Melcher gives reasons for delay of proposed Alaska Lands Bill

By GREG GADBERRY
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Passage of the controversial Alaska Lands Bill — a bill which Congress has been working on for the last decade — could be delayed again this year because of "wrangling" between the two houses of Congress, Sen. John Melcher, D-Mont, said last night. Speaking before the University of Montana chapter of the Wildlife Society at UM's Science Complex, Melcher, however, says the House and Senate see the lands bill in different ways.

The initiative specifically states that it would not prohibit uranium mining in Montana. This opposition was demonstrated by the passage two years ago of Initiative 80, which requires voter approval for construction of nuclear facilities, and the Missoula County nuclear ban, prohibiting construction of nuclear power plants in the county.

Gary Langley, manager of Montana for Jobs and Mining, the initiative "a chocolate-covered lemon that is deceptive and deceitful." It's a direct attack on the mining industry advanced by social reformers under the guise of "saving" of students in taking only what food they will eat to counter inflation.

Editor's note: This is one of five stories to be published this week as part of UM's Science Complex series of lectures honoring Leslie Fiedler's lecture has been rescheduled for tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the University Center Ballroom at the University of Montana. Fiedler is a writer, poet, critic and former University of Montana English professor — was unable to speak on Oct. 16 because snow forced the cancellation of several Montana airports.

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Return Dussault and Azzara to Helena

Eleven state House and Senate seats are contested in the Missoula area this election, yet the Montana Kaimin chooses to limit its endorsements to only two of the races: House districts 96 and 36.

The Kaimin does not consider the other legislative races insignificant, but the current system re-evaluating the 19:1 salary is funded.

As a student of the university and a newspaper editor, I urge voters to help build a better future for Montana by voting for Ted Schwendeman and George Turman on Nov. 4.

Mike Dennison, freshman, law

About Kaimin endorsements

This week the Kaimin will be endorsing candidates for state and national office and state ballot initiatives. We're not endorsing every candidate or every issue — only those we feel strongly about or those that will have an impact on the quality of life at the University of Montana.

The decisions on who and what to endorse were made by Sue O'Connell, editorial director; Cathy Kradolfer, managing editor; and Jim Bruggers and Mike Dennison, news editors. The decisions were unanimous.

Whether you agree or disagree, the important thing is that on Tuesday, Nov. 4, you put those feelings into practice — and vote.
Funding formula is inadequate, District 100 candidates agree

Editor's note: This is the sixth article in an eight-part series on Missoula-area legislative candidates.

By RICH STRUPE  Contributing Reporter

Incumbent Ralph Eudaily and his opponent for the House District 100 seat, Sylvia Stevens, agree that funding for the University of Montana will be a critical issue in the upcoming legislative session. Eudaily, a Republican and retired teacher, coach and school administrator who is seeking his third consecutive legislative term, said that the current 19:1 student-faculty ratio is "too simplistic" for the complex issue of university funding. Under the current funding formula, roughly one faculty position is budgeted for every 19 full-time students.

Eudaily said he is looking forward to seeing a copy of the interim Legislative Finance Committee's proposal that recommends a funding system based on formulas used in neighboring states, as well as on the levels and types of programs offered at the Montana schools.

Stevens, a 27-year-old Democrat, former loan officer and 1978 UM graduate in business finance, also condemned the 19:1 student-faculty ratio as being inadequate, but added that she would have to look into the issue further before suggesting an alternative.

RALPH EUDAILY

The candidates also urged a closer look at Montana's six-unit university system.

Eudaily said the Board of Regents should examine curriculum duplication among the schools, but added that the system would be hard to change since the six units are so well established.

"We had too many units to begin with," he said.

Stevens said the regents must work to reduce duplication of programs in order to offer a more balanced selection at all units. She said that as a legislator she supported consolidation of programs such as accounting, which currently is offered both at UM and Montana State University in Bozeman.

Another issue both candidates emphasized is city annexation of surrounding residential areas. House District 100 is bounded by Pattee Canyon Road and Russell Street on the east, and by the railroad tracks paralleling Brooks Street on the west, and the Lower and Upper Miller Creek residential areas on the south.

The candidates agreed that about half of the voters in their district live outside Missoula city limits. Both said they were concerned about the county residents' rights regarding annexation by the city.

Eudaily said he favors changing the current method of publishing annexation proposals as legal notices in the Missoulian. He said it would help to see a clearer and faster way to inform residents of annexation proposals.

He added that he thinks the issue will be a "critical" one in the upcoming Legislature, since other Montana cities, such as Billings, are attempting to annex surrounding areas to increase the urban area eligible for more federal revenue-sharing money.

Stevens said county residents in areas where annexation is proposed should be made fully aware of the services they will receive, as well as the extent of taxes they will have to pay as city residents.

She added that if residents of newly annexed sections are required to pay for services such as sewers immediately upon annexation, then a time limit of one year should be set in which the city must fulfill its promise to begin the service.

The candidates also commented on the following issues:

- Initiative 87 — Montana Litter Control and Recycling Act. Both candidates said they agreed with the basic principle of the Initiative, but think that it is too limited in regard to other kinds of litter, such as paper products, and may adversely affect recycling centers which often employ handicapped persons.

Stevens has been confined to a wheelchair since a 1971 auto accident.

- Marijuana laws. Stevens said she favored lowering penalties for possession, but not for sale, and being "satisfied with the way the laws are now," Eudaily said. Currently, the maximum penalty for possession of 60 grams or less of marijuana is $1,000 or one year in jail or both.

- Funding for abortion. Both candidates said they favored funding for abortion only in cases of rape, incest or potential danger to the mother. Stevens added that financially strapped mothers should also be eligible for state aid.

- Attracting new industry to the state. Both candidates said that the Legislature should help finance local drives to attract new industry to Montana.

Stevens said that a new industry might enable more state college graduates to find work in Montana. "It's time for something new," she said. "We've already been slamming in the head by the copper industry."

- Use of coal-subsidy tax money. Eudaily said that the 1981 Legislature must take a "hard look" at the merits of spending the principal from the tax since the declining value of the dollar will mean that the money will be worth less in the years to come.

Stevens said she favored lowering the principal alone but re-investing the interest in education or into local movements to attract new industry to the state.

Tomorrow's story will focus on Senate District 49 candidates Terry Knight, Democrat, and Jan Johnson, Republican.

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"President Carter has had the experience; he is honest, forthright and has done a fine job. I am very much for him."

- K. Ross Toole

"I am especially pleased with Carter’s stand on equal rights for women."

- Donna Metcalf

"President Carter understands the real problems facing America and he knows the solutions aren’t simple or easy."

- Sen. Max Baucus

"One reason I’m supporting Jimmy Carter is his outstanding achievements in increasing support for education."

- Joan Christopherson

"Missoulians, and all of Western Montana, can thank President Carter for the preservation of the Rattlesnake."

- Cass Chinske

Paid for by David A. Smith, 1200 Grant

Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, October 29, 1980—3
Student voters may hold the key to conservation, said Chinske says

Editor's note: This is one of five stories to be published this week dealing with issues on the ballot in Tuesday's special election. A story on Initiative 84 is on page 1.

By STEVE STUEBNER
Montana State Reporter

Students may hold the key to whether the conservation bond passes in Tuesday's election. Class Chinske, Missoula city council and I didn't think of the bond issue, said Chinske, adding that students make up one-sixth of Missoula's voting electorate.

The central purpose of the conservation bond issue, Chinske, said, is to provide money for the protection and preservation of Missoula's traditional landmarks, such as Mount Sentinel, Mount Jumbo and the Clark Fork River corridor.

"Lots of people think the hills won't be developed," he said. "But, they will, within our lifetime, if we don't protect them now."

Although the conservation bond issue was favored in the primary last June and in last fall's election, less than 40 percent of the city's electorate voted on the issue. State law requires a 40 percent voter approval for the passage of bond issues.

David Curtis, ASUM president, said, "I've been trying to get students to play a bigger part in politics and I can't think of any better issue for them to make their political voice known.

"If the bond passes, Chinske said, the city would sell municipal bonds for $500,000. On a house appraised at $50,000, the homeowner would pay $5.56 a year for 20 years to pay off the bonds, he explained.

The bond money would allow the city to buy property and development rights on private lands. Chinske said, "The bond issue gives incentive to private landowners to do something good for the community."

"It is one of the best ways of dealing with the land like this," the general election.

Several real estate agents who wished to remain anonymous disagreed with Chinske. These people believed not much pressure to develop those hills, one agent said. "There's too many obstacles to getting through that way. Those hills are steep. I don't know anyone is going to develop up there," he said.

Another real estate agent also disagreed with Chinske. "I'm not exposed to the bond issue," he said. "I think someone is looking for a handout. In view of all this, more the Missoula taxpayer has all "he can handle," he said, adding, "I'd like to see Mount Sentinel stay.

"If we can deal with these three issues," Chinske said, "it could be a difference in the bond issue."
University officials backing Reagan

College Press Service

The Reagan campaign has spread into the offices of two Sun Belt universities, and despite questions about the propriety of publicly funded institutions taking active positions in partisan politics, officials say it will stay in those offices. 

Baylor University President Abner McCall, who never seems to be far removed from controversy, has been named local county chairman of the Reagan-Bush campaign. At San Diego State University, a student government officer allegedly used student funds to mobilize campus Reagan support — an effort that would violate California law. Both men denied their actions were wrong.

"I'm not politicizing the university," McCall argues. "I've always been in politics. I have even urged my friends can call me at the office. I should be able to receive calls for Reagan."

Other university officials and administration officials called Moore's campaign "inappropriate." Moore, however, will not be subjected to any disciplinary actions.

Regents adopt 'advisory' role in erotic film controversy

College Press Service

DEKALB, III. — Surviving the wrath of the Board of Regents, the popular erotic film weekend at Northern Illinois University has been battered, but not beaten. As of now, it is still expected to go on as scheduled sometime this spring.

Last year's version sparked a rash of outrage from members of the university community. The Board of Regents adopted its "sentiment" in July a strong position banning the showing of any X-rated films at Northern Illinois State University and Sangamon State campuses, which the board oversees. But there has been doubt whether that "sentiment" would be binding or just an advisory stance.

The uncertainty was cleared when the regents recently voted to make its policy only advisory, leaving the final decisions about campus porn films up to each of the three university presidents. And the regents made it clear the presidents would have complete authority.

"We will not hold the presidents responsible," says David Murray, chairman of the Board of Regents, "for implementing the expression of our opinion."

Since the regents have backed away from making the ban official university policy—some suspect it was due to the threat of possible suits from the American Civil Liberties Union—the presidents have been "relieved of a tremendous burden," according to Northern Illinois Student Regent Michael Ross.

Ross says he still sees some hypocrisy in the board's recommendation. "On the one hand, if a university president bans the films, he may get sued. If he lets them be shown, the regents may decide to remove him," Ross complains.

Though a large hurdle has been removed, Bob Silverman, director of the erotic film festival and Northern Illinois Holmes Center film coordinator, still won't make a definite commitment to screen the festival. Because of the controversy, he will talk to President William Monat before he schedule anything," Silverman says.

I expect that women will be the last thing censored by man.

—George Meredith
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We regret the necessity of this change but the increased check cashing has placed a heavy burden on our service staff.
Richardson to propose tuition hike

By STEPHANIE HANSON
Montana Kaimin Reporter

A proposed tuition increase will be presented for discussion to the Board of Regents' budget committee at the Regents' meeting Friday morning at the University of Montana. Commissioner of Higher Education John Richardson said he will not release the size of the proposed increase until he has presented his recommendation to the Student Advisory Council for consideration. The Council, composed of student body presidents of each of the six Montana universities and colleges, will meet Friday at 8 a.m. The regents' meeting will be held in the Montana Rooms at the University Center. Committee meetings will begin at 10 a.m.

The reason for the increase, Richardson said yesterday, is to bring tuition rates in Montana up to a level comparable with other universities and colleges in the West. The yearly average tuition cost in Montana is $635 for residents and $1,995 for non-residents, whereas at other western schools, the average is $735 for residents and $1,995 for non-residents.

Montana's tuition levels also fall below the national yearly average of $807 for residents and $2,170 for non-residents.

Montana is the only state in the nation that has not increased its tuition rates in the last four years. "I have always advocated low tuition," Richardson said, "so it's not easy to recommend an increase."

Richardson said he feels the increase would be an advantage to students in the long run. He said he believes that increasing tuition on a regular basis would allow students and parents to plan for education, rather than adjust to dramatic tuition increases that occur sporadically.

Under his proposal, Richardson said, tuition would increase during the next two years. Furthermore, Richardson said he may suggest that the regents consider reviewing the need for gradual tuition increases every fall.

UM Mathematics Chairman William Derrick will also present a University Teachers Union report on faculty salaries at the meeting. Derrick said the presentation will address the need for increased funding for faculty salaries.

Berkeley gives information, obtains government contract

College Press Service

Only a few hours before it would have become the first college ever barred from receiving federal funds, the University of California-Berkeley finally agreed to release certain documents to the government needed in an investigation of the school's affirmative action program.

The U.S. Department of Labor first asked Berkeley to hand over the documents, or else lose some $25 million in federal contracts. The university decided to submit the documents, or else lose some $25 million in federal contracts.

By 10 a.m Friday at the University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley had 30 days to hand over the documents, or else lose some $25 million in federal contracts. Last week, on the night before the deadline, Berkeley administrators decided to submit the records to the government after all.

Berkeley's surrender—in a consent decree engineered by a Labor Dept. administrative law judge—came a year after a court ruling that the records were "essential for affirmative action" compliance, and that the university should give them to administrators.

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The law requires any institution receiving federal funds to have an effective affirmative action program.

The U.S. Department of Labor first asked Berkeley to hand over faculty employment records two years ago, as prelude to awarding the school a Navy research contract. The government was trying to make sure Berkeley was complying with federal civil rights regulations.

The law requires any institution receiving federal funds to have an effective affirmative action program.

The university, however, refused to give the government the records which, administrators said, contained confidential faculty evaluations that could be embarrassing—or could even hurt careers—if ever made public. Berkeley argued that the evaluations, once in government possession, could become public if someone made the attempt to see them under the Freedom of Information Act.

After two years of conflict, Dept. of Labor official Donald Elisberg announced last month that the University's affirmative action program had "serious deficiencies." The university has agreed to hand over the records and to submit an independent audit of the program.

Wine and Cheese Nite 7-9

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The next time you open your Mountain Bell directory to check a phone number, take a few minutes to browse through the Call-Guide section at the front of the book. You'll find information on how to save money on your long distance calls...what to do about bad connections or wrong numbers...how to take advantage of low-cost optional phone service. There are dozens of helpful hints and other consumer information to help you make the best use of your phone service.

If you're shopping for products or services, remember that you can save time and energy by locating suppliers through your Yellow Pages directory. Your Mountain Bell directories—good reference books for saving time and money with your telephone.
Reagan, Carter argue war and peace

CLEVELAND (AP) — President Carter and Ronald Reagan argued war and peace in a climactic debate last night, the president calling the Republican nominee a habitual advocate of military intervention, while his challenger declared the use of force “always and only a last resort.”

Carter countered that he has kept the peace and said his administration has been steadily, carefully increasing the nation’s defense commitment. He said he has used that power to preserve peace.

“I think habitually Gov. Reagan has advocated the injection of military forces into troubled areas even when I and my predecessors have advocated resolving those troubles peacefully and diplomatically,” the president said.

From lecterns precisely 15 feet apart, on the stage of an ornate music hall, the Democratic president and the Republican challenger traded answers and rebuttals, under questioning by four reporters and commentators.

The war and peace dispute, a central argument in the autumn campaign, was the first question.

Waste ban ...

Cont. from p. 1 were playing on it,” he added.

“You know, the only way they take care of these piles is to put barbed-wire fences around them. Any kid in the world can climb through a barbed-wire fence,” Lynch said.

Langley said that tailing piles don’t present any danger at all to the public, and that federal regulations ensure their safety. He said he did not know how the piles were made safe.

Langley said there are three federally designated radioactive-waste disposal sites in Montana, although none of them is being used.

He also said that “If Initiative 84 is defeated, there will eventually be quite a bit of uranium mining” in Montana, and the mills would “have to be in this state.”

“It would be economically impossible to mine the ore here and ship the tailings out of state or ship the ore out to be mined,” so Initiative 84 “essentially would place an economic ban on uranium mining,” Langley said.

Lynch disagreed, saying that federal regulations ensure the safety of their disposal. He said Initiative 84 would “essentially” place an economic ban on uranium mining.

Langley said opponents have spent about $100,000, mostly on newspaper, radio and television ads. “Companies with an interest in uranium mining” provided the funds, he said.

Langley called the initiative’s proponents “part of a national movement,” and said they are “trying to stop coal mining, grazing on public lands, logging and all kinds of development in Montana.”

He said federal regulations adequately protect the environment and the people. Lynch replied that “the idea is not just to regulate it, but that we don’t need it at all. We don’t need it and we don’t want it.”

He said uranium mining companies are “just the first step of a vast nationwide industry which produces hundreds of thousands of tons of the most toxic materials we can imagine.”

Reagan said he wasn’t really sure what their differences might be on the use of force “because I don’t know what Mr. Carter’s policies are. I only know what he has said about mine.”

“Our first priority must be world peace,” Reagan said. “... the use of force is always and only a last resort when everything else has failed, and then only with regard to our national security.”

Carter said that during the eight years before he became president — Republican years — U.S. military strength declined. He said the Democratic administration had reversed that. Reagan scoffed at this, saying the Republican presidents of those years had tried to get defense spending through Democratic Congresses, which often cut appropriations. He also said the Carter administration has cut by 38 percent a five-year defense spending blueprint left by former President Gerald Ford.