

## 'Max' tests hypothetical radiation

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Max, who lives across the Columbia River from the Hanford nuclear reservation, spends 200 hours a year fishing and swimming in the river, drinks 72 gallons of milk, and eats 1,500 pounds of vegetables and 88 pounds of whitefish and bass.

The regimen is designed to include as much radiation as possible, but Max, 29, has no fear of an increased risk of cancer or leukemia. He doesn't exist.

His full name is "maximally exposed individual," a hypothetical person who is the chief evidence offered by the Department of Energy to support its claim that more than 40 years of operations at the Hanford site have not endangered real people.

Max, in his quest for maximum radiation exposure, has breathed, drunk and eaten ionizing radiation that concentrated in his thyroid, bones, digestive tract and lungs. "It would be possible for him to be real, but he would have to do some incredible things," says

Keith Price, a Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory scientist in charge of environmental monitoring at the 570-acre reservation in south-central Washington.

The hypothetical individuals are meant to represent the worst case of potential exposure downwind from Hanford.

Measurements of real people living in the "maximum pathway" have not been done in any systematic fashion, but scientists at Hanford insist their calculations prove the reservation's releases have been well below federal radiation exposure standards.

The International Commission on Radiological Protection has set 500 millirems per year as the maximum whole body dose and 1,500 millirems per year as the maximum for any single organ.

Battelle scientists concluded that the whole body dose received by Max over the 27-year period would be less than 1,000 millirems from Hanford. That compares with 3,000 millirems of ionizing

radiation received over the same period from background radiation such as sunlight and nuclear fallout.

Dr. Andrew Hall, a senior consultant at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, said an exposure of 1,000 millirems in one year would produce one chance or two chances in 10,000 of developing a fatal cancer.

Hall said the accepted standard of safe exposure for nuclear plant workers is 5,000 millirems per year, a dosage expected to produce no more fatalities than the risk of working in a "safe" industry.

Although the dose calculations began in 1957, estimates were made from environmental reports dating back to the Manhattan Project days during World War II.

Weapons-producing reactors and chemical processing plants spewed millions of curies of radiation into the Columbia River and the atmosphere from 1944 to 1956, but did not violate "maximum

permissible concentrations" and tolerance levels of the time. Energy Department officials say.

Max was born in 1957 at Hanford, which became the first U.S. nuclear facility to calculate and report potential radiation doses to people living nearby. The development of sophisticated radiation detection equipment by 1957 made it possible to begin estimating exposure for people outside the reservation.

"A whole lot of technology for measuring doses was developed here at Hanford," Price said. "A lot of the dose estimates and wind diffusion equations developed here are still used at nuclear facilities around the world."

Max's family has grown to include Maximum Fisherman and Maximum Infant.

The "permissible" rate of exposure has changed over the years, as have methods of estimating exposures. Max's lifestyle had changed to conform.

## Radio station to screen songs

By JUDITH KELLIHER

EAST LONGMEADOW — Radio station WAQY is eliminating from its format all rock 'n' roll music that "blatantly" promotes and encourages the use of drugs and alcohol, said station owner Donald L. Wilks.

"We feel our role in the community is to entertain young adults between the ages of 20 and 40 and not be part of any suggested lyrics that enhance alcohol and drug abuse," said Wilks, who has owned the station for 14 years. "We are working very closely as Western Massachusetts' key radio station in Gov. Michael Dukakis' campaign to help curb drunk driving."

Last week, WAQY, located at 45 Fisher Ave., began eliminating music with "blatant lyrics" that promote drug and alcohol use and abuse, said Brian Hale, program director.

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He said songs with "double meanings," whose content could be taken a number of ways and were not obvious in the encouragement of drug and alcohol use would not be eliminated, he said.

"There are a lot of songs out there that have a double meaning. As long as the songs are not glorifying drugs and alcohol then we won't eliminate them from our format," said Hale.

Some songs which WAQY has already removed from its 10,000 record library include Eric Clapton's "Cocaine," Jefferson Starship's

"White Rabbit," which deals with drug use, and George Thorogood's "I Drink Alone," said Hale.

Wilks said the station is more concerned with the "older" music from the late 1960s to early 1970s, while more recent rock 'n' roll music "deals less and less with drugs and alcohol."

Jeff Pollock Associates of Los Angeles, Calif., a radio music consultant, initially screen music for nearly 50 stations throughout the country, including WAQY, Wilks said.

In addition to WAQY, radio stations WAAF in Worcester and WBCN in Boston are participating in the campaign, said Wilks.

WAQY's decision is similar to one made by radio station WHMP in Northampton.

Michael Dion, music director for the Top 40-oriented station said his station evaluates every record to determine if its content is appropriate.

"If a station is playing a type of music and then wants to change it, that's their prerogative," said Dion.

One Greenfield radio station expressed skepticism in regard to WAQY's decision.

Edward Skutnik, radio station owner of WRSI, said that radio stations should not be in the business of making social and political statements through their music. He said if a station has "something to say" it should be done through an editorial.

## Illegal aliens targeted by HUD regulations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Department of Housing and Urban Development issued new rules Monday that forbid illegal aliens from living in government-subsidized housing and also provide for their eviction if discovered.

The final regulations also requires all people now living in federally assisted housing prove that they are citizens or in the country legally. New applicants for such housing will have to produce similar proof.

The rules ban illegal aliens from receiving any form of subsidy for housing such as vouchers or cash. HUD said the regulation is similar to restrictions for recipients of other low-income assistance programs, such as food stamps.

"The restrictions are intended to reserve scarce housing assistance resources for persons with the most legitimate claim — namely, citizens and other persons lawfully present in the United States," HUD said in a statement announcing the regulations.

An estimated 3.4 million low-income people live in public housing agency-run units. Federal estimates of the number of illegal aliens range from 2 million to 6 million and some

private groups say the number is much higher.

Department officials said implementation of the regulation will be delayed until July 30 in order to allow time for distribution of instructions and forms to public housing agencies and project owners responsible for administering the restrictions, which include provisions for the eviction of illegal aliens.

Under the new regulation, all participants in the public housing, Section 8 rental subsidy, Section 236 and rent supplement programs and mortgage interest subsidy Section 235 program will have to prove they are lawfully in the country.

The department said the regulations will apply both to current residents of subsidized housing units as well as new applicants.

"All applicants and recipients will be required to submit evidence that individual family members are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents," the department said.

"Current subsidy recipients will be required to submit evidence of citizenship or legal status at the time of their annual re-examination of family income which occurs each year after Oct. 27."

## Lenox library to hold exhibit on Civil War

LENOX — The Berkshire County Historical Society will mount an exhibit entitled "Berkshire County in the Civil War" at the Lenox Library for the month of April.

Several county residents played important roles in the war, one of the most notable being William F. Bartlett. He enlisted as a private and rose to major general before the age of 25. He was seriously wounded three times. Captured by Confederates just before the war ended, Bartlett returned to live in Pittsfield after his release, and died in 1876.

Edson Dresser of Stockbridge became a captain and was killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., on July 1, 1864.

Included in the exhibit are a seal belonging to William Bartlett, patriotic cards, photographs and personal

letters written by Charles Moulton to his family from his stations at Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., and the Office of Provost Marshal in the military district at Harper's Ferry, Va.

Period costumes from the society's collection will also be on display.

Many artifacts from the collection of the Stockbridge Library's Local History Room will be included, such as a book of patriotic war songs, confederate money, and a framed picture of the dedication of the war monument in Stockbridge.

The exhibit will run through April 30. For more information on the society's exhibit program, call 442-1793. A portion of the society's funding for this fiscal year is provided by a grant through The Institute of Museum Services.

## New York to begin preschool program

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mayor Edward Koch announced Monday public schools this September will admit preschoolers from low-income families, a move expected to have a "powerful effect" on their long-term educational and economic achievements.

When the program is expanded in the next four years to accommodate all 100,000 4-year-olds citywide, the New York City public school district would be the first in the nation to offer universal preschool education.

Koch's announcement followed the release of a mayoral commission report urging the city to expand existing public early education programs, including Head Start, day care and pre-kindergarten.

"Preschool years are critical for the development of language, logic and the inquiry strategies necessary for discovering how the world works," the report said.

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The commission noted a long-term study of preschool-educated children showed 38 percent fewer were held back in grades, 58 percent fewer were placed in special education, and 23 percent more graduated from high school.

"Educational programs for 4-year-olds can have a powerful effect on their long-term educational and economic achievements," Koch said.

Koch said the report's recommendation for universal preschool, which would cost the city \$32 million the first year and up to \$60 million in the fourth year, will have to be scaled down as a result of pending federal budget cuts.

The pilot program starting in September will be geared toward low-income children in 10 sections of the city, Koch said.

The size of the program depends on the willingness of the state to participate in funding, Koch said.

For many children, an early childhood program is their first exposure to an English-speaking environment, said Marian Schwarz, a spokeswoman for the Early Childhood Education Commission.

The report said a Board of Education sampling of the 58,600 children enrolled in public kindergarten classes in 1984 indicated at least 43 percent did not speak English at home.

"Youngsters can learn English very, very quickly at the age of 4 — but not very, very quickly at the age of 8 or 9," Schwarz said.

Currently, 48,000 eligible children attend preschool. Schwarz said even if spaces were available to all 4-year-olds, parents of some 10,000 children would be unwilling to enroll them in the programs.

That means the city must increase its preschool capacity by about 40,000 to accommodate all children likely to attend, Schwarz said. Ideally, the city would increase its programs to serve 10,000 more children each year for four years, she said.

## Police kept busy on abuse of Asians

BOSTON (AP) — Investigations of possible civil rights abuses against Asian-Americans now account for one-quarter of all the cases handled by the Boston Police Community Disorders Unit.



Associated Press photo

## Between seasons

Linda Davis of Wellesly, Mass., enjoyed the spring sunshine while on the slopes at Carrabassett Valley, Maine, on Monday when temperatures soared into the 60s.

## Danger of AIDS increases for intravenous drug users

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — AIDS is continuing to spread among heterosexual intravenous drug users who share needles, and health experts said Monday that addicts must be taught to change their behavior to slow transmission of the disease.

Studies also should determine whether drug users should be given free, clean hypodermic needles and whether possession of needles should be decriminalized, speakers said at the two-day international conference on AIDS in the Drug Abuse Community and Heterosexual Transmission.

"Intravenous drug use has clearly been the dominant source of heterosexual transmission," said Donald Des Jarlais, assistant deputy director of substance abuse resource and evaluation in New York.

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, breaks down the body's ability to fight diseases and is usually fatal. In addition to drug users who share tainted needles, it is most commonly contracted by homosexual men and hemophiliacs who require injections of blood products.

About 25 percent of the up to one million people exposed to the AIDS virus are drug users, and 70 percent to 80 percent of that 25 percent live in the New York-New Jersey area, Des Jarlais told the audience of some 300 people.

Since 1979, a total of 18,576 people have been diagnosed as suffering from AIDS, said Gayle Lloyd, a spokesman for the National Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. Of those, 3,113, or 17 percent, are drug users, she said.

Des Jarlais said that between 1979 and 1982, tests showed 40 percent of the drug users had been exposed to the virus. Between 1982 and 1984, the total grew to 50 percent. Currently, a total of 52 percent of the drug users tested have been exposed.

But Stanley Weiss, an epidemiologist with the National Cancer Institute, said the rate of increase of drug users' exposure does not appear to be slowing down. He attributed the differences in those numbers to different methods used in the studies.

Keys to transmission are the frequency of injection and the use of so-called shooting galleries where many people use the same needles, Des Jarlais said.

Des Jarlais said a study in 1984 found that almost all drug users had heard of AIDS, and 93 percent knew that sharing needles was dangerous.

He said 59 percent of the users reported at least one behavior change such as increased use of sterile needles, reduced use of shared needles and even stopping drug use.

Des Jarlais said drug users who don't use needles must be taught "social skills on how to reject heroin and cocaine" when pressured by peers.

But he also said health experts

must realize that "we're going to have to do prevention with people we know will not stop," especially because injecting drugs can be cheaper than snorting or smoking them.

Users should be taught to sterilize needles by boiling them, soaking them in alcohol and then carefully washing them.

Health officials should also study whether sterile needles should be made available for free, he said.

Decriminalizing the possession of needles is another issue that should be explored, said Dr. Richard Chaisson of the Department of Infectious Diseases at San Francisco General Hospital.

He said that in some cities, such as New Orleans, needles can be bought without a prescription. But in places where that is illegal, drug users end up sharing needles so they don't have to risk getting caught on the street while carrying them, Chaisson said.

## 4 win Tri-State lottery

CONCORD, N.H. (UPI) — A milkman and a mother of two were among four winners of a \$2.3 million Tri-State Megabucks jackpot over the Easter weekend, a spokesman for the northern New England game said Monday.

Lottery spokesman Dave Schaefer said three Maine residents and a Massachusetts woman will split the top prize. Each will receive \$591,325, or \$29,566 annually before taxes, for the next 20 years, he said.

The Maine winners were Debbie Brown of Cumberland, Donald Brown of Norway and Henry Dagneault of Lewiston. Vincenza Boragine of Lawrence, Mass., also picked

the winning combination, 6-9-18-19-27-35.

Dagneault, 52, was so excited he took 14 relatives out for Easter dinner Sunday, his daughter, Tina Hesketch, said Monday.

A milkman, Dagneault plans to continue his work despite his new wealth, Hesketch said.

"I was asleep when he was out checking his numbers," she said. "He said he saw four of them were right. Then he put his glasses back on and he looked again and he says, 'Oh my God, I won the Megabucks.'"

Debbie Brown, 34, a medical secretary and mother of two, said her winnings coincided with Easter and her daughter Kelly's eighth birthday.

VIGNETTE—Pittsfield! In a local newspaper, a fallen warrior in the recent mayoral wars vents his spleen most vociferously in the flood of postmortem copy given his rhetorical salvos fired at his conqueror's autocratic muzzling of information pertinent to the city's welfare—secrecy, the people's right to know. Too bad the verbal bombardments were not vigorously unleashed during the tepid election campaign. Effusive oratory flows trippingly off the tongue at a wake. An old story of the horse and the barn door. The Kremlin walls of city hall are not breached by an onslaught of literary marshmallows. Barbara Simonds (Eagle Sampler 3-9-86) well expresses an administrative mockery with biting Attic wit—"Unknow firm, unknown line of business, unknown location, unknown 300 jobs, unknown company!" Just who does know? The Shadow Knows—the carnival barker conning the public—the Swami with the crystal ball—the film flam artist with the shell game—a political prestidigitator creating a "now you see it, now you don't" illusion with magic mirrors—a medicine man, his pitch, selling snake oil as a cure for a sick city. IF IT ISN'T IN THE LOCAL PAPER IT'S TIME TO GET THE SPRINGFIELD.