Reagan to fight 'waste fraud'

by Terry Moran

"The taxing purpose of the federal government must not be used to regulate the economy or bring about social change...It doesn't work." Thus President Reagan in his State of the Union message to Congress last Wednesday night asserted the philosophy of the American economic system through reducing the growth in government spending, reforming the myriad regulations imposed on the economy over the last decade, and maintaining a consistent monetary policy. If he is able to achieve these goals, he claims the 30% personal income tax cut he proposes will stimulate productivity and encourage investment, leading to a revitalized economy. Mr. Reagan says his economic package will create 13 million new jobs in the private sector, and bring inflation under control. 41.4 billion dollars are to be cut from the 1982 budget. Mr. David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has rather ingeniously managed to slash the federal government's largest to a vast number of special interest groups, in an attempt to create a spirit of shared sacrifice among them. Though 216 billion in aid to those who can demonstrate a "real need" will be untouched, Mr. Reagan proposes to reduce the rate of increase in spending in areas as diverse as federal support of the arts and humanities, the Trade Adjustments Assistance Agency, the Postal Service and the space program. In addition to the budget cuts, Mr. Reagan plans a controversial personal and business tax cut. The three-year, 10% per year personal tax cut will include unearned as well as earned income; the increase in depreciation allowances to businesses will follow the "3-5-10" plan, which allows depreciation on vehicles in three years, machinery in five years, and buildings in ten years. Mr. Reagan received enthusiastic applause when he stated that his business tax cut program was designed to make American business "competitive once again in world markets." In order to reform the continued on page 2

Follow-Up

lacked the power to overcome the decision and now, except for wide dissatisfaction within the state, the student, the dispute if over. Some of the houses are still vacant and the question remains as to what the administration is planning to do with them. Raymond House, with a few repairs, has been taken over by the offices of campus life, previously located in Wilson House. East House, now Raymond House, is occupied by a group treatment home for boys which is run by Waples House Corporation. That leaves Briggs, Cook, the vacant Wilson, and Sage Cottage, some of which are still vacant. Wrostad said that preparative progress was going slower than he had expected, but that the "business tax cut program was designed to make American business "competitive once again in world markets."" he proposed will stimulate the economy and encourage investment, leading to a revitalized economy. Mr. Reagan says his economic package will create 13 million new jobs in the private sector, and bring inflation under control. 41.4 billion dollars are to be cut from the 1982 budget. Mr. David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has rather ingeniously managed to slash the federal government's largest to a vast number of special interest groups, in an attempt to create a spirit of shared sacrifice among them. Though 216 billion in aid to those who can demonstrate a "real need" will be untouched, Mr. Reagan proposes to reduce the rate of increase in spending in areas as diverse as federal support of the arts and humanities, the Trade Adjustments Assistance Agency, the Postal Service and the space program. In addition to the budget cuts, Mr. Reagan plans a controversial personal and business tax cut. The three-year, 10% per year personal tax cut will include unearned as well as earned income; the increase in depreciation allowances to businesses will follow the "3-5-10" plan, which allows depreciation on vehicles in three years, machinery in five years, and buildings in ten years. Mr. Reagan received enthusiastic applause when he stated that his business tax cut program was designed to make American business "competitive once again in world markets." In order to reform the continued on page 2

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Lawrence has new trustee

Mary Sensenbrenner, 909 E. First Ave., Neenah, is a new member of the Lawrence University Board of Trustee.

Mrs. Sensenbrenner's election to a three-year term on Lawrence's governing board was announced today by Lawrence President Richard Warch. Mrs. Sensenbrenner fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Edward J. Van Housen, who had served on the board of Milwaukee-Downer College from 1963 to 1964. Lawrence board from 1964 to the end of his term last Dec. 31. Milwaukee-Downer College consolidated with Lawrence University in 1965.

Van Housen, the executive vice president of the Milwaukee-Downer College and the Milwaukee Trust Company, was elected trustee emeritus. Mrs. Sensenbrenner has been active in community affairs in Neenah. She has been president of the Neenah-Menasha Visiting Nurse Association and of the Neenah-Menasha United Way.

She was elected to the board of education of the Neenah Joint School District in 1973 and has chaired the board's curriculum committee. She also served four years as a member of the Board of Elementary Program, Inc., a private elementary summer school, and as a trustee of Chatham Hall, Chatham, Va.

Mrs. Sensenbrenner earned a bachelor of science degree in education from DePauw University, a master's degree in education from DePauw University, and attended graduate school in public health at New York University. She is married to John S. Sensenbrenner, Jr., and they have three children, two in college and one who attends Neenah High School.

The board also accepted the resignation of Mrs. Helen H. Zuehlke, and elected her trustee emeritus. Mrs. Zuehlke is a member of the Lawrence board since 1966.
Reagan's double-whammy

President Reagan's outline for a new America as presented to the Congress on Wednesday, after emerging from the White House, will affect our generation dramatically. The double-whammy inflicted by Washington supply-siders, but the relatively bound and determined to do something about it.

To the Editor,

Concerning the February 13th article on the front page of the Lawrentian, entitled "Terwilliger responds to clarify article..."

that the new third position

The retrenched third position

sincerely,

Sincerely,

Mr. Reagan hopes the

PHYSICS SEMINAR

The following talks will be given by Dr. Nancy Morrison, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, the University of Toledo. Dr. Morrison has degrees from Radcliffe College and the University of Hawaii. She will be on campus for most of Tuesday, 24 February. Appointments to talk with her can be made by contacting Mr. Cook, Department of Physics, Y-450, Ext. 6721.

The life history of a star begins with gravitational contraction from an interstellar cloud of dust and gas. At maturity, the star generates energy by nuclear fusion of hydrogen to helium. After hydrogen is exhausted in the center of a star, major changes take place in its structure. For a star with a mass similar to that of the sun, the later phases include two periods spent as a red giant and a long senescence as a white dwarf. This lecture will discuss each of these phases and the reasons for their occurrence.

SCIENCE/COLOQUIUM

Tuesday, 24 February 1981—4:40 p.m. Youngschuld 161

The Big Bang:

What can we Learn by Observation?

Many pieces of evidence—the ages of stars, the speed of recession of the galaxies, the uniformity of the cosmic background radiation, and the mass of galaxies—suggest that the universe originated in a point at a definite time in the past. There are, though, error margins on the light from distant stars. Does our generation get the double-whammy too?

But emphasized that the positions are not open to Lawrence alumni. "We're looking for a combination of Lawrenceans and "suits," maybe half and half," she said. The problem of recreating

To say that the Phi Tau house is in the best shape that it has ever been would certainly not be true, but a core of fine individuals and a revitalisation effort with the cooperation of try unite behind his call for great promise for the future. Only joining the Phi Tau at this time would not be joining a "small club" but entering into the Interfraternity Council and benefitting from the network of other fraternities that underlie the unmended speculation do not hold a positive revitalising effort. A well-entrenched system which is not that prosperous in its present form although we are not in a strong position.

The Phi Tau house is in the best shape that it has ever been and will remain strong, according to the late College President and Head Resident, Mr. Schanz. The move to the new positions in early March.

changes in head resident system

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Caspar Weinberger. The press conference earlier this month by Secretary Weinberger's in sensitive remarks has only added fuel to the political fires. The neutron bomb is a nuclear weapon which is designed to minimize blast damage, and instead releases much of its energy in the form of lethal neutron radiation. The weapon is small enough to be fired from artillery pieces as a shell, and produces an explosion to two kilotons equivalent of 1000 to 2000 tons of TNT. For comparison, the bomb dropped on Hiroshima had a yield of approximately 15 kilotons. Proponents of the weapon argue that neutron bombs would be able to stop a massive Soviet tank attack across Western Europe, while minimizing collateral damage to the surrounding countryside. It is estimated that one neutron bomb would kill seventy twice as many tankmen as a 16-kilogram conventional tactical warhead and affect by blast an area only one-fifth as large. Everyone within 200 yards of the explosion would be killed by a lethal dose of radiation; varying degrees of incapacitation would extend to over 1000 yards. The Soviet bloc has about 20,000 tanks with which to attack Western Europe. If spread along a front, hundreds or even thousands of neutron bombs would be required to disable them. The radiation from even these small-yield weapons would pose a serious threat to civilian populations. More seriously, the Soviet Union has no similar low-yield, accurate tactical warhead, the military literature suggests that the Red Army makes no fine distinctions between types of tactical nuclear weapons. Their tactical nuclear weapons are relatively powerful and inaccurate, and would cause massive civilian casualties if employed in response to the use of neutron bombs by NATO. The cost of enhanced radiation weapons is quite high; one eight-inch ERW artillery shell costs almost $1,000,000, as much as 50 advanced anti-tank missiles or 5,500 conventional shells. The deployment of the neutron bomb would lower the threshold of nuclear war, even while it deceived people into believing that nuclear exchanges could be safely controlled. An equal expenditure of funds in bolstering NATO's conventional capabilities would give a more credible, safer defense.

News Analysis

The one department whose funding increases will be greater than originally projected is the Defense Department. Reagan claimed that the Soviet Union has achieved a numerical superiority in nuclear delivery systems and this presents a threat to our security. While he expressed the hope that "our adversary will come to a reasonable, balanced, and verifiable agreement" on the question of arms limitation, Reagan said our security must be guaranteed by a "realistic and balanced defense program." But even defense programs contain waste which will have to be cut away, he added.

Recent fighting between rival factions in Zimbabwe have taken over 300 lives. The fighting is part of a fresh round in the conflict between the followers of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and followers of Joshua Nkomo, who was recently detained within Mugabe's cabinet. In an effort to reduce tensions in that part of the country where much of the fighting has taken place, Mugabe has ordered removed from the area the army faction reported to be fighting on his behalf.

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News in Briefs

Collected from The New York Times and NPR

In his address to Congress and the nation Wednesday night, President Reagan laid out a tax and budget cut proposal which, if enacted, would reduce next year's increase in the federal budget by some $4.5 billion.

Among those programs targeted for cut-backs are federal aid to education, the Export-Import bank, food stamps, some Medicaid programs, grants for the humanities and the fine arts, NASA, and the Postal Service. Among those whose basic functions will be left intact are Social Security, Medicare, veterans' pensions, school breakfast and lunch programs for the needy, nutrition programs for the aged, Head Start, and summer youth jobs programs. The President stressed the need for more services to be directed at the state and local level, rather than the federal level. He also suggested that "the government should not be ed to regulate the economy or to bring about social change," and promised to restore the focus of government policies to "the proper province of government."

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Congress has expressed support for greater aid to El Salvador. A briefing by Secretary of State Alexander Haig appears to have convinced several key members that the left-wing forces in El Salvador's civil strife are receiving aid from the Soviet bloc. With the apparent failure of what the leftists called their final offensive, the conflict in El Salvador appears to be settling into a prolonged guerilla war. Hopes for a negotiated solution have reportedly been almost eliminated because of repeated attacks by right-wing "death squads" against those associated with the left.

Australian publishing magnate Rupert Murdoch has taken control of The Times of London after completing all of the required union agreements. Murdoch has promised not to interfere with the editorial standards of The Times, which was to have gone out of production in March but a buyer not been found. Part of the union negotiations involved Mr. Murdoch's intention to convert The Times' printing process from "hot" type to "cold" type, a transformation that would result in the loss of some 700 printing jobs. Murdoch has apparently agreed to delay the switch-over.

General Motors and Ford, faced with poor sales and huge losses, have announced programs providing the largest rebates in the history of the auto industry. GM's rebate, scheduled to be run through March 19, will range from $500 to $700 and apply to small and intermediate models. The Ford rebate, scheduled to continue until March 21, will apply to mid-size and large cars and will equal roughly ten percent of the auto's list price, up to $1,769.
Tartuffe: No head trip

by Maureen Nilligan

The humor of Tartuffe, according to West, "comes from Molière's perceptions of human folly, particularly the follies of Orgon, the head of the household. Orgon is taken in by Tartuffe's pretense of piety although it is apparent that there is nothing saintly about him." West believes, in fact, that the primary purpose of theatre is to entertain. Tartuffe, however, goes beyond pure entertainment: "Molière is holding up a mirror to his own society that still reflects today. If Tartuffe were nothing but a light comic piece, 'Molière would not have suffered five years of religious and personal persecution," says West. Molière was accused by a small, powerful circle close to the king of criticizing religion, which, West adds, "could be farther from the truth. The play could have been just as effective using politics or business." Tartuffe does not judge Christ­ ianity itself; "it has more to do with the twisting of religion.

The five-year royal ban on Tartuffe "is a tribute to Molière's success as a satirist. The play struck a little too close to home," says West. Also, the ban illustrates the great political power held by the church at that time. "In a way," says West, "we're facing this problem again with the whole issue of the Moral Majority. For example is the question over the Panama Canal's religious issue! If not, why should religious groups enter into the debate?"

Molière was the court dramatist to King Louis XIV. "Molière hated to prove, but he had to in order to keep his patron," says West. Thus, in Tartuffe, the king is the hero who rescues Orgon in the end. "Orgon simply transfers all his loyalty from Tartuffe to Louis XIV.

West calls Molière's resolution "a kind of double-edged sword. The saintly description of the king echoes Orgon's earlier description of Tartuffe. Is Molière alluding to some similarities between the king and Tartuffe? "Possibly," says West. "A good play will always leave ends open to ponder upon."

The play struck a little too close to home, because it hit too close to the heart of the audience. Issues are raised in a spirit of comedy which is very pertinent in today's society. Tartuffe is a deep intellectual head trip. Because it isn't. It has the most sure-fire comic devices. Molière knew first and foremost how to entertain an audience. Issues are raised in a spirit of comedy which is very pertinent in today's society.

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PHOTO: Leslie Schwurtz

Who was Rosebud, anyway?

by Jim Cheng

It's difficult to imagine the scenes of the American cinema without Citizen Kane, but in the early months of 1941, the fate of Orson Welles's classic film was in limbo. It seems that this original story tracing the rise and fall of a corrupt newspaper publisher along with the details of his love-life too closely resembled the career of William Randolph Hearst. crude Leonilla Parsons launched a campaign to halt the release of the film. Thanks to her efforts, the Hearst newspapers in New York and Los Angeles refused to run reviews or advertisements for Citizen Kane. Consequently, Welles's masterpiece opened without the benefit of a nation-wide release. In a sense, then, this film can be considered a classic that almost got away.

For his film debut, Welles tackled the tasks of directing, producing, and starring in a project which he conceived and co-wrote with Herman J. Mankiewicz. Citizen Kane concerns the life and death of Charles Foster Kane, the world's richest man.

For his film debut, Welles tackled the tasks of directing, producing, and starring in a project which he conceived and co-wrote with Herman J. Mankiewicz. Citizen Kane concerns the life and death of Charles Foster Kane, the world's richest man. "Kane" was portrayed as a lonely, unwanted and feared man who can buy or produce everything but love. Kane lacks the capacity to love but expects to receive love—on his own terms.

The genius of the film lies not in the plotline but in the fact that Citizen Kane ushered in the modern era of film-making. Welles and his cameraman Gregg Toland pioneered the usage of several new techniques which are now standard practice. The use of wide-angle lenses and faster film resulted in increased depth-of-field photography. The dramatic effects of a scene were created by the images within the composition itself rather than by editing. Welles's total involvement with every aspect of the film's creation from pre- to post-production was, in 1941, virtually unheard of.

Who is Rosebud? You'll have to see the movie to find out. Citizen Kane, perhaps the finest example of cinematic genius, will be shown Wednesday- day at Youngchild 141 at 7:00 and 9:30. To paraphrase his current employer, Orson Welles will indeed make a film before its time.

The sound of L.A.: ho hum

There are two new live albums by popular L.A. rock bands. Named simply, Fleetwood Mac Live in California and The Eagles Live is bewitching. Let's look at "the Big Mac" first. They used to be a helluva good British blues band. Then personnel changed and they became a good British pop group. In 1975, Stevie Nicks and Lindsey Buckingham, two devotee L.A. musicians with pretty faces and, in the case of Buckingham, marvelous facial hair, joined up and turned the Mac into a highly marketable L.A. pop group. They sold five million copies of Fleetwood Mac, an album which included huge hits like "Rhiannon" and "Over My Head." They topped this with the 12 million plus-selling Rumours with the hit standards "Go Your Own Way," "Don't Stop" and "Dreams." You'll ask for the Road Again," an old Buckingham-Nicks tune, and "Second Hand News" in a ravesounding, respites Rumours song.

Other than these short-lived regurgitators Fleetwood Mac Live is not much more than excursions away from the tone of the Mac. A lot of the new sound, are "Don't Let Me Down Again," an old Buckingham-Nicks tune, and "Second Hand News" in a ravesounding version of the Rumours song.

All in all, one gets the impression after listening to these albums that the Los Angeles sound has only regressed since the Byrds and the Doors. Fleetwood Mac provides a few exciting moments. The Eagles provide fewer. If you want to hear THE California sound buy L.A. Woman by the Dores, or The Eagles' Greatest Hits. Don't waste the thirteen bucks or your time on the new Fleetwood Mac or the new Eagles.
Player of the Week

This week’s Player of the Week Award goes to senior distance runner John Blaser. ‘The Blaze,’ who was captain of the X-C team this fall, and is in his 4th year as track team member, finally won a race. He took the 2-mile event against St. Norbert last weekend. If patience and determination were gasoline, Blaze would have enough to drive to Blenker and back. Kudos, John.

Dealings

Does pot harm your body?

by Erich Heintzle

Unfortunately, books written about the harmful effects of marijuana usually only list research which supports that view. The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare annually publishes an overview of all research on marijuana done in the past year. The HEW reports, besides being boring, always reach the same conclusion — we need more research.

I will list some of the more valid and interesting results that I have come across.

Heath (Jones, 1977) found chronic brain wave changes in deep brain structures in monkeys which “smoked” twice a week is total of seven joints - 3% THC. “Columbian” marijuana has 4% THC. These monkeys “smoked” twice a week for three months. What is really scary is that these brain wave changes were present after eight months of abstinence. The HEW report (1980) says that the implications of these changes on human or animal behavior are unknown.

Marijuana appears to affect the reproduction system in a number of ways. In males, heavy use (8-20 joints per day) results in decreases in sperm count, and an increase in abnormal sperm. In females, use three times a week was associated with a greater frequency of abnormal menstrual cycles. According to the HEW reports (1980), marijuana does not cause clinically significant chromosome damage.

The research listed here is all overly summarized. Please call me if you want to read about a specific study.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

Vice-President Marvin Wrolstad, as quoted in The Post-Crescent on Wednesday, discussing outdoor security on campus: “You can have too much lighting, which creates pockets of darkness. We’re trying to find a balance.”

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Albums

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Many More to Choose From

Beggars Tune
217 E. College
Appleton, WI
by Cyndy D. Bergere

Fencers fight “dual” in Chicago

by Pack

Vikettes: Victory at last by Pack

THE VIKETTES met the Lakehead Muskies on Tuesday and sought revenge after a 3 point loss in their previous tilt. The women desperately wanted to break their 4-game losing streak and bounched onto the Sheboygan they court full of enthusiasm. The Vixens 7 pulled together to crank out a 65-54, holding their opponents to only 16 points at the half. Paulson’s team used an effective man-to-man defense to throw Lakehead’s “offensive machine”, and some dead eye shooting by Deb, Robin, Carol and Teresa along with outstanding fast breaking by Denise clinched the eighth win.

The last home game of the 1981 season was on Saturday against Edgewood College. The V7 beat the Muskies in decisive fashion and gardened fast to attend Saturday’s game at 4:00 to cheer them on to an exciting and successful final.

ANNOUNCING FOR LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY

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The Lawrence University Vikings will get their second chances this weekend to do what only one team has been able to do this season: beat Beloit in a men's college basketball game. The Vikings, who beat the Buccaneers in the Beilie Field House Saturday at 7:30 p.m., almost scored an 8-1 overall record 0-9 in conf. in the game with Beloit, which is riding an 11-game win streak. The NCAA Division III top-ranked Bucs own a 20-1 mark on the season, losing only to Oklahoma Christian in early January.

The Vikings gave the Bucs all they could handle for 20 minutes in the first meeting between the two Midwest Conference eastern division rivals back on January 31. Lawrence turned in a stellar defensive first half and trailed only 28-31 at intermission. But a torrid second-half shooting display by the Bucs broke the game open as they went on to win 75-54.

Beloit's Mark Smith collected 24 points in that game to lead all scorers, while Ray Smith and Chris McLean tossed in 11 apiece to pace Lawrence.

The loss to Beloit was the start of the Vikings' longest losing streak of the season. Lawrence has dropped six in a row since then, including one in double overtime.

The Vikings have played good basketball, but injuries and illnesses have constantly interrupted their search for consistency. During the six-game skid, the Vikings have been without the services of at least two starters in each of those games. Even with the jumbled lineup, the Vikings have lost only the Beloit game by more than eight points.

Ray Smith and Dan Busiel became the latest additions to the Vikings growing list of walking wounded. Smith missed last weekend's games with a pulled calf. Busiel tore the ACL in his right knee playing broomball earlier this month.

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The Lawrentian * February 1981