Montana Kaimin, October 28-November 3, 2015

Students of the University of Montana, Missoula
“I THINK IT HITS PEOPLE AT THEIR CORE BECAUSE IT SHOWS THE MORTALITY OF LIFE.”

ONE LAST GIFT

DONATED CADAVERS GIVE MED STUDENTS AN EDGE

STUDYING MAGIC PAGE 7
HALLOWEEN THRIFT PAGE 12
TENNIS GOD PAGE 13
**OPINION**

**BIG UPS & BACKHANDS**

**Big Ups** to Ben Carson for equating pregnant women to slaveowners. Next thing we know you’ll be telling us that the answer to the Holocaust would’ve been more guns.

**Backhands** to Donald Trump for starting out with that cool million thanks to your dad. And losing it. Twice.

**Big Ups** to Drake for the “Hotline Bling” video. That grey sweater looks real comfy.

**Backhands** to Malia Obama for behaving like a regular 17-year-old. How will the country recover from your loss at beer pong?

**Big Ups** to Gilmore Girls for waiting eight years to give us a reboot. We’re pretty sure they’re the Golden Girls now.

**Backhands** to the World Health Organization for telling us eating meat causes cancer. We’re pretty sure that’s the least of our concerns.

**Extra Backhands** to Halloween for being too spooky.

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**EDITORIAL**

**MALIA OBAMA DESERVES AS MUCH PRIVACY AS YOU HAVE: ZERO**

Editorial Staff | editor@montanakaimin.com

A snapshot and tweets of Malia Obama at a Brown University party made the rounds across viral news sites earlier this month, and many were quick to denounce what they saw as a violation of the First Family’s eldest child’s privacy. The university’s student paper, the Brown Daily Herald, published an editorial last Tuesday condemning the students who they say displayed little regard for the circulation their social media posts were bound to receive.

These denouncements represent a weird disconnect in how we perceive a person’s right to privacy. We accept the American intelligence community illegally collects the communications of every private citizen in America, but when the daughter of the most powerful person in the world—a public figure—is photographed at a party, we scream for her right to privacy.

Malia Obama deserves to be intensely monitored by the American people the same way her father monitors us. The Daily Herald editorial is right to say Malia didn’t choose to grow up in the White House under the public eye, but hundreds of millions of people across the globe didn’t choose to live under the mass surveillance of the Obama administration’s out-of-control signals intelligence panopticon.

Malia doesn’t get to opt out of mass-surveillance culture, she’s down here in the mud with everybody else. Whether through the NSA keyword scrapers aggregating our use of the word “Daesh,” or the personal information we willingly disseminate to the world on social media, our traditional definition of privacy no longer exists. Until Silicon Valley finds a way to digitize thoughts for extraction by police telepaths, privacy exists only in minds unbent by torture. Our data is out there.

Now is not the time for the public to shy away from open source social media investigations, no matter how trivial. Mass surveillance is a tool for journalists too, and these aggregated investigations challenge official histories with undeniable authority. Alongside data dumps and leaks, they provide verifiable narratives in an era of formalized government lying, but only when done right.

The photo of Malia at the party is undeniable, but many media organizations, including the Brown Daily Herald, said she took shots and played beer pong based solely on unverified tweets. That’s irresponsible journalism. Although Malia deserves to have every drunken minute of her college career exposed like the rest of us (if only to give her father a taste of his own medicine) she also deserves to have her debauchery reported accurately. Not that Malia should let her celebrity stop her from having a good time. The Bush twins put it best in a letter to Malia and Sasha when the Obama family moved into the White House.

“Four years goes by so fast,” they wrote. “So absorb it all, enjoy it all!”
I have traditionally not enjoyed Halloween. I just can't really get in the spirit. I'm not huge on parties, I never have the energy to build an elaborate costume, and by the time it hits midnight I'm usually exhausted and ready for November.

While I’ll always roll my eyes at “weekend warriors” in cut up 30-rack boxes, I still love that Halloween is a holiday for self-expression. It’s the one time of year when it’s acceptable to dress up as your favorite characters, express your sense of humor or feel sexy. You can let loose for a night, and that's a wonderful thing.

Except when stupid assholes use it as an opportunity to be prejudiced.

There is always some guy who shows up to the party dressed as LeBron James, complete with blackface, and some girl wearing an Indian headdress. It’s not even the 31st yet, and my Facebook feed is already polluted with white girls dressing up as “cholas.” I see ads for Caitlyn Jenner costumes, pictures of people dressing up as gang members and pretty much everything else you could possibly expect.

The costume companies making the Jenner costumes argue that they’re celebrating her heroism, and I suppose a lot of people could make that argument. Maybe the guy in blackface really just likes LeBron and wants to portray his favorite basketball player.

I’m still inclined to call bullshit, though. The person donning blackface isn’t someone who really cares about black culture, and I guarantee anyone dressing as a transgender person isn’t doing it to show support for the queer community. These costumes are designed to elicit laughter. They’re politically incorrect to provoke a reaction. It’s only after they’re confronted about their behavior that the excuses start rolling in.

These costumes play off stereotypes, and that’s all they do. There is no merit to donning a fake afro, brown face paint and baggy pants — it’s just racism.

Some think that’s too sensitive, that costumes playing on gender or racial stereotypes are simply poking fun, that there’s no actual malice involved. But when your idea of a good time is parading overblown parodies of other cultures, it reveals an innate cultural imperialism. Our tendency to defend this behavior shows how little we know and care about the painful histories behind the cultures we mock.

Your sexy Native American costume might be fun for you, but it fetishizes a group of people who were raped and violently killed. Their history is so long-forbidden by white people that we now have the agency to ignore it for the sake of getting drunk.

So, if you’re considering that kind of costume, or if your friend is, take a second and ask why your silly costume has to come at the expense of an entire culture’s pain. And if you still think it’s a good idea, consider cutting some eyeholes in a sheet and wearing it under a cone.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Email letters to editor@montanakaimin.com by Thursday after print. Letters must be 300 - 400 words in length, include name and contact info.

**Vote yes for Missoula public schools**

**Dear Editor,**

I am writing to encourage all UM students, faculty and staff to vote yes on the two Missoula County Public School bonds on the ballot this fall. Haven’t heard about the schools bonds? Here’s the lowdown:

The two bonds are on the mail in ballots this fall (which, if you’re registered at your current address, should have arrived in your mailbox by now). One is for high schools, and one is for K-8s, and if they pass they will fund major improvements and repairs in 17 of Missoula County’s public schools.

Currently, Missoula’s public schools are so old (average age of 57, a few over 100) that they are literally falling apart. Picture pieces of the ceiling crashing onto the floor during a school tour.

Yeah, that actually happened. On top of that, many of our schools are at capacity, have terribly slow internet, and have accessibility and safety issues. The list goes on and on, but what’s important to know is that the bonds will fix ALL of this over the next 20 years.

You can still register and vote every day through November 3 at the County Fairgrounds on South Avenue (accessible by Mountain Line Route 1) and at the UC on Tuesday, October 27. I strongly encourage everyone to exercise your right to vote AND help secure a promising future for Missoula. It’s time to invest in our kids, our community, and our future — it’s the responsible thing to do.

**Dani Howlett**

UM Graduate Student

danielle.howlett@umontana.edu

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**PETA: Hunters do harm, not good**

**Dear Editor,**

In response to Cavan Williams’ recent column, “Forget PETA, Buy a Hunting Permit to Save the Animals” (October 21), wildlife protection cannot be attained through the barrel of a gun.

If left alone, the ecosystem maintains its own delicate balance. Natural predators kill the sickest and weakest individuals, keeping species strong. Hunters, however, strive to kill the largest, most robust animals — the ones whose heads they want to hang over the fireplace. Many animals shot by hunters escape, only to die slowly from their injuries, and when hunters kill a mother animal, her young often starve. Hunting also takes a toll on the environment, from the garbage of gunfire that stresses all animals in the area and disrupts their routines as well as interfering with their ability to search for food.

“Conservation” is a term often used nowadays in an attempt to mask exploitation — a word that’s more apt and honest but that causes the proper revulsion. The idea of killing animals to “protect” their species is like having 5-year-olds build a child labor museum. So-called “conservationists” who hunt want only to ensure that there are plenty of targets. Game managers establish how many animals hunters are allowed to kill in order to reduce populations artificially, which frees up available resources and causes animals’ breeding to increase. Predators are killed off to keep the number of game species high for human hunters. Game managers are simply making sure that hunters can get a trophy buck every year — they are by no means helping wildlife.

True conservationists are those who pay to keep animals alive. People who are interested in helping animals and the environment can vote for environmentally friendly policies, make financial contributions to ecological efforts and volunteer to do things such as plant trees and clean up rivers and forests. And of course, people who truly value wildlife shoot animals with cameras, not guns.

Sincerely,

**Catie Cryar**

catiecryar@gmail.com
Missoulians bring back the dead

Kasey Bubnash
kasey.bubnash@umontana.edu

With autumn leaves falling and children laughing and running past me, it’s easy to forget there are dead bodies buried beneath my feet.

Hundreds have bundled up and braved the cold at Missoula City Cemetery’s annual Stories and Stones. Alone among the majority of Missoula’s senior citizens and first graders, I listen to live music, learn about history and consider spending the last $7 to my name on a cheeseburger at the Polka Dot Patties food truck.

Stories and Stones is an annual event where performers and history buffs choose people who were buried in the Missoula City Cemetery, research them, stand on their graves, and tell their stories.

There is a sizeable crowd gathered around Kim Kaufman, reenacting the Madame of Missoula, Mary Gleim.

Kaufman said she’s presented the history of Mary Gleim at Stories and Stones for 13 years.

“I was here as a visitor the very first year they did Stories and Stones,” Kaufman says. “We came over here and Alan Mathews, who plays Judge Woody, brought his group all the way down here to tell them his point of view of Madame. I turned to my friends and I said, ‘You know, he’s really good at what he does, but a woman ought to be telling that story.’”

In her short performance, Kaufman brings to life the attitude of a highly educated businesswoman of the 1800s.

As Kaufman tells the audience about Mary’s marriage to John Gleim, a man who had just inherited several thousand dollars, she fiddles with the pearls and lace around her neck and said, “But I just thought he was really cute.”

Gleim’s story includes owning brothels, several trips to jail and one 13-month stay in Deer Lodge Prison for hiring men to blow up the house of Bobby Burns, her business rival. He wasn’t home, but his house was destroyed.

Kaufman stands in front of Gleim’s massive gravestone, which faces the railroad across the street. Gleim supposedly wanted to wave at ‘her boys’ when they went by on the trains, as railroad boys were some of her best customers.

As Kaufman wraps up, a train pulls in across the street, its rumbling and hissing interrupting her performance.

She stops, turns around and yells to the man who steps out of the train. She waves and he waves back. Moments later when the train pulls away, it honks twice at the reincarnated Madame of Missoula.

While Kaufman says she loves performing, presenter Susan Hintz prefers the research.

“I like history and I like doing genealogy research,” Hintz says. “I look for the records and for the newspaper stories and write a story based on that.”

Hintz has been telling the dramatic story of Missoula’s Leah Mott for roughly eight years.

Dressed in a fur cape and a black bonnet, Hintz tells the audience about Mott and her husband’s successful laund-dry business and the fortune they made from it, which eventually led to her husband’s drug and alcohol addiction.

After selling the business, Mott’s husband was so angry, he shot her in the back four times. He was hanged a year later.

Hintz laughs and she tells the crowd, “He wanted to be buried next to his beloved wife.”

Louis Mott was buried on the opposite side of the cemetery.

Kim Kaufman portrays Mary Gleim at the 14th annual Stories and Stones event at the Missoula City Cemetery on Oct. 25. Gleim was known as “Madame of Missoula,” a business woman suspected of illegal activity.
Missoula bars all dressed up

Claire Chandler
claire.chandler@umontana.edu

Since you’re probably busy throwing together that last minute costume (see page 11), the Kaimin is here to help with your Halloween plans. Here’s what’s happening downtown for Halloweekend.

Most bars seem to understand they just need to be open to get Halloween business. Bartenders at the Missoula Club and Rhino seemed appalled when asked if they have Halloween drink specials.

The Oxford Saloon, shockingly, isn’t planning anything special for the evening. Just being their normal charming, crusty self.

If you didn’t pick up on it, bars will be open Halloween, just like they are every Saturday night.

A couple bars are “dressing” up, however. The Iron Horse hired DJ Chunkiye to spin all kinds of music, because who doesn’t want to get chunky on Halloween? They are moving chairs and tables aside for a dance floor and are having drink specials.

The Thomas Meagher Bar is decorating and holding a cash prize costume contest. Typical America, incentivizing people to capitalize on holidays.

Local band Locksaw Cartel will perform at the Top Hat at 10 p.m., with a $5 entrance fee. Way to pick a band with a spooky name.

If you’re interested in throwing things, Rocky Horror Picture Show will be live at the Wilma with 8 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. showings. A live rock band accompanies the show and audience participation is encouraged.

Plonk will get festive too, with dressed up wait staff and drink specials. Hopefully no one wants to be Joe Dirt.

Band in Motion will kick off at the Union Bar at 9:30 with a cover charge. The bar’s costume contest also starts at this time, with $100 grand prize, $50 and $25 prizes. Who knew the Union could be so mainstream?

Freecycles has a 7 p.m. show featuring the bands Shakewell, the Skurfs and Letter B.

A Bike Disco then leaves at 10:00 p.m. Ride your bike in a street mob while speakers blare out of a trailer behind. The event aims to demonstrate the importance of streets as a public space, and take them back from the automobile, because a mob of intoxicated cyclists really makes drivers want to share the road.

Visit the Tamarack the next morning for their weekend Bloody Mary and Mimosa bars. For $6 you get to dress up a shot of Quicksilver vodka or champagne with seasonings and frozen fruit, respectively. Feel free to sleep in because it runs from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
The best holidays are those that give you free stuff — on that we can all agree. As a child, the best part of Halloween is trick-or-treating. Unfortunately, we are college students. At some point in our lives, society told us that it was no longer acceptable to knock on our neighbors' doors and ask for free candy. Life is hard that way.

Fortunately, we are college students. We have drugs.

If you are wondering which drugs you should be doing this Halloween and which you should be avoiding, the following list will help. Find your favorite childhood Halloween candy, and see which drug is the most similar.

If you plan to do drugs this Halloween, keep the rules of safe trick-or-treating in mind: No running, don’t stop at dark houses, don’t put anything that looks tampered with in your mouth and don’t eat anything homemade.

**Full sized candy bar = Molly**

When that rich neighbor drops a full-sized bar of chocolate into your Halloween bucket, you instantly become the luckiest kid in the neighborhood. You’ll say, ‘thank you’ and walk away like it’s no big deal. As if everyone always gives you full-sized chocolate bars. But the second you find your friends, you’ll wave the candy in their faces and eat it slowly in front of them until they beg for a square of delicious euphoria. Don’t be a dick, spare a square.

**Last year’s Christmas candy = Sassafras**

Every bag of Halloween candy has the token Santa-shaped chocolate. It tastes like shit only because you are so aware of how old it is, and it hurts how apathetic your neighbors are to your well-being. But when there is no real Halloween candy left, you realize subduing your craving is more important than an expiration date. Candy doesn’t go bad, right? So you’ll eat that Santa. You won’t like it, but you’ll eat it.

**Fun Dip = Good cocaine**

Fun Dip is hard to come by these days and no one is giving it away for free on Halloween. But if it does end up in your bucket, you’ll get overly excited and eat a lot of it in a small period of time. With the amount of sugar in one little bag, you’ll be hyper for the rest of the night. If you’re not careful, the candy will leave a mess on your face and it will then become clear to everyone that you have been eating Fun Dip this Halloween.

**Pixy Stix = Bad cocaine**

We all know Pixy Stix are just Fun Dip without the cool dipstick thing. People hand out Pixy Stix on Halloween like children are begging for thousands of tubes filled with cheap, colored sugar. Yet at some point in the night, you may find yourself surrounded by others eating Pixy Stix, pretending they’re enjoying it as much as Fun Dip. If you can’t beat ‘em, join ‘em. Sometimes you have to eat five tubes of shitty Pixy dust before you find one pack of Fun Dip.

**Jawbreakers = LSD**

When you put that first jawbreaker on your tongue, you never expect it to last for three lifetimes. This Halloween candy is an acquired taste, only for those who are prepared to go on an adventure of sweet and sour in a ball of ever-changing color. The experience is unlike any other, especially when you realize you have had the same piece of candy in your mouth for 12 hours. If your jaw hurts when you’re done, don’t worry, that’s normal.

**Good & Plenty = PCP**

Finding a box of Good & Plenty among the rest of your Halloween candy is a rare occurrence for our generation. They taste weird and look weird, but your dad loved them when he was in college. So, dig in.

**Mini Bible = Getting your fake ID taken**

There’s always that house that has to ruin the fun. They have pumpkins and lights just like every other house on the street, and yet, a baby bible is dropped into your bucket instead of candy. What kind of God would let that happen? Every useless, tiny bible also comes with one free lecture from a human you hate. You can beg and plead and cry, but this house will never give you any candy for Halloween.

**Tootsie Rolls = Marijuana**

Everyone in Missoula has Tootsie Rolls, especially on Halloween. They are easy to eat, easy to share and easy to find. You either love them or you hate them, and although they aren’t the most exciting candy to find piling up in your bucket, they are reliable and always taste the same. If you unwrap one Tootsie Roll, you’ll soon find yourself covered in wrappers on a couch, bloated from all you just ate. With a tummy full of Tootsie Rolls, you’ll sleep well tonight.

**Bubble gum = Adderall**

After eating a shit load of Halloween candy, you are definitely feelin’ some type of way. Whether you are riding an everlasting sugar high or are paralyzed in a food coma, you probably have bad breath. When you find a pack of gum in your bucket, your friends will swarm to you. Everyone wants in on that bubble-licious fresh breath. The gum will cleanse the palette, if you will, allowing you to continue gorging on candy in the very near future. Be careful not to hand out too much gum, as you’ll probably need it when you wake up in the morning.

**Fun-sized chocolates = Alcohol**

The most socially accepted and common of all the Halloween candy is clearly anything fun-sized that has some rendition of chocolate covering something else in the middle. There are a million different brands and a billion different flavors, but they all taste a lot alike and they get the job done every time. It’s easy to lose track of how many you eat, so you either end up stopping yourself at a fair time or throwing up in front of your friends. Try to avoid puking on your costume. You don’t want to look like an amateur on Halloween.

**Razor blade cookies = Bath salts**

Those homemade Halloween cookies do look as good as candy, but avoid them at all costs. A creepy person who has gone too far with the idea of having a spooky Halloween may have put razors in those cookies. Although it’s unlikely, it apparently does happen. If you have the worst luck ever and somehow end up eating a razor blade cookie, be ready to bleed.
folklore and mythology, she took a particular interest in the way people protected the doorways, hearths and windows of their homes with symbols and objects to protect them from malevolent forces.

“There’s a particular rationale to the placement of these objects,” Auge said.

Magical objects were intentionally placed in powerful spaces, like the hearth or doorway, to increase their protective properties. The distance of an object from one of these spots can also be an indicator of magical properties by using symbolic measurements, such as the denominations of the number three, which is considered a powerful number in many cultures.

Studying magic is “trying to understand people in their most vulnerable state and how we cope,” Auge said. It’s facing a witch or a devil with some sort of counter power, like an object or spell.

Auge said people of 17th-century America especially relied on magical thinking in the New World as a way to protect themselves.

Their mindset allowed witchcraft to be a plausible explanation for difficult times, leading to the Salem witch trials. They would use plants like mountain ash as protection, or place a pig’s heart stuck with nails and pins in their fireplace to keep evil spirits and witches from entering through the chimney.

“All of those classic monsters like werewolves and vampires and chupacabras in the world, it’s the same kind of idea because in their worldview those things exist,” she said.

Auge said belief in magic has largely been ignored by archaeologists when re-constructing history.

“It does make a huge difference to approach this through material culture,” Auge said.

Magical artifacts give people something tangible to study, she said, and allow for more credibility as people find patterns and compare and contrast symbols.

Everyday items like scissors and brooms were used for magic and Auge is working on a field manual to help archaeologists distinguish what was believed to be magical at different points in history.

Some traditions have endured a modern twist but can still be traced back to magical roots. Halloween is based off Samhain, an ancient Celtic festival where the dead could walk among the living. When spirits could cross over into the land of the living, the festival was not only eerie but dangerous.

“It was a scary time because you didn’t want those spirits to remain here and haunt you,” Auge said. “So you’d appease them.”

Instead of pumpkins, turnips were carved and lit with candles to keep spirits from getting lost and carvings were added to scare off evil spirits. Even trick-or-treat draws on the idea of giving food to appease ancestors.

When it comes to academics, it’s easy for magic to be laughed off or ignored, but it’s something professors at UM dedicate entire courses to.

Ancestors, deities and supernatural powers are a focus of professor G.G. Weix’s Myth, Ritual and Religion class. “I would love for people to talk about magic in a serious way,” Weix said. “It gets no credit.”

Weix said magic is often considered childlike and false, but magical thinking and the rationale behind different rituals and spells has cultural importance.

Magic, myth and ritual also broaden anthropology’s understanding when juxtaposed against religion, allowing for more interdisciplinary applications. Money, Weix said, could be seen as a myth. Software programming and code could be seen as magic. Even the mentality and hysteria behind political witch hunts can be seen through the lens of magical thinking.

Morgan Benge, a senior studying psychology and anthropology, said she chose to take Myth, Ritual and Religion because it was an upper division writing course and because it sounded interesting.

“Learning about magic from an anthropological standpoint is more rational and observant than just reading about witchcraft,” Benge said. “It seems like anthropologists care more about the meaning than the actual magic.”

Alongside sociocultural explanations for magic, the class covers things like taboos, fetishes and witchcraft, which catch students’ attention and can be fun and provocative, Weix said.

“People are curious about them. And they’re surprised that there’s an academic study for them,” she said.
The best way to learn is by doing. Culinary students need ingredients, carpentry apprentices need lumber and those studying human anatomy need cadavers.

Cadavers aren't easy to come by for all schools, but the University of Montana's relationship with the Montana Body Donation Program ensures students get hands-on learning experience while maintaining respect for the dead.

The program originated in 1975 to provide teaching materials to the Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, Idaho Medical Program in Montana. People arrange to donate their bodies to Montana Body Donation Program, which distributes them to medical education programs across the state, prioritizing graduate programs.

The UM undergraduate anatomy program maintains two bodies at a time. They get one each year, and keep them for a two-year period. The bodies are switched out on alternating years.

Institutions like UM reimburse the Montana Body Donation Program for the costs of embalming, transportation and final disposition. They don't, however, reimburse you or your family if you're the one donating your earthly remains. Martin Teintze, director of the WWAMI in Montana, estimated that universities pay a little under $2,000 in expenses for each body.

Textbooks, simulations and mannequins may be a slightly cheaper and more readily available means of study, but medical educators say nothing quite measures up to studying a real cadaver.

The body is a network of complex systems. Think of a car engine — it's easy to learn on paper about how a transmission and a battery works, but the only way to get a sense of how a car runs is to look at the engine as a whole.

Bodies are like that too. Charles Janson, the UM associate dean of biology, said looking at an actual body is the only way to see how closely the systems fit together.

"The complexity of the structure is very difficult to convey in some way other than actually just taking it apart and putting it back together, so to speak," Janson said.

He also said artificial models are usually an idealization of the human body.

"All these nice diagrams are wonderful for learning sort of the theoretical body, but real bodies don't look like theoretical bodies," Janson said.

Students who want to go into medicine show the kind of nerdy enthusiasm that's exclusive to scientists. Their eyes light up when they describe anything from knee ligaments to the inner workings of the brain, and they describe the cadaver labs as "amazing."

"The students that are taking upper-level anatomy and physiology are not the type of students that are generally squeamish," Nicole Thelen, a former anatomy lab teaching assistant, said. "There's the initial shock and then you just take some deep breaths."

Thelen was a TA for a year. She talks with her hands, gesturing to the part of the body she's referring to. It's easy to imagine her as a teacher.

The TAs dissect the cadavers and then show the lower-level students a smaller section. Introductory anatomy students see sections of the preserved body, instead of the body as a whole.

The TAs are upper-level students who've taken multiple anatomy classes, so they have years of experience in labs before they're actually doing the dissections. They also go through an extensive interviewing process to be able to teach to the introductory students, and are supervised by a lab instructor.

"What we are actually showing to the students is a very dissected form of the human body, so it's not quite as striking as just seeing the human body," Thelen said.

Thelen was quick to say she would love to one day donate her own body.

"Totally. 100 percent," she said. "Having that opportunity as an undergrad was amazing, and after using all these resources I think it's only natural to give back to it."

Classes of WWAMI medical students conduct memorial services for the cadavers at the end of their use. Molly Hopkins, program coordinator for the Montana Body Donation Program, said the services can include parts of the donor's obituary, still protecting their identity, but giving students a window into their life before they were a donor.

As for UM students, they leave the undergraduate program with knowledge and experience that serves them well in medical professions.

Laurie Minns, an anatomy and physiology professor, said that it's rare for undergraduate students to have the opportunity to work with cadavers.

"They go into their human anatomy and physiology course in medical school and they're leaps and bounds ahead of their peers," Minns said.

Minns began her time at UM as a student, where she took the same undergraduate classes in the 1990s that students are taking today. She said her time in the labs was part of what inspired her curiosity about the human body, and led her to join the faculty here in 2010.

She said programs like UM's are vital to educating future medical professionals.

"I think it hits people at their core because it shows the mortality of life and also, once you get over that, it's a really useful experience to understand the complexities associated with the human body in ways that you don't necessarily appreciate if you don't have a sense of how the systems work together," she said.

Respect is the primary focus of the Montana Body Donation Program. Careful steps are taken to protect the identities of cadavers used in medical classes, including covering the face, hands and feet when students are present. Instructors stress respect for the donors and their families even in the class syllabi, which lay out strict rules for behavior around the bodies. There is no naming of or posing with cadavers and no horseplay.

People weren't always this respectful though. The attitude that characterizes the program now is very different from people's attitudes toward cadavers in the past.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, dissection served as a criminal punishment. The U.S. Crimes Act of 1790 permitted it in addition to the death-sentencing of convicted murderers, according to a 2011 paper on...
the history of using cadavers for anatomy by Raphael Hulkower of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. An improper burial or damage done to a corpse was perceived as hindering the person in the afterlife, the ultimate punishment.

“While execution was a threat to one’s life,” Hulkower wrote, “dissection was an assault to one’s soul.”

Criminal cadavers were enough to satisfy demand when the only dissections were in anatomical theaters, where scientists in Europe dissected bodies for the public in the 16th and 17th centuries. The first formal anatomy course in the U.S. was taught at University of Pennsylvania in 1745, and within the next half-century, desire for more bodies to study grew.

Some enterprising folks knew exactly where to find them. After all, people were being buried every day. It was easy enough to wait for funeral crowds to disperse and slip in at night with shovels. A fresh body fetched a decent price, and many grave robbers were everyday people looking for an extra buck.

Public opinion of grave robbing was still negative, but as long as the victims were people of low status, society generally turned a blind eye.

The profits were enough that in 1928, two men in Scotland murdered 16 people and sold their bodies to anatomy professors in the once-infamous Burke and Hare murders.

State governments recognized that they needed to provide a legitimate way for anatomy labs to get cadavers to study. They began allowing unclaimed bodies to be donated to medical schools — people who died in prison or a hospital or on the street and had nobody to claim and bury their body.

Body donation and lack of a proper burial was considered a sign of poverty and disrespect throughout the 20th century. According to Hulkower, this began to change in the 1950s and ‘60s when the media exposed the rising costs of burials and the scams of the funeral industry, and recommended medical donation as a practical alternative.

Attitudes toward what constitutes a proper funeral are still shifting. The National Funeral Directors Association predicts that by 2030, over 70 percent of people will opt for cremation instead of burial. There are no numbers for how many people donate their bodies every year, but as more people opt out of burial, body donation numbers could rise.

Today, most states, including Montana, have enacted the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, which established body donation as a choice and the body as property, meaning the deceased person’s preferences for it could be held up in court.

It wasn’t always like that, according to Garden City Funeral Home director Mark Erickson. He said years ago, funeral homes often said “the dead people won’t sue you but the live ones will.” Funeral homes back then usually followed the wishes of the family if they contradicted those of the deceased.

“The burial’s one thing because you can always bring it back up,” Erickson said. But when it comes to cremation or donating the body to be dissected, it’s a little more complicated.

Montana law says present-day funeral homes can follow the wishes of the deceased and not be liable. Still, Erickson said a funeral director’s job is to try and make everyone happy.

As for the Montana Body Donation Program, they will not accept a body if the family is against donation, even if the deceased filled out a consent form establishing their intent, according to their brochure.

Still, if all the hurdles are navigated, a body will end up in a lab at a place like UM.

Want to donate your body to science? The first step is filling out a Declaration of Consent. It’s a simple form, kind of like what your parents had to sign before you went on field trips in grade school. Except this time you need two witnesses, and it states that when you’re dead, your body will be given to Montana Body Donation Program.

The next step is to die of natural causes, which could be harder than you think. It can’t be a death by accident, suicide or homicide. According to the Centers for Disease Control, in 2013 natural causes were the leading cause of death only in people above 45 years old, but until you reach that age, you’re most likely to die in an accident of some sort.

Hopkins of the Montana Body Donation Program said any open wounds or recent surgeries compromise the embalming process. But most people who die of disease or organ failure are primary candidates to become body donors.

Priority is given to removing and donating organs to those in need, but if they take anything but your eyes, your body cannot be donated to the program.

People with cancer are no longer allowed to be organ donors, but your body can still be used as a medical cadaver, Hopkins said.

Hopkins said many donors are former doctors, nurses and healthcare professionals who want to leave a legacy.

Montana law states that within 48 hours of death, a body must be buried, cremated, embalmed or properly refrigerated. Embalming is only necessary before burial if there’s going to be a viewing at the funeral, or if you’re being donated to science.

For bodies destined for the Montana Body Donation Program, more embalming takes place because they have to last longer. Erickson said that while the embalming is done at your local funeral home, the process is a little different.

“We don’t sew anything up, we don’t close anything,” Erickson said.

Part of the initial cost of the embalming, which varies between funeral homes, is paid by the Montana Body Donation Program. The remainder is paid by the family or estate.

If you die within 225 miles of Bozeman, the Montana Body Donation Program will even arrange for the transport of your body. Outside of 225 miles, and you or your estate has to provide your own ride to Bozeman.

Bodies are typically used for one to five years, depending on which program they go to.

The Sunset Hills Cemetery in Bozeman is huge, with acres of graves dating back to the 1870s. It would be easy to miss the rows of a few dozen nondescript gravestones laying flat against the grass. They are nameless. The stones read, “Donated to the Advancement of Medical Education,” with the month of burial.

The freshest grave is a rectangle of vibrant green sod. The stone says September 2015, not a date of death, but of when the body was no longer of use. Not an ending of the first life of a body, but of the second.

Next to that grave is a stretch of uninterupted grass in the shade. Plenty of room for more.
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THURSDAY, OCT. 29

Spider Feeding
If you haven’t gotten your weekly dose of “nope,” swing over to the Missoula Insectarium to watch Rosie the Tarantula’s weekly feeding. While you’re sure to learn something about spiders’ hunting and eating habits, we can’t promise it won’t play out like that movie Big Ass Spider!

Missoula Insectarium / Free / All Ages

FRIDAY OCT. 30

Daly Mansion Haunted Hayrides
Some of Rosie the Tarantulas in-laws, or whatever spiders have, came down from outer space and took over the Daly Mansion. If you dare to brave the forest of legs, hayrides are being offered for $5 a person.

Daly Mansion
7:00 p.m. / $5 / All ages

FRIDAY, OCT. 30

Steampunk Ball
Steampunk can be loosely defined as a style reminiscent of the industrial revolution if it was powered by steam instead of coal and the souls of British orphans. Big on goggles, top hats and the color black, steampunk has a distinctly dark look that should fit right in with the rest of the Halloween festivities. Entertainment will include aerial performers, fire exhibitions and dances all courtesy of Moksha Area Studio Collective.

Missoula Winery
8:00 p.m. / $20 / 18+

FRIDAY, OCT. 30

Cashmere Cat
A not an actual cat. B. a DJ who has collaborated with artists like Ariana Grande, Wiz Khalifa and Kanye West. This is a pretty awesome chance to go see an artist who is producing with some of the biggest names in the music industry, so try not to get too drunk and fall down the Palace steps on your way to the door.

The Palace
9:00 p.m. / $19 / 18+

FRIDAY, OCT. 30

Heartless Bastards
The Heartless Bastards are back in Missoula to tour their new album “Restless Ones” after playing a sold out show here in 2013. Make sure to buy your tickets early or else you might have to go see one of the other half dozen amazing music acts that are gracing Missoula this Halloween weekend.

Top Hat
9:30 p.m. / $20 in advance, $24 at the door / 18+

SATURDAY OCT. 31

Rocky Horror Picture Show
Enjoy the cult classic in the newly renovated Wilma Theater. Not for faint of heart, obviously. “The Rocky Horror Picture Show” follows the naively Brad and Janet as they are pulled into the clutches of the diabolically horny Dr. Frank. N. Furter.

The Wilma

Taylor Wyllie

WHAT THE FOOD

Beyond food

There’s more to agriculture than food. Behind every squash, steak or package of Doritos, there are the farm workers and the laborers.

There are an estimated 2-3 million farm workers across the United States, according to the National Farm Worker Ministry. It is believed that every 6 out of 10 of these workers are undocumented, the organization said.

In some instances, these workers are treated and paid fairly, but the majority of the time, farm workers have one of the worst jobs in the United States.

Farm workers make an average of $11,000 per year, according to the group Student Action with Farm workers. To put that in perspective, that’s $4,000 under minimum wage. Yes — under minimum wage.

Because farm workers normally get paid by the piece or item, they are encouraged to skip breaks and push themselves, even in the heat of agriculture-heavy states like California and Florida. In fact, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), heat stroke is the leading cause of death among farm workers.

Then there is the exploitation and abuse farm workers often face. Take one survey of women farm workers in California — 90 percent said sexual harassment was a major problem, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. In other words, only 1 out of every 10 female workers were NOT sexually harassed. Harassment can vary from pressure to have sex to keep their jobs to constant touching and verbal abuse. Documentation status can make this worse. Women, afraid they’ll be reported, can be hesitant to come forward about abuse.

Moreover, with the heavy usage of pesticides in this country, workers are exposed to harsh chemicals at astonishing rates.

But don’t lose hope: there is good news. In 2014, Walmart signed the “Fair Food Program” which is an agreement between retailers and farm workers that guarantees humane wages. In 2015, the parent company of the grocery stores Giant and Stop & Shop also signed the program.

If food is labeled with a Food Justice Certification, you can be sure farm workers work in healthy environments, are provided with a living wage and have a right to bargaining.

Or you can eat locally. While local food doesn’t guarantee ethical standards are upheld, it does mean there is a higher sense of transparency. If you’re curious to see how farm workers are treated at a ranch in Montana, you can physically check it out.

So if you don’t care about eating healthy or helping protect our environment, at least think about the people behind your food. Everything you eat was planted, picked and packaged by someone. Shop and buy with your conscience.

Rylan Boggs
rylan.boggs@umontana.edu

TAYLOR WYLLIE

47th Annual

S.O.S. Fair
Winter Equipment Sale and Ski Swap
November 7th & 8th, 2015
Big Sky High School
3100 South Avenue West

To Buy Equipment:
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Sunday, November 8th

Note: All unsold equipment must be picked up between 5:00 PM & 6:00 PM
Saturday, November 7th

To Consign Equipment:
Drop off equipment to be sold between 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday, November 7th

Register your gear online at www.sosfairmissoula.org
Where to shop for Halloweekend

The Montana Kaimin’s arts and culture reporters “investigated” nine thrift stores to find places around town with the best and cheapest Halloween costumes. These are their findings.

**Zootown Thrift**
1444 W. Broadway St.
They have limited costume options besides a box of wigs and a rack of mostly old uniforms, but where they really excel is Western clothing. Look no further if your Halloween costume or everyday life requires boots, cowboy hats and real suede fringe jackets. There is a maze of rooms to walk through that include books, creepy baby clothes and of course, rows and rows of antiques. Perfect for the modern art student who wants to wear authentic leather while dismembering a baby doll.

**Goodwill**
2501 S. Reserve St.
If you are looking for a last-minute cheap costume, you could just be a jackass and write “book” on your face to be Facebook, or you can go to Goodwill, which has a large selection of non-slutty outfits. Their selection is limited to the most cliche things you can think of (knights, cowboys, stuff like that), but for a last minute ensemble they’re not too bad and are pretty cheap.

**Circle Square 2nd Hand Store**
519 N. Higgins Ave.
The first thing you’ll notice at Circle Square is the smell, the second is the huge selection of old Playboys they have, and the third is a wide variety of leather boots. If you were planning on going as your “cool uncle” for Halloween this is the place for you. Circle Square doesn’t have a costume department, but it does have plenty of old clothes that can be pieced together to make something interesting.

**Secret Seconds**
920 Kensington Ave.
Why is it that kids get the best costumes? What asshole decided that I, as a six-foot-tall man, can’t be Thomas the Tank Engine for one night a year? It’s bullshit, I tell you. All rants aside, the majority of pre-made costumes you’ll find at Secret Seconds on Kensington are for little kids or very tiny adults. The shop’s ski gear, pajama and quality boot game are on point though. You can also feel good about looking fly in your second-hand swag as all of the store’s net profits go to the YWCA’s programs and services for local families in crisis.

**Carlo’s One Night Stand**
109 S. 3rd St. W.
If you walk into Carlo’s and ask for costumes, the owner may give you a deadpan, “sorry, we only sell tires.” The fact that this dude is not only surrounded by top hats but also owns a costume shop on the Hip Strip should cue you in to the fact that he’s kidding. If you’re looking to go all out on your costume this Halloween, this is the place for you. They rent and sell a variety of quality vintage costumes as well as more affordable masks, wigs and other gag gifts. Just remember you have to put a card down to rent anything, so don’t you dare puke in that top hat!

For more photos and halloweekend tips, go to montanakaimin.com!
Standing on the tennis practice courts in the fall Montana sun, Cam Kincaid thinks back to her first collegiate match last fall at Boise State.

““The first tournament I felt a lot of pressure,” Kincaid said. “I was really nervous because I wasn’t really sure of the atmosphere.”

Kincaid lost that match, 1-6, 4-6, but rebounded quickly. The freshman was a crucial part of coach Steve Ascher’s lineup throughout the 2014-2015 season, recording an 8-3 singles record in the Big Sky Conference.

Now, after Ascher lost Precious Gbadamosi, Sasha Carter and Laurence Pelchat, three of the winningest seniors in school history, Kincaid is looking to step into an even bigger role for the Grizzlies.

“My goal is to get an ITA ranking, to have a ranking for the Big Sky,” Kincaid said. “I want to make a name for myself.”

Kincaid has been playing tennis as far back as she can remember. She was adopted from Vietnam when she was 5 years old and grew up in a family with eight other kids.

Her five older brothers all played tennis, and she would tag along to the courts with them.

“It was really fun and really competitive,” Kincaid said. “It started with my first brother and then it just went down from there.”

Playing with her brothers helped develop her competitive spirit, and helped lead her to Montana.

“I’d known her brothers for a long time, so I’d been aware of the Kincaid family,” Ascher said about his decision to recruit Cam. “Also I’m from Portland and she’s from Portland, so there were a lot of connections there.”

Kincaid looked at Cleveland State as well as colleges in Indiana and Alabama, but settled on Montana and made an impact her freshman year.

That first match was an aberration for Kincaid, who prides herself on her mental toughness.

“I enjoy competing and being put in these really tough situations and I think that being mentally strong has helped me be technically good on the court,” Kincaid said.

Ascher agreed.

“The big thing with Cam is that she’s a fighter. She loves to compete and she’ll do anything to put herself in a position to be successful on the court and she’s very driven as well,” he said.

As the team progresses through the fall season, Kincaid said that she hopes to work on thinking her way through points.

As a left-handed player, she has some advantages over other players, much like left-handed pitchers do in baseball.

“The spin on the ball is different so people aren’t used to it as much,” Kincaid said. Now, Kincaid hopes to harness that advantage as she makes her way to the top of the Big Sky standings.

“I think I’ve been playing really well,” Kincaid said about the fall season. “I’m starting to adapt more to the conditions that we have. We went to California, which is a lot different. The courts are slower, the girls grind harder so I think my game is just getting better from all of that.”

Ascher is already excited to see the progress Kincaid has made.

“Whatever happens is to be seen obviously, but she’s already had a good start and I’m excited to see how this continues to play out, because it’s a long journey.” •

Andrew Houghton
andrew.houghton@umontana.edu

UM sophomore Cam Kincaid takes this tennis season head on. “I think the most rewarding thing about being on UM’s tennis team is that it’s given me life lessons. It’s not just about playing tennis here, it’s about building character and being confident in yourself,” Kincaid said while on the court Wednesday, Oct. 21.
In the eyes of cross-country coach Collin Fehr, Missoula is a runner’s paradise. The mountains, the hills, the trails; Missoula has every component that a distance runner could want and he can’t imagine being a coach anywhere else.

Born and raised in the Bitterroot Valley, Fehr’s heart and soul belong to western Montana. After two years playing basketball at Montana Tech, he transferred to the University of Montana to play tennis. When an injury cut his tennis career short, he began to run.

“For me, running is not so much about loving it while you’re doing it, because it hurts, especially when you’re competing,” he said. “It’s about the accomplishment that you feel when you’re done and the rush of emotions when you push yourself further than you thought that you could.”

Fehr holds a Master of Science and is working toward a doctorate in counseling with an emphasis on sport psychology. When he first entered school he planned on being a doctor, but he said now he wants to coach indefinitely while teaching and counseling on the side.

A two-time Missoula Marathon winner and father of two daughters, Fehr has a long list of accomplishments that seem to unfold around his two favorite things: running and people.

Kaimin Sports had the opportunity to speak to coach Fehr about his dedication to the cross-country team, Makena Morley’s success and what he thinks is his greatest accomplishment of all.

MK: How did you end up as one of the coaches for the cross-country team?

Fehr: I’ve been a Griz my whole life and I built a strong network here as an athlete. When I was studying, I did a coaching internship with the track and field team and really got to know the head coach here very well and I guess I made a good impression on him. Then, when I was working on my master’s degree, I coached tennis, which was, again, a network connection because I was an athlete here. When I was done with that, the distance coach for cross-country opened up. I knew the guy who knew the right people and everything came together at the right time. It was good timing and good networking.

MK: What has been the most rewarding part of your job so far?

Fehr: Dealing with the athletes one-on-one, the personal connection with each of my athletes. Maybe I get that because I’m into counseling, so I really like to talk to athletes one-on-one, get to know them, what makes them tick. I want to see an emotional side to them, I want to see a competitive side, I want to see who the whole person is. They’re not just runners, they’re people who run.

MK: What is your favorite part about being a coach of the cross-country team?

Fehr: Well, cross-country is unique because every race is different. You go to different courses and you have to prepare completely differently every time; there’s not a lot of monotony to it. And there’s just something about the fall, being out on a grassy course or trail and the team aspect to it that’s really strong. There’s just so many things to love about a cross-country race because it’s just a simple sport. You just go out and run as hard as you can and you run for yourself, but you also run for your team.

MK: This is your third year as a coach for the Griz, what have you learned since you first started coaching?

Fehr: I would say that the biggest thing that I’ve learned from when I started is on the recruiting side of things, because you want to build a team. And if you want to build a program, you have to recruit. You never really get taught how to do that, you just get thrown into it. Oh, I have to bring athletes here? Alright, so how do I do that? I’ve really become more sophisticated in that system to recruit athletes: how to get ahold of them, how to get them interested, how to talk to them over the phone, how to talk to them face to face and how to get them excited here. I never like to say this, but it’s a sales job because you have to develop a relationship with them enough and then get them excited about this place enough so that it may end up their top choice.

MK: How has your past experience as a Montana athlete assisted in your coaching strategy?

Fehr: It’s been huge, it’s shaped me as a coach. I was a multi-sport collegiate athlete, so I’ve had a lot of different coaches and a lot of different styles, systems and philosophies that have shaped me as the coach I am today. I’ve been able to pull from things that I liked, things that I didn’t like, things that worked and continually evolve and adapt those experiences. It’s been a huge part of how I approach working with my athletes and coaching in general.

Get the full story at montanakaimin.com
KIOSK

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**SUDOKU**

**THE SAMURAI OF PUZZLES** By The Mepham Group

Complete the grid so each row, column and 3-by-3 box (in bold borders) contains every digit, 1 to 9. For strategies on how to solve Sudoku, visit www.sudoku.org.uk

**Last week’s puzzle solved**

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SHOUCHE LIAISE
AHMYADAMS BORING
FOOLOXADOYASTY
TRUMPTAEAMB<br>
ALE TAN ORBS
BODYARMOR TREAT
ABCTRINITYAJA
ROUGHSTEELYODAN
KEGS GLO NEO
TREERUBIK
BLURAY DISC TUNA
ROBINS DAYSHIFT
AVENGEOKAY LEE
MERGER LEND TRY
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