.

I remember when I first saw Anderson speak during the primary race. He was in Iowa, and he was talking to a group of farmers. He got up and told them that he was in favor of the grain embargo against the U.S.S.R."

Montana and other western Republican candidate forums and that he was in favor of the grain embargo against the U.S.S.R.," he said. Now, as Anderson's campaign chairwoman, she is pushing hard for a victory in November, regardless of the polls. "I really think that if people who care will go out and vote, Anderson can win," she said. Even if he doesn't, Crisp said, the Anderson organization could evolve into some new form of political group.

"Many people I have talked to said that they will never go back to either the Democratic or Republican parties," she said, "but I just don't know what kind of group might evolve.

Crisp, however, said she isn't sure what she will do after Nov. 4.

"Officially, I'm still registered as a Republican," she said, "I don't know if I will change to an independent or just what will happen." But above all, she said, she does not feel like a traitor to the GOP.

"I didn't walk out on my party," she said, "my party walked out on me."

GOP . . .

Cont. from p. 1

the university district of any Republican candidate. Hopkins said yesterday that she was never notified by Grebeldinger of the embargo against the U.S.S.R.," he said. Even if he doesn't, Crisp said, the Anderson organization could evolve into some new form of political group.

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"I didn't walk out on my party," she said, "my party walked out on me."

Synfuels . . .

Cont. from p. 1

near future, is a chemical process which breaks down coal into fuels virtually identical to either natural gas or liquid fuels such as gasoline or diesel fuel.

According to DOE figures, synthetic fuels are expected to replace one-quarter of the oil imported into this country by 1990. Mockler warned that because Montana and other western energy-rich states lack political muscle compared to the rest of the country, development of their resources may be infeasible.

In a 10-minute speech, Erickson summarized a study he co-directed on the impacts of synthetic fuel development in Montana.

The process of gasification, which most likely would take place in Montana, is "one of the dirtiest kinds of coal conversions," Erickson said.

"However, he added, technologies are available to clean it up," Erickson compared the impacts of a coal gasification plant likely to be built in Montana to the coal-fired generating plants at Colstrip. He said that synthetic fuel plants would require more water, would be more complex and would require more workers.

Although the gasification plant would produce lower levels of sulfur-dioxides and particulates than the coal-fired plants, it would produce large amounts of hydrogen sulfide. This chemical, Erickson said is produced locally by pulp mills. "We can share some of our problems with eastern Montana," he said.

The water, after being used, he said, "is so dirty that there are no plans to return it to flowing streams." The water will be ponded, then it will evaporate creating solid wastes, Erickson said. "I honestly believe that the environmental impacts," Erickson said. And to solve the socio-economic problems, he added, massive infusions of money would be necessary.

But, Erickson cautioned, it's wrong to suggest that synthetic fuel development in Montana would stop with only one or two plants.

"No work of art is worth the bones of a Pomeranian Gernreich," —Ottó von Bismarck-Schoenhausen Discontent is the first step in the progress of a man or a nation. —Oscar Wilde

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Wilderness areas

Setting aside a little ‘wildness’ for future generations

With an act of Congress in 1981, presidents were given power to designate vast tracts of public land as national forests. "With a pen stroke," said Nash, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland set aside 34 million acres of western land. At first, the author said, these lands were to be administered as "a drop to be scientifically culivated for maximum yield." But, as Michael McCloskey says in his article, "The Wilderness Act of 1964: Its Background and Meaning," it was in National Forests where the first positive planning seems to have been done to protect wilderness.

Through the efforts of famous conservationist Aldo Leopold, "institutional wilderness" began in 1924 with the designation of the Gilis wilderness area in New Mexico.

Five years later, regulations were issued by the Forest Service for designating and administering wilderness areas termed as "primitive areas." Seventy-three different primitive areas throughout the West, encompassing about 13 million acres, were set aside by the Forest Service between 1931 and 1939. Because of the popularity of these areas, people began to feel they needed stronger protection. So at the end of the decade, the Forest Service banned roads, motorized vehicles and commercial timber cutting in primitive areas.

World War II put a damper on new primitive area designations as Americans focused their attention on rapid production and further industrialization.

In early 1950s, pro-wilderness activists became concerned about substantial acreages being eliminated from current primitive areas for commodity interests. Another problem was that the Forest Service lacked statutory authority to stop mining and water projects in primitive areas. The activists responded by drafting a wilderness bill in hopes of protecting the areas.

Congress also felt the need for a wilderness bill and, during the summer of 1956, Hubert Humphrey and eight other senators introduced one, beginning a long battle for its passage.

McCloskey summed up the nine years of deliberation on the bill this way:

"Those bills were initially opposed by both the Forest Service and the National Park Service and were bitterly resisted to the end by lumber, mining, power, and irrigation interests. Some 85 bills were introduced ... and they passed into 20 different versions."

The bill was finally signed by President Lyndon Johnson on Sept. 4, 1964. It was named The Wilderness Act.

With an act of Congress, Congress passed a bill laying the ground work for preservation of the remaining wildlands for the benefit of the land and future generations. Appreciation of pristine wilderness was first expressed by Americans from religious and scientific ranks, as Roderick Nash points out in his 1983 article, "The American Wilderness." Nature to the Transcendentalist said Nash, "was the symbol of the spiritual world and the container of moral truths which permeated the universe."

The professor of American history added that works of scientists in the early 1800s encouraged others to regard wilderness not only as potential lumber, iron ore and farmland, but as a vast laboratory where fascinating and important facts awaited discovery.

Throughout the nineteenth century, writers such as Emerson, Thoreau, Marsh, Muir and others expressed their concern for preserving the wilderness. Nash said, while most Americans still regarded it "as raw material waiting and predestined to be suboded to man's use."

In 1872, the government made its first effort to preserve wilderness by setting aside its first national park — the 3,000-square-mile Yellowstone National Park. Nash said that "Yellowstone was seen as protecting 'curiosities' such as geysers and waterfalls and preventing them from falling into private hands." But he added that "the original act creating Yellowstone was wilderness in preservation fact, but not in intent."

Stories and photos by Steve Stuebner

Moving from 'spiritual awareness' to concrete laws

Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980 • 9
Controversy has raged over since the enactment of the Wilderness Act over what uses are acceptable in fragile and essentially non-renewable wilderness. Wilderness advocates claim the U.S. Forest Service takes a “purist” approach, which is that no area will be considered for wilderness designation unless it was previously untrammeled and unaltered by man, and suggest that wilderness should be managed with reason and flexibility. The Forest Service says its approach is necessary to maintain an enduring resource of wilderness for the future.

Grounds for controversy stem to seem from parts of the Wilderness Act that were left open to interpretation. Bill Worf, regional recreation director for the Forest Service, said the big loophole is in Section 2c of the act, stating that each agency has minimum requirements of the act for purposes of administering each area. One use that has raised a few eyebrows in the past year is mining. The act specifically provided for mineral prospecting “in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment” until midnight Dec. 31, 1983. However, patents can be continued to be issued on claims established from parts of the Wilderness Act that were continued to be issued on claims established.

The “lock-up” theory is one that is often heard when the question of wilderness allocation comes up. Another argument is that wilderness areas are for the elite.

This new stipulation raises questions, Worf said. “Do we use the same interpretation to decide what the outfitter can have at his camps? Do we tell the mining outfits not to drive in? This makes our decision on the Bob Marshall a little shaky. With these guiding guidelines, how can we get concerned about a one-time use of a helicopter?”

Maren Tweten, an independent researcher who has been working and studying the question of use in grassland wilderness areas for seven years, mentioned some problems that could result from awarding four-wheel drive units access to wilderness.

“This was brought up at a public hearing concerning the West Big Hole area in Montana,” Tweten said. “Say a guy takes his pick-up into an area to check on his cattle. And say he brings a gun and a friend along to do a little hunting... . This is against the intent of the rules. It’s an abuse of the privilege granted to him.”

Worf went on: “Here’s another example. What if a rancher’s sheep are being destroyed by coyotes? In general the Wilderness Act doesn’t allow for predator control.”

—Maren Tweten

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thereto, such as bicycles, deer carriers and

wagons.

The only multiple-uses the Forest Service

prohibits, Wall said, are timber cutting and

motorized vehicles. "So they don't lock the

areas up," he added.

The "lock-up" theory is one that is heard

often when the question of wilderness

allocation comes up. Another argument is

that wilderness areas are for the elite.

Judith King Norgaard rebuts this point in

her article "Wilderness Myths: some falsehoods are put to rest." "The author cites a

study of visitors to wilderness and

primitive areas in Montana and Idaho which

shows that in the Bob Marshall Wilderness,

"about 6 percent earned less than $5,000

annually; 30 percent earned from $5,000 to

$9,999; 23 percent earned between $10,000

and $14,999; 29 percent were in the $15,000

to $24,999 bracket, and 14 percent earned

$25,000 or more.

"The fact is," Norgaard says, "this research data indicates that a fairly even
distribution of visitation occurs across

income categories." Another myth that Norgaard says "is deserving of oblivion," is that wildernesses

are only for the young.

Norgaard, who compiled her article with

help from Tom Kovatch and George

Stankey of the U.S. Forest Service Region

One Offices, said the same study men-
tioned above showed that in the Bob

Marshall Wilderness, "13 percent of the

visitors were aged 1-15, 17 percent aged 16-

25, 21 percent aged 26-35, 25 percent aged

36-45, 13 percent aged 46-55, and 10

percent 56 and over."

Norgaard also comments on the fact that

the handicapped cannot use the

wilderness. "How odd," she says, "Does one ever hear the suggestion that no more
tennis courts (or golf courses or jogging

tracks) be constructed because the elderly

and the handicapped cannot take advan-
tage of them?"

"It isn't true that handicapped people
can't get in the wilderness," said Wall. "You
can push wheelchairs down the trail."

Another so-called myth, says Norgaard,
is that wilderness areas are used mostly by

those of the East. However, the author says,
"80 percent of all the visitors to wilderness

areas in Montana are Montanans."

Another argument often heard is that

wilderness will slump local economies near
designated areas, as it cuts off camping

equipment sales. Norgaard suggests that

"the lure of hiking, backpacking, fishing

and hunting contributes to the expenditure of ever-increasing amounts of money for

equipment with which to carry out these activities."

She goes on to say that "sales of camping equipment in the nation in 1977 amounted to a

whopping $517 million, an increase of seven percent over the previous years."

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Planning for wilderness 'where the buffalo roamed'

Looking across the vast plains of eastern Montana, an easterner might say, "Boy, this is really the boonies." Maybe they are, but some people value these lands in their natural state, and the Bureau of Land Management is presently reviewing some of these lands and others like it and considering certain segments for wilderness.

"Grasslands aren't popular, but I think it would be nice to have areas preserved that are similar to where the buffalo roamed," said Mary Huffman, senior in resource conservation, who did an independent study on the feasibility of grassland wilderness.

Only eight out of 194 wilderness areas in the United States are grassland wilderness, Huffman said, adding that those eight areas constitute .75 percent of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

"Problems exist in these areas," Huffman said, "that may prohibit other grassland areas from becoming wilderness. At one time, she said, eastern Montana, Wyoming and Colorado were known as the "open range," and many cattle tramped over the grasslands. In addition, most grasslands were former dry-farm lands, and thus some of the ground had been plowed. Fences, rock piles and other alterations of the land's natural state also exist, she added.

Although some grasslands are not roadless or untrammeled by man — two major wilderness requirements as stipulated by the Wilderness Act — Huffman said grasslands do meet other requirements, including:

• potential for scientific research. "Grasslands offer an opportunity for research on climate, and soils that don't exist elsewhere," she said.

• historic value. "There's lots of Indian artifacts around," Huffman said, adding that many old, abandoned homesteads dot the landscape in grassland country.

• preservation of natural habitats. "Native grasses such as wheatgrass and needlegrass in eastern Wyoming would be preserved," she said, adding that wildlife would be protected too.

For these lands to be considered for wilderness, Huffman said, BLM will have to subscribe to the "liberal" concept of wilderness. The "purist" concept — that wilderness land must be completely unaltered and untrammeled by man — is an "inconceivable approach to these areas," she said.

Ken Wall of the Wilderness Institute at the UM Forestry School added: "BLM is in the infant stage of the wilderness review process and it doesn't have 'purist up at high decision-making positions.'"

Huffman said one stumbling block that grassland areas may face is the local landowners. "Local people tend to be more towards the purist approach," she said, "especially if they're anti-wilderness. But the thing these people don't realize is that moving..." protecting the areas from encroachment by the timber industry and others until the Forest Service studied each area and Congress acted upon them.

In 1976, the Forest Service began its second roadless areas review and evaluation called RARE II. Wall said this would be an attempt by the Forest Service to minimize the amount of "further study" areas and make recommendations for all of its roadless lands as either wilderness or non-wilderness.

Public comment was an integral part of the (RARE II) study was to determine the capability of the land for wilderness — and that capability can't be determined without comments from the public.

Many people think that hunting isn't allowed in wilderness, Wall said. But it is, and without the support for wilderness from hunters and outfitters, there wouldn't be much wilderness in Montana, he explained.

The final EIS for the RARE II study was completed in 1979. "What RARE II meant," said Wall, "was that the Forest Service made final recommendations for specific roadless areas. Now it is up to Congress, who has the sole authority for the national wilderness preservation system, to act upon these recommendations. After RARE II passed, Wall said, "local people have been looking for a good outlet to speak out for fear of being despised by the rest of the community.

The majority of the land-owners think the Forest Service is doing a good job of taking care of the land, and they resent the government for encroaching. In some ways," she went on, "wilderness is just a bad word and that's all. People are afraid that the current uses for the land will be wiped out, but they won't be."

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Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980—13
"Considering the fact that the Rattlesnake had the best data base and the best public response of any RARE area in Region 1, it's amazing that the bill took nearly a year to pass." — Cass Chinske, director, Friends of the Rattlesnake.

I think the president will sign the bill soon. I cleared it through the Office of Management and Budget, who consented to the language on the land swap." — Sen. John Melcher.

Chinske, who has worked for a wilderness designation of the Rattlesnake watershed for seven years, is of course referring to the recent passage of the Rattlesnake Wilderness Act in the Senate, which he said was the crucial stumbling block the whole way.

"It was considered by congressmen as a dream bill," he said. "It had all the characteristics of wilderness. Nothing stood in its way except the land trade which isn't a difficult process. The bill could have passed last January easily."

The land trade Chinske speaks of refers to the task of straightening out land ownership in the Rattlesnake. Half the land was owned by Montana Power Co., and the other half was owned by the U.S. Forest Service. A few smaller tracts of private ownership also existed, including a tract owned by Burlington Northern.

The solution to the land swap, Chinske said, was to get letters of intent from the owners that they would either sell the land or make a land swap with the federal government.

The border conflict that most people either read or heard about was supposedly not a problem, he said. In December of the previous year, Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., and Sen. John Melcher, D-Mont., held subcommittee hearings with people from Missoula representing both interests attending some hearing for a wilderness area in some distant state... Chinske also said Melcher told Williams that the bill he would introduce to the Senate would be identical to the one which would mean that the road would be open to Franklin Bridge only.

Then the issue was further staled, Chinske said, when Melcher decided that he wouldn't introduce his bill until the last Forest Recreation Plan came out in the spring.

Yet, Melcher claimed publicly that the only reason the bill was staled was because of the land swap.

"Melcher was saying a lot," Chinske said, "while everyone else was doing the work. We scrambled around trying to get letters of intent while the legislative session was getting closer and closer to the end."

Melcher said there was more to the land swap than securing letters of intent. The problem, he said, was getting the proper language down on paper to mandate the land exchange. The senator said he had to consult with both the Forest Service and BLM about the language he would use in the bill because it would set a new precedent for all future wilderness areas needing a land exchange policy.

Once Melcher decided that the land trades got worked out, Chinske said, he took credit for that arrangement and finally introduced bill to the Senate and called a subcommittee hearing.

"Remember," Chinske said, "Melcher told Williams that the boundaries were fine and that they would remain the same. So then a map arrived in Williams' office that illustrated the boundaries for Melcher's bill.

The map had been drawn by the Forest Service and the boundary was different. The Forest Service has better knowledge of this area than anyone else, said Melcher. They've been with us all through the process," he said. "Here you have an area that's right under the nose of the Region One office. They know what's best." Chinske also said Melcher told Williams' bill and the Forest Service's bill were different. The Forest Service has better knowledge of this area than anyone else, said Melcher.

The day before Congress took an elec-
tive vote on the bill, Williams' bill and Melcher's bill had specific language so there would be no room for interpretation by the Forest Service.

"I'm not sure what Cass is getting at there," Melcher said. "I took some of the language from Pat that was used in my bill. Besides, who's better equipped to manage the area than the Forest Service?"

The day before Congress took an elec
tive vote on the bill, Williams' bill was defeated. Melcher said he would reach a compromise on the border conflict.

A decision was reached by the two. The road was left open five and one-half miles from the Franklin Bridge.

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past Franklin Bridge to the confluence of Rattlesnake and Wrangle Creek. The Forest Service is left with the task of determining where the road will be closed. "You have a road with wilderness on each side," Chinske said. "You have a situation that exists that can't exist, and a point will be reached when it will be eliminated."

The road stands as such. The battle is essentially over. A 28,000-acre recreation area and a 33,000-acre wilderness. Now it's up to the president to sign it on the books. No one wants to put out money for that.

"I think the president will sign the bill soon," said Melcher. "I cleared it through the General Management and Budget, who consented to the language on the land swap. And that's the only reason he (the president) wouldn't sign it."

An education center that included in Williams' bill, was also excluded from Melcher's bill. The center as conceived by Williams would have been a resource for school children, field studies and wildlife displays located at the trailhead of Rattlesnake Creek.

Chinske said he favored the center because it would raise money for the university. The forestry school would provide staff and expertise for the center, he said, which would lead to national recognition for the University of Montana. Pat Burn, manager of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, added a different insight. He said UM has "very fine forestry and wildlife departments. Why put an additional facility up there when we need to use the existing facilities? It would be a waste of the taxpayers money. I'd rather see the money go straight to the university."

"I was all for the education facility," said Melcher, "but it never had a chance. Something like that is hard to see these days. No one wants to put out money for that.

Chinske had some ugly words for the Forest Service for its treatment of the Rattlesnake during the RARE II process.

At a national RARE II conference, Chinske said, the Forest Service told industry people and conservationists alike that it wanted "site specific" letters from the public and that this type of letter would be weighed heavier than others.

Seventeen-hundred letters were received by the Forest Service on the validity of its land studies during RARE II. He said that Steve McCool, professor of forest recreation at UM, had spent several years doing recreational use and preference inventories, both of which were turned into the Forest Service.

However, Chinske said, the Forest Service used a three-day survey of the land as its data base.

"We evaluated all the information provided by the university," Losinski said. "And we used that data for making judgments on the area.

The draft statement recommended the Rattlesnake for "further planning" because there was "controversy in the area," Chinske said. "But here the city, county, tribe, governor, Montana Power Company and fish and game all favored instant wilderness, and they (the forest service) say there was controversy... there could be a suit.

Chinske said the state of California brought suit against the Forest Service for "inaccurate and capricious decisions during the RARE II process," and won.

"We may do the same thing here," he added.

Losinski said the Rattlesnake was recommended for further planning because of the problem of land ownership in the area. In addition, he said, there was a great deal of comment on both sides of the issue, and the Forest Service didn't feel there was enough comment to persuade them one way or the other.

“Our intent is not opposing groups,” Losinski said. “We just want to find the best possible management for the area. We don’t advocate any specific position. We just go to come up with something that will satisfy everyone.”

Chinske commended Montana Power for their care of the Rattlesnake watershed in the past and for its support of a Rattlesnake Wilderness.

“If it wasn’t for Montana Power, the Rattlesnake wouldn’t exist as it does today,” he said. “They took all the leadership in managing the area. They closed the roads to four-wheel drives and closed several motorcycle trails to maintain the purity of the watershed for water quality.

They testified in favor of the bill, and when a major corporation does something for the public good, it should be brought out. It’s easy to criticize industry. But when they do something good, we shouldn’t miss the chance to praise them for that.”
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$136.90
SALE...
$69.95

INCLUDES—
Karhu 3rd Edition Wax or No-Wax Skis
Heierling Leather Boots
Exel Fiberglass Poles
Mountings

Retail
$148.95
SALE...
$89.95

SKI SALE

Atomic Horizon. Reg. $140—SALE...
Atomic Medial SL. Reg. $155—SALE...
Head MR 2. Reg. $155—SALE...
Head Yahoo II. Reg. $155—SALE...
Olin Mark VII. Reg. $200—SALE...
Olin Ballet. Reg. $215—SALE...

LARGE SELECTION
SKI POLES
UP TO 30% OFF

LOOK G T
SKI BINDINGS
With Leash

Reg. $59.95
SALE...

ENTIRE STOCK
NEW BALANCE RUNNING SHOES

FACTORY LIQUIDATION
WAREHOUSE SALE CONTINUES

Bob Ward's
Highway 93 at South Avenue

HOURS—
Monday through Friday 9-9
Saturday 9-5:30
Sunday 11-4

16—Montana Kaimin • Friday, October 17, 1980