6-4-1981

Montana Kaimin, June 4, 1981

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CB forks out cash to local filmmaker

By Susan Toft
Montana Kaimin Reporter

CB forks out cash to local filmmaker Swain Wolfe.

Wolfe will receive $725 from the fund to help finance his film "Wolves and Indians." He is a Montana State University-Bozeman student and will receive $250 from the fund for his film "Two Sides." The board also passed a resolution asking students to honor the Missoula County High School plectine.

The resolution is "in response to comments heard by CB members throughout the day concerning students working for $75 a day. (CB) asks students to measure their priorities and not be swayed by the attraction of the money over the ideals of education."

CB faculty adviser E.W. Pfeiffer, who raised the issue toward the end of the meeting, said "I hate to see the university get involved in the teachers' strike and requested that CB take some sort of action to dissuade students from going to work at the high schools.

The board disagreed on several points regarding passage of the resolution.

Board members Tom Agamenoni and Garth Ferro were concerned that a payment to Wolfe might take would have any bearing on whether University of Montana students go to work at the high schools.

The School District 1 administration is offering to pay students from going to work at the high schools.

The School District 1 administration is offering to pay students from going to work at the high schools.

"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 'Thank 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," DeGroisy said.

Pierce, 65, came to Montana 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 1966, he began teaching at UM in 1965.

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 started at UM, in which a trust fund is set up to keep a program going," he said, adding that William PIERCE cracks a rare smile.

One-man job service closes after 26 years

By Doug O'Harrar
Montana Kaimin Reporter

If ratified, the new two-year contract between the University Teachers' Union and the University of Montana administration will mean not only substantial increase in faculty salaries and compensation, but also a more decentralized evaluation process, an easier start for the next negotiations and "peace on the land" for two years.

UTU members will vote on the contract Wednesday and the Board of Regents will consider the contract at its June 26 meeting.

As opposed to the 4 percent increase plus $250 this year, faculty salaries will increase 12 percent next year, and 11 percent the following year.

news analysis

In addition, faculty promoted next year will have $1,270 added to their base salary. Those promoted the following year will have $1,420 added.

More than $70,000 will be available for merit raises over the two years, and more than $220,000 for salary adjustments in those areas with lower-than-average salaries. Those critical areas will be selected by the UM administration.

Charles Bryan, mathematics professor and chief negotiator for the UTU, agreed. "I think it's nice that I have a raise that comes close to matching what inflation will be."
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 savings.

Not only are there economic reasons for the move, supporters contend, there are also benefits for students.

A semester system would allow more extensive subject study, rather than the shopping cart approach offered by the quarter system. Western Montana College, after three years of quarters, Montana College and Eastern Montana College are on semester systems.

Diversity should be the key word for a liberal arts school, supporters contend, there are also benefits for students. A semester system would allow more opportunities to take a wide variety of subjects, for depth, rather than the shopping cart approach offered by the quarter system.

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.

There would be one less registration period and one less quarter of grade collections. Also fewer drop/add forms would be processed, a further savings.

Another advantage of the switch is that it would authorize faculty to do a housekeeping of their courses, cutting the deadwood 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 Mineral 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 avoid the headaches caused by transferring the credits earned at MSU's quarters to UM's semesters.

No matter what the plan, student participation in this decision and the implementation will be quick, 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," rected them, by rote to be sure, every morning in pledging our allegiance. Have we learned, yet, their weight and force? Do we realize the hopes and dreams those words signify for America's children and for millions of people around the globe?

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

Is our domestic future a return to the inhumane policies of the 1800's, abandonment of equal rights and opportunities for minorities and women, 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.

We are deeply disturbed by the moral blindness of the New Right. We do not believe that the majority of Americans yet realize the tragic consequences of their "Right is Might" mentality. The future for which we sacrifice must not be a return to the darkest errors of the past.

To reclaim the premise of America, public and frank discus-

sion of these issues must begin in communities like ours. To challenge the manipulation and megadollar statistics with the flash and blood realities, we invite you to meet with us Saturday, June 6, at Casper Park. On this Day for Peace, the implications of stumbling back into war will be addressed from the variety of perspectives and with the truthfulness they demand.

Monsignor Arthur Mertons
Guatemala missionary
Bill Cunningham
Ken Wolff
president, Vietnam Veterans of Montana.
Stoney Burke
John Winston
Linda Peterson
Bill Burgess
Jim Winburn

By Greg Gadberry
Montana Kaimin Columnist

Imagine, if you will, an identity card. It is small, white, covered with plastic. Every journalist, every news 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 glacially defended the plan. They see it, no doubt, as a way to silence troublesome journalists once and for all.

Loathly, 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, they cannot be harmed, or the 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, those domineering nations around 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 free expression.

Free expression is a basic right of all people. It is a right to 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 more little than collections of automatons and slaves.

But the director general of UNESCO, Amadeu Mahtur 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 readying their torture chambers for the rush of people caught informing the public without a license.

By Garry Trudeau

"Tuition tax credits? No Way—that would destroy public education as we know it!"

Letters to the Editor must be typed double spaced on one side of the paper. Manuscripts will not be returned. Contributions should not exceed 250 words. All must be signed and include address. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for space and clarity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. - It is a license. A license to practice journalism. A license to publish. A license to use one's pen for writing. A license to be an American. And yet...
Missoula Day for Peace to feature speakers, music

By Hymn 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 of the people there.
- Bill Cunningham, Montana Trades and Labor Board representative, will examine the plight of social programs in the face of budget cuts.
- Judy Smith, from the Women’s Resource Center, will examine the plight of social programs in the face of budget cuts.
- John Winston, Missoula representative, will speak on the need for peace in order to enjoy nature, and the amount of natural resources needed to fight a war.
- Ken Wolff, president of the Vietnam Veterans of Montana, will outline the plight of the survivors of the Vietnam War, and the military dehumanization 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.

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4—Montana Kaimin • Thursday, June 4, 1981

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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.

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

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 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 staff at UM saw an "inherent conflict" of interest between acting as an employee advocate on one hand and working closely with the administration on personnel matters on the other.

For example, when Brown was involved with collective bargaining last year, she was sitting on the administration's side of the table, he said.

However, Brown said criticisms she has heard from the UM staff "don't hold any water."

As an EEO officer she was still "on the fence," responsible for explaining the rights of employees in discrimination matters and for advising the university on legal courses of action, she said.

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

According to Brown, sexual harassment will be the "number one target area" of the Equal Opportunity and Personnel Services office 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.

When 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-packaging into the mountains, running, soccer and tennis.

Missoula is "not the big town," she said, adding that she thought the cultural opportunities were "incredible" for a town of this size.

LYNDA BROWN

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Montana Kaimin • Thursday, June 4, 1981 — 5
entertainment—

Stewball—Montana’s native son

By David Stevens
	Montana Kaimin 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 earliest musical experience was 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 drops his small foreign-made pickup to the all too numerous community colleges and bars, he reflects that one day, he too will make it.

STUART “STEWBALL” JOHNSTON with Dogwater.

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MOMORY BANKE

140 EAST BROADWAY MISSOULA
State may adopt strict flouride standards

By Hymn Alexander
Montana Standard
Editor's note: this is the first in a two-part series.

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 the 35 to 50 growing season standards for industry, area ranchers will lose money and the state Board of Agriculture will lose money to the state.

Employees of Stauffer Chemical Co., near Bozeman, 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 silage containing high concentrations of flouride, Robbins said Tuesday.

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. The board 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 Environmental 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 concentrations that are monitored within a six-month growing season from spring to fall. The company is allowed a 50 parts per million in-forage reading during one of those months, but the six-month average must not exceed 35 parts per million. 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 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.

McGregor, 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.

However, 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.

If you live off-campus, or in married student housing, you can earn a $5.00 credit on your final telephone bill. Just unplug your phone or take a pair of scissors and cut the cord as close to the wall as you can. Then bring that phone to the phone company. Sorry, no phone quotes.
CB... Cont. from p. 1
$75 per day for people to preside at 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 Goldis 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 $700 special allocation to Montana Masquers for their summer theater. Proponents of giving money to the Masquers said that, unlike Wolfe, the Masquers 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 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. Somebody — a wild-eyed philosophy student — was burning a symbol of salvation. With just a glance, it would be easy to turn the Greek infinity sign — like a pause for the message to hit the listener — into a giant "X." Next, the meaning? Stewart

Watt is subject of conflicting petitions

Interior Secretary James Watt, charged with shepherding much of the nation's public land, 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-Huleah, said a group calling itself Outdoors Unlimited, Inc. hopes to gather two million signatures endorsing the controversial secretary.