

International cooperation in space could ease tension, speaker says

By Kendra Gill
Staff Reporter

Space technology can help solve our environmental problems rather than inflame defense tensions if nations would cooperate in future forays, said a former lunar module pilot who traveled on Apollo 14.

Edgar Dean Mitchell said it is "utter nonsense" that the space program siphons money which could be used to save rain forests and reduce global pollution.

Space technology offers surveillance, measurement and communications capabilities that would be useful in fighting the destruction of the earth's environment, Mitchell said at a news conference held Friday at Architectural Hall.

Although he said he approved of President Bush's announcement that the U.S. would return to the moon to build bases and continue on to Mars, Mitchell said NASA should enlist the help of other countries to share knowledge and costs.

Mitchell said the United States has something to learn from other nations, especially from the Soviets' slow yet steady progress in its space program.

"While Russia's technology lagged behind ours in the '60s and '70s, they have made great strides."

Meanwhile, the American public

has proven itself to be fickle and has given and withdrawn support for its space program often, he said. Progress in science requires long-term commitment from the public and its leaders.

"I had hoped we would be on our way to Mars during my career, by 1982," Mitchell said.

As for security problems, he said that joint efforts in space pioneering would break down the political obstacles and mistrust between countries.

"We must rethink our total notion of security," he said. "In the modern era with our policies of mutual assured destruction and total retaliation, no security exists unless all are secure."

Belizeans described as amiable, peaceful

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Harrison said that Belizeans enjoy leisure time as much as Americans. Known as "The Jewel of the Caribbean," Belize has many popular activities, including deep-sea diving, swimming and fishing.

Menzies said Belizeans' greatest asset is that they are naturally friendly people, willing to accept a wide variety of nationalities.

"We have never been involved in a war and don't expect any," she said.

Mitchell said that with zero-warning time weapons, such as lasers being developed, the world must find a way to reduce deployment.

"Star Wars is virtually insane," he said. "It has been planned without consulting knowledgeable officials, and perpetuates fear among countries."

Still, "it would be immoral and stupid to deny future generations of the use of space," he said.

Mitchell was on campus to lecture on his memories of the Apollo 14 mission at Sheldon Art Gallery. His visit coincided with Mueller Planetarium's week of activities celebrating the 20th anniversary of the first landing of U.S. astronauts on the moon on July 19, 1969.

The Belizeans said they could see the same friendliness within the citizens of Lincoln.

Currently, peaceful negotiations are taking place between Guatemala and Belize. Guatemala has made what the Belizeans say is an unfounded claim to their territory.

The group members spent weekends with host families and lived in Schramm residence hall during the week. They return to Belize July 29.

UNL acquires computer

By Sara Bauder
Staff Reporter

The Computing Resource Center will install a new mainframe computer in early August, said Mary Beardslee, UNIX systems manager at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Beardslee said the new computer, a Hewlett-Packard Series Model 850-S, will give more computing power to the people who use UNL's UNIX computing system. The computer will cost \$180,625.

The system will have a full range of networking capabilities and will be used by professors, graduate students and undergraduate students to do general research and communicate with other researchers and universities throughout the country.

Beardslee said students who want to use the computer will have to apply for an account with the center. She said students probably will need a faculty sponsor to get an account.

Sixty-four users will be able to operate the computer at one time

on campus, and hundreds of computer accounts can be stored in the new mainframe.

The old computer system also could accommodate 64 users, but Beardslee said it worked much slower if more than 30 people were using it at once. She said the new mainframe will work twice as fast as the old system.

Beardslee said the old computer system was not actually a UNIX system, although users did find ways to make it work like one.

"People who are using the old computer now have found work-arounds, or ways to make it do what they want it to," she said. "But the networking of the old system has flaws in it."

Beardslee also said the new computer may be useful in attracting faculty members who have worked on a UNIX system.

The old computer was installed in 1986, but Beardslee said the technology for it is about eight years old.

"That doesn't seem like much time in human terms," she said. "But in computer terms, it is a dinosaur."

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