Montana Kaimin, February 26, 1981

Associated Students of the University of Montana
Spaulding win by 102-vote margin

By MIKE DENNISON Montana Kaimin Reporter

ASUM Business Manager Steve Spaulding is the new ASUM president, after successfully fighting off a challenge by write-in candidate Dan O'Fallon in yesterday's elections. O'Fallon lost by 102 votes. Spaulding and his running mate Eric Johnson pulled 475 votes, or 34 percent. Only 1,393 students voted, about 15 percent of the student body.

Spaulding said last night he was "relied," that elections were over, but that he had been confident of victory for several days: "I guess I was confident because I was the candidate who advocated students' rights the most." Spaulding also was "very surprised" by O'Fallon's strong showing.

"I thought Steve and Eric will win the Central Board election," he said. "I think that Steve and Eric will do an adequate job for ASUM," he said. "But Eric will definitely run the show." Anderson said that Spaulding's aggressive attitude toward the administration and the Board of Regents over students' rights would probably alienate both groups.

O'Fallon and his running mate Cathy Nelson — who announced their candidacy a week ago — was confident because he was the winner. His opponent, Merle Pedersen, garnered 469 votes.

In the race for Central Board seats, the University Party grabbed three seats, the University Party grabbed three seats, the University Party grabbed three seats, the University Party grabbed three seats. There will probably be a recount of the on-campus race, because only one vote separated Cletus Weber and Garth Ferro. O'Fallon, contacted last night in Helena where he is a Senate intern, said he "wished Spaulding all the luck in the world." He also thanked a small group of friends in Missoula who did last-minute campaigning for him. "I really didn't put much into it myself," O'Fallon said. However, not all candidates had praise for the winner. Anderson said that Spaulding's aggressive attitude toward the administration and the Board of Regents over students' rights would probably alienate both groups.

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opinion

‘Arrogant’ legislators should be thrown out

The majority of Montanans are unfit to make their own decisions. They need smarter people to govern them. That’s the message clearly stated by the Montana legislature in the form of “Representatives,” which on Tuesday voted to repeal the radioactive-waste ban enacted by the voters last fall. Rep. Thomas Conroy, D-Hardin, sponsored the bill repealing Initiative 84, passed by a narrow margin in 1977. In the same election that gave Conroy his seat, Lambasted as arrogant for proposing to repeal the radioactive-waste ban, Conroy could have suggested that the issue be placed before the voters again, with the confusion clarified. In fact, such a move was recommended by Rep. Michael Keedy, D-Kalsipell, but Conroy and most of his supporters voted against it. In other words, these “Representatives” voted to veto the popular will without even giving the public a chance to override the veto.

Fortunately, there is no law bringing the initiative before the voters again, and the people who sponsored it last year will probably sponsor it again. It’s a costly, long and torturous road, but the people of Montana shall see their will enacted — despite their “Representatives.”

Conroy and most of the other obstructionists will probably be running for re-election in 1982, so voters will have an opportunity to re-elect the law and throw out the obstructionists all at once. Cause and effect — misrepresentation and loss of elected office — will be clearly visible on a single ballot. And justly so.

— Voters were supposedly misled by a poor excuse like: “A child has the right to be wanted and loved.” However, who is privileged to refuse a child the right to seek that love? If not from his or her own parent(s) at least he or she should be given the chance to seek love through other human beings who have enough compassion, and love to take a child into their lives. Another favorite excuse used is that some women are not emotionally or financially prepared to be held accountable for a child’s needs. If they are not emotionally stable enough to take on the duties of raising a child, then how can they be emotionally stable to take upon themselves the responsibility of love and sex in the first place? As for the financial aspects, abortion is a very costly form of birth control. Whatever happened to a woman’s choice to avoid the pregnancy in the first place?

Furthermore, why should anyone expect a woman to take upon the sole responsibility in preventing an unwanted pregnancy? If a man has any respect, concern, or love for a woman, he should also be held accountable to use some form of birth control.

People also use the excuse that an unborn person is not a human being from the moment of conception. If this is so, is he or she? Is he or she some horrible animal, a growing blob of nothingness, an extra appendage like an arm or leg? Does anyone consider that he or she was any of the above-mentioned before he or she was born? I certainly don’t.

How can anyone fight for the wilderness, environment, the starving and oppressed, yet still allow the slaughter of the most innocent of life? Suppose Jesus Christ’s mother, or the mothers of Abraham Lincoln or Martin Luther King had been selfish enough to abort them. Just think what great influential leaders of freedom we would have lost. I wonder how many potential leaders we have lost since abortion was made legal.

Who has the right to determine which person is to live or die? If we can allow the destruction of innocent life then why not allow the killing of the unwanted people of this world, the ones who are supposedly unloved, not thought of as human, or considered a financial and emotional burden on society? But then who will determine which person is unwanted? Everyone should have the right to try to make it through life, seek love, and improve themselves mentally, physically and spiritually. Any person who can deny these basic human rights does not deserve to live and experience life together. Since when is one human being greater than another? — Gunn J. Bartlett

freshman, fine arts

letters

Denial of rights

Editor: How unfortunate it is for those who will not have the opportunity to experience life, not having the chance to seek love or self-improvement — physically, mentally and spiritually. But there are people in our society who overlook and allow the denial of such basic human rights through abortion. Both men and women will overlook this fact with a poor excuse like: “A child has the right to be wanted and loved.” However, who is privileged to refuse a child the right to seek that love? If not from his or her own parent(s) at least he or she should be given the chance to seek love through other human beings who have enough compassion, and love to take a child into their lives.

Environmental laws are all we’ve got

Editor: Recently I read an article in the Missoulian stating that the oil industry will seek to change numerous environmental laws this year through Congress. American Petroleum Institute spokesman Charles DiBona says they will seek:

1. to amend the Clean Air Act’s “visibility provisions” to speed oil shale and coal extraction out west
2. to “revise” last year’s Alaska Lands Act to permit early drilling in the Arctic Wildlife Range
3. to “change” the Endangered Species Act by weakening Interior’s power to place a wilderness area in the national parks
4. to assure that oil leasing is allowed in wilderness study areas

Mr. DiBona goes on to say that “these changes are designed not to gut the laws, but to make them more efficient.” I politely answer “bunk!” These changes would have drastic implications and would set the stage for many more anti-environmental changes. These laws have useful purposes and are not just useless hindrances. These laws help keep those monstrous oil corporations in check — at least partially.

The Clean Air Act’s “visibility provisions” protect many National Parks’ main attraction — their views. Such gems as Zion and Bryce Canyon in Utah, Grand Canyon in Arizona, depend on these very provisions to provide their millions of yearly visitors with relatively clean air. Altering the Clean Air Act of 1977 would allow power plants to degrade the air even further.

To “revise” anything in the Alaska Lands Bill is unwise. We argued and fought over that issue for years and finally got it decided. Bringing the issue out again could start the whole debate all over. The law allows exploration in the wilderness. If they find oil, fine, let’s just sit on it for awhile. It’s not going to dry up.

The Endangered Species Act was set into law to give some other forms of life a chance to hold on. Allowing our present species or developing an area of energy development. They are sacred places. We must not run scared because of our inevitable energy crisis. We got ourselves into this mess. We must not allow these corporate giants anything they ask with the false hope of endless energy.

Please speak up. Write your congressman. Urge them to defend our hard won environmental laws. They’re all we’ve got and we must fight to keep them.

Tom Sewell
senior, geography

montana kaimin

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the academic year by the Associated Students of the University of Montana. The School of Journalism uses the newspaper as an instructional aid. The opinions expressed in the newspaper are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect the views of the university, the School of Journalism or the Associated Students. Written articles and editorial page do not necessarily reflect the views of AUM. the editor of the campus newspaper, but are, for the approval of the editor of the campus newspaper. Distributed by Montana, 495-7495

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February at UM

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ONCE IN A BLUES MOON...
Two Legends Meet

Billboard Magazine calls Taj Mahal a "prolific composer and compelling performer." His versatile approach to the blues has packed concert halls across the world.

Ramblin' Jack Elliot is the greatest of a vanishing breed of folk singers. His prodigies include Bob Dylan and Kris Kristofferson. Even Mick Jagger says he is "awestruck" by Ramblin' Jack.

On March 6, those two legends meet. You should be there.

Friday, March 6 8 PM UC Ballroom
Tickets: $6 & $7 STUDENTS — $7 & $8 GENERAL

Montana Kaimin • Thursday, February 26, 1981—3
Peter Funk, then the coordinator for the commission, said, "We simply cannot believe that a profit-making corporation can be given the power to condemn the property of private citizens in Montana without first deciding upon the values of such a project." The Public Service Commission decided it could. Last March the committee took its case to court. The lawsuit, filed against the Northern Tier Pipeline Co. in Billings, asked that Montana’s eminent domain statute be struck from the books and that the corporation pay a greater participation in the proposed pipeline project. Again the information committee lost its battle.

However, there is now a bill before the Legislature, House Bill 799, that would require a company wanting to use eminent domain powers to obtain state permits for that project.

The purpose of the bill, according to its sponsor, Rep. Michael Keyedy, D-Kalispell, is to "protect the environment and restore balance in the taking of private property." Although the bill would not stop the pipeline, it would provide the landowner some protection. According to Jan Rappe, a member of the Northern Tier Information Committee, he said the bill would force companies to prove their projects were necessary and would not damage the environment before they were granted eminent domain.

Both the need for the pipeline and its environmental aspects have been at the center of the Northern Tier controversy. Although Melcher has said he is against the power of condemnation for pipeline companies, he backs the pipeline because it would provide crude oil for Billings-area refineries, which have run low on their supplies of Canadian oil cut. There are 2,700 oil refining jobs in Montana that proponents of Northern Tier fear might be in jeopardy if oil supplies are cut.

Opponents, however, have said that despite Canada’s curtailment of crude oil exports, refineries in northern tier states have been able to obtain supplies of Canadian oil by the sale of crude oil exchanges. Rappe has said: "By using existing pipelines, a refinery in Montana could deliver crude to eastern Canada in return for equal amounts from Alberta.

"Exchanges encourage the use of existing underutilized pipelines in both countries, encourage increased cooperation on energy matters and result in transportation-cost savings to Canadian refineries.

"Besides the crude oil from Canada, approximately one-third of the Billings crude supply has come from Wyoming."

One of the reasons Carter favored the Northern Tier pipeline over competing proposals was that only a trans-U.S. pipeline would expand the American tax base and add jobs. In Montana, pipeline construction would employ an estimated 3347 people compared to 14 months. While many employees would be skilled pipeline workers from the state, Montana residents could make up a larger share of the workers.

The buried pipeline would also create an estimated 130 permanent jobs in Montana's draft impact statement.

*news analysis*

ment on the project states. "It is unlikely that many of those permanent jobs will be held by Montana residents. For instance, few if any of the welding positions on the pipeline would be held by Montanans because virtually all of the prime contractors large enough to handle a project of this magnitude are foreign owned or operate from outside Montana and would bring their superfluous migrant workers. Of the operating engineers employed, probably only 20 percent would be Montanans, according to Jan Rappe and laborers. Montanans would constitute about one-third of the total hired in this covered.

Carter also supported the pipeline because it was in the national interest to be energy self-sufficient. However, Rappe has said: "The Northern Tier pipeline would not accomplish the goal because 47 percent of the line's throughput would be foreign oil. Energy self-sufficiency also means energy conservation. It would seem appropriate to conserve our resources instead of constructing a $1.8 billion pipeline just because there is a surplus of foreign oil."

Opponents to Northern Tier have also advocated shipping oil through the Panama Canal to the Gulf states where existing pipelines could carry oil to the Midwest and the use of existing pipelines in Canada.

Opponents also questioned the necessity of the pipeline when standardized Oil officials which would be the prime user of the oil said it was "neutral" on whether the Northern Tier proposal or a competing proposal ultimately was built.

Soeho officials said they were definitely "interested" in the Northern Tier proposal, but wouldn’t lose any sleep if it were abandoned for another project. "Jimmy Carter expressed preference (for Northern Tier), not for another," a Soeho spokesman said.

But many of the proposed pipeline opponents were concerned about the environmental impacts as they are about the necessity of the project.

The fears of Montana environmental protectors are fueled by what happened with the trans-Alaska pipeline, a victim of Murphy’s Law. Whatever can go wrong, will.

Potential construction problems include:

• creation of tiny oil spills when construction workers drain machine oil into the ground.

• damage to surface creeks and tributaries when deep pipeline ditches of cattle paths and wildlife seeking food and cover.
Concern and controversy

- sewage disposal and litter problems caused by construction workers living in camps.
- building of towns where workers will settle. Northern Tier plans to house construction workers. The 42-mile-long Northern Tier pipeline would be the state's largest. A large leak could spill thousands of gallons of oil from the buried pipe into groundwater and rivers.

Montana has some history of documented pipeline leaks, several of them reported at the 10-inch Yellowstone Pipeline, a smaller line built two decades ago to carry refined petroleum products from Billings refineries to markets as far west as Spokane. A 1972 leak dumped about 250,000 gallons of diesel fuel near Clinton, east of Missoula, and 25 percent of the spilled oil may have found its way into the river. Officials at the time claimed the line had apparently been damaged by heavy equipment working in the area.

Another 1972 leak at Grant Creek, northwest of Missoula, went undiscovered for most of the summer and dumped an estimated 165,000 gallons of refined products — mostly gasoline — onto the ground. The spill eventually contaminated three wells, including one serving 500 mobile homes in Wheeler Village. The Yellowstone Pipeline Company took no action to inspect or repair the leak, and officials again said the leak may have resulted from heavy equipment damage to the line.

In 1979 it was announced that a pipeline break reported in the state porous soil impounded nearly 300,000 gallons of crude oil and fire fighting was required.

In the largest spill, 3,000 barrels (126,000 gallons) of oil flowed into Steele Creek and the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone River, near Red Lodge. Some of the spill also contaminated the Yellowstone River.

The spill occurred when a rock slide broke a six-inch-diameter crude oil pipeline operated by the Marathon Pipeline Co.

According to Ken Knudson, a pollution control biologist with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, oil spills harm rivers in two ways:

- when the oil is swept under water, it coats aquatic insects and the pills of fish.
- certain portions of petroleum products are soluble in water and are "very highly toxic to aquatic life." These can affect nervous and respiratory systems of fish and insects "much like any other poison."

The threat of oil spills makes many Missoula County residents nervous because the proposed pipeline would cross 42 streams in the county. The state's Streambed Preservation Act requires Northern Tier to secure a permit from the county conservation district every time it crosses a year-round flowing stream. This allows the district to review the crossings and attach any necessary stipulations to the permit.

So far, about 30 percent of the Missoula crossings have been approved. But it has been a slow process because of opposition from people who protected the whole idea of the pipeline.

Stream crossings are not the only obstacles facing Northern Tier construction in Montana. One of the proposed routes would cross the Flathead Indian Reservation, passing near Rainbow Lake and following the lower Flathead River and Jocko Creek past the town of Arley and Arlee. Northern Tier has offered to pay the Confederated Kootenai and Salish Tribes at least $10 million over a 20-year period for an easement to cross the Flathead Reservation. But some tribal council members have opposed the crossing.

Rental Sale and Final Winter Clearance Special At The Trailhead

College Press Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Last November, while you were studying, the Senate Intelligence Committee and the military reservation might be a prelude to a real draft, the Selective Service was busy preparing draft notices for 35,000 newborn young men chosen by lottery. The lottery was only a "practice," Selective Service spokesmen said. The draft notices were never sent, and the list of men was supposedly destroyed.

The practice was part of the Department of Defense's "Proud Spirit" mobilization exercise, carried out by 80 government and military organizations, one of which was the Selective Service. Within 24 hours of the starting time, a 6,000-member team had reviewed its computerized list of registrants, held a lottery and fed the names of 35,000 "inductees" into a Western Union computer. The computer, in turn, would have sent Mailing lists to the 35,000

Electronics

Space Invaders

Asteroids

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SALE WED. 25
SUN. 30
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1981—5

Parking lot held

If the exercise hadn't been stopped at that point, the next two weeks of the exercise period were spent setting up the state headquarters area offices to carry out the draft and serve as induction centers in the event of a real emergency. "We were rather proud of our results," said Dr. Herb Puscheck, the agency's associate director for Plans and Operations.

WE DELIVER

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SALE WED. 25
SUN. 30
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1981—5
ASUM PROGRAMMING
FOREIGN FILM FESTIVAL

‘PANDORA’S BOX’ & ‘M’
(Germany)
Directed by Fritz Lang
TONIGHT 7 PM
UC BALLROOM
Students W/ID 50¢ General Public $1.00

DOONESBURY
by Garry Trudeau

Lawyer helping battered women

By RENATA BIRKENBUEL
Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

Mitchell spoke on “Violence Against Women: Status of Bills in Montana,” in a Brown Bag discussion held in the University Center. The winter series is sponsored by the Women’s Resource Center.

As a lawyer, Mitchell said she is obligated to find a safe place away from home for the battered woman and her children. Shelters are important, providing the abused wife with a place to go, she said.

Mitchell said the center supports an individual’s right to privacy at home, but it is having difficulty getting husbands who beat their wives to leave the home.

Mitchell explained that before a woman can ask a judge for a temporary restraining order to ban the husband from the house, the couple has to be considering divorce or be legally separated. And, too many times, a judge refuses to grant a temporary restraining order, she said.

Another disadvantage for the battered woman, Mitchell said, is that under Montana law, a woman cannot sue her husband unless the violent acts he commits against her are proved intentional. She said that rape and sexual assault within the home is illegal in the state only if the couple is living apart.

The status of domestic violence in Montana is the toughest area to deal with, she said.

Mitchell worked to inform people about the cases of battered women, Mitchell said. She and other people who are concerned about domestic violence are trying to change these restrictive laws through the Legislature.

“The status of domestic violence in Montana is the toughest area to deal with,” she said.

Mitchell said that rape and sexual assault within the home are illegal in the state only if the couple is living apart.

There are legal barriers for women, Mitchell said. She and other people who are concerned about domestic violence are trying to change these restrictive laws through the Legislature.

“The status of domestic violence in Montana is the toughest area to deal with,” she said.
The alleged rape of a 19-year-old University of Montana student reported Sunday, Nov. 16, is still considered an "open case."

Lt. Bob Foul, a detective for the Missoula police, said yesterday.

When asked if the police had any suspects in the case, Foul said, "I can't comment on that."

Foul refused to comment on any details of the case.

According to a Missoulian article in the morning newspaper, the rape occurred in a stairwell at Jesse Hall about 3:30 a.m. and four hours later the woman was found. The report also said no weapons were involved and the victim suffered a badly bruised left wrist in the assault.

Because of the reported incident, residence hall doors were being locked at 9 p.m., two hours earlier than usual, and the dorm policy requires residents to escort visitors of the opposite sex more stringently enforced.

Ron Brunell, director of residence halls, said yesterday these security measures are still being enforced.

Brunell said he has not been in contact with Missoula police for several days only and knows the case is still under investigation.
Environmentalists says Melcher letter was not a 'threat' by Mark Grove

A letter sent to U.S. Sen. John Melcher by conservation groups was mistakenly released to the news media before he could respond. The letter, which asked for a firm commitment from Melcher on the proposed Lee Metcalf Wilderness bill, was intended to be a "strong, clear message" not intended as a threat to Melcher.

The letter sent to Melcher said the groups would "feel free to openly negotiate with any of your possible (election) opponents" if Melcher did not support the proposed wilderness bill.

The letter was sent by the Montana Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited, the American Wilderness Alliance and the Madison-Gallatin Alliance.

The groups said they would like the Metcalf wilderness bill out of committee by March. Cunningham said they would stand by the contents of the letter if they might support another candidate but would not directly campaign against Melcher if he does not support their proposal.

Melcher said Tuesday he was not intending to be a threat and give the groups everything they asked for in the Metcalf proposal.

Spaulding . . .

Cont. from p. 1 point: "I think most of my votes came from kids who hadn't planned on voting." Business Manager-elect Buergotter called the criticism of Spaulding, saying Spaulding has created animosity between ABUS and the University of Montana administration. "He has got to quit being so paranoid about the administration," Buergotter said.

Federal . . .

Cont. from p. 1 reduction is the heaviest I have ever seen," Nelson added. "We (the arts council) should take our licks along with everyone else. But we want to be treated fairly. There's no way this thing can be decided by half and still work," Nelson said.

Margaret Kingsland, the executive director of the Montana Committee for the Humanities, said the proposed cuts will not affect the committee right away. However, the services offered to the library, public and UM would be greatly reduced if the proposals are accepted, she said.

With the trend toward cutting funds, Kingsland said, "Things look grim for our research and public programs."