

U.N. withdraws arms inspectors

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White House spokesman Mike McCurry implied that while the U.S. government would try to end the crisis through diplomacy, Clinton would not hesitate to pursue other means if necessary.

"Even as George Bush said (in the Persian Gulf War), if it was necessary to go alone, he would have gone alone," McCurry said. "And that's true of the United States when it defends its interests and true of this commander in chief."

The U.N. Security Council met Thursday to discuss the expulsion of the Americans but failed to agree on a response to Iraq's defiance, even though the 15 members Wednesday had condemned the decision to throw out the Americans.

After three hours of deliberations, the council suspended the meeting and agreed to return at 10 p.m. EST. But the meeting was delayed.

Diplomats from two council member states, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Chinese were holding up the proceeding because they were upset over Richardson's earlier remarks to a U.N. committee, where he said Tibetans suffer from "China's harsh repression."

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, also said several members of the Security Council were angered by the decision to reduce the U.N. inspection team in Baghdad to a skeletal crew, instead of simply withdrawing the American members.

The resentment of the other council members — including France, China and Russia — frustrated U.S. efforts to get a strong reply in the council to the latest Iraqi move, the sources said.

The inspectors were charged with making sure Iraq eliminates its long range missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, as the Security Council ordered it to do at the end of the 1991 Gulf War. The council will not lift trade sanctions against Iraq — imposed after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait — until those terms are met.

Iraq implemented the expulsion order one day after the council voted unanimously to condemn Iraq for its Oct. 29 decision to kick out the American inspectors.

It also slapped a travel ban on Iraqis who interfere with the inspections but avoided any explicit threat of military force. Iraq had put off implementing its expulsion order until the council finished its debate.

Butler, the head of the U.N. team,

admitted Thursday that pulling all inspectors out would severely hamper the United Nation's ability to ensure that Iraq is not building weapons of mass destruction.

But Butler, an Australian, said the United Nations could not tolerate "this illegal separation of nationalities."

"Therefore, I will withdraw all (inspection) staff tomorrow and leave a skeleton staff at the Baghdad center to sustain our facility pending resolution of the present crisis," Butler said.

Butler said he hoped the departing team members could return when "the conditions are acceptable."

For the past 11 days, Butler has insisted on sending along Americans on U.N. inspections, and each time the Iraqis have barred the U.S. inspectors from entering suspected weapons sites.

Last week, Butler accused Iraq of taking advantage of the suspension of inspections to move sensitive equipment and tamper with cameras that monitor weapons sites around the clock.

Iraq claims Americans dominate and manipulate the U.N. Special Commission, which conducts the inspections, to keep the sanctions in place.

Earlier Thursday, Aziz said again that Iraq was willing to cooperate with the U.N. weapons inspectors — except for the Americans. Aziz, in New York for the Security Council debate, said Iraq "is ready to continue its cooperation with" the non-American inspectors and allow them to perform their duties "fully."

Aziz said, however, if Butler decided to remove the entire team, "he will bear the responsibility for his decision."

The U.N. Special Commission had about 15 inspectors, some of whom would remain behind in the Iraqi capital. The number included a few technicians to monitor surveillance cameras along with a Chilean helicopter crew working for the United Nations, Butler said.

In Baghdad, meanwhile, about 1,500 Iraqis took to the streets of Baghdad shouting anti-American slogans and waving Iraqi flags in the latest government-orchestrated protest.

"Our soul, our blood, we sacrifice for you, Saddam," the crowd chanted, jabbing fists into the air. One banner read, "We condemn the stance of the American spies."

Hundreds of Iraqis camped out at Saddam's main palace in Baghdad for a fourth day to protect it from any possible U.S. attack.

Professor aids filmmaker

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brought him."

The president's remarks before the abbreviated screening of the film also indicated Monday night's festivities weren't just a welcome reprieve from the less-than-relaxing presidential activities earlier in the day.

"I have been looking forward to this night since February," Clinton said in a speech at the White House Monday. He said he wanted the chance to display all of the Lewis and Clark artifacts at the White House.

Clinton also publicly acknowledged Moulton for his work with the project, saying he was grateful to him and the others who had helped enrich people's appreciation of Lewis and Clark.

"That is a very precious gift to our future generations," Clinton said.

His expedition

For Moulton, the Lewis and Clark Expedition didn't start until 1979.

That was when he answered a University of Nebraska Press classified advertisement looking for someone to edit the journals of American explorers Merriweather Lewis and William Clark.

He was hired by UNL in a joint appointment as both the journals editor, which he spends about 75 percent of his time doing, and as a professor of American history, where he teaches one class each semester.

But even with a Ph.D. in American history from Oklahoma State University, he admitted it was a subject he knew very little about.

"I knew a little something about it," he said. "But I wasn't deeply involved."

Moulton did have some previous experience editing historical journals, specifically those of Cherokee Indian Chief John Ross, so he was

hired by the University of Nebraska Press.

He soon became deeply involved in the expedition and the editing project. In three years, the first volume of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was published.

In the beginning, he wasn't sure what he had gotten himself into.

He had a quick answer to whether or not the job he took nearly 20 years ago was what he had expected.

"No it wasn't," he said with a smile.

"I didn't know of all their work with science, astronomy, or their botanical findings. All that was new to me."

It didn't take him long, however, to find himself enthralled in Lewis and Clark lore.

"Once you get into the story, you catch the bug pretty quick," he said.

It seems the government has caught the Lewis and Clark bug too. The project, Moulton said, is funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Since the project began, 11 more volumes, based on the expedition's 18 notebooks which included more than a million words, have been published, each one about three years apart.

Only one more volume, focusing on the explorers' botanical artifacts, is in the works and should be published in 1999, Moulton said.

It's been a great job, Moulton said, working on "one of the foremost editing projects in the country," but this is where it will end for him.

He said he does plan on working on condensing the final 12-volume series into a single, abridged version, but he does not plan on taking on any more editing projects.

"There really aren't any subjects that appeal to me like Lewis and Clark," he said.

Dayton Duncan, the co-producer and writer of the PBS film, said Moulton's work on the journals and help with production were vital.

"If it wasn't for the existence of his journals," Duncan said from his Walpole, N.H., home, "Ken and I would not have had the courage to put together a four-hour film on something that wasn't at all documented with photographs."

Duncan said the film wasn't based on any single book or adaptation of the expedition's journals; Moulton was the main information source.

"Obviously, the journals he's edited were our bible," he said. "When Ken and I began working on our film, he was one of the first people I contacted."

Moulton's series also looks into both the "triumphant and dark" aspects of the journey.

"It does give attention to the encounters with the group and the native people," he said. "It's not in glossed-over terms to give the impression everything was nice, pretty and neat."

The volumes are so important because they are a complete historical collection, Duncan said.

"The journals are some of the jewels of American history," he said. "They are classics of literature, let alone of exploration, because they are so complete."

"It's the journals that set apart the Lewis and Clark expedition from all others."

And it's widely held, Duncan said, that Moulton's collection has become and will remain the definitive Lewis and Clark collection.

"One hundred years from now people will be paying high prices to get the Moulton edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals," he said.

Nebraska to test new de-icer

BY SHANE ANTHONY
Staff Reporter

Roads workers have found a new and better way to melt ice on Nebraska's highways.

Department of Roads officials said road crews will apply ICE BAN, a byproduct of ethanol, on highways around Lincoln, Omaha and Columbus this winter to melt snow and ice, said Dalcyce Ronnau, assistant state maintenance engineer for the state Department of Roads.

Ronnau said road crews applied some ICE BAN last year in a 50 percent mixture with magnesium chloride and called it ICE BAN Magic.

Road crews apply the "brown, viscous, smelly" liquid with sprayers from truck-mounted liquid tanks, he said.

The Department of Roads did not use the substance during October's snowstorm because the storm produced heavy snow, but little ice on the roads, Ronnau said.

"Ice or packed snow gives us the most trouble," Ronnau said.

Workers can plow heavy snow accumulation such as the 16 inches that fell in the October 26 snowstorm, but crews hope to continue testing ICE BAN when the temperatures drop this winter.

Steve Bytnar, technical service representative for Minnesota Corn Processors in Marshall, Minn., said the company produces ICEBAN from residuals left after distilling ethanol.

The substance is delivered as a liquid and can be used in three ways, he said:

- Crews can apply the substance to roadways before a storm hits. ICE BAN sticks to the road and prevents ice from bonding to the pavement.
- ICE BAN can be sprayed directly onto packed snow or ice to melt it.
- ICE BAN mixes with salt or

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STEVE BYTNAR
representative for ICE BAN producer

sand to reduce corrosion and save on the amount of salt and sand applied.

The ethanol byproduct melts snow and ice faster than salt or sand, but is even less corrosive than water, Bytnar said.

Bytnar said ICE BAN melts ice better because it contains 40 percent solids, compared to 30 percent solids for other mixtures such as magnesium chloride or calcium chloride.

ICE BAN also is less corrosive than other liquid deicers or even water, he said.

The same ethanol byproduct used in ICE BAN is used as a cattle-feed additive, Bytnar said, so it is safe for consumption.

"As a demonstration, I've had people doubt me, and I drank it," he said. "I don't think it's that great, but it's not bad."

Ronnau and Bytnar said the smell may be the worst aspect of the liquid. They described it as a smell similar to raw molasses or molasses used in soy sauce.

Because ICE BAN is less corrosive, it will not damage road surfaces or kill plants like other solutions, he said.

Wayne Teten, deputy director of operations for the Department of Roads, said the low corrosion factor makes ICE BAN appealing.

"It's kind of expensive, but we think it's got some potential, especially in urban areas where corrosion is such a problem," Teten said.

He said the state paid 85 cents per

gallon for ICE BAN. Bytnar said prices for magnesium chloride and calcium chloride usually run between 30 and 40 cents per gallon. Minnesota Corn Processors produces ICE BAN, but the state buys the substance from a distributor, EnviroTech Services in Westminster, Colo.

But crews would use less ICE BAN than other deicers because it melts ice two to three times better. When used in a combination, ICE BAN also stretches salt and sand supplies, he said.

"I don't look for it to be used statewide on all occasions," Teten said. In some situations, crews wait to let snow blow before salting or sanding, he said.

Nebraska is one of several states testing the substance, which has been in use on the east coast for two years: Teten serves on the Highway Innovative Technical Evaluation Center committee through the Civil Engineers Research Foundation a committee, which is testing the product. He said Nebraska ordered 13,500 gallons, which crews will apply on highways around Lincoln, Omaha and Columbus.

One of Minnesota Corn Processor's plants operates in Columbus and will be able to produce a proper quality of ICE BAN next year.

Teten said production in Nebraska makes ICE BAN even more attractive.

"That would be a real plus in the state of Nebraska," he said.

