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Montana Kaimin, May 22, 1981

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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Williams' proposal passes, 'Bob' saved

By Hymn Alexander

Barring legal maneuvers by Secretary of Interior James Watt, there will be no energy developin the Bob Lincoln-Scapegoat and Great Bear wilderness areas, U.S. Rep. Pat Williams said yesterday. The House Interior Committee

voted 23-18 to approve a special resolution to withdraw the wilderness areas from considera-tion for mineral development.

In a telephone interview, Williams, who introduced the resolution, said that unless Watt challenges the constitutionality of the law the committee used to protect the wilderness, the committee's action is final. The resolution takes effect immediately and does not have to be voted on by the whole House.

"I hope Watt will not hold himself above the law," Williams said, "but I can't be sure of his

Watt has repeatedly said he favors opening wilderness areas to energy and mineral explora-

The committee employed a seldom-used provision within the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that allowed it to direct the secretary of interior to withdraw public of interior to withdraw public land from energy development "where an emergency exists," and "where extraordinary measures should be taken to preserve values that would be otherwise lost."

Williams said the committee's action was justified because of the "immediate threat to the resources in the Bob Marshall."

He said the "exemplary values and resources" in the Bob Marshall and the "overwhelming public opinion opposed to development there' also necessitated the special congressional action taken.

Although Northern

Although Northern Region I Forester Tom Coston last Friday

denied an oil and gas exploration permit requested by Consolidated Georex Geophysics to do seismic testing in the Bob Marshall, Williams said the congressional action taken yesterday negates any further Forest Service in-

Dick Guth, a Forest Service spokesman in Missoula, said yesterday the Forest Service would not comment on the congressional action until they have time to study the proposal.

Pro-wilderness groups across the state were celebrating their victory yesterday with cham-pagne. Wilderness Society regional representative Bill Cunningham, said his office was "ecstatic" at the news.

He had high praise for Williams, and said that the com-mittee vote was "enlightened and showed great vision." He said the

rationale behind the energy com-panies' efforts to extract unproven oil and gas reserves from the "crown jewel" of the nation's wilderness areas was proven unjustified by the committee's

Bill Bishop, spokesman for the Bob Marshall Alliance, a coali-tion of pro-wilderness groups that have opposed energy develop-ment in the wilderness areas, said

everyone he talked to was "as happy as hell."

Besides praising Williams, Bishop said the Student Action Center and the Wilderness Institute at the University of Montana "deserve lots of credit for all

they've done to protect the Bob." Bishop said the Bob Marshall Alliance sent a "card carrying Republican" to lobby in Washington for Williams' proposal. He said money raised at the Bob Marshall rally and benefit dinner, which SAC helped organize, paid for the lobbyist's

trip.
Consolidated Georex
Geophysics, which had hoped to
detonate 270,000 pounds of explosive charges along 207 miles of seismic lines in the wilderness complex in search of oil and gas, was unaware of the con-gressional action late yesterday. lawyer for the company said they had not yet decided what their action would be toward the Coston decision. He said the latest development "sounds like

bad news."
While. Williams was praised yesterday by wilderness advocates, his republican colleague in the House, U.S. Rep. Ron Marlenee, was criticized for

Cont. on p. 8



Friday, May 22, 1981 Missoula, Mont. Vol. 83, No. 103

Guthrie says U.S. has 'opportunity of a lifetime'

By Doug O'Harra

"The United States no longer has unchallenged nuclear superiority," said Gen. John Guthrie, a four-star general and the fourth highest ranking officer

in the U.S. Army.
Guthrie, who spoke before about 125 people in the Science Complex last night, attributed the United States' decline in superiority to a massive Soviet buildup of arms

In his speech titled "The Threat and the Total Army Challenge," Guthrie said that the USSR has one tank per 36 men in Europe, while the U.S. ratio is one tank per 71 men.

Guthrie is in charge of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command

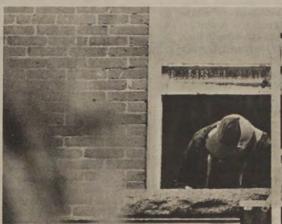
COM) — the supply and development wing of the army.

His speech was sponsored by the University of Montana School of Journalism.

The Soviets are in Afghanistan, have a naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, have "surrogate forces" in Africa; and in El Salvador — "the guerrillas are being supplied arms by a highly organized network coordinated Cuba."

Because of the Soviet threat and the imbalance in forces, Guthrie said, the concept of deterrence is changing. While deterrence used to be the U.S.'s nuclear ability to provide "un acceptable destruction" to the

Cont. on p. 8





THESE TWO GENTLEMEN, RALPH DIETRICH AND DAVE EARLY, stay out of yesterday's rain while they rebuild Math Building window frames and roof. More rain is expected today; see page 8 for a report. (Staff photo by Kinney.)

Montana is gearing up for draft, general says

By Tom Alton

Kaimin Contributing Reporte

The federal government will reactivate the Selective Service offices and will begin setting up nationwide draft boards this summer, according to retired U.S. Army Gen. John J. Womack, head of the Selective Service System in Montana.

Womack said the only Selective ce office now in Montana is in Helena, but by Oct. 1, seven

draft boards will be established across the state. The system will recruit one member from each of the state's 56 counties he said and the seven boards, two of which will be in Missoula, will be

made up of those representatives.

"They want to get it done by Oct. 1," Womack said, "so they can activate it" if there should be

a war. Womack would not speculate on when or where a war might happen. "This is just happen. "This is just precautionary," he said. "It is a standby system so we can be ready when Congress says to go ahead."

Womack said the goal of the Selective Service will be to ac-tivate an army on short notice. He said, "We want to be able to furnish 30,000 people per week until the national emergency is over." He said he did not know how many of those would come from Montana.

Womack said the new draft would limit deferments to conscientious objectors, and that those excused would be required erve other duty.

"There will only be two choices," he said, "military serbe two vice or an alternate service such working in hospitals or parks.

He said student and farm deferments during the Vietnam War were not fair. "It will be more equitable this time," he said.

Womack said the Selective Service will require draft boards

to include representatives of the state's racial minorities. He said members will not be associated

with the military and must be between 18 and 60 years old.
"We have compiled lists from

organizations such as the Kiwanis and Rotary (for) citizens they think will be good on draft

boards," he said.
According to Womack, the draft boards will not be allowed to

draft boards will not be allowed to establish a lottery system for inducting people until boards are instructed to by Congress.

Karen Fellerhoff, a Missoula representative for Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.), said draft boards are just the second phase boards are just the second phase of legislation passed by Congress under the Carter administration. She said the first phase was registration and Congress would have to declare a national emergency before the draft system could be carried any

This is nothing new," she said. "It's just a revitalization of the local appeal boards so they prepare for an emergency.

Fellerhoff said the Selective Service System told her that it expects President Ronld Reagan keep his campaign promises and not reinstate the draft.

"There is nothing to get alarmed about," she said. "This is a measure-nothing

Philip Burgess of the Student Action Center's draft counseling office said many students will be in trouble if Congress decides to reactivate the draft this summer. He said that there is little he can

Decision supports Bryan Black

Evaluation procedure questioned

By Doug O'Harra

The University of Montana Appeals Committee decided Wednesday night that there is wednesday hight that there is evidence of procedural flaws in the philosophy department's evaluation of assistant professor Bryan Black.

The decision, announced yesterday, supports Black's contention that there are "fundamental procedural articles and the statement of the statem tal procedural mistakes in the evaluation of my scholarship.

Last fall, the department voted 8 to 4 to recommend Black for a less-than-normal pay raise on the basis of deficiencies in the clarity of his philosophy papers. Both the committee's decision and the recommendation by the philosophy department will now go before Academic Vice President Donald Habbe for a final decision. Habbe is in Helena for

the Board of Regents meeting and could not be reached for com-

Burke Townsend. professor of philosophy, who was chairman of the department's evaluation committee and who wrote the majority opinion, said some of Black's philosophy

Holiday

On Monday, May 25, the Copper Commons, the Gold Oak room and the UC Bookstore will be closed. The Recreation Center will be open from noon to 11 p.m. and the Mansfield Library from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Also, the Montana Kaimin will not be published on Tuesday; publication resume on Wednesday.

papers "bordered on incoheren-

cy."
"It has nothing to do with content," Townsend added. "It has nothing to do with what he's saying. I don't find his work acceptable."

But Black, who said he did not want to discuss the issue of his scholarship until after the final decision on his pay raise, said almost none of the faculty had read one of his papers prior to voting on his recommendation. Also, he said another paper he submitted was judged out of con-

As a result, he said he asked the committee to "rule on the procedural integrity" of the evaluation process.

John Lawry, professor of philosophy and chairman of the department, who wrote the

Cont. on p. 8

Cont. on p. 8

College courage needed now

Scandal has hit our very own River City. Missoula's District 96 Rep. Jim Azzara, a democrat, may have been involved in "subversive" activities. Oh no, oh no.

Azzara, serving his second term in the Legislature, revealed yesterday that he was a student radical back East. Was his constituency duped into electing a representative with a shady past? It sure looks that way.

As the story unfolded, we discovered that Azzara did not earn a bachelor's degree in political science and philosophy and a master's in philosophy from Rutgers University or a diploma from the Julliard School of Music — at least under his own name he didn't.

Music — at least under his own name he didn't.

Azzara went on to tell of involvement with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the juggling of records to assist New Jersey blacks in draft resistance.

Despite these revelations, Azzara remains fairly close-mouthed about the whole affair. He has refused to give the aliases he used during his anti-war activities, citing fear of retribution for those involved with him, and temporarily withdraws all claim to academic work after 1971.

However, Azzara says that, given the same set of circumstances, he believes he would become involved in the Vietnam protest again. If he still has those convictions, why not come out with the whole story? In effect, he does have a chance to do it all over again.

effect, he does have a chance to do it all over again.

Certainly the statute of limitations has run out on his
"crimes" and fear of reprisal should no longer be a
concern. If his colleagues in the protest and other
activities were believers in the cause then, shouldn't
they still be today? After all, they risked getting caught
in the 1970s.

Maybe Azzara is worried about what his constituency will think. Former President Jimmy Carter pardoned draft dodgers in 1977, and in light of the fact Azzara was re-elected to a second term of office his constituency could probably pardon him. Azzara was not elected for his degree from Julliard and Rutgers. He was elected on the basis of his potential as a legislator for Missoula. And based on statements from fellow legislators, Azzara also has earned the respect of his peers.

But his refusal to come clean with the whole story smacks of greater misconduct. We don't need to know about Azzara's personal problems, which led to his depression, but we do need to know why his earlier activities are shrouded in secrecy.

Azzara says he is not a fugitive from the law. Instead he seems to be a fugitive from his past. He should draw on some of that courage from his college days and let his electors decide that his merits outweigh his past.

And where has the Missoulian been the last few years? We hope that candidates' backgrounds are researched when they run for election — especially when they're from our own city. The first report on Azzara's mysterious education came from the Great Falls Tribune on May 13. Apparently, its investigation had been going on for a few weeks because Azzara wrote a letter on April 29 to the Tribune in regard to his Vietnam war activities. The Missoulian ran its first article on May 14. We expect our local newspaper to keep us abreast of many things, but especially our local representatives.

Azzara's integrity is questionable right now. But his performance in the Legislature and as a citizen is in his favor. Our representative needs to demonstrate his confidence in the people to understand his situation, and in turn, they will be able to demonstrate their confidence in him.

Linda Sue Ashton



"I WAS WONDERING WHAT REAGAN PLANNED TO DO WITH ALL THOSE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS DETROIT DOESN'T NEED ANYMORE."

letters-

CGG blasts

Editor: Here in Salmon, Idaho, I saw a picture of people demonstrating against seismic research in the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

I worked for CGG for three years. Here are some facts you might find interesting:

First, explosives are used to get the readings. Very often 100 to 150 charges are exploded per day and each charge is 25 to 50 pounds of explosive.

Each charge (on a portable crew) is set above the ground. Very noisy to say the least!

When I worked we had a fire crew that followed the shooters, because we started very many small forest fires.

I personally witnessed two helicopter crashes and in the three years, there were four other crashes on our crew that I didn't witness. Two started fires.

Oil is a competitive business.

Whoever CGG is selling the seismic data to won't share it with other oil companies. It is inevitable that the same line will be done again for other oil companies.

Oil exploration is necessary, but don't let them do it in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. It will never be the same.

Brooks Montgomery Box 2535 Salmon, Idaho

public forum-

Editor: The message, spoken to an audience greater than 1,200 at the Physicians for Social Responsibility conference on the medical consequences of nuclear war, April 18 in Seattle, could not have been a clearer one. Nuclear war, as one physician speaker noted, "is so monstrous an evil it dwarfs everything else."

There seemed to be a unanimous concensus among the physicians attending that a campaign to arouse world opposition to the nuclear threat was of ultimate importance to the survival of the human species. A rational assessment of the effects of nuclear war clearly demonstrates that a nuclear war — even a limited one — is an unthinkable and incomprehensible alternative if we are to continue to live in an environment even scarcely resembling what we know of now. Our words cannot be too dramatic on this matter.

A synopsis of the decisive conclusions that emerged from this conference, and these omit a whole array of devastatingly horrific detail, are as follows:

• nuclear war, even a limited one, would result in death, injury and disease on a scale that has no precedent in the history of human existence. • medical disaster-planning for a nuclear war is meaningless. There is no possible effective medical response. Most hospitals would be destroyed, most medical personnel would be injured or killed, most medical supplies would be unavailable. Most survivors would die

vivors would die.

• there is no effective civil defense. The blast, thermal and radiation effects would kill even those in shelters and the fallout would reach those who had been evacuated.

 recovery from nuclear war would be impossible. The economic, ecologic and social fabric on which human life depends would be destroyed in the United States, the Soviet Union and much of the rest of the world.

• there would be no winners.
Worldwide fallout would contaminate much of the globe and damage all living things.

As Nikita Khrushchev describ-

As Nikita Khrushchev described the abysm of despair that would characterize humanity in the aftermath of a nuclear war, "the living would envy the dead." Prevention is therefore an infinitely superior alternative to preparation.

preparation.

However, the principle purpose of the conference in Seattle was anything but to paint a hopeless situation in which we are powerless to do anything. The main message, resoundingly repeated again and again, was: let's change it, folks. Let our government and the government of the Soviet Union know that the threat of nuclear war is the most critical, portending problem we face today as human beings. Let them know that the nuclear arms race is absolutely an intolerable situation, and we have to begin to take action to correct this catastrophic error in thinking.

There were several ways

offered at the conference by which individuals can begin to effect some change concerning this paramount issue that gravely stares in the face of us all. One was, of course, to write those politicians who represent you. But don't stop there. Write as many people as you are able to who might have an influence on this situation. More importantly, spread the voluminous information of the horrors of nuclear war. Tell your friends, your family, and all those you know to get the word out. Once people learn of this unquestionable violation of humanity they can only be compelled toward one conclusion, that we have got to change this monstrous evil.

Press on folks, you already have a lot of people behind you.

Tom Eichhorn senior, biology David Sveen senior, zoology T.J. Lessmeier senior, pre-med Garry Wallace graduate, zoology George Hardeen 410 E. Pine, Missoula

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Senate approves nerve gas

Reagan administration proposal to spend \$20 million to help develop nerve gas and other chemical weapons was approved yesterday by the Senate, apparently clearing the way for final congressional passage.

The Senate adopted the measure by voice vote after barely defining a proper to kill the

ly defeating a move to kill the spending measure. The proposal to shelve the funding measure was defeated, 50-48.

The appropriation was attached to a \$12.8 billion supplemental spending bill for this year. The House version of the spending measure also in-cludes the funds for the controversial project and thus the money is expected to be part of any final

The proposal touched off a

heated Senate debate with proponents saying that the United States would unilaterally disarm itself of chemical weapons if it doesn't start on a deterrent to a developing threat from the Soviet Union.

But opponents denounced the plan as inviting disaster without even submitting the idea to a detailed review in public con-gressional hearings.

Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark., said nerve gas is inhumane. "It doesn't kill soldiers. They are equipped with masks and protec-

tive clothing. It kills civilians."

But Sen. John W. Warner, R.
Va., said that the development project was needed to "restore credibility to our chemical deterrent." Without chemical warfare capability, Warner said, American troops will be sent into

"areas where the Soviets would utilize the weapons and they would be helpless to counterat-

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, said "the most sure way to increase the risk of chemical warfare" is the United States not to arm itself with the latest weapons.

Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., urged cutting the \$20 million because he said it was "ludicrous" to approve it without thorough analysis.

"My God, is there no limit to the voracious appetite of the military to suck up every dollar we have?" he asked. "This is insane, to ask the American people to buy a weapons system in 20 minutes that would change the whole face of the earth."

The Deadline for the Position of Kaimin Business Manager Has Been Extended to Friday, May 22nd, 5 P.M.

Applications and Resume Information Available in ASUM Offices, UC 105

University of Montana School of Fine Arts - Department of Drama/Dance - ASUM



May 28, 29 and 30 at 8:00 pm and May 30 at 2:00 pm - University Theater TICKETS: \$5.00 General—\$4.00 Student Senior Citizen For Reservations Call: 243-4581 Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French

Gardens won't happen this year

By Susan Toft

Students won't be able to plant gardens in ASUM plots this spring, but volunteers are needed to help develop the land and raise money for the project for next year, Mike Copeland, member of the ASUM Gardens Committee, said yesterday.

The original plan was for the gardens, located east of Dornblaser Stadium near the

Copeland said he hopes to get the rest of the money from either the building fees or the University of Montana Excellence Fund, but added that he hasn't approached anyone to discuss the anyone to discuss the possibilities.

The summer will be spent

developing the land for planting next spring, he said. Plans include hooking up to the city water system. This will cost about \$9,000 for 1,000 feet of water line, Copeland said. An alternative to this, he said, would be for a

18 by 21 feet. Full-time students will be eligible to rent a plot for \$15 per season.

The gardens committee will hire out the job of plowing the land the first time, but in future years the individual renters will have to plow the lots themselves, Copeland said.

He said students are needed during the summer, particularly for fund-raising for the project, in case any alternative funds in addition to the ASUM allocation are not available.

UC Gallery



STUDENTS CAN PUT AWAY the shovels and hoes-for now. (Staff photo.)

University golf course, to be ready for planting by the first of this month, Copeland said. But a lack of funds and delayed approval from the administration held the project up, he added.

Copeland said it would cost about \$13,000 to establish the gardens. Central Board allocated \$1,419 for the gardens during the recent ASUM budgeting. garden to have its own well and pump. But he said that this may not be as wise an economic investment as a city-water hookup because it wouldn't last as long and would eventually have

to be replaced.

Copeland said the gardens occupy about three-fourths of an acre, divided into 185 individual plots. Each plot measures about

Licenses available for bicycles—finally

By Diana Pellegrini

After a delay of nearly three weeks, bicycle licenses for Missoula are now available, John Williams, city bicycle coordinator, said yesterday.

Williams said the licenses were delayed because he fell behind he

delayed because he fell behind his printing schedule and had no help.

Licenses can be purchased from any Missoula bike dealer, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program Center at 235 E. Pine, or from Williams at City Hall. Licenses will also be available from the Missoula Police Department within the next few weeks,

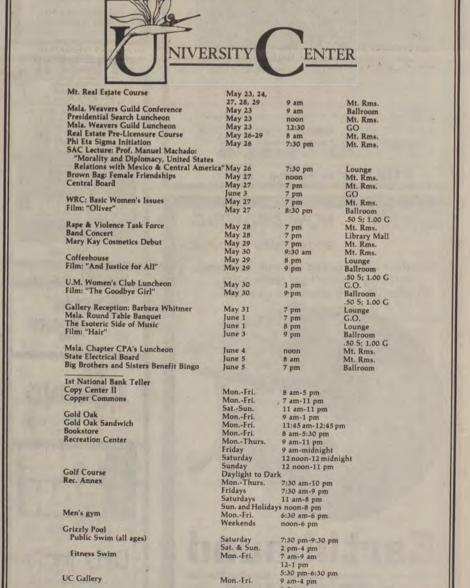
Licenses cost \$5 for adults, \$2

for children or \$8 for a family owning more than one bike. The fine for bike owners who do not have a license will be \$10, Williams said. He added, however, that a six-month grace period will be allowed for people to get licenses.

Fees from the bike licensing

program will be used to upgrade bike paths in Missoula, to form a better policy on dealing with bike problems and to print pamphlets on how to lock a bike properly, Williams said.

He added that the names of licensed bike owners will be given to the city police, University of Montana Safety and Security and the Missoula County sheriffs office to aid in recover-



Mon.-Fri.

Please call 243-4103 for additional information







Regents meet today in Helena

A tuition increase for the University of Montana law school, the addition of a master's degree program in clinical laboratory at UM, an increase in salaries for administrators in the Montana University System and possible expansion of the UM Student Health Service's dental facilities are among the items to be discuss ed during today's Board Regents meeting in Helena.

The law school is asking tuition increases of \$125 next year and then an additional \$75 for the following year, according to Dean Jack Mudd. The increase will be similar to the percentage tuition increases other graduate schools

charged last fall, he added.

Mudd said the law school's equest is in later than those of the other graduate schools, which were approved in December, because of late items included in budget that the regents had not researched.

John Taylor, professor of microbiology, said the degree program in clinical laboratory science will be unique in Mon-tana. It is designed for professional lab personnel who

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intend on continuing in graduate education," he said. Taylor added the program could be completed in three or four quarters and will training at local hospitals.

After the annual review of administrative salaries, universi-ty and college presidents and deans may receive a salary in-crease of 9 percent next year, according to Jeff Morrison, Helena regent.

Present salaries and proposed salaries for the six presidents are: Richard Bowers, UM, \$49,750 to Richard Bowers, UM, \$54,627 proposed for his successor; William Tietz, MSU, \$54,627; F. W. \$49,750 to \$54,627; F. W. DeMoney, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, \$42,500 to \$46,925; James Erickson, Northern Montana College, \$40,000 to \$44,200; College, \$40,000 to \$44,200; Robert Thomas, Western Montana College, \$40,000 to \$44,200 and John Van de Wetering, Eastern Montana College, \$44, 450 to \$49,050.

The UM Student Health Service has asked the regents for permission to expand its dental

amining room and one more dentist, according to Dr. Robert Curry, health service director.

Curry said a room now being used as a classroom could be converted into an examining room, and necessary remodeling and equipment may cost as much

He said the money could come from the 1982 budget, so student fees would not have to be in-creased to pay for the expansion.

The regents will also consider whether they will allow the Mon-tana Public Interest Research Group to be funded by a refundable fee charged at UM student registration. Last week Commissioner of Higher Education John Richardson said he opposes the refundable fee.

Other items on the agenda are a discussion of tuition and fee changes at Dawson Community College in Glendive and, a re quest for a center for business and management development at the MSU business school.

The meeting starts at 9 a.m. in the Commissioner of Higher Education's office

Faculty Senate approves environmental minor

By Doug O'Harra

The Faculty Senate approved an environmental studies minor consisting of an interdisciplinary program of 46 credit hours at its monthly meeting yesterday.

The minor, which requires no new additional faculty or funding, now goes to the Board of Regents for approval.

James Cox, president of the senate also gave a progress report on the senate executive committee's (ECOS) evaluation of President Richard Bowers and his administration.

He said six members of ECOS done separate evaluations of Bowers, Donald Habbe, academic vice president; Patricia Douglas, vice president for fiscal affairs; Raymond Murray, affairs; Raymond Murray, associate vice president for research and dean of the graduate school; George Mitchell, UM legal counsel; and Donald Spencer, associate dean of the graduate school.

John Stewart, special assistant to the academic vice president and former dean of the graduate school, questioned why Spencer was the only dean being evaluated. Cox said that ECOS felt that Spencer was "active in faculty-administration

Rough drafts of the evaluations will be in the senate office by early next week, Cox said, and will be available to senators. The final evaluations will be com-pleted by the June 11 meeting of the Senate.

The senate also voted to state in the UM catalog that students graduating with teaching majors in drama, economics, geography, journalism, psychology and sociology should also have a second major or minor.

Irving Dayton, deputy commissioner for academic affairs of the Maytana University System.

the Montana University System, had complained last spring that graduates from the UM education school in these areas could not find jobs. He suggested that they be eliminated as teaching majors

Stewart said that putting the statement in the catalog would satisfy Dayton.

In other business, the Senate • postponed until June 11 consideration of a proposal to reorganize the administrative

structure of committees at UM. • postponed until June 11 consideration of a proposal to change UM from a quarter system to a semester system.

agreed to award a posthumous master's degree in geology to Carl Huie. Huie drown-ed on the Kootenai River earlier

Strip-mining agency will be reorganized

WASHINGTON (AP) - Interior Secretary James Watt an-nounced yesterday a major reorganization of the federal agency overseeing strip mining that will close nearly half its offices and cut almost 400 from its employee roster

Watt said the changes at the Office of Surface Mining were designed to give the states primary responsibility for regulating strip mining of coal and would save \$2 million in annual administrative costs alone.

eliminating duplication and by streamlining the

agency's processes, function far more effectively at less cost to the taxpayer," Watt said in a written statement.

"By following the intent of Congress and the letter and spirit of the law instead of excessive and burdensome regulations, we can meet our environmental protection obligations while cutting back on the growth of the federal government," Watt said.

However, an opponent of the move said the reduction in staff would hamper inspection and the state liaison office would be far more likely to fall under the control of state agencies than were the regional offices.





Another school year is winding down. Panic time is approaching as papers are due, and you try to remember the room number of that class you haven't attended for the last month.

This is my last time (God and four term This is my last time (God and four term papers willing.) No more cloistered weekends trying to write one more paper. No more frantic searches for drugs to get me through finals week. No more trying to make hackneyed ideas sound like original papels of wieden ieas. pearls of wisdom in a final essay.

Nope, I'm through with all that. It's out

into the real world for me. Fast cars, fast women and fast discovering that there are jobs. (Followed by fast-food joints where you have to go to work to make ends

There are those among us who will get jobs, of course. These people are not hard to spot. They walk around smirking at liberal arts majors and saying things like "I start work the day after school ends at \$18,500."

But, for most of us, the real world is filled with uncertainty. Will anyone hire us? Is a college degree good for anything besides frying burgers? Are there any jobs worth having that we don't have to sell

Jobs ain't hard to find

our souls for? How long can we mooch off our parents?

The answers are: yes, yes, yes and it depends on your parents. There are jobs out there. The problem is finding them. So, in the interest of helping the economy, I have provided a list of some of the employment opportunities that are available to the newly graduated collegian.

For those who wish to remain in Montana, the opportunities are not too numerous. But they do exist. For example:

Chief Forester for Region I — job will be opening soon. Person with experience

in explosives preferred.

• Drug paraphernalia distributor — Montana will soon be wide open territory for someone in this youth-oriented field.

• Flood-control officer in northeastern

At the national level, the job market

appears more promising.

• Reporter to cover black community for Washington Post — feature and hard news experience necessary. Should have knowledge of black lifestyle and drugs. Send only cursory resume.

• Director of fund-raising for liberal

School-bus driver in Boston.
Tour guide in the Everglades — firefighting experience helpful.

 Mountain-climbing guide in southwestern Washington — experience in dealing with large amounts of ash could come in handy.

• Public relations officer for Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant.

• Harlem office representative for the United Klans of America.

There are also jobs overseas for adventure-minded graduates.

• Director of food services at Maze

Prison, Northern Ireland.

Factory manager in Lodz, Poland.
Religious worker in El Salvador.

• American liaison to Nicaragua — help spread the American Dream to this fun-filled Latin American country.

• Curator of the Shah Mohammed

Reza Pahlavi Museum in Tehran, Iran.

So, as you can see, there are jobs out there. The jobs listed here are not the only ones available, but they illustrate the wide spectrum of opportunities available. So fear not, graduates. Go out into the real world with confidence. No nine-to-five job for you, no sir. You're going where the The

Montana Kaimin

has staff openings for Fall Quarter 1981

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Applications available in J206

Deadline 5 p.m. Friday, May 29

*Journalism Experience Not Necessary

Conservatives, gays at odds in Arkansas

FAYETTEVILLE, AR conservative student group objecting to participation of gay students in school-funded activities has forced a breach in the administration at the University of Arkansas, resulting in the resignation of at least two administrators and the dissolution of the campus' main women's organization

The student group, called Family, Life, America, God (FLAG), previously blocked the formation of Crossroads, a coalition of six separate women's organizations that was two years in the planning, according to Maureen Anderson, dean of students, and FLAG President Janice Cole.
Anderson ultimately resigned

last fall, effective July 1, 1981, because of "the lack of commitment to student services evidenced by the FLAG controversy." Also resigning was Gordon Beasley, vice president for stu-dent services, who had earlier lost favor with new Arkansas President James E. Martin for recommending that certain Rrated films be shown on campus.

Problems began for women's group last spring, when the six liberal and conservative organizations trying to form Crossroads could not agree on a constitution. According to Anderson, FLAG only wanted to belong "for a few weeks," but then "for a few weeks," but then stopped attending meetings. Sometime after FLAG left, a constitution was written, approved and filed with the school administration.

Cole makes no mention of her group's absence from the spring meetings, but complains that when FLAG began attending Crossroads meetings this fall, "there was suddenly a constitution that we had never seen or approved.'

"They wanted to help the lesbians," Cole states flatly. "The word 'gay' was in there, and we don't think school funds should

supporting that kind of

The purpose of organization in the constitution reads, "to integrate minority, older, gay, returning, handicapped and international women students" into University of Arkansas life.
Anderson maintains that gays

were included in the statement in the same manner as any other group. She says no one had any idea if any of the participating groups had gay members. She termed FLAG's suggestion that the Student Services Office check into the members of each organization as "unfeasible and impossible.

None of the six groups involved with Crossroads was gay-oriented in title or purpose, according to Anderson.
FLAG met several times with

President Martin during fall semester. Both Anderson and Cole described the president as "being open to FLAG's complaints," although the dean adds he was "not open to the liberal members of Crossroads."

Weekend-

Meetings
Track meet, 7:30 a.m. and 6 p.m., UC Gold Oak
East
Pest Control (2-4,D) Committee, 2 p.m., 206 Main
Hall

all
Presidential Search Committee, 3 p.m., UC
lontana Rooms
Freedom to Die conference, 9 a.m., UC Ballroom,
1 a.m., UC Montana Rooms

11 a.m., UC Montana Rooms
Lecture
Julius Tobias, visiting artist, 3 p.m., the Great
Western Stage in Main Hall
Miscellaneous
Free chamber music recital, 8 p.m., Music
Recital Hall
Gen. John Guthrie, 10 a.m., Journalism Library
Art Tair, 9 a.m., UC Mall
ORC bike swap distributing center, 10 a.m., UC
ticket office

Women in management luncheon, 12:30 p.m., UC Montana Rooms

SATURDAY

eetings Track meet, 7:30 a.m., UC Gold Oak East Missoula Weavers Guild, 9 a.m., UC Ballr uncheons

al search luncheon, Noon, UC Mon-Weavers Guild, 12:30 p.m., UC Gold

MONDAY

If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

-John F. Kennedy

I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God, our forces stand again on Philippine soil.

-Douglas MacArthur



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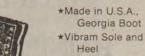
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542-0002

Boxing, tag-team wrestling to highlight Smoker

By Clark Fair

And a good time will be had by all, Or else

Not really, but the action should be constant and enter-taining when the second annual

Pest meeting

The University of Montana Pest Control Committee will meet today in Main Hall 206. The public is invited to attend. The com-mittee which has not met in several years, will discuss UM policies toward spraying the herbicide 2,4-D on

Grizzly Smoker gets under way tonight at 7 p.m. in Adams Field

Fifteen bouts, ranging from a professional boxing exhibition to powder puff bouts, to all-star wrestling, and the featured bouts by Grizzly athletes, are on tap for this fund-raising event.

The Smoker was once an annual tradition at the University of Montana, but when the M-Club, which sponsored the event, disbanded, it was dropped and nearly forgotten.

The Smoker is now being re-juvenated to "reinstill a little of the tradition in Grizzly athletics' and to earn some extra money, according to Football Assistant Coach Ken Flajole.

All proceeds from the Smoker go to Grizzly athletics and will be used for improvements to the field house or Dornblaser Stadium facilities

Last year's money was used to install carpeting and buy new lockers for the Grizzlies' locker room. Flajole said this year's proceeds may be used for more locker room repairs and to purchase more game shoes for the

football players.

He said the Smoker last year netted about \$3,000.

The exhibition boxing match will feature 5-foot-11, 176-pound Pete McIntyre, a sparring partner with Marvin Camel, and 6-foot-2,

205-pound Roger Troupe from Cleveland.
All-star wrestling will be a tag-

team affair, featuring the Dynamic Duo and the Masters of Disaster in a "clash between good

and evil."

The Masters of Disaster are Rocky "Meat" Klever and Arnie "Mad Dog" Rigoni. Their manager is the notorious Bart "Pretty Boy" Andrus.

The good guys, the Dynamic Duo, are Jim Hogan and Pat Norwood. They have no nicknames and no manager.

"Good guys don't need nicknames," explained Norwood. "And good guys don't need managers.

classifieds

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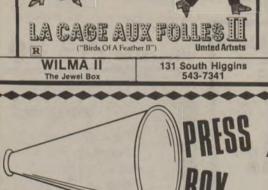
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-Village Voice

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Williams'.

Cont. from p. 1 his refusal to support the resolu-

Marlenee, also a member of the interior committee, supported exempting the Bob Marshall from mineral development but opposed excluding the Great Bear and Lincoln-Scapegoat areas. He said last week that when the Great Bear was established, it was understood that there would probably be energy development

in that area.

Both Williams and Bishop disputed Marlenee's statement. Bishop said he attended meetings in Choteau where the language drawn up creating the wilderness area.

"There was never any special provision considered," he said.

Montanans have always considered all three wildernesses as one wilderness complex, Williams said, "and should be preserved as such."

The Scapegoat is directly south

of the Bob Marshall and the Great Bear is directly north of the Bob Marshall. Together the three areas form a wilderness complex reaching to Glacier National

Williams maintained that the three areas had to be exempted together and refused to com-promise with Marlenee. He said Marlenee "led the opposition" the committee battle vote. The the committee battle vote. The republican opposition to the proposal, he said, "was vicious." The committee vote followed party lines except for two democrats who opposed the

Williams said that his mail ran 800 to one in favor of the proposal. Although the bulk of that mail was from western Montana, he said there was much support from the eastern half of the state, which is Marlenee's district. Bishop said that Marlenee will

lose support from his constituency because of his opposition to the proposal.

Marlenee's office said he had not yet issued a statement on the

Williams said republicans on the committee expressed concern that the proposal would set a precedent in exempting wilderness areas from energy

Williams doubted that a prece-dent would be established because the committee action was 'emergency in nature.'

"This committee is not easily convinced," he said. "I personally would not support this resolution for just any area. We will use it

Cunningham said wilderness areas have mineral potential. The Bob Marshall lies along the overthrust belt, a 50 to 70 mile-wide rock formation stretching from Canada to Mexico. Geologists suspect large reserves of oil, natural gas and minerals lie under the rock layers.







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ALISYN FLYER

Guthrie . . .

Cont. from p. 1

Soviets, he said the U.S. must be ready to fight a conventional and sustained war for its legitimate interests.

meet the challenge sustaining a long war, he said the Army is committed to developing a fully-manned race with the "requisite talent" able "to endure the harsh environment of the battlefield."

Guthrie said the Soviet doctrine believes it is possible to fight a nuclear war and win.

"remain in freedom, and masters of our collective destinies," Guthrie said, the United States must not wait, because if it does, "we will be neither masters nor free."

Evaluation.

Cont. from p. 1

minority opinion supporting Black, said that even though Black's work is sometimes dif-ficult to understand, he is still important to the department.

He's the most totally philosophy-oriented person in the department," Lawry said. "He never thinks anything unless it's

in philosophic terms."

Jim Weinberg, a senior in philosophy and director of the Student Action Center, said the department is "persecuting Bryan because his view of the world is much different than theirs; and he expresses it both in his life and in his philosophy.

Montana . . .

Cont. from p. 1

do since the school year is nearly over, and he will not be here during the summer.

"The timing is such that all the universities will be out of ses-sion," Burgess said. "Whether that's deliberate or not, I don't

Jim Weinberg, SAC director, said counseling and information on the new draft boards will be available through SAC

Correction

The University Teachers' Union executive board was incorrectly called ECOS in yesterday's Montana Kaimin. ECOS is the acronym for the Executive Committee of the Faculty

"The alternative, in the end," he continued, "is no alternative at

The "only reasonable solution" to the Soviet threat, Guthrie said, 'is complete military superiori-

"Only the United States can

meet this challenge," he added. Guthrie called the political situation in the United States

now as a "once in a lifetime opportunity."

"If we are to counter the current threat," he continued, "we must seize today's opportunity now."

DARCOM employs about 115,000 people, in 66 installations throughout the the world, Guthrie said. It's budget is \$17.6 billion and the proposed budget for next year is about \$20 billion

Rain causes flooding in Missoula area

Due to unusually high rainfall, Pattee Creek has overflowed its banks and parts of south Missoula, including Russell and Bancroft Streets are flooded, said Sandy Leavell, of the Missoula County Disaster and Emergency Service, last night.

Leavell said that parts of a sheep ranch and a house near Finley Creek by Evaro were also

"We're holding our own," Leavell said, adding that volunteers were working at the Missoula County Fairgrounds to fill sand bags in an attempt to prevent further flooding.

The National Weather Service reported yesterday afternoon that many western Montana

streams were nearly full.

Leavell said the Weather Ser vice had informed her that the rains should taper off soon. At press time she could not judge whether Pattee Creek had peak-

"We can look for the rain, and scattered thunderstorms.

across western Montana through today," the Weather Service said. The service said the latest storms initially didn't help relieve drought conditions in eastern Montana, but the system was expected to bring thunderstorms to the east by

The service also said the Sun River is expected to reach flood stage by tomorrow in Great Falls but "only minor low land overflow" is expected on the city's west side.

Power outages were reported in various areas yesterday in-

It's time for a new generation of leadership, to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be

-John F. Kennedy

cluding Helena and Billings.

Conditions described as a "flash flood" by the Weather Service struck the Shelby area Wednesday night, washing out U.S. 2 and the Burlington Northern's mainline about four miles west of the city.

BN spokesmen said the rain

created a small lake that washed out about 500 feet of the railbed, stopping on both the eastbound and westbound lines.

Some trains were being held and others rerouted. Crews expected to restore at least partial service by last night. Amtrak passenger train service wasn't affected, because its trains don't run through Montana on Thursdays.

Department Montana Highways Maintenance Administrator Donald Gruel said that about three to four feet of water covered U.S. 2 west of Shelby, extending for several miles. He said the highway was damaged. As for reopening the route, he said "I guess we'll have to let Mother Nature take its

The Montana Highway Patrol said that a trucker parked his semi-tractor-trailer rig near the flooded section of U.S. 2 Wednesday night and went back to Shelby. The rising waters later eroded the highway around the truck and it tipped over, the patrol

I'll woo her as the lion woos his brides

Our supreme governors, the

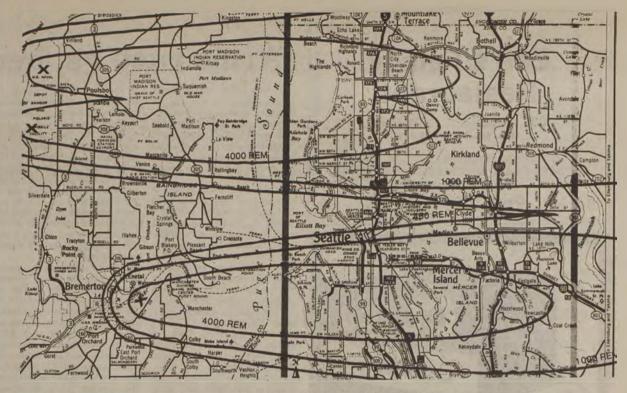
-Horace Walpole

Don't change partners in the middle of a screw, Nixon-Agnew

-Anonymous



April 18, four UM students and a local freelance writer attended symposium at the University of Washington on the medical consequences of nuclear war. Organized by the Physicians organized by the Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Council for a Livable World Education Fund, the conference featured speakers who addressed various aspects of nuclear arms buildup and their possible use. This week's Montana Review takes a look at the information presented by information presented by four of the thirteen speakers and also examines some local aspects of a possible nuclear attack in Missoula County, the only nuclear free area in the United States



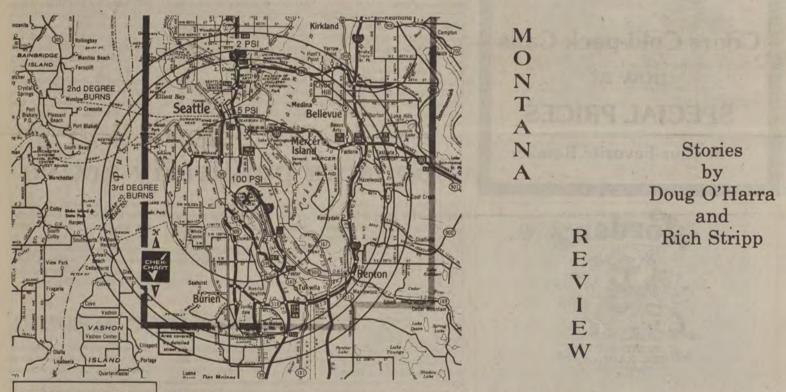
The above map shows the immediate damage from the effect of a one megaton nuclear weapon, exploding in the air above Seattle, while the bottom map illustrates radiation fallout from three such weapons exploding on the ground. "X" marks the spot of the explosions on each map. (Above) First circle—all buildings destroyed, no survivors. Second circle—people exposed to initial flash suffer third-degree burns with

minimal survival chances. Third circle-all frame houses destroyed with

limited survival chances. Fourth circle-second-degree burns and com-

bustible materials burst into flame.

(Below) 4000 REM—all people will die within hours, 1000 REM—all people will die in one to two weeks. 400 REM—50 percent will die within a few weeks. The rest will suffer from radiation illness or cancer and genetic damage.



E. W. Pfeiffer, professor of zoology, was instrumental in organizing the trip to the attle symposium. He said that he is optimistic about the success of the conference and future ones that its organizers have planned in other cities nationwide.
"I feel it is one of the most

effective ways to alert the public in a meaningful way to the threat of nuclear war, Pfeiffer said.

He added that he feels it is essential for an "expression of concern" to be made to elected government officials regarding the dangers of nuclear facilities and

Missoula-area groups actively expressing that con-cern include the Headwaters Alliance, Nuclear Free Missoula, Citizens for I-84 and Safety and Fallout Educa-tion (SAFE).

Come nuclear war, Missoula County will probably take a onemegaton bomb on Johnson-Bell

Field and a one-megaton bomb on Missoula, according to the federal government.

one-megaton bomb - equal in force to one million tons of dynamite — would forge a crater six miles across "and eliminate anything up the Bitterroot or anywhere else," says Rick Leavell, Missoula County civil

Leavell, Missoula County civil defense coordinator.

According to the "High Risks for Civil Nuclear Defense Planning Purposes," which is published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the Department of Defense, the Missoula area has been a high-risk target since at least 1975.

But Montana disagrees with the federal government's assess.

the federal government's asse ment, and proposes to evacuate about 30,000 Great Falls area residents to Missoula County in case of a nuclear war threat.

case of a nuclear war threat.

George DeWolf, operations officer for the state division of
Disaster and Emergency Services, says it really hasn't been
determined whether Missoula
Countries planticle as high right. County is a low-risk or a high-risk area. Although the federal government says that it is, DeWolf says: "We really don't think Missoula County is a high-risk area." risk area

Leavell says the federal government reasons thus: Since Missoula would be "a considerable source of logistic support" to Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls and to Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane, and since major highways and railroads, Montana Power transmission lines, light industry and general supplies all are located here,

Missoula would be refuge and target

But DeWolf says the state believes that the nuclear targets in Montana would be the military bases and missile sites - and not

DeWolf says the state is in the process of working out its nuclear civil defense strategy and has been fighting Missoula's highrisk designation for years. Because of it, DeWolf says "Our

planning is really

DeWolf says the state bases all of its planning on the assumption that there would be about two weeks notice before nuclear attack. Two weeks is the estimated time it would take the Soviets to evacuate their cities and imple-ment their civil defense, he ex-

While the state has a "very well together" system of com-

munications and fallout shelters (Leavell says that Missoula has enough fallout shelter space to accommodate all county residents), DeWolf says the 'mechanism" for relocating peo-

ple isn't set up yet.
As far as Missoula County goes, Leavell says he is going to consider it a target area. "If we're a target area," he adds, "we'd better plan where we're going to

But all this assumes the Soviets will strike first.

According to Bert Pfeiffer, UM zoology professor and long-time anti-nuclear activist, the United States may take the offensive.

Pfeiffer says the U.S. nuclear policy had been to hold the other side's population hostage by aiming very powerful weapons at the cities. But now, he says the Cont. on p. 11

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Arms race vs. health care

Albert Einstein College of Medicine maintained that the approximately \$140 billion per year spent in the United States for military purposes is draining funds, equipment and experienced personnel from the public health field.

Sidel said the United States has increased military expenditures 13 percent from 1979 to 1980, a period in which non-military spending increased only 5 percent. He added that this trend is also prevalent in other countries, is often more noticeable in Third World nations where a much larger percentage of gross national product is spent on defense than the 9 percent spent in the United States.

Sidel noted that there several instances in which health care money has been diverted to

defense spending:

• "The total cost of the program that eradicated world smallpox from the earth is less than the cost of six hours of the world arms race.

"The entire cost of malaria-control program of the World Health Organization is less than the cost of one day in the world arms race.

"Two of every three countries in the world spend more public monies on military expenditures

than on health services.

• "The Reagan Administra tion proposes cuts of over \$1 billion in U.S. Public Health ervice programs in fiscal year 1981, and cuts of over \$5 billion in health programs and \$2.6 billion

in the food stamp program in fiscal year 1982, while raising military expenditures \$53 billion

by fiscal year 1982. "The 25 percent cutback proposed by the Reagan Administration in funding for the 1,000 Community and Migrant Health Centers in the U.S., which serve six million people living in rural and urban medically un-derserved areas, is less than the equivalent of one minute of U.S. military costs and less than onefifth the cost of one MX-1 main battle tank.

Sidel also said many researchers are being diverted from health care studies to military use. This diversion of trained personnel is accompanied by a loss in money spent on health care research; of \$30.7 billion spent by the government on research and development in 1980, 12 percent (\$3.7 billion) was spent on health care research and development, while 49 percent (\$15.1 billion) was spent on military research and develop-ment. He added that military spending is also more in-flationary because it puts money into the economy without increasing the supply of goods and services that can be purchased.

Finally, Sidel noted that while the problem of armaments spending outstripping health care spending is worse in countries that are poorer than the United States, there are areas American cities where the effect

is felt almost as strongly.

For example, cities like New York and Los Angeles, which ulations of poor racial minorities, are having their government-supported health services pared down by administration budget cuts. This has increased the incidence of medical problems in non-white children, such as higher infant mortality rates, low life expectancy at birth, outbreak of tuberculosis and other im-munizable diseases, and a lack of poison control centers, testing centers and migrant health centers, Sidel said. Sidel said these effects can also

be seen in economic terms:

• "Expenditures for military production create far fewer jobs than expenditures for human services: Expenditures of \$1 billion in the U.S. on arms, for example, creates some 40,000 jobs; the same amount spent on nursing creates some 80,000 jobs The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers estimated in 1979 that \$78 billion of military spending cost 3.25 million civilian in-dustrial and service jobs.

"Some of the areas in the U.S. in greatest need lose the most. The New York metropolitan area in fiscal year 1977 lost a net \$4.4 billion (taxes paid for military expenditures from the area minus money spent by the Defense Department on projects in the area;) Chicago lost \$3.3 billion; Detroit \$1.5 billion; Neward \$900 million and Cleveland \$900 million. All these services are markedly reducing essential human services and several are close to bankruptcy.

Sponsors publically active

The April 18 symposium held in Seattle on the medical effects of nuclear war and nuclear weapons was organized by two national groups — the Council for a Livable World Education Fund and the Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The Council for a Livable World was founded in 1962 by the late Leo Szilard, a nuclear physicist. The original group helped campaign for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and Strategic Arms Limiatation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The group was reorganized in 1980 as the Council for a Livable World Education Fund with its headquarters in Boston. Its members have been informing the public about nuclear weapons and their proliferation. The group also provides members of Congress with technical and scientific information and lists Mon-tana Senators Max Baucus and John Melcher as recipients of

such information.
Physicians for Social Respon sibility began in the early 1960s as a group of physicians concerned over the medical consequences of atomic weapons testing. It also provided support for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

The group was reactivated in 1979 by physicians opposed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There are now over 3,000 members nationwide with headquarters in Watertown.

The group has been active in studying and evaluating the effects of uranium mining, nuclear storage facilities and weapons sites, it plans to study carefully civil defense plans and evacuation procedures for com-munities near nuclear power

The two groups have joined in

organizing symposia for several cities. In addition to last month's symposium in Seattle, similar conferences have been held in Boston, New Haven, Conn., New York, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Future sites include Atlanta and Chicago.

Nuclear war: a

Noted economist John Kenneth Galbraith addressed the consequences of nuclear war in economic terms — the economics of preparation, combat itself and what will remain of the differing economic structures and ideologies of the probable combatants. He said:

"It is a measure of the force of pecuniary nature and bureaucratic interest that it can so capture the minds of the people involved that they do not themselves reflect on ultimate consequences. A curtain is lowered over the future. Sufficient is the dollar today; let there be no thought that it means death for one's self and one's children tomorrow.

"We must suppose that other and counterpart forces operate in the Soviet Union. It is not my instinct to argue that the dynamism in this race is sustained from one side. It is, however, to those on one's own side that one speaks.
"The arms race as it now

eeds does not strengthen free institutions or free enterprise or

and social system. On the contrary, it is gravely weakening that system. And if or when, in some moment of error, anger or panic, this race goes out of control
— if there is a nuclear exchange, large, or as some now imagine, limited — what is called free enterprise or capitalism will not survive. Nor will free institutions. will be shattered beyond recovery.

"So equally, of course, will be what is now called communism. Capitalism, socialism and communism are all sophisticated social forms relevant only to the advanced world as it is now developed. None would have existence or relevance in the wreckage and ashes and among the exiguous survivors of a post-nuclear world. This is not a matter of easy rhetoric; involved are hard facts, which no one after serious thought can escape.

"On occasion in recent years we have heard reference to the in which military expenditures have been drawing resources

