INSIDE:
Solomon hits home
Rad waste on campus
Look for us September first!

August 4, 1983
Volume 27, Number 3
"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 moutainell 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 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 Almighty, 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 aggressors 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 America 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 creed 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
By Todd Hatchekas
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 mainstream federal financial aid programs, the director of UWSP student financial aid said Monday.

Philip George, the director, said in an interview that UWSP was complying 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 $13.2 million aid program UWSP 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 ability to participate."

George indicated that eligibility of UWSP for the financial aid programs depends on its ability to comply with the draft registration compliance section. "They'd pick off a college and get them up as an example and we could be it," George said.

Another form of punishment for non-compliance might be for the federal government to "limit or suspend" UWSP's aid program, George said.

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 University, for example, have announced that they would pick up an additional 15 millirems radiation annually. A full chest scan would pick up an additional 15 millirems radiation annually. A full chest scan would produce an additional 30 millirems of radioactivity while a dental x-ray gives off 1 millirem of radiation. Someone living in a stone house picks up an additional 15 millirems annually.

"The benefits, extensive radiological research, exceeds any risk posed by the low-level wastes, according to the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UWSP) Department of Nuclear Resources and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which issues the license to the university. "The dose they (federal and state agencies) allow are so the benefits are supposed to outweigh the risks."

George said that everything that is necessary to serve as a fee waiver is subject to the scrutiny of federal law, and that $100,000 in numerous small pots of money for scholarships "is a number 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 silver of hope for alternative funding.

Opposition: Past
While the Solon Amendment, the bill legislating the compliance procedure, was being debated in Congress last year, opposition from various ranks of national universities amassed, according to Dr. George. University presidents wrote letters of opposition to Congress, as did George and the National Association of Student Aid Administrators. Several times the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has declared that there is nothing in the new law as "stupid."

"They'd pick off a college and get them up as an example and we could be it," George said. "We have four major reasons, all basically administrative in nature, detailed from a legislative standpoint by Representative David Obey."

"First, George said that the law would place a burden on student financial aid."

Permits allow incineration
Low level rad waste burned on UWSP campus

By Chris Celikowski
A single smokestack rises far above the UW-Stevens Point campus. Local residents know it releases both steam and pollutants, bypassed from the university's coal-fired boilers into the environment. This smokestack is not new, 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 waste. They fulfill the year old law requiring them to use the liquid scintillation process to destroy radioactive, activity in plant and animal tissue.

The liquid scintillation process involves "tagging" nutrients with radioactive isotopes, in this case carbon 14 and tritium. Researchers can then detect the different patterns of sample organisms. For example, they can "has certain elements in a fertilizer and later identify 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 toulene, 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 National 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 Stevin 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 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 Wisconsin resident. Apparently both Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concurred with Lokken. The agencies have granted the university permits to burn the liquid scintillation waste.

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

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

The average Wisconsin resident receives 1 to 1.5 milligrams of background radioactivity annually. A full chest x-ray produces an additional 30 millirems of radioactivity while a dental x-ray gives off 1 millirem of radiation. Someone living in a stone house picks up an additional 15 millirems annually.

George Jacobson is Chairmain of the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND) and serves as an advisor to Dr. Ron Lokken, UWSP Campus Radiation Safety Director. He believes there is no safe level of radiation.

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

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

"Given the alternatives, incineration in an area at the most safe and environmental acceptable," noted Lokken.

The nuclear physicist said construction of a new facility allowed the university to comply with the law.
Reflects in Helbach's big victory

Helbach-Cross forum reveals policy differences

By Todd Hochbichels

Stevens Point Press-Statesman

In a forum held this past Friday at UW-Stevens Point, Republican Roger Cross said that the race for the State Senate seat in the 71st district came down to a difference in philosophy. Following the results of Tuesday's election both candidates are now in the process of running for their Senate seat.

According to Cross, the two candidates have a difference in philosophy. The difference between the two surpluses is that this time the surplus-to-be will be taxing jobs away from the state and not putting money into the state's fiscal crisis.

Helbach maintained that the tax increases were necessary in order to refund a virtual bankrupt state government, and to maintain that 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 on the idea that they are being treated fairly by the state and the new state government.

This juxtaposition, however, says Cross, will result in a surplus. The 9 per cent increase in the state budget over the 10 per cent increase in the private sector will result in the state picking up the slack.

Cross also said that he supported funding maintenance of the state lottery 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 Wisconsin counties to receive revenue to protect its water.

Cross also said that the state lottery was a better plan than the casino plan. Cross advocated the idea of bringing higher education into the state and the new state government. He also said that the state should pick up the amount cut by the Reagan Administration at the federal level, Helbach said that situation needed more funding and that 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 had either received or numbers mixed up because the Legislature passed itself a salary increase since 1979. Helbach said that Cross wasn't accurate in his public addresses.

"Big" State

Marshall believes there is a difference between faculty wages. He's rankled by some people's belief that professors are well paid. He makes these comparisons:

Salary for 1983 paper science graduates at UWSP is about $28,000, the majority of their professors currently earn. Graduates of UWSP who earned a degree in computer science from UWSP have been given starting salaries in the range of $40,000.

There are few new faculty positions openings across Wisconsin this year, and those that are have been difficult and competitive, especially in technical fields. Businesses and industries are more competitive with wage and benefit offers and so are college and university professors.

Cross opposed the proc- nation; he supported the state lottery and government-sponsored lottery. He said that the plan itself was a fairer plan. In other issues, Helbach said he opposed the plan 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 other areas, because Wisconsin citizens did not have a lottery of their own to play. For this reason he supported the state lottery proposal.

Cross supported the Nelson-Panzer bill which creates a "system of community property."

Cross noted that Helbach supported funding 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 Wisconsin counties to receive revenue to protect its water.

Cross also said that the state lottery was a better plan than the casino plan. Cross advocated the idea of bringing higher education into the state. He said that the state should pick up the amount cut by the Reagan Administration at the federal level, Helbach said that situation needed more funding and that 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 had either received or numbers mixed up because the Legislature passed itself a salary increase since 1979. Helbach said that Cross wasn't accurate in his public addresses. He also said that the state should pick up the amount cut by the Reagan Administration at the federal level, Helbach said that situation needed more funding and that 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 had either received or numbers mixed up because the Legislature passed itself a salary increase since 1979. Helbach said that Cross wasn't accurate in his public addresses.

"Big" State

Marshall believes there is a difference between faculty wages. He's rankled by some people's belief that professors are well paid. He makes these comparisons:

Salary for 1983 paper science graduates at UWSP is about $28,000, the majority of their professors currently earn. Graduates of UWSP who earned a degree in computer science from UWSP have been given starting salaries in the range of $40,000.

There are few new faculty positions openings across Wisconsin this year, and those that are have been difficult and competitive, especially in technical fields. Businesses and industries are more competitive with wage and benefit offers and so are college and university professors.

Cross opposed the proc- nation; he supported the state lottery and government-sponsored lottery. He said that the plan itself was a fairer plan. In other issues, Helbach said he opposed the plan 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 other areas, because Wisconsin citizens did not have a lottery of their own to play. For this reason he supported the state lottery proposal.

Cross supported the Nelson-Panzer bill which creates a "system of community property."

Cross noted that Helbach supported funding 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 Wisconsin counties to receive revenue to protect its water.

Cross also said that the state lottery was a better plan than the casino plan. Cross advocated the idea of bringing higher education into the state. He said that the state should pick up the amount cut by the Reagan Administration at the federal level, Helbach said that situation needed more funding and that 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 had either received or numbers mixed up because the Legislature passed itself a salary increase since 1979. Helbach said that Cross wasn't accurate in his public addresses.
Solomon headaches cause Congress to extend compliance deadline

The June 29 Supreme Court decision to extend the term of university enforcement of draft registration through financial aids.

George said the policy's cost and voluminous, Wisconsin) indicating that both houses of Congress are considering deferring the compliance date to later this fall because some legislators have difficulty adjusting to the compliance procedures.

Aspin wrote that the House of Representatives was considering the proposal 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-N.Y.) to set the compliance date to October 1.

George said he didn't understand the difficulty because he felt it was a difficult but unmanageable problem 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 UWSP students. George did say Monday that theantasy students have responded very quickly, and that aid forms are "just pouring in."

George said UWSP would just get it over with and worry about the implementation date.

---

Radwaste, Cont.

buried the liquid scintillation wastes in a landfill. However, burial would pose a greater risk than incineration because of the highly toxic fission products, some radionuclides, and xenon. The toxicity of the liquid scintillation wastes will definitely be released to the environment if disposed of in a landfill. The searching for a disposal method remains a major problem.

The second alternative involves storage of the wastes at a federal nuclear waste deposit in Hanford, Washington. However, Lokken said the tremendous cost of the procedure ($10,000 to ship one gallon of waste) removes it from consideration. This was confirmed by Zeka Torzewski, UWSP Assistant Chancellor for Business Affairs. In addition, Wisconsin's Attorney General has specifically ruled that the policy was not to cover disposal methods.

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

Academic George Jacobson conceded the university had probably fumbled in trying to get students to fill out forms in obtaining waste disposal permits, but believed there were some unfulfilled needs. "My concern is in the long term and its potential impact on the environment," he said in an interview with the Pointer Magazine.

According to Jacobson, it takes a long time for carbon 14 and tritium to decay. Carbon 14 has a half-life of 5,000 years while tritium has a half-life of 12 years. In the case of tritium, it would take approximately 123-96 years to fully break down.

She referred to a study at labs in Los Alamos, New Mexico in which tritium was able to recombine through the food chain. "At Los Alamos Scientific Labs official admission the best they can do is delay the release of tritium into the environment. Studies of tritium have been re-vealed the amount of tritium increased by a factor of 10 over the past 50 years," said Jacobson.

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

"If the amounts they dispose of continue to be small, I wouldn't want to see an university re-considering the hospital and other universities," said Jacobson.

"We're going in the dead of night to burn the material. We're just trying to hide the problem," concluded Lokken.

But despite the University's reassurances there are still some university members fearing the presence of radioactive contamination. Only time will tell whether they are hand-picked by the stress of possibly unnecessary
James Bond, predictable but never dull

By Chris Celuchowski

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 laziest 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 His Majesty's Secret Service will triumph in the probable climax. 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 seems to be out of the question.

Yet all these likable characteristics fail to overwhelm the swagging, wave 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 fumbled with the pump before chasing us. Not Bond. He probably got $4.99 a gallon at the pump.

Even his aforementioned pronouncedly gaited accent is not out of place. We realize from his Bond's multiple seductions of saying: "It's all in the line of duty." Some duty. The female fatales acting as his assistants, however, were not unkindly treated. Indeed, Bond's kind were viciously attacked in the pages of "Octopussy."

Sure James Bond is cocky, and Bond, as is usual, is a down-to-earth, sugar-laden, fast-drying 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.

By Chris Celuchowski

Excellent comedies are about as rare as politics with truth 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 while 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 less well-known Viet­nam vet begging for hand-outs.

Their personal lives are secretly entwined by Aykroyd's rich employers. Two eccentric brothers (Don Ameche and Ralph Bellamy) constantly argue the merits of scientific 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 resolve the dispute they will make an experiment which will rip the roles of "pauper" Murphy and "prince" Aykroyd.

"Trading Places" is an important film to watch because it is the first in a series of films that are truly "waking up the American public" to the problem of nuclear waste. Are the citizens of Wisconsin morally bound to accept nuclear waste? What book turns the cloak of nuclear power? Are the citizens of Wisconsin morally bound to accept nuclear waste? What book turns the cloak of nuclear power over to the people?

How safe are nuclear power plants? Are the citizens of Wisconsin morally bound to accept nuclear power? What went wrong with the idea that nuclear power was to be too cheap to meter? These questions represent the numerous questions people have been asking 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 because 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 actions of the Atomic Energy Commission, its ability to control the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and various related committees and advisory study groups which were involved with the development of nuclear power.

The Cult of the Atom is valuable because, although it obviously cannot answer every question of the unknown, it does provide many answers, and provides many good questions to other questions. It is a compact, interesting history of the path atomic Americans took. It introduces the key players, delineates their roles, and explains the large and important 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 proper use of nuclear energy.

The main point Ford drives home in 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 safety should be discarded.

Comedic food for the starving

By Gary Malmon

I recently traveled around the United States, the people, the culture, the way we live. A good friend of mine, who is a journalist, was with me on the trip. He was interested in learning about the different cultures and ways of life in America. He wanted to understand the country's diversity and how it affects our daily lives.

The trip was a great opportunity to observe the various aspects of American culture. We visited different states, cities, and neighborhoods, and met with people from all walks of life. We were able to experience the diversity of American society, from the urban areas to the rural countryside.

During our journey, we also had the chance to sample local foods. Each state and region has its own unique cuisine, and we enjoyed trying the traditional dishes and exploring the local markets. We were particularly impressed by the variety of fresh produce, meats, and seafood available at the farmers' markets.

The trip was especially memorable when we visited the midwestern states. The people there were very friendly and welcoming, and we were able to experience the heartland's hospitality. We also had the chance to sample some delicious regional dishes, such as Midwest-style barbecue and Midwestern-style casseroles.

Overall, our trip was a fantastic experience, and we learned a great deal about American culture and its rich heritage. We were able to witness the diversity of the country and appreciate the unique contributions that each state and region has made to American society.

I hope this article has provided knowledge that we could apply in appreciating our own experiences.

At their direction, Murphy is given a commodity broker's job. His townhouse, his servant, essentially his life. Aykroyd, meanwhile, is publicly discredited in a frameup and переведен на русский язык.
Atoms

safety be relegated to the back seat while shielding the young and precarious masses from the dangers of nuclear power?

A major threat of the book is detailing the efforts made within the AEC and its independent panel of engineers to prevent the explosion of reactor accidents. The implementation of their plan forms the climactic moment of the novel.

Aykroyd, furious with their lack of action, agrees to reverse the roles back to their original state. Everyone knows he is equally appealing.

The implementation of their plan forms the climactic moment of the reform, the theme is constant: to understand that We, the American public, our safety be relegated to the back seat while shielding the young and precarious masses from the dangers of nuclear power.

Aykroyd has proved he can take on any role with his comic genius. In film with less reliance on Aykroyd's characters was Michelin Man, but how he laughed so hard I thought the film was probably enticing.

Supporting actors Ameche and Bellamy earned their audience empathy with convincing portrayals. However, the film's biggest acting surprise came from Jamie Lee Curtis who played a shrewd but soft-heartedhooker. 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 issue to which others control their lives. The degree of surveillance portrayed in Murphy and Aykroyd's characters was actually a bit frightening.

"Trading Places" proves it is more than a mirage for a shadowy reality underlying in the desert of cinematic comedy. It is an oasis.

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 slippage of safety for development, danger for the public, promises of The American Century, is the bedrock of the current US foreign policy. The contemporary knowledge of this totalitarian governance is now doomed. We, the American public, have never known how paranoid the nuclear industry really was: the roles are reversed and supress at the thought of safety. I realize we have to come to know these things in the wake of Breeza Ferret and Three Mile Island.

TRADING, cont.

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 undernourished and neglected. The point is to understand the lack of focus which contains a nuclear future. To understand this is to understand that We, The People, are not responsible for the nuclear quagmire this world is in today. Those responsible are the star-studded cast of the last 40 years who have secretly taken us to the brink of disaster.

Taiwan, cont.

place yet so foreign to me, was in search of.

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 referrals to a pronunciation for The Chinese studying English as a second language. Employment agencies had not made it easy to find for a native English speaker in Taiwan.

Hardly on the crowded buses with hundreds of other passengers, I stepped onto the crowded, stifling pass of people along the sidewalk. Any day of the week. Taipeis streets were jammed with vehicles and flooded with shoppers; a shoppers paradise to see, a commuting nightmare to others. Because I wasn't in a hurry, it was the former. I was just in time for the night life of Taipei, and what better place to go "with the flow" than Jung Huu Road.

I lived in Taiwan for one year, 1969-70. It was a time of turmoil, of change, a time of discovery. It was a time of self-discovery, a time of learning to live with others. It was a time of growth, of change, of development. It was a time of challenge, of change, of growth.

My stomach rumbled to me that it was time to get a bowl of noodles. I live close to campus. Call Joe at 341-6223.

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

"Chop Suey," I replied summing up from my limited vocabulary.

By John Anderson

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point should plan to give a call, give or take 200 student enrollments, according to Registrar predictions.

Given several new hurdles which could affect the enrollment, the registrar predicts student enrollments to be consistent with the projection even though the number is down by about 200 from last year. Given some of the latest challenges for campuses across Wisconsin, the enrollment is the fact that the pool of high school graduates is shrinking. In Wisconsin, it is nearly seven percent smaller than the year before in 1982, Vuchobich reports, and even smaller in Illinois and Indiana.

Despite that, UW-SP has experienced a net decline to 1983, a decline 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 10 new freshmen being turned away to other institutions. There also been political and public relations problems involving foreign students. UW-SP's registration was hurt, Tierney said, by the fact several students were attacked here during the past year by white members of nuclear-studies community. Economic reverses in years of Africa are further complicating the situation for these students can get permission for the country to be university students.

student classifieds

for sale

For Sale: '82 Ford Escort GL.

For Sale: RCA color TV.

For Sale: '81 Fiat Spider

For Hire: Call Joe at 341-6223.

Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

employment

Help Wanted: Custon Lingerie Company is looking for energetic young ladies to hold some positions. Apply now.

Help Wanted: Wedding band headed to play Saturday, August 20, 1983.

For Rent: Room in nice country house seven miles from campus. Room and board negotiable. Call Bill or Diane at 342-2622.

For Sale: B & C RCA color TV.

Wanted: Quiet, non-smoking female to share apartment with one for fall semester. Single bedroom in Economy apartments five blocks from campus. Call 342-1200.

personal

Personal: Pooh: Thass for opening the best summer of my life with me. It's too bad it ended so soon. Now I'll have to do more of my own thinking. Val- entine and I will miss you another year. It will be sweet of you to let every way we pass. We know we won't have more like this often, but let rest, and take good care of yourself. One last thing, the green M & K's for awl never. Ticks of these two. P.S. Maybe we can get together over a slower spot.

Personal: Congratulations to J. Rohey Brown and M. Kearney for their engagement announcement. Call 544-6006 or 232-6550.

For Rent: One Room in nice country house seven miles from campus. Room and board negotiable.


For Sale: 1978 RCA color TV.

Wanted: Quiet, non-smoking female to share apartment with one for fall semester. Single bedroom in Economy apartments five blocks from campus. Call 342-1200.

Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Quiet, non-smoking female to share apartment with one for fall semester. Single bedroom in Economy apartments five blocks from campus. Call 342-1200.

Wanted: Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Quiet, non-smoking female to share apartment with one for fall semester. Single bedroom in Economy apartments five blocks from campus. Call 342-1200.

Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.

Wanted: Wanted: Cheap housing for male student close to campus. Call Joe at 341-9712.
Leases for the 1983-84 school year now available.
9 MONTH ACADEMIC YEAR

FOR INFORMATION AND APPLICATION CALL 341-2120
MODEL OPEN
10 to 6 weekdays
12 to 5 weekends or by appointment

- 2 BEDROOMS AND TWO FULL BATHS WITH VANITIES
- COLOR COORDINATED RANGE AND REFRIGERATOR, Dish-WASHER AND DISPOSAL
- COMPLETELY FURNISHED CARPETING AND DRAPES
- AIR CONDITIONING
- CAR T.V.hook-up
- POOL
- 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

½ Price on all Margaritas

Mondays:
½ Price Margaritas
ALL DAY

Margarita's
Cantina

433 Division Street
341-6633