

pointer magazine



INSIDE:

Solomon hits home

Rad waste on campus

Look for us September first!

August 4, 1983
Volume 27, Number 3

viewpoints

"I say to you today, even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American Dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up, live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal!...'

"This will be the day when all God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, 'let freedom ring.' So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. But not only that. Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi, from every mountainside.

"When we allow freedom to ring—when we let it ring from every city and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, 'Free at last, Free at last, Great God a-mighty, We are free at last.' "

Twenty years ago this month Dr. Martin Luther King spoke these words at the foot of the Washington Monument. Today it could be argued Blacks have yet to achieve the freedom from inequality so many fought for.

But the importance of the civil rights struggle lay as much in its means as in its very worthy ends. Drawing on the teachings of Mohandas Gandhi, Dr. King led his supporters to many victories in the overall struggle for civil rights. They were armed not with guns and clubs but with the righteousness of their cause and personal dignity.

Snapping police dogs, hostile police officers, and powerful fire hoses assaulted freedom marchers but were unable to defeat their resolve because of a stronger weapon: non-violence.



Both Dr. King and his mentor Gandhi saw the beauty and power of non-violence. By refusing to reciprocate vicious attacks, they denied the legitimacy of their aggressor and its cause. At the same time they proved their dedication to their own beliefs by sacrificing their flesh to repeated assaults.

What does all this have to do with Americans living nearly two decades later? Today we are embroiled in our own struggle involving an essential civil right belonging to all men — the right to live in peace.

The specter of nuclear holocaust hangs over us like the sharpened blade of a guillotine. We have become accustomed to the looming threat, and have yet to respond with more than pietistic platitudes. However, the current tide of public opinion is turning from one of weak inaction to strong, non-violent social change.

We have finally realized that the only way our rights — including the fundamental right to live in peace — will be taken away is if we allow their seizure without resistance. This includes fighting not only nuclear proliferation, but the injustices in Third World nations that are the root of many armed conflicts.

On Tuesday Congress approved legislation that would make January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, a national holiday. We already have holidays that celebrate the bravery and patriotism of those men that fought in our wars. Isn't it time we celebrate and parade in honor of a man whose credo was peaceful non-violence?

Dr. King's call of freedom can still be heard echoing from the hilltops of New Hampshire. It still rings clear from the mighty mountains of New York. But it will only be heard if we put our swords down long enough to let its message of peaceful freedom reach our ears.

Chris Celichowski



Letters to the editor will be accepted only if they are typewritten and signed, and should not exceed a maximum of 250 words. Names will be withheld from publication only if appropriate reason is given. Pointer reserves the right to edit letters if necessary and to refuse to print letters not suitable for publication. All correspondence should be addressed to Pointer, 113 Communication Arts Center, UWSP, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481.

Written permission is required for the reprint of all materials presented in Pointer.

The Pointer is a second class publication (USPS-098240) published weekly on Thursday by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and the UW-System Board of Regents, 113 Communication Arts Center, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

POSTMASTER: Send address change to Pointer, 113 Communication Arts Center, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Pointer is written and edited by the Pointer staff, composed of UWSP students, and they are solely responsible for its editorial content and policy.

pointer
magazine

Editor: Chris Celichowski

News Editor: Todd Hotchkiss

Features Editor: Kim Jacobson

Graphics Editor: Jayne Michlig

Advertising Manager: Peter Waldmann

Photography Editor: Rich Burnside

Adviser: Dan Houlihan

pointer
magazine

Vol. 27, No. 3

August 4, 1983

news

● Solomon causes administrative headaches here

By Todd Hotchkiss
Pointer News Editor

Although enforcing compliance with draft registration via university financial aid programs is not critically needed, and although this compliance program was given extremely weak legal sanction, UWSP must participate in this costly and burdensome policy or risk losing its mammoth federal financial aids program, the director of UW-SP student financial aids said Monday.

Philip George, the director, said in an interview that UWSP must comply with the policy of forcing students to fill out a draft registration compliance section on the student aid report and letters announcing their financial aid package before students can receive any financial aid. George said that non-compliance would risk the \$13.5 million aid program UW-SP processed last year. The federal government "could tear up the agreement, so to speak," said George, "and all of a sudden we would find ourselves with no allocations and no eligibility to participate."

George indicated that eligibility of UWSP for the financial aid programs depends on its ability to com-

ply with federal law. If the law is flaunted, the aid program will suffer. The aid program here at UWSP consists of Title IV assistance such as guaranteed student loans, the supple-

a college and set them up as an example and we could be it."

Another form of punishment for non-compliance might be for the federal government to "limit or sus-

Some universities have announced that they will be attempting to aid those students who need aid but who choose not to comply with the policy. The University of California and Yale Univer-

George said that everything but the \$80,000 non-resident fee waiver was subject to the scrutiny of federal law, and that \$100,000 in numerous small pots of money for scholarships was about all that could be available for the use of alternative aid funding. Basically, because of the public nature of the institution and the current fiscal bind, UWSP has not even a sliver of hope for alternative funding.

Opposition: Past

While the Solomon Amendment, the bill legislating the compliance procedure, was being debated in Congress last year, opposition from various ranks of national universities amassed, according to George. University presidents wrote letters of opposition to Congress, as did George and the National Association of Student Aid Administrators. Several times throughout our interview George referred to the new law as "stupid." He gave four major reasons, all basically administrative in nature, detailed from a letter he had sent to Representative David Obey.

First, George said that the law would place a clerical burden on student financial

Cont'd on p. 5

STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE/REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE

I certify that I will use any money I receive under Title IV Student Financial Aid Programs only for expenses related to attendance at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point; and (check one):

- () I certify that I am not required to be registered with selective service because -- (check one reason)
 - () I am a female
 - () I am in the Armed Services on active duty (not Reserves or Guard)
 - () I have not reached my 18th birthday
 - () I was born before 1960
 - () I am a permanent resident of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or the Northern Mariana Islands.
- () I certify that I am registered with Selective Service.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

To receive financial aid, students must complete this form.

mental grant program, the college work-study program, and the national direct student loan program. George indicated that "even the state grant program (might be affected) because that is matched in part by federal funds." George said that he was worried that if the federal government perceived a problem with university compliance that "they'd pick

pend" UWSP's aid program, according to George. He said regaining the suspended program would be based on UWSP's promise to comply.

Every two years UWSP is thoroughly audited by the federal government for a period of 6 to 8 weeks. These intense and detailed audits must reveal complicity with federal laws or risk the cut-off of federal aid.

sity have announced they plan to provide aid to non-complying students through student fees and private endowments. George said that there is nothing similar to these proposals of alternative aid being bandied about at UWSP. "You would have to be wealthy to do it," said George, in reference to the state budget crunch, "and we are a poor university."

Permits allow incineration

Low level rad waste burned on UWSP campus

By Chris Celichowski

A single smokestack rises far above the UW-Stevens Point campus. Local residents know it releases both steam and pollutants, byproducts of the university's coal-fired boilers, into the environment. However, some may not know low level radioactive waste has been and will be incinerated there.

UW-Stevens Point's College of Natural Resources and Biology Department generate the low level wastes. Researchers there use the liquid scintillation process to study biological activity in plant and animal tissue.

The liquid scintillation wastes have been stored in 25 milliliter vials. On May 12, 1983 three UWSP officials incinerated 500 vials (approximately one gallon) of the wastes. There is currently a five gallon backlog of the wastes which university officials plan on disposing in an identical manner.

The liquid scintillation process involves "tagging" nutrients with radioactive isotopes, in this case carbon 14 and tritium. Researchers can then detect the growth patterns of sample organisms. For example, they can "tag" certain elements in fertilizer and later detect the rate these elements were absorbed into plant tissues. The process is similar to the "tracing" procedure performed by physicians on their human patients.

In addition to the remaining trace amounts of radioactive carbon 14 and tritium, the liquid scintillation process results in the organic solvent byproducts toluene, benzene, and xylene. All three solvents are toxic and proven carcinogens.

After the Three Mile Island and Times Beach environmental disasters, radioactive wastes and other pollutants have become an increasing public concern. How safe is the low-level radioactive waste generated by

UWSP researchers?

"The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has declared we can dispose of these materials as if they are not even radioactive," according to Dr. Ron Lokken, UWSP Campus Radiation Safety Director and a nuclear physicist.

Some maintenance workers in the George Stein Building, however, have their own ideas about the safety of the wastes, although none of them were required to aid in or be present during the incineration. In an interview conducted in late May many wondered if there really was a "safe" level of radioactivity.

"I wouldn't know, and I don't think anybody else knows," said one veteran worker who, like all his counterparts, requested anonymity.

"I don't give a f—, I'll be gone in a few years. But these other guys...It might not take that long," said another.

But Lokken believed their fears were unfounded because the radiation released by the waste is a small fraction of the annual background radiation picked up by the average Wisconsinite.

Apparently both Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concur with Lokken. The agencies have granted the university permits to burn the liquid scintillation wastes.

In addition, Lokken told the Pointer Magazine a 25 milliliter vial of liquid scintillation wastes has less radioactivity than a fist-size lump of coal.

"If someone would eat all the ash and soot in the boiler containing carbon 14 he would pick up an additional 6.6 millirems of radioactivity, (calculated under a worst-case scenario)," said Lokken.

The average Wisconsin resident is exposed to 150 millirems of background radiation annually. A full chest

x-ray produces an additional 30 millirems of radioactivity while a dental x-ray gives off 25 millirems. Someone living in a stone house picks up an additional 15 millirems annually.

Naomi Jacobson is Co-Chairman and Director of the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND) and serves as an advisor to Wisconsin's Radioactive Waste Review Board. She believes there is no safe dose of radiation.

"The doses they (federal and state agencies) allow are so the benefits are supposed to outweigh the risks."

The benefits, extensive biological research, exceed any risk posed by the low-level wastes, according to Lokken.

"Given the alternatives, incineration is by far the most safe and environmentally acceptable," noted Lokken.

The nuclear physicist said current permits would have allowed the university to

Cont'd on p. 5

Reflects in Helbach's big victory

Helbach-Cross forum reveals policy differences

By Todd Hotchkiss
Pointer News Editor

In his opening remarks to a question and answer session in the Encore room at UWSP last Thursday, Roger Cross said that the race for the State Senate seat in the 24th district came down to a difference in philosophy. The results of Tuesday's election might bear Cross out to be right. Unfortunately for him, this is probably the only thing he said in the whole campaign that could garner widespread support.

David Helbach, the Democratic Assemblyperson from the 71st district, of Stevens Point, defeated Republican professor Roger Cross by a two-to-one margin to gain the seat vacated by new State Supreme Court Justice William Bablitch.

Helbach gathered 8971 votes to Cross' 4469, winning 67 percent to 33 percent. Helbach took Portage and Waupaca counties, and only lost by 73 votes to Cross in Wood County.

This clear margin of victory might reflect the distinctions which existed between these two candidates. Cross said that the difference between them philosophically was that he was for small government and Helbach was for big government. Without elaboration or definition of what "small" and "big" mean, it is not possible to assess the merit of this juxtaposition. However, Cross was correct if he meant that their differences in philosophy translated into definite differences in policy advocacy.

Listening to the debate it was easy to pick up a fundamental difference between the two candidates.

Cross talked only one issue: the tax climate in this state is driving jobs away to other low tax states, and that the tax structure should be realigned to preserve and create jobs in this area. He maintained that the tax in-

creases passed in the recently enacted state budget would create a surplus like Wisconsin built up under former Democratic Governors Lucey and Schrieber. The difference between the two surpluses is that this time the surplus-to-be will be taking jobs away from the working people.

Helbach maintained that the tax increases were necessary in order to refund a virtually bankrupt state government, and to maintain the level of social services the people of this state enjoy and receive. He said that if a surplus did arise that the money would probably be spent on education, or that some of the temporary taxes would be eliminated.

Cross' argument is hinged upon the economy continuing its crawling recovery. He predicted that the gross national product (GNP) would reflect at least 4 percent growth by the end of the year, which he said would result in a surplus. The 9 percent growth in the last quarter was an indicator that the economy was growing faster than was previously anticipated.

Cross criticized the recent income tax increases as unnecessary and unfair. He maintained that with a "modest recovery of 4 percent" the recently passed one cent increase in the sales tax would generate \$1.4 billion, more than enough to cover the state deficit. Thus, as Cross interpreted the economy and the state budget, the increase in income taxes would unnecessarily cut into the pockets of people, build up a state surplus, and drive unduly taxed businesses away from Wisconsin.

Helbach said that for the last two state budgets, the Democrats had acquiesced to former Governor Dreyfus' "rose scenarios" of an improving economy which did not improve. This resulted in Wisconsin going in debt, and

the current position of raising taxes or cutting needed services back. Helbach said the Legislature and Governor Earl decided to anticipate slight improvement in the economy — a 2.6 percent growth in GNP, 10 percent unemployment, and 5 percent inflation — and increase taxes to make sure the state begins to come out of its fiscal crisis.



COUNTY	H	C
Portage	5633	1234
Waupaca	654	481
Wood	2678	2751
Marathon	6	3

Education

Both candidates support student loans, and said that the state should pick up the amount cut by the Reagan Administration at the federal level. Helbach said that education needed more funding and, because the budget was already tight due to the fiscal crunch, taxes had to be increased.

Cross seemed to imply that taxes did not have to be increased, that money could be transferred from other portions of the budget to cover education. This was a general theme of Cross when he addressed spending money for social services. He said that the Legislature had voted itself an increase in salary while ignoring the salary of university professors,

and that this was "almost obscene."

Helbach responded that Cross either had his years or numbers mixed up because the Legislature has not voted itself a salary increase since 1979.

Groundwater

Like education, both candidates were generally in agreement that more has to be done by the state regarding protecting groundwater. The disagreement came in how to actually do it.

Senator-elect Helbach supports funding monitoring of groundwater from general purpose revenues from the state. He said that cities like Milwaukee and Madison get millions of dollars for sewers, and that it would only be equitable for rural Central Wisconsin to receive money to protect its water.

Cross advocated money being taken from the appropriations to Milwaukee and Madison. He said that the millions of dollars spent there and in other cities should be diverted up north. Ironically, he also advocated a tax on agricultural chemicals used by farmers to generate revenue for monitoring.

Reapportionment

Cross stated in his opening remarks that one of the reasons he was contesting Helbach for the Senate seat was to "return honesty and openness to state government." He was referring to the current controversy over reapportionment. He is adamantly opposed to the Democratic-sponsored remap plan which was recently passed in a special session of the Legislature.

Cross said that the new plan gave out personal favors to some legislators, solidified Democratic control over the Legislature, and was conceived and produced in secret by the one party.

Helbach was one of only a very few Democrats to oppose the remap plan. He

said people should make a "process-product differentiation" when judging the new plan. He opposed the process, and agreed with Cross' criticisms of secrecy and one party domination. However, he said that the plan itself was a better plan than the last year's court written plan. He said that this plan was a fairer plan.

In other issues, Helbach said he opposed the proposal of a state sponsored lottery. He said he was not against lotteries per se, but that the state should not devote its resources to revenue-making which can be very unreliable over the long run.

Cross said that although he has his difficulties with lotteries, millions of dollars were leaving the state and going to Illinois and Michigan because Wisconsin citizens did not have a lottery of their own to play. For this reason he supports the state lottery proposal.

Regarding marital property rights, Helbach said he supports the Muntz-Adelman bill which creates a system of community property. Cross supports the Nelson-Panzer bill which maintains a system of private and individual property.

Each candidate stressed a campaign issue that the other didn't. Helbach said that recycling was a major environmental and economic issue in this area, and that he would continue to pursue the idea of bringing higher technology recycling to Central Wisconsin, in the wake of the failed efforts of the now defunct Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority.

Cross said that he would propose a regulatory reconciliation council where businesses could go with their regulatory complaints. Maintaining his consistency that businesses were being over taxed and over regulated, this council would help to mediate differences between the state and business.

Marshall decries faculty pay shortfall

Would you pursue a job that required a doctor's degree, but didn't pay \$25,000 after you had filled it for 10 to 15 years and possibly longer?

Nearly half of the men and women on the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point are in that situation.

Their chancellor, Philip R. Marshall, doesn't think they are being treated fairly and has taken up their cause in his public addresses.

Marshall believes there are numerous myths about faculty wages. He's rankled

by some people's belief that professors are well paid.

He makes these comparisons: The average starting salary for 1983 paper science graduates of UW-SP is about \$26,500 or above what the majority of their professors currently earn. Graduates with minors in computer science from UW-SP have been given starting salaries in the range of \$24,000.

There are few new faculty positions opening across Wisconsin this year, and those that are have been difficult to fill, especially in technical fields. Businesses and indus-

tries are more competitive with wage and benefit offers and so are colleges and universities in other states.

Faculty recruitment problems were complicated this month, he adds, as news spread across the country that UW salaries are being frozen this year and are scheduled to be raised about 3.8 percent next year.

The problem has been in the making throughout the 1970s. When constant dollars are compared, UW System faculty members have about 33 percent less purchasing power than they had in 1972,

Marshall says.

Aren't most people in that predicament? No, responds the chancellor. Therein lies another myth. Per capita purchasing power in Wisconsin is 10 percent higher than it was in 1972.

The average faculty member at Stevens Point has lost about \$13,000 in purchasing power in 11 years. That adds up to about \$5½ million annually. It's an amount close to that expected to be received by the City of Stevens Point in a federal grant for revitalization of the downtown, complete with a

new mall.

Marshall told members of the UW-SP Faculty Senate on Wednesday there is great enthusiasm for the grant. He said he hoped the public would be equally enthusiastic about the contribution to the community of local professors.

He said that he was uncertain how to address them. Faculty members could be called "philanthropists" because they are giving away so much of their talents or could be called part of the "highest taxed group in the country."

Solomon, Cont.

aids staff. He said that this law is "ongoing, it's creation of something. Bureaucracy, more bureaucracy."

The university, additionally, might be forced to keep photocopies of the certified registration statement each registrant receives from the federal government to prove that the student registered. "It would really be harmful for people who hadn't complied early and had lost their form and had to go back and get another one. It would really delay things for them," elaborated George. Although not currently in practice, George said that the federal government had told them "that in two years, they expect that we would be doing that too." George indicated this further implementation might be tied to the degree of honesty exhibited by the students.

Since most draft-age adult males have complied with the general public law of draft registration, commonly cited as 96 percent compliance by analysts, George questioned the benefit to the government of going through "all the trouble of hassling college-age students of both sexes just to gather a few more names for the rolls." He continued further that "there is no evidence that college-age students as a group have been resisting this law." Under these circumstances George feels that such a policy is a

"shameful waste of valuable human resources to ask institutions to do this police work."

As a corollary of this point, George's final point of contention was that this policy cultivates distrust of government within the people. "We regress as a nation when we turn on ourselves in this manner."

Opposition: Present

Current opposition as detailed by George is actually a double-edge sword of economic cost and voluminous, meticulous additional work for an already busy staff. In a press release of July 1, Paul Watson, associate director, estimated that post-



Philip George

age for extra letters would cost about \$1,000. George cut that figure down to approximately \$500 to \$600, including a follow-up letter. These letters are sent to people who had not given financial aids prior registration certification.

Solomon headaches cause Congress to extend compliance deadline

The June 29 Supreme Court ruling has not put to rest the issue of university enforcement of draft registration through financial aids.

Director of student financial aids Philip George said Tuesday that his office received a letter from Congressperson Les Aspin (D-Wisconsin) indicating that both houses of Congress are considering deferring the compliance date to later this fall because some universities are having difficulty

adjusting to the compliance procedures.

Aspin wrote that the House of Representatives was considering the already passed August 1 for the compliance date, and now may pursue September 1 as the new date.

The Senate, meanwhile, is entertaining a proposal by Senator Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) to set the compliance date as October 1.

George said he didn't understand the difficulty because he felt it was a difficult but not unmanageable process

to get under control. Although George did not allude to this, the difficulty other universities are having may indicate that their students have not responded as quickly as UW-SP students. George did say Monday that students have responded very quickly, and that aid forms "are just pouring in."

George said UW-SP "would just get it over with and not worry about the implementation date."

The additional work for the financial aids staff means that enforcement of the policy also results in less efficiently calculated, nevertheless just as real, additional costs to incur. Much of the work was done on computers, which entailed conceptualizing, programming and processing by a variety of people, adding up to 20 to 30 hours, estimated George. Continued follow-up maintenance and adjustments in the computer programs and the regular checking by staff members of incoming aid forms which will be incorporated into their normal tasks are also additional costs. George estimated that in the future such costs will amount to \$200 to \$300 annually.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of current opposi-

tion is due to the June 29 Supreme Court decision which stayed an injunction levied earlier by a federal judge in Minnesota. "What's disturbing about this is that they never dealt with the issues," said George. "For some administrative reason somebody got to them and said 'Look, you're holding up the whole game. Why don't you just let it go and you can review it later.'" This law, and its case coming out of Minnesota, will be reviewed by the Supreme Court this fall. The Supreme Court decision was not one of great legal depth. It apparently was an administrative maneuver to allow the federal government to continue with its policy as the dates for filing aid forms were upon students and universities.

This does not mean that

this decision did not have some depth to it. George said that the student aid report students receive after applying for Pell Grants already had the complicity language printed on them, even though the federal government knew the policy was going to be challenged in court. These forms, with "the new affidavit language" printed on them, were set aside by George when the Minnesota judge overturned the policy. He said the Minnesota judge gave the federal government a reprimand, "a slap, some really interesting language," because of this practice.

After the June 29 Supreme Court ruling, George was able to use the thousand already printed grant forms which were conveniently provided.

Radwaste, Cont.

bury the liquid scintillation wastes in a landfill. However, burial would pose a greater risk than incineration because of the highly toxic toluene, benzene, and xylene. The toxicity of the three organic solvents is diffused in the incineration process but remains during burial. The low-level radioactivity remains regardless of the disposal method.

A second alternative involved storage of the wastes at a federal nuclear waste depository in Hanford, Washington. However, Lokken said the tremendous cost of the procedure (\$10,000 to ship one gallon of waste) removed it from consideration. This was confirmed by Zeke Torzewski, UWSP Assistant Chancellor for Business Affairs. In addition, Wisconsin's Attorney General Bronson LaFollette said provisions in the state's constitution prohibited it from obtaining the insurance policy on the wastes required by Washington state law.

"We have explored all the alternatives," concluded Lokken.

Jacobsen conceded the university had probably fulfilled all legal requirements in obtaining waste disposal permits, but believed there were other considerations.

"My concern is in the long

term and its (radioactive waste) effects on the environment," she said in an interview with the Pointer Magazine.

According to Jacobson, it takes a long time for carbon 14 and tritium to decompose. Carbon 14 has a half-life of 5,568 years while tritium has a half-life of 12 years. In the case of tritium, it would take approximately 120-240 years to fully break down.

She referred to a study at labs in Los Alamos, New Mexico in which tritium was able to reconcentrate through the food chain.

"At Los Alamos Scientific Labs officials admit the best they can do is delay the release of tritium into the environment. Studies on bees revealed the amount of tritium increased by a factor of 32,000 within 75 days," said Jacobson.

Los Alamos was the site of extensive testing of atomic bombs, consequently the studies cited by Ms. Jacobson may have involved significantly higher levels of radiation than those present in UWSP's liquid scintillation wastes.

"I hope the amounts they dispose of continue to be small. I wouldn't want to see the university incinerating for the hospital and other universities," said Jacobson.

Lokken noted the university would generate a maxi-

mum of two gallons of liquid scintillation wastes annually.

He expressed greater concern for the toxicity of the materials rather than their low-level radioactivity.

"It's always seemed to me that there is a group of people who apply a double standard to radioactive wastes and toxic wastes. They fear the former, often irrationally, while ignoring the latter."

Lokken noted the university had gone through all the proper channels in securing permission to incinerate the wastes, including obtaining approval from UWSP's Environmental Health and Safety Committee. The committee included a physician and administrative, faculty, and student representatives.

The Department of Natural Resources put a public notice of the planned incineration in the Stevens Point Daily Journal, but received no public comment within 30 days of its publication.

"It's not like we're going in the dead of night to burn the stuff. We're not trying to hide anything," concluded Lokken.

But "despite Dr. Lokken's reassurances there are still some community members fearing the threat of radioactive contamination. Only time will tell whether they are harmed more by the stress of possibly unneces-

mail

Pointer Magazine:
Mr. Philip C. George
Office of Student Financial
Aid
University of Wisconsin
Stevens Point, Wisconsin
54481

Sir:

It is with the greatest of regret and reluctance that I have signed the enclosed form emanating from the Office of Student Financial Aid.

Consider this letter as an official protest against: (1)

sary worrying or the low-level radioactive wastes.

draft registration; (2) The policy of the Office of Student Financial Aid in complying with the court order.

Furthermore I am a full time graduate student, over the age of thirty, who sees no benefit in a peace time draft. Secondly, I am morally opposed to war. If I were eighteen years old again, I would refuse to register for the draft as a conscientious objector.

Sincerely yours,
Charles A. Robinson

CANCER.
NOT KNOWING
THE
RISKS IS YOUR
GREATEST RISK.

American Cancer Society

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

features

James Bond, predictable but never dull

By Chris Celichowski

Many film critics regularly lambaste movie sequels that attempt to get by using a tired, predictable formula. But few could touch the latest James Bond adventure "Octopussy." It's as predictable as chocolate — it may taste the same time after time but you never tire of the familiar recipe.

Bond, played by the seemingly ageless Roger Moore, is still working in the hazardous world of international espionage. This time around, however, the stakes are higher than normal. Rather than simply foiling a rich eccentric's bid to control the world, James finds himself racing the clock to stop a Russian terrorist bombing that threatens to spark

World War III.

Does he defuse the atomic bomb in time? Come on now, you've seen enough of these flicks to know better than to ask an idiotic question like that.

Like all Bond films, the audience knows its destination before the exciting trip begins. We realize J.B. and Her Majesty's Secret Service will triumph in the pseudoclimax. James Bond movies enjoy their mass appeal because we do not really care where we're going. We're just along for the ride.

And what a ride it is. Bond ventures into recognizable territory. He seduces a number of women, including the film's mysterious and beautiful heroine Octopussy (Maud Adams). Space-age



gadgets squeeze him out of tight corners long enough to allow him to get stuck again. He confounds superiors by doing things with that unique Bond flair when subtlety would have caused far less trouble.

Yet all these likeable characteristics fail to overshadow the swaggering, suave confidence permeating Bond's every action. When his one-passenger plane runs out of fuel he simply pulls into a gas station and refuels. Most of us would have succumbed to the thugs chasing us. Not Bond. He probably got S & H green-stamps to boot.

Even his aforementioned promiscuity gains our tacit approval. We rationalize Bond's multiple seductions

saying "it's all in the line of duty." Some duty. The femme fatales acting as his nemeses, however, are roundly criticized as Mata Haris using sex as a despicable dirty trick. It's one double standard movie goers don't seem to mind.

If I presented a detailed synopsis of the plot it would reveal too much. Simply stated, if you like James Bond movies you will deprive yourself by missing "Octopussy."

Sure James Bond is cocky, sneaky and promiscuous. Chocolate is sugar-laden, fattening and may cause tooth decay. But at least we can indulge ourselves in Bond's fantasy adventures without the threat of our own mortal and moral decay.

'Cult' throws light on secrecy shadowing nuclear energy policy

THE CULT OF THE ATOM:
THE SECRET PAPERS OF

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

by Daniel Ford
(Simon and Schuster, 274 pages,

\$13.95 hardcover)

Reviewed by Todd Hotchkiss

How safe are nuclear power



er plants? Are the citizens of Wisconsin morally bound to accept nuclear waste? What went wrong with the idea that nuclear power was to be too cheap to meter?

These questions represent the numerous questions people have had for many years, and which many more people are thinking about today than in any other time in our history. These questions are always without answer, it seems, and we have to be content merely with the notion that we are enlightened enough to wonder.

The Cult of the Atom is a very valuable book when it

comes to answering questions of the unknown. Daniel Ford is the former executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, and has spent the last ten years going through previously classified government documents regarding the internal communication and action of the Atomic Energy Commission, its sibling the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and various related committees and advisory study groups which were involved with the development of nuclear power in America.

The Cult of the Atom is valuable because, although it obviously can not answer every question of the unknown, it does provide many answers, and provides many good leads to other questions. It is a compact internal history of the path atomic America took: it introduces the key players, delineates their roles, and explains the large and involved institutions which guided the policy of development. The book turns the cloak of nuclear secrecy inside out and reveals how our country has arrived at the present disastrous state of affairs regarding the development and presence of nuclear energy.

The main point Ford drives home is each section is the government and private industry, originally antagonistic toward each other when initially groping to develop nuclear power, became necessary partners in the 1950s which enabled and mandated that concerns for

Cont'd on p. 7

Comedic food for the starving

By Chris Celichowski

Excellent comedies are about as rare as politicians with true integrity. There are plenty of pretenders, but few with the genuine qualities. "Trading Places," featuring Dan Aykroyd and Eddie Murphy, is a pleasant exception.

"Trading Places" updates the frequently parodied tale of "The Prince and the Pauper." Aykroyd plays a stuffy Wall Street whiz kid who enjoys all the fineries of life — a ritzy townhouse, a faithful servant, and a handsome office adorned with dozens of books he's never opened.

As a street-wise con artist, Murphy has fallen so low he must imitate a legless Vietnam vet begging for hand-outs.

Their personal lives are secretly entwined by Aykroyd's rich employers. These two convincing brothers (Don Ameche and Ralph Bellamy) constantly argue the merits of scientific and

At their direction Murphy is given Aykroyd's job as a commodities broker, his townhouse, his servant — essentially his life. Aykroyd, meanwhile, is publicly disgraced in a frameup and



socio-economic theories. One particular disagreement is the root of their future evil actions — the age old fight between environmental and hereditary influence on human development. In order to solve the dispute they devise an experiment switching the roles of "pauper" Murphy and "prince" Aykroyd.

turned penniless into the street.

Murphy quickly becomes a phenomenal success, eventually earning front page status on The Wall Street Journal. Aykroyd does equally well in his new role, journeying lower than any low life has gone before. It is a clearcut victory for the en-

Cont'd on p. 7

Going with the flow in Taiwan

By Gary Malmon

I recently traveled abroad through the UW-Stevens Point International Programs to Taiwan, Republic of China. I was among a group of eleven students, a group leader Dr. Shipman, and his wife, who spent a semester living and learning the Chinese way of life — learning the past and living the present.

Soochow University, just outside the capital city of Taipei, became our home for the fall semester of '82. We, the students, took courses in Chinese language (Mandarin), Brush Painting, Art History, Kung Fu and Chinese Culture and Civilization. These helped us achieve a basic understanding of life in China, yesterday and today, and

provided knowledge that we could apply in apprehending our own experiences in Taiwan.

The air hung heavy on my yet unadapted body while I awaited the Taipei city bus which was headed downtown. I was making a routine trip to my place of work (teaching English) downtown, and had a couple hours to spare before I had to be there. The sun had just dropped behind the hills around Soochow University, which signalled some relief from the heat but would be practically unfelt in the heart of Taipei. I looked for the familiar bus numbers

"210" or "304" telling me it was time to get on.

The bus inched its way amidst the ever-heavy traffic. As usual I found myself entranced with the wondrous scenery outside my window. Everywhere I looked things were foreign to me. This living picture advancing before my eyes helped me to fully realize that I was in another land far away from home. But to the perspective of those Chinese around me the inverse was true. I was the "waigwo ren" (foreigner or literally outside person) and this

Cont'd on p. 7

Atoms, cont.

safety be relegated to the back seat while shielding the young and precarious incestuous relationship from any public scrutiny. In other words, this relationship which worked to develop nuclear energy could not even think about the needed safety concerns because this relationship had to have the confidence of the American people. Without the early confidence there would have never developed the nuclear industry that exists today.

Without the secret suppression of efforts to improve safety, which naturally entail pointing out weaknesses and danger with nu-

clear power, which would have scared the American people, we would not be fearful of this now older couple's 73 domestic offspring and dozens of foreign offspring.

The major thrust of the book is detailing the efforts made within the AEC and NRC to examine the dangerous risk nuclear power plants possess to the public. From the initial WASH-740 report of 1957 which detailed a nuclear accident with 3,000-4,000 deaths, to the 1964 update which increased the level of disaster to tens of thousands, to the Rasmussen Report of 1974 (which took over three years to put together after numerous re-

views and rewrites), to the reforms suggested by the Kemeny Commission of which the author was a participant after Three Mile Island, to the President's Nuclear Oversight Committee established by President Carter to monitor the implementation of the reforms, the theme is constant:

We, the American public, were never aware of the behind the scenes action. We never knew how paranoid the nuclear industry really was: they shudder and suppress at the thought of safety. I realize we have come to know these things in the wake of Browns Ferry and Three Mile Island.

What The Cult of the Atom details is that this mode of operation is part of the foundation of the development of

nuclear power. The constant slighting of safety for development, danger for dishonest promises of The American Century, is the bedrock of the nuclear industry. The contemporary knowledge of this totalitarian governance is now widened and deepened: the history of nuclear power is rife with it.

Along the way Ford, in a very clearly written and easy to understand style, at times in narrative and others from the researcher's distance, shows us the basic

ins and outs of nuclear history. The twists and turns, the kings and pawns, and always the suppression of safety.

The Cult of the Atom goes to the heart of the matter. In democratic America, the development and current existence of nuclear energy was and is undemocratic and secret. To understand this point is to understand the lack of focus which contemporary nuclear policy has. To understand this is to understand that We, The People, are not responsible for the nuclear quagmire this world is currently in. Those responsible are the star-studded cast of the last 40 years who have secretly taken us to the brink of disaster.

Trading, cont.

environmentalist.

When the two brothers settle their bet, a \$1 transaction, they agree to reverse the roles back to their original owners. Murphy and Aykroyd, furious with their treatment, plot for revenge. The implementation of their plan forms the climactic ending that is a true comedic delight.

Aykroyd has proved he can transcend bad writing with his comic genius. In this film, however, he has a character to match his abilities. His performance as a street bum had several audience members behind us laughing so hard I thought

they were going to hyperventilate.

Murphy proved why he is currently the hottest and brightest of Hollywood's stars. Everyone knows he can draw a laugh seemingly out of thin air. Yet "Trading Places" reveals a side of Murphy few have seen — Eddie Murphy the dramatic actor. Like his comedic persona, Murphy's dramatic self is equally appealing. It would be nice to see him in a film with less reliance on laughs.

Supporting actors Ameche and Bellamy earned audience enmity with convincing portrayals. However, the flick's biggest acting sur-

prise came from Jamie Lee Curtis who played a shrewd but soft-hearted hooker. Her performance here should finally draw her out from the shadow of the grade-Z horror flicks that dominated her early career.

"Trading Places" also has a sobering message that asks the audience to examine the extent to which others control their lives. The degree of helplessness portrayed in Murphy and Aykroyd's characters was actually a bit frightening.

"Trading Places" proves it is more than a mirage for a thirsty public wandering in the desert of cinematic comedy. It is an oasis.

Taiwan, cont.

place yet so foreign to me, was their home.

I rode until we hit the main drag which was near the language institute where I taught English. My main job was to help with refinement of pronunciation for Chinese studying English as a second language. Employment was not hard to find for a native English speaker in Taiwan.

Herding off the crowded bus with dozens of other market goers I fell into the flowing mass of people along the sidewalk. Any day of the week, Taipei streets were jammed with vehicles and flooded with shoppers; a shoppers paradise to some, a commuting nightmare to others. Because I wasn't in a hurry, it was the former. I was just in time for the hot night life of Taipei, and what better place to go "with the flow" than Jung Hwa Road.

My stomach rumbled to me that it was time to get a bite to eat. I followed my nose, something easy to do in the orient, to the second level sidewalk on Jung Hwa Road where nothing but Chinese food could be found. The strong odor of deep fried foods was probably enticing to those Chinese nearby but more a nose pincher to those unaccustomed foreigners as myself. However the odor was predominantly from one type of fried food, Yo Tiow, which I had tried and found delicious as most other Chinese food. Most clerks urged me to enter their stalls upon passing by. I soon stopped at one that befit my fancy and was at least superficially clean.

"You want eat what thing?" The sales woman asked me in Chinese.

"Chow Mien," I replied summoning from my limited vocabulary.

She motioned me to an empty table, where I took a stool and waited for my fried noodles. I was at once greeted with a bowl of hot soup, a customary appetizer in most Chinese meals. The entree soon arrived and I reached for a pair of chopsticks from the canister on the table. Having become fairly proficient in the art of using chopsticks during the first month, I set in on the noodles at once.

There I sat thousands of miles from home, in a little stall, with chopsticks in hand. One small step from forks and knives, one giant step from Stevens Point. Even as my senses were filled with foreign smells and foreign sounds, as this picture of new and strange things rolled on, it all seemed to be becoming less foreign to me. And I thought to myself, maybe I could feel at home here someday.

student classified

for sale

20, 1983. If interested leave message at 341-8350.

for rent

For Rent: One room in nice country house seven miles from campus. Room and board negotiable. Call Bill or Diane at 344-6223.

lost & found

Lost: Black star sapphire ring. Sterling silver band with two diamonds. Lost near Fine Arts Building. Call 344-0166 or 359-0269.

wanted

Wanted: Quiet, non-smoking female to share apartment with one other for fall semester. Single bedroom in Honeycomb apartments five blocks from campus. Call 345-1230.

Wanted: Cheap housing for one male smoker. Preferably close to campus. Call Joe at 341-7912.

employment

Help Wanted: Cameo Lingerie Company is looking for energetic young ladies to hold home parties or direct sales. Car and phone necessary. Free starter kit is available. Call Diane for more information at 344-6223.

Help Wanted: Wedding band needed to play Saturday, August

personal

Personal: Pooh: Thanks for spending the best summer of my life with me. It's too bad it ended so soon. Now I'll have to do my own laundry again. The Valiant and I will miss you something fierce and we'll think of you at every wayside we pass. Anyways, don't work too hard, have lots of fun, get plenty of rest, and take good care of Bronson. One other thing, lay off the green M & M's for awhile! Metric tons of love, Eddie. P.S. Maybe we can get together over a shower soon.

Personal: Congrats Bunnie and J. Rooley Boss! Will the kids have thick, blonde curly hair? Love you guys. Kimmer

Registrar predicts lower student enrollments

By John Anderson

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point should plan for about 8,800 students this fall, give or take 100 students, according to Registrar David Eckholm.

Given several new hurdles which popped up this year in the recruitment effort, campus officials seem to be con-

tent with the projection even though the number is down by about 200 from last year.

One of the biggest challenges for campuses attempting to maintain enrollment stability is the fact that the pool of high school graduates is shrinking. In Wisconsin, it is nearly seven percent smaller this

year than in 1982, Eckholm reports, and even smaller in Illinois and Minnesota.

Despite that, UW-SP has experienced a net decline to date of only 1.6 percent in the number of new freshman applicants, Dennis Tierney, executive director of student services, announced.

Moreover, UW-SP has

tightened its admissions standards which officials estimate will result in about 40 new freshmen being turned away to other institutions, Tierney estimated.

There also have been political and public relations problems involving foreign students. UW-SP's reputation was hurt, Tierney said,

by the fact several students were attacked here during the past year by white members of the community. Economic reverses in parts of Africa are further complicating the situation as fewer students can get permission or can afford to leave their country to be university students.

the Village
STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN

301 Michigan Ave.



Leases for the 1983-84 school
year now available.

9 MONTH ACADEMIC YEAR

- ☆ 2 BEDROOMS AND TWO FULL BATHS WITH VANITIES
- ☆ COLOR COORDINATED RANGE AND REFRIGERATOR, DISHWASHER AND DISPOSAL
- ☆ COMPLETELY FURNISHED CARPETING AND DRAPES
- ☆ AIR CONDITIONING
- ☆ CABLE T.V. HOOK-UP
- ☆ POOL

**FOR INFORMATION
AND APPLICATION**

CALL 341-2120

MODEL OPEN

**10 to 6 weekdays
12 to 5 weekends
or by appointment**

- ☆ INDIVIDUAL HEAT CONTROL
- ☆ PANELING IN LIVING ROOM
- ☆ TELEPHONE OUTLET IN EACH ROOM
- ☆ LAUNDRY FACILITIES
- ☆ SEMI-PRIVATE ENTRANCES
- ☆ EACH STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ONLY HIS SHARE OF THE RENT.

**Second
Street
Pub
Friday:
Aug. 5
Rocka
Billy Club**

Thursday Night

Tacos



**75¢ Per Shell
You Fill Them!**



Fiesta Hour
4 p.m.-6 p.m. Daily

**$\frac{1}{2}$ Price on
all Margaritas**

Mondays:

**$\frac{1}{2}$ Price Margaritas
ALL DAY**

433 Division Street
341-6633