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Montana Kaimin, April 22, 1981

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Wilderness Institute offers summer program in wilds

By Hymn Alexander
Montana Kaimin Reporter

If spending this summer living in a wilderness area while learning resource management skills sounds appealing to you, the Wilderness Institute’s summer program may be the answer.

"It can be a first step in choosing a career in natural resource management, and many former field studies participants are now working in resource management positions," John Mercer, coordinator of the Wilderness Field Studies program, said yesterday in an interview.

He said besides acquiring expertise in field research methods, participants will be involved in studies that will be used in determining wilderness management policies.

The Wilderness Field Studies program is open to everyone, Mercer said, adding that the first 35 people who apply will be accepted. The program will run from June 21 to Sept. 11, with 40 days spent in wilderness areas. The remaining time will be used for training sessions. There will be a retreat at the end of the program. Applications will be accepted until June 15.

There is no charge for this volunteer program and academic credit is earned. Travel funds are available, but participants must provide their own food and camping equipment, he said.

Mercer stressed the experience participants gain is very valuable if they plan a career in management.

Former participants have contributed to more than 30 studies on wilderness lands and rivers, including last summer’s monitoring of ASARCO’s mineral exploration in the Cabinet Mountains and conducting a re-inventory of back country campsites in the Rattlesnake Wilderness.

Three projects are planned for this summer program. The top priority, Mercer said, is a study of the conflicts between oil and gas exploration and wilderness values. It will be conducted in Big Bob Marshall Wilderness and surrounding areas.

Study participants will follow the proposed track testing by Consolidated Georex Geophysics.

Consolidated’s application for exploration is now being considered by the U.S. Forest Service Northern Region Forester Tom Coston.

Mercer said because resource development is possible in many wilderness areas, participants of the program will make a multi-media presentation showing mineral exploration procedures from samples to mine drilling.

The other two projects are continued monitoring of ASARCO’s activities in the Cabinet Mountains and conducting a re-inventory of back country campsites in the Rattlesnake.”

The initial inventory of campsites in the Rattlesnake was conducted by the field studies program four years ago. This summer’s inventory seeks to determine use patterns.

Mercer said the studies will provide an objective analysis of controversial issues. For example, he said the monitoring of ASARCO’s mineral exploration by the field study program last summer sought to satisfy interests on both sides of the issue.

Cont. on p. 8
Acquisitions fee tests principles

When you rent a house or apartment, do you also expect to have to build a roof for the place? Of course not. However, Central Board will vote tonight on a measure that follows similar illogic: a direct fee of University of Montana students to buy library books for the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library.

Tonight, CB will be voting to institute a $2 quarterly fee, starting Fall Quarter, to be used to buy library books. The fee, an addition to regular tuition and fees, would expire in five years.

The acquisitions fund would be directed by a Library Acquisitions Committee made up of a couple students and a few library staff members. Any purchases recommended other than books would need the approval of a majority of CB and the Board of Regents.<br/>

This is the wrong approach, though, and the idea should not be humored. Think of the precedent an imposed library book fee would set. Anytime academic services or materials could not be purchased or provided because of a lack of legislative funds, students could be hit up for the bucks. Maybe next we'll have to start paying for our syllabus because departments won't have the money to print them.

It is more than evident that library materials are pathetically lacking. According to American Council of Libraries standards, that deficit numbers about 100,000 to 300,000 volumes. Money has been stolen repeatedly from the library budget to pay for other things at UM, like utility bills.

CB, by imposing a library acquisitions fee, is seeking a solution. It is argued that the university system is not adequately funded by the Legislature. Since library books are so badly needed, the proverbial bull must be grabbed, and something, anything, must be done. After all, CB may formalize, somebody has to do something.

The proposal for a library acquisitions fee is a case of putting the cart before the horse. It is more than evident that library materials are pathetically lacking. A frustration of the never finding a book on the shelf is shared by a large percentage of the Montana University System population. The fee will only proposed to help the University of Montana. Despite the many battles we have waged as a six-member unit in the Legislature, we now seem to be in a small battle for ourselves. We can't lose a dignified, accredited and necessary library system that is the worst of a horsehoe nail."

In some of the discussions with educators and administration on the proposed fee, the fear of a long term legislative slight was voiced. The Legislature will surely cut equal or greater funds from our budget either in the university or the library. The examples given of the current hiatus in Helena and in Washington, and the unprecedented loss of accreditation in our state, or loss of journal subscriptions, is worse. When the choice of accreditation is down to the wire, the library's books may be the only thing that can generate enough money quickly. The money generated by the journal subscriptions may still never see an increase. Staff and administration rates are equally temporary and unproductive. As in all wars, the longer we delay, the greater the enemy. We must get the waste time avoiding the snare of the Legislature and predicting possible loss of money on all sides, we are losing another battle and drawing nearer to the loss of something we are the best of the esteem of our university.

Michelle Guay senior, English literature
Barbara Hall senior, Elementary education
Helen Hemingway senior, Liberal arts
Dan McGuire senior, biology

Bob protest

Editor: In the near future, Tien Tsaing is planning on the implementation of OSGG's application to run a seminar tests in the Bob Marshall. Whether he proves or denies OSGG's permit request, the courts will decide the issue at a later date. When the hearings are held, the Bob Marshall Alliance will be there, fighting to keep dynamite and helicopters out of the Bob.

Editor: I read Linda Sue Ashton's editorial yesterday on the nuclear weapons protest at Malmstrom Air Force Base with some surprise. I found it hard to believe someone who purports to be aware of happenings in Missouri over the past few years could be so uninformed about the history of nuclear weapons opposition, both local and national, and about the reasons for and the effects of civil disobedience.

Ashton's exhortations to the protestors to put on ties, get a college degree and begin "conventional, within-the-law, lobbying and information dissemination" ignore the fact that these types of activities in relation to nuclear weapons, have been historically unsuccessful. For 36 years, groups and individuals including Albert Einstein, Jane Goodall, the U.N., the原子, Physicians for Social Responsibility and almost all churches have been trying to stop the United States and the USSR to halt this madness.

To date, their greatest achievements have been two treaties, not ratified, that only allow both countries to build even more weapons. Besides, it and scientists have clearly implied that our being civil disobedients means that we do not work through legal channels. If Ashton had done some research, rather than making wild assumptions, she would have found that there are thousands of people that crossed the line at Malmstrom also have written letters, circulated petitions, lobbied, worked on initiatives 80 and 84, worked on the transportation of radioactive materials ban and participated in many other peaceful events. We realize the need for legal activities, just don't believe they alone will do the job.

The proposal should not pass.

Stephanie Hanson

Legal civil disobedience effective

Public Forum

I TELL YOU, WE AREN'T CIA AGENTS! ALL THE CIA AGENTS ARE BACK IN THE STATES OPENING OUR MAIL.

Butch Turk sophomores, general studies
**Schwendin signs DMSO bill**

By Nicelyn Rosen
Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

The Associated Press

HELENA -- Gov. Ted Schwendin has signed a bill legalizing the manufacture and prescription sale of the industrial solvent known as DMSO.

The state thus joins Oregon, Florida and Louisiana in legalizing the use of dimethyl sulfoxide for humans for treatment of a variety of ailments, ranging from arthritis and burns to cancer.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not approved the general use of the chemical.

"The bill allows the drug to be sold only by a doctor's prescription and allows it to be manufactured for prescription use only," said Rep. Gary Bennett, R-Whitefish, the measure's sponsor in the Legislature.

"This bill possibly may help speed up FDA approval of the drug," said Bennett.

The new law will take effect July 1. It says Montana doctors are not subject to disciplinary action by the state Board of Medical Examiners for prescribing the drug for patients.

**Riots continue in Ireland**

Belfast, Northern Ireland (AP) -- Rioting broke out in Northern Ireland for the seventh day yesterday as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to make concessions to end the hunger strike by Bobby Sands, the jailed IRA guerrilla and member of Parliament.

An estimated 100 young Northern Irishmen joined the/cat a British police force with gasoline bombs and bricks in Londonderry's Bogside quarter and set two mail trucks on fire. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The rioting kept tension in the strife-torn British province high as Thatcher reported that Sands, in the 65th day of a hunger strike in protest against his status as an enmured prisoner, "is about to lapse into a coma and probably had five or six days to live after his court-ordered treatment as a political prisoner."

However, Thatcher, in a Middle East tour, said at a news conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: "There can be no question of political status for someone serving a sentence for crime."

Sands was sentenced in 1976 to 14 years in prison after a shootout in which he was shot.

Prison sources said Sands likely will be moved from the Maze prison to the military wing of Belfast's Musgrave Park hospital where he can be given intensive treatment if his body fails off his fast at the last minute.

But three legislators from Dublin who saw Sands reported: "He is determined to die."

They requested an urgent meeting with Thatcher to work out a compromise, but Thatcher told the Riyadh news conference she will not meet with the Dublin legislators, who have IRA sympathies.

One of the Irish legislators, Sile de Valera, said they have asked the British government and the European Parliament to "do what they can" to pressure the British government to make prison reforms that could end Sands' fast.

De Valera said she and other Irish lawmakers contacted Washington after they failed to talk Sands into calling off his fast. All three are members of the Irish and European Parliaments.

She did not give details of the U.S. contact, but U. S. administrations have steered clear of the IRA as an industrial solvent.

The substance was first synthesized by a Russian in 1866, but it was not available as a medication in this country for another century. In 1962, Dr. Stanley Jacobs, the assistant professor of surgery at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland, began an experiment with DMSO to protect preserved kidneys from freeze damage.

His first report in 1964 ignited the DMSO controversy. Jacobs reported DMSO was rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream and could be used as a carrier agent for other drugs. Most importantly, the substance quickly reduced pain and inflammation.

But several negative studies also were published. Aside from skin sensitivity to DMSO, tests on dogs, pigs and rabbits revealed damage to the retina that in some cases left animals totally blind.

The FDA suspended all testing of DMSO in 1965. But in recent years it has given its permission to test its effectiveness for burns, arthritis, and skin and nerve inflammation.

The FDA's Dr. Kenneth Trosky said it was not available as a medicinal product now, but there were more than 24 applications to the FDA to test DMSO on other ailments. Testing DMSO is difficult, however, because the subject getting DMSO recognizes its distinct taste, apparent within a minute after use.

There are at least 30 known pharmacological uses of DMSO ranging from athletes' foot to central nervous system disorders. It is a prescriptive drug in Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Australia and Switzerland as well as many South American countries and the Soviet Union.

Veterinarians in this country have been legally allowed to use DMSO since 1970 for the treatment of severe musculo-skeletal injuries and inflammation in animals.

But in a report issued by Dr. D.A. Price, executive vice president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. Price was still.promising the U.S. is "happy to test its effectiveness for-burns, arthritis, and skin and nerve inflammation."

A 55-gallon drum of DMSO costs $75 to produce, an FDA spokesman said.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, on the subcommittee on health and scientific research in August 1980, summed up the confusion over DMSO: "It's a subject of penalties of up to three years in prison and a $10,000 fine."

Until the FDA comes out with a policy on DMSO, its sale and use will be inconsistent. The new law will take effect July 1. It says Montana doctors are not subject to disciplinary action by the state Board of Medical Examiners for prescribing the drug for patients.

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**Tavern sign starts controversy**

WHITEFISH (AP) — What some consider to be a racy sign stop, Yeti's Den, a Whitefish tavern, has sparked a controversy in that community. The sign, which depicts a Yeti, the mythical abominable snowman, carrying a buxom and scantily clad woman under one arm, has evoked criticisms since it was erected last month. Several residents have complained to city officials that the sign is in poor taste and that it condones rape. Yet only "30 or 40" people would sign a petition that said the sign "should be altered in some decent fashion," said Jeannie Martin, who started the petition.

Martin blamed aesthetic downtown business owners for the petition's failure. She said they were sympathetic, but wouldn't allow copies of the petition in the store. "They didn't want to get involved," she said.

The Whitefish City Council also expressed its disapproval of the sign in a letter to Barry Roosevelt, co-owner of the tavern, but could not legally withhold the permit required for the sign.

Roosevelt said he was surprised at the reaction to the sign.

"It think it's a good sign; I don't think it's in poor taste, and I haven't violated any laws," he said. "I'm a concerned citizen, and I wish we would come in and talk to me.

He said the sign typified the theme of the annual Whitefish Winter Carnival. Each year a snow queen is crowned to reign over the three-day festivities, and each year she is kidnapped by a yeti, he said. She is rescued by the carnival's Viking heroes to climax the event.

Roosevelt said he wants to negotiate a remedy with offended citizens. He said he might be willing to change the sign if the change antagonizes both his interest and residents' demands.

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**Ends Thursday!**

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Workers exposed to nuclear waste

TOKYO (AP) Fifty-six men were exposed to contaminated waste in the nuclear power plant accident at the Sea of Japan, and the plant's executive may be indicted for criminal charges, government said Tuesday. Fish sales from the area plummeted as buyers across Japan refused to buy the local catch.

In its first official statement on the spill, the Japan Atomic Power Co. said eight plant workers were immediately put to work mopping up the spill with buckets and rags after it occurred Monday. The statement said a subcontractor then supplied additional moppers who worked for 15 more days.

The utility said the cleaners, totaling 56 men, were exposed to no more than 150 millirems of radioactivity, which put the exposure level considerably under the government-set limit of 3,000 millirems over a three-month period.

However, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which regulates Japan's nuclear power industry, disputed the company statement. It said it was likely the moppers were exposed to dangerous doses of contamination because the waste water had a relatively high level of contamination.

Minister of Trade and Industry Rokasuke Tanaka told the Japan Times the company may have violated the Electricity Utility Industry Law by not reporting the spill when it first occurred, and that its executives may be criminally charged.

The Japan Atomic Power Co. said its "top officials" may resign to "take responsibility" for the accident, which a Nuclear Safety Bureau official called Japan's worst ever in terms of "radioactive release."

So far, he said, 30 states have classified all the 7,300 dams in the unsafe category as of April 1 were placed there because of inadequate spillway capacity.

Other deficiencies found, he said, included improper control components, seepage, unstable structures and defective structural components.

"We build our dams not to fail," Heiber said yesterday.

"The designation does not necessarily indicate imminent potential failure, but does imply that further remedial measures or studies are necessary to insure safety," said Major Gen. E. E. Heiber III, director of civil works for the corps.

He told a Senate subcommittee on water resources that 78 per cent of the dams in the unsafe category as of April 1 were placed there because of inadequate spillway capacity.

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**Entertainment**

**Eye, Bye Brazil! a rare gem**

By Scott Davidson

Montana Retail Reviewer

The best thing about "Eye, Bye Brazil!" is that it makes its point without unnecessary fanfare. Exercising nearly flawless control, director Carlos Diegues documents the upheaval caused by Brazil's rude introduction into the 20th century. At the same time, however, he tells a beautiful story of a traveling band of vaudeville performers who stamp the backlands for audiences yet untouched by the hand of progress. They search the roofs of every village they enter for "fashbones," television antennas, the sworn nemesis of live entertainment.

Diegues manages an impressive balance to entertain never dulls the fine hard edge of his satire. His desire to "say something" never overwhems the story. Significance is never forced, everything fits. To an audience of America-savvy viewers weaned on the proportion that art and entertainment don't mix, this should be a refreshing and enlightening change.

Diegues borrows freely from myth and real-life characters. Lord Gypsy, magician, emissary and leader of the traveling band known as the Caravana Roldete, is both wizard and comic arch. Salsola, his lover, balled far and wide as the "Queen of the Rhumba" and former mistress to a president of the United States, is both a strip-tease artist and a physician and scholar, is San Banyaca; the aging man, Jack Bums, is a father looking for his lost son and the boy a cowboy model after Abbey's words do not go unheeded, no matter how moralistic they are meant to act. Lord Gypsy's words are meant to act, his wish, he finds the ocean too polluted in which to wade, and, despite his wish, he finds the ocean too polluted in which to wade, and, despite his wish, he finds the ocean too polluted in which to wade.

And this message is conveyed in no uncertain terms. And this message is conveyed in no uncertain terms.

Unfortunately, "Eye, Bye Brazil!" is not so much concerned with change as it is with making it in a country that is often in upstate New York Times critic, that has no uncertain terms. And this message is conveyed in no uncertain terms.

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Moving to a new home can be expensive. So finding a way to save money is always important. And that’s why Mountain Bell wants you to know how you can save when you’re ready to make your move.

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Mountain Bell
Wilderness Institute . . .

Cont. from p. 1

mineral exploration issue. Mercer said the field studies program scheduled for this year, attracts participants from across the country with varied backgrounds. Work schedules are flexible, and the time spent in wilderness can be in­
terrupted with visits to Missoula.
Some housing may be available
while students are in Missoula.
Camp conditions in the field will
vary according to the area.
Participants are free to select on which projects they will work, and some may work on more than one.
Participation in the program will fulfill a summer job require­
ment for forestry majors if the work they do in the program is related to their specific area of study, according to James Lewis, an associate dean in the School of Forestry.
Mercer said participation in the program counts as profes­sional experience in Forest Service applications. He added that this year's projects will be carried out in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Manage­ment.

Allen . . .

Cont. from p. 1

do away with this damnable doctrine that hides the truth and gives steady aid to the dope peddler. We could have been proud to lead the way back to law enforcement in the United States — except for your ineptness in vetting this bill."

In an apparent reference to safeguards provided in the vetoed bill, Allen said he would have a remedy against illegal searches of his own home and would like to see the sheriff to search his house every week. "I'd see the county and if he kept it up, I'd soon be rich."

"Why isn't this remedy good enough for the criminal? If it's good enough for you and me?" he asked.

In his responding statement, Schwinden said: "I respect Allen's First Amendment right to speak out and to defend Justice Burger's criticism of the ex­clusionary rule. It must be noted, however, that Justice Burger spoke for the minority of the majority decision of the nation's supreme court. My veto reflected the majority decision of the nation's highest tribunal."

"In vetoing House Bill 628, I believe I spoke for the majority of Montanans, those who believe in due process for all people, who value highly their right to privacy and their con­stitutional guarantee to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures," Schwinden said.

He added that members of the state's law-enforcement commu­nity had "overwhelmingly supported" his veto.

Allen, born in 1910, has been on the bench since his appointment in 1989 by then-governor Doug Anson. He is a former Golden Valley county attorney.

CB . . .

Cont. from p. 1

Physical Therapy Student Association, Big Sky Bed­lington Club, ASUM Student Senate Committee, International Student Association.
• 7:45 p.m. Young Artists String Quartets, Debate and Oratory, UM Handball Club, UM Advocates, Handicapped Student Union.
• 7:30 p.m. University Chamber Orchestra, Geology Club, UM Soccer Club, MT Model United Nations.
• 7:35 p.m. ASUM Day Care.

—Montana Kaimin • Wednesday, April 22, 1981

Weather or Not

Eddie wiped the tobacco scurfs off his lips and tossed his Lucky Strike butt on the bar floor. The smoke dissipated around him as he hunched over the pool table.

"Three shot, Two Fingers," grimaced his victim, tossing a Ben Franklin on the table. "Footny."

"Eddie, it`s me. Things are starting to heat up."

"Cool it, baby. It's only a high school game."

"Heh, heh. I love he comes down here."

A woman arrested for drunken driving in Arlington, Va., was taken to the county jail, strip-searched and searched, and purred down his cue stick at the lone eight ball. The balls cracked like a series of tails.

"Heh, heh. I love he comes down here."

A woman arrested for drunken driving in Arlington, Va., was taken to the county jail, strip-searched and searched, and purred down his cue stick at the lone eight ball. The balls cracked like a series of tails.

"Heh, heh. I love he comes down here."

The U.S. Supreme Court yesterday expanded the privacy Americans enjoy in their homes, can be in any room in their homes, and if he kept it up, I'd soon be rich.

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