Cregg’s death is suicide
By Kaimin Staff Members

Based on the preliminary findings of an autopsy report and an on-site investigation, authorities have determined Missoula Mayor Bill Cregg committed suicide Wednesday evening.

Capt. Larry Weatherman, of the Missoula County Sheriff’s Office, who was the county coroner in the case, said yesterday that Cregg died from a single gunshot wound to the head from a .38-caliber pistol. Cregg, 52, died at his home at 530 McLeod Ave. at about 7 p.m. Wednesday. Weatherman said he was believed to be alone in the house when he died and left a personal note to his wife, who discovered his body at about 9 p.m.

In 1979 doctors found a malignant tumor on Cregg’s vocal cords, which they believed went into remission after surgery. However, cancer continued to plague Cregg and his voice box had to be removed last May.

Cregg’s close friends say that he had been depressed since that surgery and often could only communicate in a barely audible voice.

Dave Wilcox, the mayor’s administrative assistant for four years, said the mayor’s suicide could have stemmed from anguish he suffered because of his poor health — especially because of Cregg’s major attributes, his recognized eloquence, was so damaged.

City Attorney Jim Nugent agreed that the mayor’s speaking difficulty was hard for him to accept.

Spaulding and Wilcox said they were shocked and deeply saddened by Cregg’s death. Wilcox said the most significant loss to Missoula will be Cregg’s leadership, wit and accomplishments.

Former Ward 4 Alderman Francis Superneau said “City Hall has been a blanket of gloom today.”

Cregg is generally credited with:

• Supporting and enhancing cooperation between city and county government. Under Cregg the city and county planning departments were combined into a single office.
• Giving firm backing to the open-space conservation bond passed by Missoula voters in 1980, which resulted in the purchase of mountainside and riverside property as “open space” for the city.

Former Ward 1 Alderman Chinske said Cregg made the passage of the bond possible by delaying plans to have the city build on a new baseball park, a project that was very important to Cregg. He “graciously stepped back,” Chinske said, to avoid having voters confuse the two acquisition issues, and thus give the conservation bond a better chance of passing.

Former ASUM President Steve Spaulding, who worked with Cregg to establish a non-voting student representative on the City Council, said that the mayor was always an enthusiastic supporter of the university and respected students. Cregg sought city-student cooperation on issues such as improving lighting in university neighborhoods, and when he spoke before Central Board or other student groups, it was with naturalness, excitement and disregard of economic or political status.

“He had total admiration for him,” Spaulding said.

University of Montana President Neil Bucklew said that Cregg, a longtime supporter of efforts to improve Missoula’s economic base, was instrumental in the establishment of the task force that Bucklew now heads for the Missoula Economic Development Corp., formerly called Missoula Jobs Development Corp. Cregg thought the task force would give the corporation more credibility, according to his staff members.

City Attorney Jim Nugent agreed that the mayor’s speaking difficulty was hard for him to accept.

Cregg was so damaged. He was very honest.

“I found Bill a friend and somebody I could trust. He was very straightforward and candid. There was nothing deceitful in him.”

“Today I found myself depressed because of his death and had (his death) come to mind at the most unusual times.”

Cregg’s death is suicide

Medical tests recommended for UM workers exposed to asbestos
By Deanna Rider

Asbestos, which is known to cause cancer and lung disease, has been found in almost all of 36 samples taken from UM buildings, according to Ted Willet, director of the Physical Plant.

Workers, who would not give their names, had been concerned about the problem and were dragging their heels over submitting samples to Willet, Parker said.

“This is the best thing that could have happened,” one Parker said as he prepared to submit samples to Willet, Parker said.

Willet said he will recommend medical testing because plan. Parker said he expects to “it is good for the university and good for the employees.”

See ‘Asbestos,’ page 19.
The cafeateria and world hunger

Bob leaned over and picked up the sheet of paper from the floor of the cafeateria dishroom one day earlier this week.

"Tenth Annual Fast for a World Harvest," he read, taking advantage of the lull in trays coming into the room to be emptied.

The paper asked University of Montana students to give up one or more meals Nov. 17 to help feed the hungry of underdeveloped nations, as well as Missoula's poor people.

Half the money the campus food service saved on skipped meals during the fast day would be donated to an organization called Oxfam America, which would use the funds to promote self-development programs in underdeveloped countries. The other half of the money would go to Missoula's Poverello Center, which provides food and shelter to the destitute.

The fast had proved popular among UM students in past years. It was a way of giving up one of the cafeteria meals some sacrifices to help alleviate starvation they are aware of in the world, these students were stating, by being members of the best-fed country in the world.

UM students in past years. It was a way of helping, in whatever small way, in the battle against world famine. As residents of a developed nation, they felt, they had a moral obligation to help those deprived of the most basic necessity - food.

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It looks like a carrot

Editor: The invasion of Grenada, the entire philosophy of our current foreign policy, and the thinking behind it seem non sequitur, the entire philosophy of the world scene, the more the unaligned nations fear and scheme against America, the more our influence wanes, and the more that Soviets brag and bluster. We are learning the hard way that friends are not made with a gun, and that everybody hates a bully. Unfortunately, we have not yet the worst of the matter. The worst of the matter is right here. We have blunted the distinctions between ourselves and those behind the iron curtail. Our policies in the Caribbean and Central America are intended to protect national security, which is the same reason the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and are causing trouble in Poland. We openly control our smaller neighbors by military force if we feel our globalistic corporates is intimidated if they fail to toe the party line. The military issues press reports and fears to allow the press to view the battlefront for themselves. The press moves more and more toward yellow journalism, and propaganda sloganeering, which are steps on the road that leads to a world war. There is a threat to our freedom that is more real than the threat of foreign arms, which can take nothing but life from a determined people. We are the ones who can put ourselves in chains, scorned by the outside world and led to by our own press. Our press, and our foreign service to the Third World, and increase respect for America worldwide, as well as bolstering the many defense posts that we have forged over the last forty years. What has actually happened is indisputable and undisputed. U.S.-Soviet relations are at the lowest ebb since the cold war. Not one arms agreement has been concluded. Our citizens are murdered by Soviet forces, and they flaunt it. Terrorism is rampant, with governments so we are told consorting to hold a thousand Americans hostages, and hundreds of Marines killed by suicidal fanatics (not eight by faulty hydrant). Libya defies us still, Iran screams threats, our allies— the Falkland Islands, Israel knows no bounds. El Salvador shows no improvement, China is half overrun and the Cubans build airbases on re-sot islands (so we are told). We are assailed in the U.N. and by our friends and allies. We must send the Marines to pull the fat out of the fire for our unruly and uncooperative friends. The bald truth is that, contemptuous of the little niceties of spelling, grammar and composition. And I said to myself...what? R. W. Nagle Post-Beck, Drama

More Bloomberg County

Editor: It has been nearly two weeks, but it seems like so much longer since we have been able to turn the pages of the Kaimin and the Dixon County. I'm sure I'm not alone in wondering what has become of the comic section. I find I can even miss reading Garfield. So when can we expect to find them in the Kaimin again? Renee J. Fontenet Senior, Business

Dog crap

Editor: This letter is addressed to all those students who feel the need to bring their "best friend," their dogs, to campus. Just as non-smokers have the right not to breathe smokeless tobacco, non-dogs types have the right not to have poop on their feet. Sure, there is a snicker, but it may be the last one when you unknowingly step in one of our many campus piles, causing the hot number you've been trying to meet in your next hour to think that you used toilet paper. Seriously, the campus is for people, and they tend to die a tree or two or bike rack is no solution. People walk there too. Don't get me wrong, I like dogs, but they don't belong on campus. They should be left at home or else be collected and impounded. Let's face it, the only good turf is a turf in Senator P.S. I have nothing against fine-arts majors!

I met a man

Editor: Here is a passage from three Little Fictions, by Edwin R. Nagel (Philam: Constitutional Convention, copyright 1776), now in public domain: (1) I met a woman who claimed to be a musician. She told me that, in truly fine compositions, knowledge of notes, rests, key signatures and chord structure were of no importance — that it was the great melodic idea that counted. I may be forgiven my doubts of her musicianship. (2) I met a man who claimed to be an astronomer. He was so contemptuous of the little niceties of arithmetic, algebra and trigonometry. And I said to myself, "This fellow is a poseur. He has no respect for the basic tools of his craft. He is no more an astronomer than I am." (3) I met a man who claimed to be a serious student of journalism. He admitted contempt for the little niceties of spelling, grammar and composition. And I said to myself...what? R. W. Nagle Post-Beck, Drama

Flights of Fancy

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Cathedral — Roy Cerver
Cobblestone Collections — I. B. Singer
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Brake Recline

Radial Retreads

Rage on

Editor: In this, my last year at the University, I have seen the smoking lounge removed from the Library, the cups and the bottles removed from the Commons, the round tables removed from the Commons, and, the last straw, the chairs removed from the Commons. Against this barrage of petty and demoralizing annoyances, I can only respond with the following incoherent scream of rage and frustration: "Aaaaaaarrrrgggghhhh!!!"

David Collett Senior, Math

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The Curse of Lono, being the adventures of Dr. Hunter S. Thompson and Ralph Steadman during their travels in the Hawaiian Islands.

The quintessential Dr. Hunter S. is revealed through yet another of his romping-stomping-crazed throughout-the-day-and-night novels. In this, his most recent issue, we find Hunter and Ralph on assignment in Hawaii to cover the Honolulu Marathon for Running magazine.

A good enough premise for a plot and a more than adequate excuse for writing a book. Although, in the case of Hunter Thompson, no such premise or excuse is necessary. For, as any Hunter fan knows, it is not the story that's important, it's the man himself. While a novel about two guys going to Hawaii to cover the Honolulu Marathon for Running may not be all that entertaining as reading material, a novel about Hunter S. Thompson and Ralph Steadman going to Hawaii to cover the Honolulu Marathon for Running most definitely is.

Why? Well, it just is. I mean, really, OK, OK—for those of you who are as yet uninformed, here's one example: "Dear Ralph, I think we have a live one this time, old sport. Some dingbat named Perry up in Oregon wants to give us a month in Hawaii for Christmas and all we have to do is cover the Honolulu Marathon for his magazine, a thing called Running...

"Yeah, I know what you're thinking, Ralph. You're pacing around over there in the war room at the Old Loose Court and thinking 'Why me? And why now? Just when I'm getting respectable?" "Well, let's face it, Ralph, anybody can be respectable, especially in England, But not everybody can get paid to run like a bastard for 26 miles in some maniac hype race called the Honolulu Marathon... The main thing will be to run as an entry and set a killer pace for the first three miles."

By Jeanna Stroble

"The quintessential Dr. Hunter S. with a humongous body-Nazis have been training all year for the supreme effort in this Super Bowl of marathons... the course is 26 miles; which means they will all start slow, then hit their stride for a hell of a long way to run, for any reason at all. "But not us, Ralph. We will come out of the blocks like human torpedoes and alter the whole nature of the race by sprinting the first three miles shoulder-to-shoulder in under three minutes..."...the rest of the field will be left so far behind that many will be overawed with blind rage and confusion..."

See what I mean? Hilarious, pure-maniac-hyperbole-over-the-edge-of-a-left-field-prose if ever existed. OK, if you don't like that, how about Steadman's great graphics (in black and white and blue-gooing), i.e., a photo of Hunter S. with a humongous marrin, written above the head of Ralph, a photo of doctor in acid green. "Ralph we killed like champions, Lono." Still not convinced? Perhaps then, there is no hope. Start again at Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas.

Christopher Alexander as the young Patrick endears himself to the audience as only a child actor can. Severt Philo as the older Patrick does an excellent job of portraying the mature Patrick and his feelings for his Auntie Mame. But yes, you can't help but feel the signs of fifty years of peculiar lifestyle. His singing voice was a pleasant surprise.

"Mame" has an enormous supporting cast that literally fills the stage at the Wilma. It has also a scene (one of my favorites), the "Moon Song," in which Mame tries her hand at a brief acting career complete with a chorus of girls going and shahing in filmy costumes. All of which goes to show that Busby Berkeley is not dead and gone. "Mame" continues to play through this weekend, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

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Old vinyl classics you may have missed

By Martin Horejsi

Kamik Photo editor

Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, 4 way Street (Atlantic, 1971)

Recorded live at concerts in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, this double record set contains CSNY classics, less polished Neil Young songs and previously unreleased material.

The first record is the mellower of the two. With songs like "Triad" and "The Lee Shore," both slow and expressive, the sincerity CSNY is famous for comes through beautifully.

"Coygirl in the Sand," a shorter version than that to come on later Young albums, proceeds the powerful "Don't Know Why." Stills alone sings "49 Bye Byes/America's Children." The mood of the '60's in "Love One You're With." "49 Bye Byes/America's Children" starts as a Stills solo and then goes into a preachy version of the Buffalo Springfield classic, "For What It's Worth." Stills creates a hellfire-and-brimstone atmosphere during the song with such lines as "I don't know whether I want white America to remember or to forget, that Jesus Christ was the first non-violent revolution- ary." The mood of the '60's in "Love One You're With" brings the audience back into withdrawal when the album ends.

Toots and the Maytals, Funky Kingston (Island, 1975)

This album is diverse. It goes from one end of the scale, easy listening, to hard shouting lyrics at the other.

"Funky Kingston," the title song, is at the other. The hard beat and grisy voice are all that's needed to put the listener in the middle of Kingston, Jamaica. The hot climate and beautiful people living with their music.

"Pressure Drop" uses repetition to its fullest. Revel should be envious. "Pressure Drop," like "Funky Kingston," has a hard, fast beat to which lyrics are attached. Probably the most aggressive song on the album but by no means does it ever leave the realm of pure reggae.

"Louie, Louie" is the same song the Kingsmen originally did, only twice as long and with that unmistakable reggae alteration. Still great party music that even Bluto (remember "Animal House") would approve of.

"Country Road" possesses those qualities of the original version with the blending of feeling and music that makes reggae what it was yesterday. None of this modernized-punk-psuedo-reggae-garbage you hear on the AM waste-band. In fact the whole album is reminiscent of the good-old-days before nice pretty bands threw in the rag on reggae and tried to make it popular to bubblegum chewers.

There is no reason not to own this album unless, maybe, you haven't paid back the loan you took out to buy CSNY's 4 way Street at $14.95.
Once-bright future of synfuel industry now dim

By Jerry Wright

A battle recently lost over the water rights for a synthetic fuels plant in eastern Montana—one in a series of setbacks to the once highly touted synfuel industry. In 1979, a Department of Energy report stated that eastern Montana—because of its large coal deposits—could host up to 36 synfuel plants. But only one application to build a plant has been made to the state, and that project's future is uncertain. Tenncor Inc., which owns the rights to 800 million tons of coal in the Willbua area of eastern Montana, has proposed a coal gasification plant in Wibaux County. However, Tenncor ran into problems obtaining water for the plant. A Tenncor subsidiary, Intake Water Co., has water rights to 8,650 acre-feet a year from the Yellowstone River, and Tenncor wanted to transfer up to 7,730 acre-feet a year from the Yellowstone and move it down the Little Missouri River Basin where the plant would be located. But a compact between the states of Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota to keep Yellowstone water from being transferred out of its basin was upheld in court recently.

A spokesman for Tenncor said the case will be appealed, and the plant's future may be determined by the outcome.

Rich Moy, chief of the Water Management Bureau of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, said that Tenncor has several options in dealing with the three-state compact, but it chose the worst one by going through the courts.

According to Moy, Tenncor could:

• Move the plant into the Yellowstone Basin, a distance of about 40 miles.
• Move the plant to North Dakota and get water from the Garrison River.
• Use a more efficient cooling system that uses less water and would allow water use from the Little Missouri drainage.

But because of factors other than water constraints, he added, there is a less than a 40 percent chance the plant will be built.

The primary problem, voiced by Moy and others involved with synfuels, is economic. For several reasons, synfuels are not profitable. Synfuels $40-50 price tag for the equivalent of a barrel of oil makes them a poor bargain now, since oil is about $2.50 a barrel.

Expectations for synfuels as stated in 1979 have gone unfilled. They were to be the cornerstone of President Carter's "Project Independence," a program to wean the United States from dependence on foreign oil sources.

Congress helped launch the program by setting the Synthetic Fuels Corp. up entirely with an initial $20 billion to help industry develop synfuels plants and pay guarantees for projects and subsidies for research.

The Rocky Mountain states, particularly Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, were to be the brunt of the new industry because of their large deposits of coal and oil shale. The 1979 Department of Energy report identified 41 counties nationwide that were ripe for synthetic fuel plants. Ten of those are in Eastern Montana. Up to 36 synfuels plants would be built in those 10 counties, the report said, and all could use coal from strip mines in Montana.

The goal of the synfuels program is to produce the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil per day nationwide by 1987 and 250 million barrels by 1992.

Currently there are no plants in the country producing synfuels commercially, and the initial goals of the program have been called "unrealistic" by Synthetic Fuels Corp. Chairman Edward Noble.

Only one major synfuels plant, a coal gasification plant in Beulah, N.D., is close to completion. The project has already received a $2.2 million loan guarantee from the Department of Energy, and backers are requesting further federal assistance through a price guarantee.

A price guarantee would ensure the project's backers a certain price for their gas, regardless of the market price for oil. The cost of producing synthetic gas is well above the market price, so the SFC would be paying the difference to the plant's owners.

The SFC would decide whether to give the guarantee this week. The plant's backers—one of which is Tenncor—have threatened to pull out of the project unless the guarantee is given.

The entire synfuel program has fallen victim to price deregulation of crude oil, according to Jack Hallowell, spokesman for the Department of Energy's Denver, Colo., office.

"There had been high hopes for the industry when oil prices were rising," he said in a telephone interview. "But when Reagan deregulated crude oil, prices came down and synfuels a couldn't just be economical to build a synfuels plant right now."

Karen Hutchison, director of media relations for the Synthetic Fuels Corp., said that the slow pace of the industry may be a blessing in the long run.

"Obviously, we don't need synfuels right now, but that's not to say we won't need them in the future," she said in a telephone interview from her office in Washington, D.C.

The headlines panning synfuels production were correct in 1979 to have taken in 1979 had some of the most dramatic projects alive, the sharply critical report said. The synfuels program and the SFC were chastised in a July 1983 report from the Environmental Policy Institute in Washington, D.C.

"The sharply critical report said that among other things, the SFC is promoting projects without looking carefully at environmental, economic costs, efficacy or cost effectiveness. "In addition to keeping generally dismal projects alive, the SFC was criticized for designing to entice the private sector into synthetic fuels investments," the report said.

The amount that the federal government plans to spend on synfuels was probably the biggest complaint in the report. A large federal investment—$20 billion—were made to synfuels under the guise of national security when technical maturity and reliability of production were not certain, the report said.
Legal opinions vary on chances of success in UTU fight

By Brian L. Rygg

A Helena lawyer has called the University of Montana collective bargaining agreement and its controversial union security section “as good as gold” and unlikely to be successfully challenged in court, according to a member of the faculty group opposed to the security section.

Patrick Shannon, associate professor of business and vice chairman of the Faculty for Responsible Action, said yesterday that time to fight the University Teachers’ Union and the collective bargaining agreement is running out.

Tom Shannon, before the Nov. 29 deadline faculty members opposed to paying money to the union should sign the forms stating their preference to give their money to charity but add a statement that they are signing under protest and not waiving rights to further opposition.

The FRA plans to make available a “dual sheet,” combining the UTU charity statement and the protest statement, at its open meeting 4:10 p.m. Tuesday in Science Complex 131.

The Helena attorney who called Shannon Wednesday night belongs to a law firm the FRA had asked to investigate the collective bargaining agreement and possibly fight it in court. But the contract might still be challenged in court, Shannon said.

Yesterday afternoon, Shannon said, he talked to someone who used to be a lawyer for the Montana Department of Labor and Industry Board of Appeals, who said a good case could be made against the contract. Although not interested in taking the case himself, he suggested making an inquiry to another lawyer, according to Shannon.

After Shannon’s report, the FRA decided yesterday to consult Jeremy Thane, a Missoula attorney experienced in contract law, when he returns to town after Thanksgiving. FRA Chairman Walter Hill, chemistry professor, said that while it’s possible Thane will take the case, the Helena law firm’s answer raises doubts about the court-challenge prong of the “three-pronged attack” on the UTU, the contract and its security section.

Another prong, the “unfair labor practice charge” filed against the UTU by Walter Briggs, assistant professor of computer science and FRA coordinator of public relations communications, has been delayed slightly by a “procedural” problem.

Robert Jensen, administrator of the Board of Personnel Appeals, said yesterday that Briggs needed to add an official charge form a list of the specific Montana laws and rules allegedly violated.

After that, Jensen said, the charge will be served, probably today or Monday. The UTU will have 10 days to answer the charge, he said, and then his office will begin its investigation and probably hold a hearing.

Briggs has said that “at a minimum” he expects the board will strike the union security section from the contract. His “maximum” hope is that the board will find that the UTU has “grossly” oversampled its bounds and remove the union from the university.

Briggs also belongs to the third prong of the attack—those faculty members who have said that even if the UTU and the security section of the contract remain intact, they will not pay the money required by the section.

To collect, the union would have to sue non-paying faculty members in civil court.

Meeting studies role of forest fires in wilderness management

By Tim Huneck

The U.S. Forest Service is considering setting carefully controlled fires in wilderness areas to help return those lands to their natural state, according to James Lotan, program manager of the Northern Forest Fire Lab in Missoula.

About 700 U.S. National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service officials and scientists were in Missoula this week to discuss the role of fire in wilderness management.

Fire eliminates a buildup of forest fuels, allows fire-resistant plants to reseed, creates better wildlife habitat and reduces infestation of insects such as the pine bark beetle, Lotan said. Before the intervention of man, fire burned the forest at regular intervals. But man saw fire as destruction of a resource and began to suppress it.

“There was the belief that you should put fences around an area and keep it the way it was forever, but it doesn’t work that way,” Lotan said. “If you do nothing, profound changes occur in the ecosystem. You get changes in the composition of fuel and the structure and composition of vegetation.”

See “Fire,” page 18.
UM losing Italian language program at end of this year

By Marcy Curran
Kaimin Contributing Reporter

By one time the University of Montana offered a strong Italian language program. After this year, that program will no longer exist.

Because of years of "lean financing" and faculty cuts, small programs like Italian have become very vulnerable at UM, according to John Hay, chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures.

With its only professor, Domenico Ortisi, retiring after this year, Hay said the "one-man" Italian program became an easy target for phasing out until Ortisi's position "disappeared."

Since UM's academic programs are funded on a basis of student-faculty ratios, classes of academic quality are being "sacrificed" to popularity, he said.

The Italian program, which has 50 students enrolled this quarter, isn't being cut because it's bad or because students aren't interested—it's just that something had to go, Hay said.

In the last 10 years the foreign language staff has gone from 31 faculty positions down to 21. The French, Spanish and German programs, which at one time had eight faculty members each, are now down to six members apiece. Language classes that in the past were kept at 25 to 30 students are now sustaining loads of 50 students.

Classes are overcrowded, producing a strain on the faculty, who have no time for research because they are "entirely bogged down with the teaching," Hay said.

Is this problem unique? No. Faculty lines are "shrinking" at UM despite an increased enrollment, Hay said, leaving "no hope" for replacing people like Ortisi. Inadequate funding has left UM in a "starved condition," he added, where having a variety of programs has "become a luxury."

If a new package for general education requirements at UM is passed by the Faculty, Hay said, "foreign language classes may become even more crowded. The package, which would affect next year's incoming freshmen, will require one year of a sequence in either a foreign language or a symbolic language, such as computers."

With enrollment in foreign languages climbing back up after a slump in the early 70's—when university-wide language requirements were dropped—the need for a diverse language program is greater than ever, Hay said.

And the language UM is lacking the most? Japanese. Because of a growing interest in Asian Studies that has been "swelling up" at UM since the proposal of the Mansfield Center, a professor of Japanese is "vital to students who are going to have to know an Asian language," he said.

Although learning a foreign language is important as a "liberating adventure," he said, it also is a vital asset in competing with other countries. The United States has reached a "crisis situation" in its weakness in foreign language, Hay said, which puts it at a disadvantage in business and diplomacy.

Hay said this lack of knowledge displays "a sort of arrogance on our part" compared to Europe where "most people know several languages."

While the United States is behind in languages compared with other countries, Montana is a little behind the rest of the nation in its language requirements, he said. Montana's current requirements are modeled on what other schools in the nation are doing now or have already done.

But in view of UM's tight financial situation, the likelihood of reviving the Italian program or hiring a new language professor with inside funding, remains very weak, Hay said.

Loss of Italian program saddens faculty, students

By Marcy Curran
Kaimin Reporter

Dropping the Italian language program at the University of Montana, with the retirement of professor Domenico Ortisi, has drawn strong responses from people who don't want to see the program go.

Richard Drake, an assistant professor in Italian history, said he is "very saddened" about the decision to "abandon Italian" at UM. He said Italian language and culture is essential to the humanities and to deny people who love Italy—are going to try to devise some ways to keep the program going.

Drake, along with associate professors John Hay and Anthony Mattina, will be looking into the possibility of receiving "soft money" or outside funding for the Italian program.

Drake said he will talk to people "who are interested in keeping the Italian language alive."

"Dropping a language such as Italian is nothing more than a betrayal of a liberal arts education," according to Thomas Christie, senior in history and Spanish.

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"Dropping a language such as Italian is nothing more than a betrayal of a liberal arts education," according to Thomas Christie, senior in history and Spanish.

Christie, who has taken 12 quarters of Italian, said to understand a culture, you must have knowledge of the language. He added that "popular doesn't mean value," and the loss of Italian at UM has left several fellow students very disappointed.

Ortisi, who is teaching one post-retirement year at UM, said he had no comments about the Italian program.
Hamilton laboratory selected as AIDS research center

By Yvonne Lucero

Although Montana has been labeled AIDS-free, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton long has been considered a center for research on the disease, according to scientists at the lab.

The disease, also known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, has no known cause or cure. It attacks the body's immune system leaving its victims vulnerable to viruses and other diseases.

During the past three years, 2,540 people have contracted the disease. Dr. Harry Haveroets, director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta said recently that 1,092 of those people have died, accounting for the disease's fatality rate of 41.1 percent.

Haveroets said that about half of the cases were found in New York and about 15 to 20 percent in San Francisco and Los Angeles combined.

The Hamilton lab, as part of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NAID) in Bethesda, Md., will receive tissue and body-fluid specimens from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the parent organization of NAID.

Dr. Alan Barbour, spokesman for the lab's AIDS research, said he doubts any of the specimens will come from Montana, since scientists will need to study specimens from AIDS victims and members of high-risk groups.

It is likely, said Barbour, that specimens will originate in such places as New York, where a large percentage of AIDS victims reside.

One case of the disease was diagnosed in Montana, but Barbour said the patient did not contract the disease here, Montana is considered AIDS-free, according to CDC, because of its low population density. Homosexuals make up the largest portion of AIDS patients. According to recent CDC figures, homosexual or bisexual men constitute 71.6 percent of the disease's victims.

Intravenous drug users make up the second largest group at 16.9 percent of the victims. Other high-risk groups include Haitians at 4.9 percent, pregnant women at 0.6 percent and others totaling 6 percent.

The specimens received by the lab may include blood, semen and feces, as well as other body fluids and tissues. Barbour said the specimens will be used to inoculate animals including chimpanzees, mice, mink and goats.

Laboratories will be looking for changes and how to treat them," he said.

If an injected specimen causes the animals to die, the researchers will try to determine if that substance is the cause or is related to the cause of AIDS in humans.

Barbour said researchers at NIH and CDC are "covering all the bases," and working concurrently to avoid duplicating studies at labs throughout the country.

He pointed out that until a cure for AIDS is found, doctors will be only "putting out fires," or treating the many illnesses that plague AIDS victims and points in between. Infected has so far been linked to homosexual activity and sharing of intravenous needles.

"It is very likely that the cause of AIDS may not be discovered here," Barbour said, "but the findings may lead to further work. It's one thing to find the cause, it's another to find why it causes the disease."

Because of the disease's effects on the immune system, scientists probing in that area may increase the knowledge of cancer and other illness. Barbour said, despite the critical nature of the disease, "It's an exciting time in research."

The Hamilton lab was selected for the studies because of its areas of specialization. "We have the tools," Barbour said. "We're set up for this type of research."

There are three main labs at the Hamilton facility. One is devoted to the study of persistent viral diseases. Viruses which cause leukemia in mice are a main concern of this lab. Barbour said that if AIDS is related to leukemia, researchers in that lab "would be ideal for handling that."

Another lab focuses on microbial structure and function. This includes the study of parasites and bacteria. The third lab is the epidemiology branch which is devoted mainly to the study of ticks and insects.

The AIDS research will be conducted within the lab's existing areas of expertise, focusing on the study of viruses, new viruses and in-cell bacteria believed related to AIDS. Slow viruses are those with relatively longer incubation periods from exposure to the manifestation of symptoms in patients.

Dr. Marshall Bloon, a researcher at the lab, will be dealing with viruses and their relationship to AIDS. He specializes in the study of parvoviruses, a type of virus which causes diseases resulting in the abnormal functioning of the immune systems of animals. Bloon said it is not clear that viruses are involved in the cause of AIDS, adding that a minority of people feel the disease is merely a suppression of the immune system and is not related to viruses.

However, most AIDS victims are affected by a variety of viruses, many of which are opportunistic infections—taking advantage of a person's weakened immune system. Many of the infections that affect AIDS victims are diseases traditionally found only among the elderly and poor health.

Because the disease's incubation period may range from four months to two or a half years, according to CDC, and because of the large number of infections which develop, it is difficult to determine which viruses may be related to the cause of the disease and which are mere coincidences. This is one reason viruses are targeted for study.

Another reason to study viruses, according to Bloon, is that AIDS bears some similarity to hepatitis, a viral disease of the blood and liver. "AIDS fits a pattern suggestive of the hepatitis virus," Bloon said. "Transmission of AIDS is very similar to hepatitis."

AIDS seems to be transmitted mainly through sexual activity, particularly the sexual practices of homosexuals, needle sharing among intravenous drug users and through blood transfusions of infected blood

In addition, Bloon said, more than 90 percent of AIDS victims have evidence in their blood of the disease's history is traced from Haiti to New York, San Francisco and to hepatitis."

AIDS is highly related to disease-causing agent. Most people (AIDS victims) favor viruses," he said. "Bacteria are usually pretty easy to identify and deal with, but it's tougher to find and defeat them."

In his studies, Bloon will work mainly with mink and mice. Both are adversely affected by parvoviruses. Mink, for example, develop a leukemia, a disease known to be caused by a parvovirus. The disease is similar to AIDS in humans in that it alters the victim's immune and lymphoid systems, hindering the body's ability to react to foreign material.

Another researcher at the lab, Dr. Rick Race, is concerned with slow or long-term viruses. Because of the apparent long incubation period of AIDS, Race said there is reason to believe such a virus may be related to the cause of the disease and which the lab is searching for.

Under natural conditions scrapie infects sheep and goats, according to Race. In the lab, Dr. Harlan Caldwell will be looking to identify in human blood a paraviral similar to one that affects the immune system of sheep.

Researchers at the lab point to the fact that no researchers or medical workers have contracted AIDS as a result of their work with patients or specimens. Just the same, precautions are being taken at the Rocky Mountain Lab.

Researchers will be highly careful when working with needles or if they have open cuts, according to Barbour. The specimen and waste products will be treated with special care. Tissue and fluid samples should arrive by special courier or they may be on dry ice. Barbour said that if AIDS is related to viruses, the specimens will be stored in locked freezers in a room solely for AIDS specimens.

Researchers will follow CDC and NIH recommended precautions for work with AIDS specimens, according to Barbour. This includes wearing gloves, masks and protective clothing to avoid coming in contact with the lab coats and gloves.

Bloon said special reagents and showering facilities are being included at the site to prevent substances from being brought in or out of the laboratories. Supplies and waste will be put through a bleach solution to inactivate any organisms. Equipment will be pressure cleaned at extremely high temperatures.

Barbour said that if AIDS is related to viruses, "There would work with essentially no risk."

Despite this he said, "It's kind of worrisome to consider working with the disease yourself."

Researchers say they expect to begin their AIDS studies within months. The lab is undergoing some changes and additions in preparation for the research. Several buildings are being made with NIH concerning the shipment of specimens to Hamilton. Facilities will be set up to accommodate chimpanzees, which will be studied for the first time at the lab.

Barbour said he is not sure how much money will be brought in to the lab for the AIDS research, but he estimated that he may increase the lab's budget by 20 percent to 25 percent. He said three to seven new staff members may be added to help conduct the research. It is too early in the research to determine staff increases.

Friday, November 18, 1983 • Montana Kaimin - 9
Three starters and three other letter winners return from the squad which posted a 26-4 record last year, best in the program’s history. UM’s 13-1 conference mark topped the league and the Lady Griz went on to win the conference tournament before losing to Northeast Louisiana 72-53 in the opening round of the NCAA tournament.

Six-year coach Robin Selvig’s team is a good bet to post yet another winning season. “We’ll miss the players we lost, but I think we can be a better team,” Selvig said. “All six returnees have key roles and they have to improve in order for us to improve as a team. I think all the veterans will have good seasons for us. I’m also happy with our recruiting year. We signed the players we wanted and strengthened the positions we needed to.”

The returning starters are seniors Cherri Bratt and Doris Deden Hasquet and junior Anita Novak. Bratt, a 5-foot-10½ guard, led the team in scoring (10.8 ppg), assists (4.9 avg.), steals (2.6 avg.) and free throw percentage (.798) last season. She was a first-team all-Conference selection in 1982-83. Bratt ranks third in career scoring with 818 points and sixth in career rebounding with 449. Hasquet, a 6-1½ center, averaged 8.4 points and 6.9 rebounds in 1982-83. She needs only 16 points and 19 rebounds to become the career leader in those categories. She has 918 points and 608 rebounds for her career.

Novak, a 6-2½ forward, was UM’s third-leading scorer (9.4 ppg) and leading rebounder (7.2 rpg) last year. She led the team in scoring five times and was the leading rebounder eight times. The other returning letterwinners are junior Barb Kavanagh and sophomores Margaret Williams and Shari Murtat. Kavanagh saw limited action last season, suffering a stress fracture in her foot after starting the first six games. She was the starting point guard her freshman year, averaging 8.5 points and 2.4 rebounds a game. Williams, a 5-8 guard, averaged 4.1 points and 1.2 rebounds in 1982-83. Murtat, a 6-1 center, averaged 5 points and 4.9 rebounds last season.

Mary Koehler, a 5-8½ sophomore guard, returns to the team after missing all last season. She was the starting point guard her freshman year, averaging 8.6 points and 2.4 rebounds a game. Kavanagh averaged 86 points and 2.4 rebounds a game. Williams, a 5-8 guard, averaged 4.1 points and 1.2 rebounds in 1982-83. Murtat, a 6-1 center, averaged 5 points and 4.9 rebounds last season.

The newcomers are Natalie Streeter, a 5-9½ guard from Great Falls; Laurie Strube, a 6-2½ center from Minot, N.D.; Mo Patrick, a 5-10 forward from Darby; Stacey Edwards, a 5-11 forward from Highland Park, Ill. and Cindy Muchmore, a 5-7 guard from Mannheim, Germany.

Defense is the trademark of the Lady Griz. Last season, UM ranked third in the nation in 8. Lady Griz,” page 12.

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Volleyball team in Portland for MWAC tourney

The University of Montana volleyball team will be among four squads battling for the Mountain West Athletic Conference title this weekend in Portland.

Montana State, Boise State and host Portland State join UM in the tournament. Montana and Montana State square off in the opening match Friday at 7 p.m. MST. The Boise State-Portland State Match is scheduled for 9 p.m.

The consolation match begins Saturday at 7 p.m. and the championship match will start at 9 p.m. or 30 minutes after the consolation match is completed.

UM is 24-9 overall and finished second in the conference with a 10-4 record. The Lady Grizzlies are 21-9 in official NCAA matches. Montana dropped two of three conference matches last week.

Junior outside hitter Mary Beth Dungan leads the team in kills (306) and hitting percentage (.244). Junior setter Mary Pederson is the team leader in assists (871) and aces (33).

Senior middle hitter Mary Kuebler, who ranks second in kills with 241, missed the team's last two matches with a sprained ankle. Her status for the tournament is doubtful.

Montana State is 18-13 overall and third with a 10-4 conference record. UM was officially second by virtue of its win over first-place Portland State.

"We are just concentrating on the Montana State match right now," UM coach Dick Scott said. "We need to do a lot of defensive preparation and develop matchups to stop their key players. It's particularly important for us to shut down Moyra Ditchfield because she really hurt us last time.

"There's also the revenge factor because they beat us on our home floor last week. We'd like to get even for that.

Portland State, the defending conference champion, is 28-4 overall and 13-1 in the Mountain West. The Vikings have been one of the top teams in NCAA Division II poll all season.

Boise State comes into the tournament as the fourth seed with a 9-5 conference record. The Broncos are 17-12 overall.

"We're down to a two-match season," Scott said. "We've been struggling so we have to regroup and go out and shoot for the conference title. That's been our goal all season and we still have a chance to achieve it."

-- Howard Skaggs

Knight to nationals

Sophomore Jon Knight will represent the University of Montana in the NCAA Division I National Cross Country Championships Monday, Nov. 21 in Lehigh, Pa.

Knight, a Spokane native, finished eighth in the District VII Championship last Saturday in Eden, Utah. He covered the 10,000-meter course in 31:31.2.

"Jon ran well last weekend and this is an excellent opportunity for him," Coach Bill Leach said. "He was one of the top high school distance runners in the country two years ago and I think he's capable of running better than he has all season."

-- Mark Skaggs
Continued from page 10.

scoring defense, allowing an average of 55 points a game after leading the country in that category in 1981-82. Montana was fifth in the nation in field goal percentage defense (.380) and 10th in blocked shots (4.57 avg.) last season.

I think that defense is of utmost importance to any basketball team," Selvig said. "It's something that there's no reason that you don't do a good job of, because all it takes is some physical ability and hard work and desire. We've really established a defensive tradition here and we seem to carry over from that, our girls have pride in that.

Balance and depth were also keys to Montana's success last season, and Selvig said he feels the team is once again adequate in those categories.

"We'll definitely be balanced," he said. "We don't have anybody that's going to score twenty points a game, but we've got everybody capable of scoring twenty points a game on a given night, we have six or seven people capable of that."

"Our depth is something that I think is going to improve during the year." Selvig continued.

"Right now I don't think we're as deep as we'd like to be. But as the year goes on, because we're so young, those girls think are going to improve and I think by conference we'll be very deep."

This season's schedule looks to be a double-edged sword for the Lady Griz. The high caliber of competition probably will mean a worse record than last year, but a few big wins could bring the national recognition that has been lacking the last few seasons. UM is scheduled to play in tournaments that include Utah, Georgia, Arizona, Kansas State, Oregon, Oregon State, San Jose State and Colorado State.

Selvig, whose 71.8 percent winning percentage (102-40) is the best of any UM basketball coach ever, said this season's schedule will provide a real test for his club.

"I guess challenging would be the word," he said. "I'm looking forward to it, but we really have our hands full. But also we have been on the borderline of getting in the top twenty the last couple years."

Our schedule probably has kept us from doing that. This year, our schedule is good enough that if we could win a couple of big ball games and have anywhere near the kind of record we had last year, we would have a chance to do that."

Selvig said the Mountain West Athletic Conference will be very competitive this season, with every team improved over last year. He said that while Montana is the probable favorite to repeat as champions, any one of five or six teams is capable of winning the title. The other schools in the conference are Weber State, Montana State, Eastern Washington, Portland State, Boise State, Idaho and Idaho State.

Selvig is confident about his team's chances to win the conference tournament and make a return trip to the NCAA tournament.

"I think the outlook's real good," he said. "We're very optimistic. Our goal is to host that tournament (the MWAC) and win it and we think we've got an excellent chance of doing that."

The Montana Grizzlies end their up-and-down 1983 football season Saturday as they take on the nationally ranked Idaho State Bengals at Dornblaser Field.

The Grizzlies are 3-3 in conference play and 4-5 overall after losing their fifth straight game last Saturday, 27-26 to Eastern Washington. Idaho State is ranked 17th in the nation in Division I-AA with a 7-3 overall and 4-2 Big Sky record. Nevada-Reno has the conference title wrapped up, so the Bengals only chance of making the playoffs is with an at-large berth. ISU would have


Bob McCauley has a pass deflected away by a Long Beach defender in the Nov. 5 UM-LBS game. Brian Salonen caught the tip for a TD (Photo by Scott Turner).

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The sporting news

WRESTLING

continued from page 12.

to win Saturday's game, and in

convincing fashion, to be in-

vited to post-season play.

Idaho State has a quarter-

back who Montana Coach

Larry Donovan said is consid-

ered by many pro scouts to be

the best in the league. Paul Pe-

terson has completed 196 of

405 passes for 2,428 yards and

17 TDs.

Montana is trying to salvage

some pride in Saturday's game,

along with a .500 record. Coach

Larry Donovan's team has been

one of the winningest teams in

the Big Sky over the last three

seasons, and a season-capping

victory would be a big boost for

morbile and off-

season recruiting.

"It's very important because

we're going to have a tremen-

dous winter program and we'll

have a very good football team

next year," Donovan said. "I

want them to have the impetus

of a win going into that."

The Grizzlies are still ham-

pered by injury problems. Do-

novan said Brent Oakland, Brad

Dantic, Kelly Richardson, Joey

Charles and Terry Shlaim

are among the players who are

doubtful for the game.

Montana leads the meetings

between the two schools 15-9

and has won five of the last

seven games. ISU Coach Jim

Koetter is 7-3 overall in his first

season. Donovan is 20-21 in

his fourth season and 14-13 in

Big Sky.

Despite the five consecutive

losses, Montana players and

coaches are cheerful and opti-

mistic going into the game.

"We're going into the game

to win," Donovan said. "Who

plays for us, don't know right

now. But we're going into the
game with every anticipa-
tion to win and we know its

going to be a very, very tough

football game."

"Language is not limited to

single conceptual term; it is

defined by how we use it."

— Wittgenstein

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LOSING MILLIONS?

ABANDONING MILLIONS?

ABORTION

By Dr. Thomas J. Moore

The Rev. T. J. harassment,

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Vice President Jellison is ASUM's jack-of-all-trades

By Parmelia Newbern
Kalispell Associate Editor

Details are her business. In a recent Central Board meeting, she assigned 19 people to eight different committees, finding new committee members, organizing workshops and coordinating projects that she recently took on as an assistant to help her keep track of everything.

But Paula Jellison, ASUM vice president, wouldn't have it any other way.

"I love the job," she says. "It's sometimes very taxing, but I really do love it. I love to be active, to be busy, to be needed; to feel within myself that I'm doing something important. "I have the opportunity to help people," she continues. "I don't want to sound like a Miss America contestant, but I've found that one of the greatest joys is to go out and help someone for no personal benefits."

Jellison's main task at ASUM is keeping track of the myriad ASUM and university committees, finding student members for them and making sure they attend.

But her job doesn't end there.

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Along with Central Board member Carlos Pedraza, Jellison gave a talk on leadership assessment and strategies.

Jellison often finds herself in what she terms "an older sister" role at ASUM.

"Sometimes I feel like I'm an employment agency," she says. "People come to me and say, 'I've got a problem, can you help me?' I'm there to help those people expand their ideas."

"You don't have to be original to be a good vice president, but you have to be able to listen and organize things for him," she says.

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ASUM PROGRAMMING PRESENTS

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Mooney calls America land of "nihilism, narcissism and greed"

By Richard Venola

Mooney, as noted, is a believer in the Unification Church, a new world religious organization that has demonstrated a hit-and-miss approach toward church fundraising activities.

The Unification Church has been criticized for its aggressive tactics in converting new members, many of whom have been United States citizens. The church has been accused of using deception and manipulation to encourage people to join.

Mooney believes that the Unification Church is a legitimate religious organization and that its members are not involved in illegal activities.

In conclusion, Mooney's views on the Unification Church and its impact on American society are influenced by his personal beliefs and experiences. The Unification Church's methods have been questioned, but Mooney remains committed to its teachings and practices.

Montana Kaimin • Friday, November 18, 1983—17
Hunger forum focuses on scarcity "scam," malnutrition

By Barbara Tucker
Kalispell Staff Reporter

The "scarcity" concept is a "scam," a University of Montana economics professor said at a noon forum on world hunger.

According to John Photiades, distribution of goods, not scarcity, is the problem. He said the scarcity scam can be used to:
- Allow people to say, "poverty is inevitable," hence nothing can be done about it.
- Justify continually increasing the production of goods in an attempt to eliminate scarcity.
- Justify a "comparative, money-grubbing" society where "keeping up with the Joneses" is a sought-after goal.
- Justify a "competitive, price to pay" in the face of the "haves-and-have-not" countries—the "haves-and-have-not" people and the "haves-and-have-not" countries—against each other, he said.

But, Photiades said, describing what he believes to be the attitudes of some.
- Justify an interventionist role in the world.
- "Oh, what the hell—a few extra Cruise missiles and Perishment it's in Europe is a small price to pay" in the face of the "haves-and-have-not" people and the "haves-and-have-not" countries—against each other, he said.

Photiades added that there is some room for optimism in this bleak picture. He said that although population has increased tremendously in the past 25 years, one-tenth the number of people have died from starvation as died during the years 1850 to 1875.

Marcie Herrin, dietitian and staff nutritionist for the Good Food Store, described some of the effects of malnutrition. All malnourished people are more susceptible to disease; she said, adding that they frequently suffer from infections and diseases that would not threaten the well nourished person.

She also noted that babies born to malnourished mothers are usually overweight at birth. Minnie Medora, a dietitian for Missoula Community Hospital, who is from India, described attempts to ameliorate poverty in that country.

Although she characterized such attempts as "only a drop in the ocean," she said programs to educate village women about sanitation, immunization and infant nutrition, such values pit people and countries—against each other, he said.

Keith New, a 19-year-old University of Montana student from Anchorage, Alaska, was arraigned Wednesday for allegedly raping a 15-year-old Missoula girl on Oct. 8 in Elrod-Duniway Hall.

Karen Townsend, deputy county attorney, said yesterday that New was released on his own recognizance and will appear in court again on Dec. 1.

If New chooses to have a preliminary hearing, Townsend said she will file an affidavit with Justice of the Peace W. P. Monger listing the evidence against New. If Monger rules that there is enough evidence to prosecute, the case goes to District Court where New must enter a plea, Townsend said.

Townsend said the girl was New's date on Oct. 8 but declined to name her and the high school she attends.

Townsend also said charges were delayed because the rape was not reported to authorities immediately. After it was reported, Townsend and others from her office spent about two weeks investigating the report before filing charges on Nov. 7.

If found guilty New could be sentenced to up to 40 years in the state prison and fined up to $50,000. Townsend explained that if the victim is less than 16 years old and the offender is three or more years older than the victim, the punishment can be greater.

Fire
Continued from page 7.

According to Lotan, the Forest Service faces a similar situation in wilderness areas. "In a natural world you can let vast land burn, knowing that eventually they will grow back," he said. "But society puts constraints on wilderness. You can't allow the Selway-Bitterroot to burn off. No wilderness is big enough to let fire play its natural role fully."

Lotan thinks the solution is to determine which sections of the wilderness areas would benefit by fire and intervene on the part of nature by setting fires in those areas.
Asbestos

Continued from page 1.

receive a report from Willet to-
morrow.

Willet would not release the plan, which he said covered "asbestos assessment and as-
bestos abatement," until it is approved.

However, neither Willet nor Parker would say who was to
approve the plan.

Responsibility for final ap-
proval depends on the extent
of the problem, Parker said.

Along with the master plan, Willet and an industrial hygie-
nist for the state Occupational
Health Bureau, Bill Hooper,
worked this week to develop
operating procedures for work-
ers to follow when working with
asbestos.

Hooper is also collecting
more samples to take back to
Helena for testing. The results
should be available in about
three weeks, he said.

The guidelines being devel-
oped cover a number of areas.
Hooper said, including the use
of respirators to prevent asbes-

tos exposure and the removal
of asbestos from potentially
dangerous sites.

Willet said the guidelines will
be printed up "as soon as we can. We're designing as we
go."

After the meeting, one em-
ployee said he believed one
potentially hazardous site on
campus is the Women's Cen-
ter, room 014.

"Asbestos is lying around
loose in there," he said, "and
that's where the building's
fresh air intake valve is."

The worker said asbestos
from insulation was left in the
room after a private contractor
re-routed a steam line in the
building.

"They put in fiberglass insu-
lation this time, but they never
really cleaned up the old stuff," he said.

Hooper said asbestos in the
Women's Center was "the
smallest part of the problem."

Three samples were col-
lected from the center. Hooper
said, and, "we'll be lucky if we
find any asbestos," he added.

UM students and staff are not
likely to be exposed to asbes-
tos, Hooper said. "High level
exposure occurs when you're
working with it."

Asbestos was used for a
number of years throughout
the United States before it was
regulated, Hooper said.

But now, a large part of the
problem comes from careless
private contractors, he said.

"The problem is catching
them while they're doing it," he
said, which can be difficult with
a small staff.

Under the guidelines devel-
oped by Hooper and Willet, pri-
ivate contractors will be re-
quired to follow university pro-
cedures for using asbestos,
Hooper said.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, BILL
HOOPER OF THE MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
RANDY NICHOLLS OF THE
MONTANA WORKMAN'S COM-
PENSATION DIVISION AND
KEN WILLET, UNIVERSITY OF
MONTANA SAFETY AND SECU-
RITY MANAGER, DEMONSTRATE
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ASBESTOS USING THIS PLASTIC
BAG WITH BUILT-IN GLOVES.
(Staff photo by Martin
Horejsha)
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