Montana Kaimin, June 4, 1981

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CB forks out cash to local filmmaker

By Susan Toft
Montana Kaimin Reporter

"He gave me the treatment, and all I wanted to do was to get out of his office as quick as I could. So I started backing out of the room saying 'The hell with you, thank you.' Then I turned around and kicked over the garbage can. So I was putting garbage back in the can and saying 'I'm sorry, I'm sorry,' and I looked up, and he had this big grin on his face. That's when I realized that he wasn't a bad guy."

"He's a helluva nice guy," DeGracky said.

Pierce, 65, came to Missoula in 1940 and worked as a border patrol officer at Fort Missoula, where foreign citizens were detained during World War II.

After working for the Forest Service from 1946 to 1955, he began teaching at UM in 1955.

A Lincoln, Neb. native, he was in charge of 10 courses that were taught every year. Because he is a full professor in charge of many classes, he predicted that it will be difficult to replace him with an assistant professor, which the administration is planning.

"When you get someone who is green, it's hard to keep a program going," he said, adding that he would like to see a system used by many private colleges start at UM, in which a trust fund is set up so that the school can recruit and hire other full professors instead of hiring assistants.

Pierce said he didn't know who his replacement would be, but "I'm sure he's not going to teach 10 courses."

Pierce received his master's degree in forestry from Yale University, and his bachelor's degree and doctorate in forestry at the University of Washington.

During his 26 years here, Pierce said, he hasn't seen much change in students.

Forestry students used to "dress like bulls," he said, but they lost that form of identification during the 1960s.

Foresters are "becoming better dressed than the liberal arts" students now, he said.

One-man job service closes after 26 years

After 36 years of teaching forestry, University of Montana Professor William Pierce is calling it quits.

"Time to retire," he said flatly.

Some students feel "I'm leaving them in the lurch, but most of my students are seniors and they'll be leaving, too," he said.

When Pierce first started teaching at UM, it was required that students work two summers in a forestry-related job to get a degree. No one was required, Pierce still has a reputation as a one-man job service within the forestry school.

Pierce coordinates a requisition program in the forestry school, in which potential employers send job opportunities to the university, asking for applicants.

Many of the other schools also do this, but the key is that Pierce knows almost every employer personally because he's been around so long, according to one forestry senior.

Every forestry student interviewed agreed that Pierce has a gruff demeanor at first—but it doesn't last long, they were quick to point out.

"When you first meet him he's kind of dry and intimidating," said Wayne Brained, senior in forestry. "But you can't know a better guy once you get to know him. This school just doesn't have a better professor."

He is gruff at first, but "if you go in and ask him for something he'll usually drop everything and do almost anything for you," Brained said.

Mike DeGracky, junior in forestry, said Pierce has "got a way of scaring freshmen. He gets a kick out of fluster them," he said.

As a freshman, DeGracky said he went in to talk to Pierce about a job interview.

"But students were not written out of the process," Brown said. Just the mechanism for selecting the students was changed.

Both Bryan and Habbe said there were numerous faculty complaints about the evaluations. Bryan said the evaluations were "a nightmare to ASUM," and Habbe said they were late, and often lacked enough written information to be useful, and are too important for the faculty to allow ASUM to handle them.

In another issue affecting students, an official complaint form was designed for use in the formal student complaint procedure.

Under the proposed contract, which would be forceful July 1 until June 30, 1983, the negotiations for the next contract will start...
Opinions

Quarters or Semesters? Decide for Yourself

A committee of the Faculty Senate will vote next week on a proposal to switch the University of Montana from a quarter system to a semester system perhaps beginning as early as 1983.

There are several ways to look at this issue, but they all point to one conclusion: the proposal needs more study. The Academic Standards and Curriculum Review Committee has suggested semesters would save money because there would be one less registration period and one less quarter of grade collections. Also fewer drop/add forms would be processed, a further saving.

Not only are there economic reasons for the move, supporters contend, there are also benefits for students. A semester system would allow more time for a subject study, rather than the shopping cart approach offered by the quarter system.

Students also would have the jump on summer employment by getting out in early May, as opposed to mid-June, the proponents say, a second benefit for students.

Another advantage of the switch is that it would authorize faculty to do a housekeeping of their courses, cutting the load by dropping and adding courses that require the extensive study that a quarter system cannot allow.

There are drawbacks to the move however. The argument is that semesters trade breadth, or the opportunity to take a wide variety of subjects, for depth, or the opportunity to study a subject extensively. Diversity should be the key word for a liberal arts school such as UM, opponents say.

Also, if a student decided to drop out or not attend school for personal or employment reasons, he would miss one-half of the school year rather than one-third. This could lead to potentially lower enrollments.

Benjamin Stout, dean of the forestry school, argues that switching to semesters would interfere, rather than help, summer employment prospects. Students who work for the Forest Service generally are not needed until June and often can work through late September.

Actually the state is split: Montana College of Science and Technology, and the private schools — the College of Great Falls, Rocky Mountain College, Carroll College — are on semester systems of some sort. UM, Montana State University, Northern Montana College and Eastern Montana College are on quarters. Western Montana College, after three years of study, is switching to semesters this fall.

These schools have cited national studies that indicate a "massive" national trend to switch to semesters. Fifty-four percent of the country's schools are on a semester system.

When Larry Pettit was commissioner of higher education from 1972 to 1987, he instituted a study to transfer the Montana University System to semesters. But present Commissioner John Richardson said yesterday that his office is not studying such a plan. "I think that an academic calendar is more of a local issue than a system issue," he said. But such a switch may make more economic sense for the entire university system, rather than piecemeal implementation. It also would free faculty who are being caused by transferring the credits earned at MSU's quarters to UM's semesters.

No matter what the plan, student participation in this decision is the key. UM needs to act quickly, perhaps appointing students who will be around this summer to work with the senate committee. Student opinion polls need to be conducted. It is their method and philosophy of education that may be reorganized.

Stephanie Hanson

Letters

New Right

Editor: "What kind of country are we?" All of us, long before we were aware of the meaning of the terms liberty and justice for all, reared them, by rote to be sure, every morning in pledging our allegiance. Have we learned, yet, the meaning of the terms 'liberty and justice for all,' were aware of the meaning of the rights for the old and sick, of the Bill of Rights, of the minimum wage laws, and the wise use of our nation's resources?

An affirmative answer to all of these questions is the foreign and domestic policy of the New Right. It is our contention that the New Right's policies amount to the militarization of America at breakneck speed. Billions of dollars are pouring into the military machine with no conscience for social costs.

As are the hopes and dreams realized by U.S. sanction and encouragement of the racist regime in South Africa, a barbary martial junta in El Salvador, the fascist dictatorship in Argentina, by further military adventures while the Vietnamese veterans must struggle to get their due?

In our domestic future a return to the inhuman policies of the 1800s: abandonment of equal rights and opportunities for minorities and women, of security for the old and sick, of the Bill of Rights, of the minimum wage laws, and the wise use of our nation's resources?

Imagine, if you will, an identity card. It is small, white, covered with plastic. Every journalist, every photographer, every broadcaster in the world is required to carry a copy of this card. It is a license. A license to practice journalism.

Sound farfetched? It isn't. For months, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been debating whether to set up a special system that would license the journalists of the world.

What's worse, the plan appears headed for approval. Delegates — particularly from Soviet bloc and Third World nations — have glibly defended the plan. They see it, no doubt, as a way to silence trouble-making journalists once and for all.

Laughably, this plan has been defended as a program to "protect" journalists. Promoters claim that if a government is aware of who journalists are and where they are working, that government will be able to protect them from the lies of nasty people.

But there is a catch: each country would have a voice in the issuing of these licenses. And if a country decided a particular writer isn't friendly enough toward it, that government can have the license revoked: No license, no story.

Thus, in the future the globe will have an effective way to combat the journalists who attack them.

And who knows? Maybe the United Nations will provide these despots with ways to punish people who practice journalism without a license. And then no one, either New York Times reporters or small-town pamphleteers, will be safe from the wrath of the oppressors.

Yet this should not be perceived simply as a blow against journalists, but instead as a blow against all forms of expression.

Free expression is a basic right of all people. It is a right that no government — no matter how benevolent — should be able to take away. Free thought and expression are cornerstones of civilization and countries without these cornerstones can become little more than collections of automations and slaves.

But the director general of UNESCO, Amadeo Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, has said repeatedly he hopes to implement the licensing plan. No one knows just how extensive this program will be. But it's a sure bet that the world's despots are clapping their hands with glee, and reading their torture chambers for the rush of people caught informing the public without a license.

Steps to the System

By Greg Gadberry

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Missoula Day for Peace

to feature speakers, music

By Hyman Alexander
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Bring a picnic lunch to Caras Park, under the Higgins Avenue Bridge, Saturday, for the afternoon of activities planned for "A Day for Peace in Missoula." The Student Action Center-sponsored event, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., will feature eight speakers, whose speeches will focus on the wisdom of pursuing world peace and the forces that stand in its way. Music and children's theater presentations will lighten the mood between addresses. Booths will provide information on the upcoming Rainbow Family Gathering, the Lakota Yellow Thunder Camp and LIGHT (Low Income Group for Human Treatment). The Rainbow Family Gathering is an annual Fourth of July get-together in the Northwest that celebrates freedom of religion and right to assembly. The Yellow Thunder Camp is a recently started community in the Black Hills of South Dakota by a group of Lakota Indians. Barry Adams of SAC says the community is in need of food and camping equipment while they negotiate with the Forest Service over claims to land in the Black Hills National Forest. The booth will accept donations.

LIGHT is a local organization involved in securing rights for renters and low-income groups. Saturday evening, a benefit dance for Vietnam Veterans of Montana and Montanans for Peace in El Salvador will be at the Loyola Sacred Heart gymnasium, Edith and Tremont Streets. Music will be provided by Blue Yonder, 25-cent beers will be served all for a $2 admission fee.

The speakers and their topics are:
- Ann Mary Dussault, Missoula representative, will speak on local and state political issues.
- Monsignor Arthur Mertons, now in the Catholic diocese in Spokane, Mertons spent 15 years as a missionary in Guatemala. He will speak about his experiences in Latin America and the military dehumanization in Vietnam. Besides personal observations, he will present current information on the draft situation.
- Judy Smith, from the Women's Resource Center, will examine the plight of social programs in the face of budget cuts.
- John Winston, Missoula Trades and Labor Board representative, will examine effects on the economy and job market when a nation gears up for war.
- Stoney Burke, an ex-fighter pilot who flew over 100 missions in Vietnam. Besides personal observations, he will present current information on the draft situation.
- Ken Wolff, president of the Vietnam Veterans of Montana, will outline the plight of the survivors of the Vietnam War, and the military demilitarization process.
- Stoney Burke, an ex-fighter pilot who flew over 100 missions in Vietnam. Besides personal observations, he will present current information on the draft situation.
- Judy Smith, from the Women's Resource Center, will examine the plight of social programs in the face of budget cuts.

STUDENTS HOLD a peace rally sign in Mammy Park. (Staff photo.)

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APPETIZERS
FRENCH ONION SOUP GRATINÉE .................................................. 1.75
SOUPE JOURDA ................................................................. 1.25
SCRAMP .............................................................. 3.95
CHAMPIGNONS AUX BLANC .............................................. 2.50
ESCARGOT MARIEN ......................................................... 3.50
FRESH SALADS
Your choice of Ranch, Italian, Tarrina, bleu cheese, and French dressing.
DIABLO SALAD ............................................................... 1.00
FRESH SALAD ............................................................... 1.25

The ELEPHANT MAN
RegentProductions Presents: A Broadways Production. The Elephant Man
Music by John Logan. Directed by Philip Davis. scenery and costumes: Constance Hillard. lighting design: Tom Goes. Produced by John Lithgow
Directed by David Lynch

FREE BEER
Keeg Flows at 10:00 AM

STRAIGHT LACE
Through Saturday
145 W. Front
Beneath the Acapulco

"I AM NOT AN ANIMAL! I AM A HUMAN BEING! I AM A MAM!

TRY OUR NEW MENU!
COUNTRY SPARRERS .......................................................... 4.95
Broasted and served in a homemade BBQ sauce with fries.
TERRY SHISH KARB .......................................................... 9.95
Chops of the white,mited, grilled, and served on rice pilaf.
FAVORITES OF THE QUEEN
BEGGAR'S BANQUET .......................................................... 2.95
Fresh homemade bread with (your) fresh fruit, several choices, and roasted red and white wine sauce.
QUECHU DU JOUR ............................................................ 2.95
Homemade quiche of the day. Special entree southwestern and of health benefit
biscuits, green veggie, and sauce. 20 years experience 243-2085

Tanya phone: 243-2085

STUFFED MUSHROOMS ......................................................... 3.95
Covered and served with a homemade barbeque sauce, bread and home fries.

FISH AND SEAFOOD
FILLET OF SOLE ALMONDIS .................................................. 5.95
Sautéed in butter, lemon and almonds.
SHRIMP SCAMPI SAUCE ...................................................... 7.25
Lightly sautéed in butter, plank, and white wine.
CRAB LOUIS SALAD ........................................................... 4.75

SHRIMP LOUIS SALAD ......................................................... 3.75


MILANESE PIE ............................................................... 3.25
Filet, sauce chasseur, spinach, pimientos, all baked in a crust—delicious!

FREE ROOM & some $$ for daytime babysitting. 9 TO 1 ST. ATH GRAD, immediate opening in exciting field, no benefits package. 1-800-426-2652.

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10 mi. west of Plains on Highway 200. 105-6

One-Bedroom Apartment to sub-lease for Summer quarter; $800/mo. to start 1 July. 81. Jr.越多, 549-3757 or 542-2601.


RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S), house-sit U-area c/o our home and pets. Call 549-7248. ask for Kent.____________100-11

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Brown says UM rates high in affirmative action programs

By Heidi Bender  
Montana Kaimin Reporter

On a national basis, Lynda Brown gives the University of Montana a fairly high rating for the number and quality of women employed in professional, and administrative positions.

As the director of the Equal Opportunity and Personnel Services office at UM, Brown handles matters ranging from personnel to programs for the handicapped to affirmative action programs for minorities and women.

Brown said she sees the limited number of promotional opportunities at UM as the major obstacle to administrative advancement, not only for women but for men as well.

Women are assuming mid-management positions, but have nowhere to go, she said.

The Equal Opportunity and Personnel Services office is in the process of refining a promotional plan, which has been working on for quite some time. The plan hopes to create incentives for the classified staff at UM, she said, adding that it should be ready for presentation to the new president and personnel director next year.

The office hopes to hold several workshops and training sessions on the subject, she said. Although few formal complaints have been received, they have heard a lot from the Women's Resource Center about sexual harassment of students, she said.

Brown also said she has been enjoying the benefits of living in Montana. She and her family lived in Connecticut, they had to drive to New Hampshire to ski, whereas it is right at hand in Missoula. In addition, she likes horse-packing into the mountains, running, soccer and tennis.

Lynda Brown

LYNDA BROWN

development at Central Connecticut State College.

She was EEO director in 1978 before assuming the title of EEO and personnel director with the combination of the two offices. Criticism has been leveled at Brown's combined role of EEO and personnel director.

Jerry Bromenshenk, ecologist in the UM botany department and president of the Staff Senate, said most of the progress made at UM, saying she educated to the needs of the handicapped staff at UM, she said, adding that she thought the staff had been educated to the needs of the handicapped.

But overall, Brown said, she was "realistic" pleased with the progress made at UM, saying she feels the campus has been educated to the needs of the handicapped.

Brown joined UM as EEO officer in 1977 after she and her husband came to Missoula from Connecticut, where she had worked as the director of career advancement, not only for women but for men as well.

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Brown said she enjoys her job and the new challenges it offers every year.

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A Stirring Call for Participation

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Lynda Brown

A Stirring Call for Participation
GRADUATION BRUNCH

in the
Copper Commons
University Center
Sunday, June 14
from 10am - 1pm

Featuring:
Pastries
Fresh Fruit
Quiche Lorraine
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$8.50 non-students
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Graduates, Parents & Well wishers are cordially invited to the 4th Annual

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140 EAST BROADWAY
MISSOULA

entertainment—
Stewball—Montana’s native son

By David Stevens
Montana Kalaimi Fine Arts

The open road, the wind to your back—many musicians at one time or another dream about hitting the road—going solo, with nothing but their guitar and their backpack.

The idea sounds vaguely romantic. But reality isn’t so kind; few musicians last very long and even less flourish.

Stuart “Stewball” Johnston is one of the few musicians that has been able to survive in this hostile environment.

In a conversation with “Stewball,” I asked why he liked performing solo. He responded, “I like the sense of having control over your own destiny.” Stewball, a multi-talented instrumentalist, also felt that a solo format was a more effective means of showcasing his diverse talents. Stewball played bass and shared singing and songwriting in the country-rock band Dogwater.

Stewball’s music reflects his diverse and eclectic influences. His father was disc jockey and a jazz pianist. His interests and tastes had a decided impact on Stewball’s musical direction. Stewball’s first musical experience was singing in an Episcopal Church choir.

Although Stewball’s music falls in the genre of “folk” music, he also incorporates rock, country and jazz into a distinct sound that could only be called his own.

The bleak landscape that surrounds his home town, Cutbank, also has had an impact on Stewball’s growth as a musician. The people are as hard as the land, and that feeling of non-acceptance is often reflected in the lyrics of his music.

Ah, but come, let me drink to your health. It kills the depression and helps me forget that this wind is a part of myself.

(Copyright 1980 Stuart J. Johnston)

The life of a solo musician has its drawbacks but “It is not as if you’re selling a product, you are selling yourself—something you can believe in.”

His booking agent and friend Chris Roberts of Meadowlark Ventures informed me that “Stuart has a lot of energy. If some of my bands had as much energy as Stuart they would have become big stars.”

Stewball’s combination of talent, pluckiness and insight into the music business has been beneficial—he is about the only solo artist in the Northwest who has been able to earn even a modest income.

Stewball’s optimism and his strong confidence in himself has been the fuel that has powered him through many years on the road.

And as Stewball plots his small foreign-made pickup to the road, he reflects that one day he too will make it.

The LILY

315 S. HIGGINS — UPSTAIRS
NEW DINNER MENU
Supremes De Volaille Aux Champignons
Boneless chicken breast sautéed in butter with a mushroom and cream sauce.

Indonesian Sweet Pork Satay
Marinated and barbecued pork served with a rich Indonesian peanut sauce.

Tournedos Saute’s Aux Champignons
Sauteed Filet Mignon served on a bed of spinach topped with sauce Diane.

Trout En Chemise
Montana trout wrapped in a crepe and smothered with a mushroom and cream sauce.

6—Montana Kaimin • Thursday, June 4, 1981
State may adopt strict flouride standards

By Hymn Alexander
Montana Kaimin Reporter

Editor's note: this is the first in a two-part series.

Ranchers in Silver Bow and Flathead counties are among those hoping the state Board of Health adopts strict flouride standards for industry.

According to Dr. Paul Bissonette, a Deer Lodge veterinarian who since 1964 has treated cattle and horses that were adversely affected by flouride, said if the board adopts standards favored by industry, area ranchers will lose money from damaged cattle, poor hay crops and decreased land values.

Stauffer Chemical Co., near Rocker, and Anaconda Aluminum Co., near Columbia Falls, currently are the only two Montana industries that emit enough flouride in their production processes to possibly be affected by the standards the board will adopt in their July 17 meeting.

Scientists do not believe flouride is harmful to humans, Hal Robbins, Air Quality Bureau chief of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, said yesterday.

Small amounts of flouride are applied to children's teeth to retard tooth decay.

But flouride is known to be harmful to many plants and animals, particularly horses and cows that feed on grass, hay and sage containing high concentrations of flouride, Robbins said yesterday.

Last summer the Board of Health set flouride-in-forage standards at 20 parts-per-million. Industries said the standard was much too low, and that they would be unable to comply. No one disagreed and the board repealed those standards this winter. They left the state with flouride ambient air or in-forage regulations.

Because of a law passed by the 1981 state Legislature, the state cannot adopt any ambient air standards for flouride, only in-forage standards.

Joan Miles of the Environmen tal Information Center said Tuesday that the bill exempting standards for flouride in ambient air didn't please the EIC because it has not been decisively proven that gaseous flourides are not harmful.

Dr. John McGregor of Great Falls, chairman of the Board of Health, said Tuesday that although he can't speak for the whole board, he felt "the minimum standard the board will go is 35 to 50 for the growing season.

"35 to 50 for the growing season" means an average of 35 parts per million in-forage flouride concentration. That allows a company to comply with the standard if it can show that the actual growing season will be determined by the board.

Don Ryan, lab supervisor for Anaconda Aluminum, said his company could comply with the 35 to 50 growing season standard.

"In fact, we are probably complying with it most of the time now," he said.

Employees of Stauffer Chemical Co. said only plant spokesman Jack Canavan could comment on the company's position, and he would be out of the state all week.

However, McGregor and others said Stauffer testified at the Board of Health meeting that it could not comply with the 35 to 50 growing season standard. It favored a 40 to 60 to 80 standard.

A 40 to 60 to 80 standard means industry would be permitted an annual average of 40 parts per million in forage flouride reading, 60 parts per million for two consecutive months and a one-month reading of 80 parts per million.

Stauffer, however, may be proposing a standard they cannot comply with. The 40 to 60 to 80 formula would force them to conform to an annual average of 40 parts per million in forage flouride concentration.

Robbins said his department does not think Stauffer could not conform to that standard.

Board of Health member George Lackman, Missoula, said yesterday "it is the general feeling of the board that Stauffer could not comply with the 40 parts per million annual average," even though that is the standard they presented to the board.

McGregor acknowledged that the 40 to 60 to 80 standard is one of the options the board is considering.

Robbins said Anaconda is within the 35 to 50 growing season standards the board may set. Anaconda does "quite a bit better" than Stauffer in controlling flouride emissions, he said.

According to his department's studies, Robbins said Stauffer "is close to or meeting" the 35 to 50 growing season standards. He said Stauffer had about as good a flouride emission control system as a plant its age can have without additions.

Bissonette said yesterday he feels neither standard would adequately protect ranchers from large economic losses due to flouride contamination of livestock and forage.

He bases his argument on more than 17 years of work on flouride effects in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties. He said he has treated cows with extensive bone and tooth damage from eating forage with high concentrations of flouride.

Tomorrow — Stauffer's payments to ranchers for flouride-related damages are secret.
CB... Cont. from p. 1

$75 per day for people to preside over classes. The administration said that no teaching experience or background in education is necessary.

There were questions as to whether the board would be actually representing the views of the entire student body by approving the resolution. The board member Bjorn Goldin said that if his constituency does not agree with the way he votes, a recall effort could be started.

The special allocation to Wolfe came after the board voted to deny a $500 special allocation to Montana Masques for their summer theater. Proponents of giving money to the Masques said that, unlike Wolfe, the Masques are a student group — and students would directly benefit from the allocation.

But supporters of Wolfe won the argument by saying that, by funding Wolfe’s project, it is the board’s “chance to show we’re intelligent, responsible adults and not just students that hand over money.”

Fire on the mountain

The call came in about 8 p.m.: had we seen the fire on the mountain?

It sure looked like a fire. Someone — a wild-eyed religious cult, perhaps — was burning a fish? an infinity sign? next to the mountain? to get it across.

Quick as a turtle in heat, a reporter charged up the switchback trail past the posts beside the familiar “M” to spell Montana Upper Campus. But no fire was sweeping the green grasslands. Instead, David Stewart, senior in philosophy, had organized a “political state­ment” made of plastic.

In an April 8 address to the student body, a half-dozen cohorts had shaped black vioque into a giant “X” beside the familiar “M” to spell out the initials of the ubiquitous moving missile system the Pentagon would like to aplay across the Western landscape. Next, the legs of the “X” were moved to make a huge fish — the Christian symbol of salvation. With just a pause for the message to hit home, the fish was reshaped to the Greek infinity sign — like a figure eight turned sideways.

As the sun set, the infinity sign was hacked to pieces.

The meaning? Stewart said that, unlike Wolfe, the Masques said that, unlike Wolfe, the Masques is the center of two conflicting petition drives. A spokesman for the Sierra Club, which is circulating petitions calling for Watt’s removal, says the group expects to gather “several million” signatures and drive Watt from office. Wyoming state Rep. Murlene Simons, R-Beulah, said a group calling itself Outdoors Unlimited, Inc. hopes to gather two million signatures endorsing the controversial secretary.

Watt is subject of conflicting petitions

Interior Secretary James Watt, charged with shepherding much of the nation’s public lands, is the center of two conflicting petition drives. A spokesman for the Sierra Club, which is circulating petitions calling for Watt’s removal, says the group expects to gather “several million” signatures and drive Watt from office. Wyoming state Rep. Murlene Simons, R-Beulah, said a group calling itself Outdoors Unlimited, Inc. hopes to gather two million signatures endorsing the controversial secretary.

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