Montana administration charged with gutting EPA

By Charles F. Mason

The Reagan administration is slowly gutting the Environmental Protection Agency, a Washington-based coalition charged yesterday.

Save EPA, a coalition of environmental and health groups, was formed last year in response to cuts in personnel and the operating budget of the agency.

"We felt the American public needed to be aware of the cutting of the one agency charged with protecting our environment," said Carolim backer in a telephone interview yesterday.

"They're simply lying," said Nelson said the agency is doing more with less.

"We've cut (both) the budget and personnel and made the agency leaner," he said. "The Carter administration totally mismanaged this place.

According to Nelson, the EPA has produced 24 water pollution guidelines since Reagan came to office, whereas only one was produced by the Carter administration.

"They missed every one of their guidelines forstat and regulations while we have met every one," he said. "Their record was just plain lousy.

Nelson said the R&D budget was cut because most of the projects had run their course. 'This fat has been cut and we'll be on track now,' he said.

The coalition was formed by Bill Drayton, a former EPA assistant administrator under the Carter presidency.

Save EPA charges that the agency cannot meet its con-

The Missoula City Council voted last night against the proposed "Pac-Man tax ordinance, which would have allowed the city to license coin-operated amusement machines that cater to the kids.

"You do not solve this (financial) dilemma by taxing those machines that cater to the kids who might be cut on the streets doing something worse," said Hubbard.

The tax would have generated an estimated $20,000 revenue for the city in the first two months, $50 per machine for the next three, and $40 per machine for the next five, to a limit of $500. Distributors would also be charged up to $1,000 per year.

"We felt the American public needed to be aware of this," said Councilman Ken Lounes.

Councilman Leon Staicup was the sole councilor to speak in favor of the tax.

"It's not a 'lousy' $20,000," he said, in reply to Lounes's earlier remark. He added that the Missoula City County Library had been assessed up to $1,000 per year.

The proposed ordinance had been suggested as a means of increasing city revenue. It met with almost unanimous opposition from council members.

"I don't think we can solve the city's financial crisis by nickeling and diming small businesses," said Councilman Tim Hubbard before the vote. "I think the ordinance is unfair."

Hubbard's comments were also echoed by other council members before the vote.

"You do not solve this (financial) dilemma by taxing those machines that cater to the kids.

Editor's note: This is the first story of two on the Bonneville Power Administration.

All over the United States, Americans come home at night and turn on the lights, flick on the TV set, turn up the heat and take hot baths or showers. Rarely, if ever, do they think of where the energy for these luxuries come from.

If you're in Montana, Washington, Oregon or even California, chances are the energy comes from Montana.

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), an agency under the Department of Energy, is building powerlines from Colstrip, to Spokan, Wash., bringing energy from coal-rich eastern Montana to the highly populated areas of the Northwest.

News analysis

Electricity is generated at Colstrip by burning coal, which creates enough energy to turn water into steam. The steam is then channelled into a turbine—a rotary engine which, when turned, generates the electricity. The power is then transmitted over powerlines to wherever it is needed.

The BPA has started constructing the 20-story towers between Townsend and Garrison. Of the three alternative routes—Tapf, Hot Springs and Plains—one will be used from Garrison west, the agency's Projects Information Officer of BPA.

The Tapf route is "environmentally preferable," according to Espinardi, because, among other factors, it crosses the least amount of private land.

The other alternatives cross more range and residential, and would pass through the Battleship Recreation Area.

Phil Barrett, a member of the Clark Fox Basin Protective Association (CFBPA) who holds a
Birth control effects and other questions

By Missoula Planned Parenthood

Through its Education Program Planned Parenthood answers Kaimin readers' questions in an occasional column.

Forum

Q: My boyfriend doesn't want me to take birth control pills because he says it will make me unable to have a baby later. Is this true?

A: The vast majority of women who take birth control pills are able to become pregnant in the future. 99 percent begin to produce eggs within three months after they stop using the pill. Regardless of how long 'they had been on the pill.

The main exception to this is women who had very irregular periods or cycles before using pills. An example would be someone who began pill use when very young, before her body had established regular periods. She might have difficulty re-establishing her cycle of periods and ovulation when no longer on the pill. She might have problems getting pregnant.

Your question brings up another issue - the importance of communication between partners in deciding on a birth control method with which both can be happy and confident. It is good for partners to talk about birth control.

Q: Has anyone ever had problems getting pregnant because they were taking birth control pills for a long time?

A: Women who take oral contraceptives for many years, particularly if they've never been pregnant before, may need a while to get pregnant after they stop taking the pill. This is normal and does not mean the pill has affected their fertility.

Q: I had sores in my mouth and when I went to the dentist he said it was a cold sore. Could this be herpes?

A: Herpes is a communicable disease caused by the herpes simplex virus. The virus causes sores or lesions, often called "cold sores" or "fever blisters." There are two types of virus involved: Herpes Type I and Herpes Type II. It was formerly believed that Type I caused lesions below the waist and Type II below the waist. It is now known that both types may be found in the genital area and in the mouth.

In other words, whether one will have oral herpes or genital herpes depends not on the type of virus, but on where the virus came in contact with the mucous membrane.

The sores in your mouth could be caused by the herpes virus. This would mean the virus came in contact with the mucous membrane of your mouth or lips. This could have been transmitted via an object, such as a can of soda.

It is commonly believed that the disease can be transmitted only when an open lesion is present. This is not true. The virus can be shed through the mucous membrane at other times as well. Thus a person with herpes may not know when they are capable of transmitting it.

The sores you've experienced often flare-up periodically. Their occurrence tends to be related to stress.

It is important to determine whether or not you have herpes, you should have a culture to confirm the diagnosis. You can transmit herpes to others.

Any other questions on herpes, pregnancy, birth control or sexuality? Send them to: Missoula Planned Parenthood, 230 E. Pine St., Missoula, Mont. 59802.
William Raspberry

Unemployment tax unfair

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration is being pilloried for its new-announced proposal to tax unemployment compensation. That strikes me as unfair. It is a well-established principle of government that the tax structure can be used to encourage behavior that is in line with public policy and to discourage behavior that isn’t. The tax code allows deductions for charitable contributions because private giving is in the national interest. It allows an extra tax on cigarettes because smoking is not in the public interest.

Clearly massive joblessness is not in America’s interest. And yet there was hardly any public support for the proposal to alleviate the problem by taking unemployment checks—and a idea which, according to White House spokesmen, was calculated to encourage “a lot of people to get off unemployment and seek jobs.”

Because of this inexplicably cool reception accorded the jobless tax, some other proposals been considered by the administration may never enter the public debate. I happen to know about a few of them, and publish them here as a public service.

Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker: “There is no question that in the days before Medicare/Medicaid, fewer poor people sought medical treatment. Oh, they might have gone to the charity hospitals for broken bones or ruptured appendixes or massive strokes—the serious stuff. But the private hospitals and doctors and drug companies certainly were not cluttered up with poor people seeking treatment for such trivial complaints as hypertension, palpitations or pneumonia.

“We shouldn’t actually forbid their seeking medical attention; that would make us vulnerable on the ‘fairness’ issue. But if we treat the cost of medical care as income, and then tax it, it would force a lot of low-income people to deal with their own little ailments. This would be a healthy thing for them, and incidentally, it would save us a few big ones in the budget.”

Interior Secretary James Watt: “As you no doubt have observed, Washington, D.C., has a lot of bums. I don’t mean Teddy and Tip. I’m not even talking about Dick Schweiker’s welfare queens. I mean the truly bummy; the men who sleep on steam grates within a stone’s throw of the White House.

“The presence of such people gives tourists the impression that the president’s economic program isn’t working. The problem, as I see it, is that the steam grates provide free warmth. If we imposed a tax—call it a user fee—on the esteem from those grates, I am convinced that a lot of these bums would get off their druffs and move into condominiums like decent Americans.”

Social Security Commissioner John Svahn: “Social Security is going broke too fast. Most of these antioxidants and minority contracts, the whole schmeer. I have been giving this matter a great deal of thought, and it occurs to me that one of the key reasons for our situation is that we make it too easy to get old. I am proposing that we consider imposing a tax on melanin, the pigment that gives dark skin its color. If we make people pay for the privilege of being black and having access to minority-oriented programs, a lot of them will say to heck with it. Naturally, if black people could be persuaded to stop being black, most of our racial problems would disappear.”

**World news**

**THE WORLD**

A U.N. group of experts has concluded there is "circumstantial evidence" but no definite proof to support U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union and its allies have used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. The report by the four-man panel, released yesterday by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said that while the symptoms reported by "alleged victims" were consistent with exposure to highly poisonous mycotoxins, it could not be determined whether this resulted from chemical attacks or "could be attributed to natural causes." The panel, unlike the U.S. State Department, did not identify the alleged users of the chemical poisons.

**THE NATION**

A federal appeals court yesterday upheld the nation's toughest gun ordinance, ruling that the Chicago suburb of Morton Grove acted within its authority when it banned the sale and possession of handguns. In a 2-1 decision, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected arguments that the ordinance enacted last year violated provisions of the state and federal constitutions that guarantee the right to bear arms.

Justice William Bauer, who wrote the 18-page majority decision, said he agreed with a U.S. District Court ruling which held that the village acted within the police powers granted by the state constitution.

**MONTANA**

Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., said the MX Dense Pack plan is "an expensive maybe" that he will vote against when the House considers the 1983 defense appropriations bill this week. "The Dense Pack plan is one more in a long line of questionable proposals for basing the MX missile," Williams said yesterday. He said his main objection to Dense Pack is "the suspicion of being pinned down by incoming enemy missiles. Defense experts cannot say with certainty that our missiles won't be affected. Williams also listed site hardening, anti-ballistic missile defense, SALT II and cost as factors that are swaying him to vote against the Dense Pack plan.

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**Mountain Line to begin night runs**

By Jeff Morgan

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4—Montana Kaimin • Tuesday, December 7, 1982
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**Montana Kaimin** • Tuesday, December 7, 1982 — 5
HELEN WATKINS

The Residence Halls Office is currently accepting resident assistant applications for the 1983-84 academic year.

Applications may be obtained at the Residence Halls Office, Room 101, Turner Hall, or at any of the respective hall desks.

Applicants must have a minimum 2.00 G.P.A. and an interest in working with people.

Interviews will be scheduled during Winter Quarter, and new resident assistant will be selected prior to the end of spring quarter.

Questions relative to these positions should be directed to the Residence Halls Office.

Applications should be completed and returned to the Residence Halls Office by January 14, 1983.

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.
football team this year for the first time in its 104-year history, according to spokeswoman Lorna Shurkin.

But revivals don’t always go well. At Haverford College, where student apathy killed football in the early 1970s, “Every freshman class has a few students who played football in high school and didn’t pick a college with that in mind,” says athletic director Dana Swan. “And every fall they try to get a team started here.”

But must Haverford students just aren’t interested in bringing back football, he says, “and we really don’t expect anything to materialize.”

And at the University of California-Santa Barbara recently, an attempt to bring back the Fighting Gouchos — axed in 1972 because of their poor winning record and lack of student interest — failed. UCSB students in October narrowly voted down a ballot measure that would tax them $10.50 per year to fund a Division III football team.

“I was pretty glad (to see the football issue fail),” says student government President Jay Weiss. “It would have been ridiculous to shell out money for football when everything else is getting cut.”

Among other things, he says, the university has frozen hiring, cut staff and student services, and continually raised tuition to cope with financial shortfalls. Now “we have to be prepared to put all our resources into things much more central to academics than a football team,” he says.

“But the $10.50 we were asking students for to pay for football was money that was never there before,” says Students for Football President Gary Rhodes. “It’s not like we were asking them to cut money from one program to fund football.”

UCSB athletic director Don Drosher says he has no regrets over the football turnout and isn’t optimistic that the school will have any kind of football program in the near future.

Drosher believes the depressed economy and high cost of going to college, along with a simple lack of interest in having a campus football team, were the main reasons students rejected the football proposal.

The lack of University of Montana sports on this page is because of the sudden resignation last night of the Kaimin sports editor, David Keyes.
Eastern...

Cont. from p. 1

George McRae, a math professor at the UM and a member of the Miller Creek Homeowners Association, said the cost of burying the lines could be based among rate payers at no more than a few cents a year. He said that if BPA buried the lines because it would set a precedent. He said that if BPA buried the lines near Miller Creek, then they might have to bury them near all major residential areas.

Aside from the dispute over burying the lines, some landowners feel that BPA has been "very uncooperative" in responding to their requests and suggestions, an aid of Max Baucus, D-Mont. In an August meeting held by Baucus in Helena to determine the degree to which BPA was responding to citizen's criticism and complaints, the overall feeling was negative toward the BPA, the aid said. McRae said he thought BPA was ignoring residents of Miller Creek. He said that BPA gives no economic help to landowners whose land is directly affected by the lines, except to pay for the few square feet of ground on which the lines are built.

Eskridge said landowners who feel that BPA is not giving enough money for their land are encouraged to get their own land appraisers. If BPA thinks the appraisal is too high, then they negotiate. He said BPA normally gives the market value for land used in construction of the towers.

Mike McCullough, also a Miller Creek landowner, said BPA has been very cooperative. But, he said, when BPA announced the possibility of building the lines through Miller Creek, he had just finished two years work in obtaining zoning approval for subdivisions in the area.

"When BPA announced they may build here, it halted all development of the subdivision project," he said.

He said banks were not interested in financing his plans because once the towers were built, the value of the subdivision would be "zero."

Committee...

Cont. from p. 1

carry a 10-year minimum sentence: mitigated deliberate homicide, assault, kidnapping, robbery, and criminal drug offenses, all of which carry two-year minimum sentences.

In addition, sentences could not be deferred if intoxication led to the commission of any felony by a person who has previously been convicted of a felony.

The bill sought by the committee on yesterday applies to sentencing following a conviction. It would be a companion to an even more sweeping bill approved earlier by the committee outlawing intoxication as a defense at the outset for any crime charged.

Cabrín told the committee that "intoxication should never be used as an excuse for violent crime," especially rape, which she said is the most common but least reported of all crimes.

She said that rape victims will cease going to the authorities for justice if judges continue to act as McCarvel did toward Hastings. McCarvel was quoted shortly after the sentencing as saying that Hastings' intoxication was a factor to consider in sentencing, especially for a first offender under the circumstances of his case.

Buckley calls tour a success

By Sam Richards

University of Montana President Neil Buckley said he was very pleased with the Nov. 20-22 university presidents' tour of five western Montana towns. He called for a similar tour of eastern and central Montana, starting Friday in Havre. From there, the tour will go to Great Falls, Havre, Glasgow, Glen- dive, Miles City and Billings.

The university officials — the presidents of the University of Montana, Montana Tech, Western Montana College, Northern Montana College, and Eastern Montana College, and Commissioner of Higher Educa- tion Iving Dayton — plan to stick to presenting three basic ideas they spoke on during the previous tour — that the university system is doing with the resources it has, what the presidents were looking for and what funding is needed to imple- ment them. The presidents are also out to get support for full university funding.

The entourage stopped in Butte, Billings, Dillon and Kalispell on western tour, at Missoula Nov. 21.

Buckley said all sessions on the western tour were characterized by plentiful give-and-take between university officials and audiences. State legislators were invited to all sessions, and there were some present at each session on the western tour.

"It was helpful to have them hear the issues on the minds of their constituents," Buckley said.

He added that these forums weren't designed to change minds.

"We're not trying to make the decision for the Legislature. They've got a great job of balancing to do, they hear and sift information all the time," Buckley said.

He said he felt the Legislature largely supports university spend- ing, but that they "aren't able to recommend everything they'd like to recommend."

At the Great Falls session Dec. 11, Governor Ted Schwinden will give an address on "Economic Development and the Role of the Universities."

An Associated Press story written in late November said the state budget office didn't favor fully funding the universities, but Buckley said he wouldn't guess as how Schwinden felt about funding.

Full funding is based on current and estimated enrollment levels, salary costs, maintenance costs, and program costs. About $245 million is regarded as full funding.

Buckley said the meetings were consistent with his experiences that Montanans are concerned about higher education. He noted the presidents didn't hear any criticisms of giving more money to schools, but attributed that to the nature of the sessions.

People are concerned about other things, like unemployment and the economy, but at such forum, you tend not to hear about other things."

Pounder Night

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TRADING POST

SALOON

— Montana Kaimin • Tuesday, December 7, 1982