

Dioxin subject of four day conference

by stella kindred

staff writer

More than 500 experts from 18 different countries including the Soviet Union and China converged at UNLV last week to share information on the deadly poison Dioxin.

"The purpose of the conference is to limit accidental production and exposure of Dioxin," said Dr. Gary Harlburt, Michigan Department of

Natural Resources.

He said the contaminant was discovered in Agent Orange which was a de-foliant used in the Vietnam War.

"Since then additional sources of production of Dioxin have been discovered," he said.

The Dioxin bi-product from paper mills is being detected now in coffee filters, diapers, feminine tampons and toilet paper.

The UNLV Environmen-

tal Research Center was host to the symposium. The ERC conducted the National Dioxin Survey in the extensive laboratories of the Environmental Protection Agency on campus.

Dr. Eric Burthauer of the EPA said of the toxic material, "Excessive exposure through ingestion, inhalation, or skin contact accumulates and ultimately produces a variety of symptoms including

Chlorachne, a neck rash." Dioxin is a carcinogen and deadly toxin that lodges in the fat tissue of the body and accumulates throughout life.

Burthauer indicated that samples of soil surrounding the Basic Management Industries in Henderson indicated contamination had been contained to normal levels.

This year the EPA has issued a Fish Consumption Advisory on fish

marketed for food consumption whose level of contamination exceeds 25 parts per trillion of Dioxin.

During a news conference on the final day of the conference, EPA officials said that \$1 billion have been spent on the study of Dioxin.

However, so far no research has been done on removing the cumulative poison from the body. The conference noted that Chelation is a

method and that alkalated glycols were thought to have value in washing the contaminant out of the system.

Dr. Gary Amendola, Cleveland, indicated that federal budgetary restrictions would not impair research on Dioxin.

Dr. Chris Rappe, a Swedish Scientist, added that studies on metal producing factories and incenerator emissions are beginning in this country.

Books

Cont. from pg.3

which have reserves are funded and are larger than the one that was started last year by CSUN.

"The reason why I wanted to see a CSUN book reserve started at the library," she said, "is because I am a working student. The prices which students pay for their textbooks is out of line and it creates a financial burden for them. Many of our students are older, do not live at home, and have other financial obligations."

Goldstein said she knows one student who is taking four courses who had to spend \$140 on

books.

Goldstein said faculty using the reserve will be receiving memos that books are available to students.

"The faculty does not realize that publishers who are raising their prices on books which the bookstore orders are creating a financial hardship on the student," Goldstein said.

"Instructors who change their textbooks often are also depriving students the opportunity to buy used textbooks because they are being changed so frequently."

Vending machines sweeten scholarships

by brian roberts

staff writer

It's early Monday Morning and you've just gotten out of a class that was 50 minutes too long. You missed breakfast and you are hungry enough to eat the soles off your shoes. You search through your wallet only to find a lone dollar.

"A dollar? A dollar?! I can't buy anything for a dollar!"

What do you do? Then—"ding"—an ideal! You scurry to the MSU, gripping the bill tightly, and ask for change. You then sprint to the vending machine, hurdling small students in a single bound, skid to a halt in front of the candy machine, put in two quarters, and out comes a Snickers bar and 15 cents change!

Sixty-five cents left, you're thirsty. Take two steps to the right, pop in another two quarters and, voila. Out comes a Coke.

Now you're set, ready to take on the rest of the day. Not only do you have a nutritious breakfast but you also have 15 cents left over. Wow! What a deal!

Cont. On Page 6

Nicaragua lecture forum subject

by jason flatt

staff writer

Policy makers in Washington do not like the changes taking place in Nicaragua, E. Bradford Burns said in his lecture, "Nicaragua: Challenge or opportunity."

The policies the United States has with Latin America are basically the same as for all countries of the third world, said Burns, a UCLA historian. That is, Washington does not condone any changes in political policies through revolution, when and where the government is stable.

On the whole, the third world uses the old institutions of the nineteenth century to govern their lands, Burns said.

The few elite and the powerful military control the land and the people. This small number of individuals uses the man power of the poor to work the elite's land for their own purposes of gaining

self wealth.

As a result, Latin America has had to import food from other countries because it does not grow enough food to feed the population, he said.

Burns said that 50 percent of the population of Latin America is under the age of 16, and of that percentage, 50 to 60 percent are malnourished. The lands of Latin America, as a whole, are as good as anywhere else for cultivation of food crops, but the lands are either unused or used to provide wealth for the elite, instead of to grow food for the common people.

The poor people of Nicaragua have become tired of the system and are now fighting for freedom from the elite, Burns continued. They have decided that they want more for themselves and their children. Washington does not like this as it creates a very unstable condition in which to do

business, he said.

The U.S. preferred the Nicaraguan government the way it was before these changes started taking place, he added.

Burns stressed some very important matters concerning the future of the U.S. and Nicaragua.

"Washington wants political stability, yet this stability cannot be achieved until there is economic development." Without peace, there will be no economic development.

"Nicaragua is now in a state of war," ergo no political stability, he said.

The peace process, must begin soon, regardless of what form it takes, Burns continued, so that the building and stabilizing of the economics and politics of Nicaragua can begin.

Burns said the people of Nicaragua will have the changes in their government and political leaders they desire by the 21st century.

10% Discount
for student & faculty
with I.D.



Located in Runnin' Rebel Plaza

Free!
Medium Soft Drink

With purchase of \$1 or more

Please present this coupon when ordering, limit one coupon per person per visit. coupons may not be combined and have no cash value. Offer good only at participating Del Taco restaurants.
Coupon good Through Nov. 13.



Condoms

cont. from front page

The problem of vandalism appears to be more of an obstacle. Perrera said that vandalism has not been the problem at UNR that it has at UNLV.

Whether the vending machines become a reality at UNLV or not, Vicky Carwein, Coordinator of the Graduate Nursing Program at UNLV, said that

AIDS is something that can't be ignored.

"It is estimated that 4,000 people in Clark County are currently infected with the virus. Whether they are ill or not, they can transmit the virus to someone else. People with multiple partners are putting themselves at great risk."