

Daily Nebraskan  
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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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## What others think *Export, expansion policies discussed*

Now that Americans are finally beginning to kick the smoking habit, our tobacco industry is trying to convince Asia to light up with American cigarettes.

C. Everett Koop, surgeon general of the United States, testified last week before a committee of the U.S. Trade Representative's office, blasting the tobacco industry's call for the government to pressure Thailand to lift import restrictions on American cigarettes.

Since 1986, cigarette manufacturers, with the help of U.S. trade negotiators, have broken down import barriers in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

At a time when consumption of cigarettes in the United States has decreased by about 2 percent a year, America's worldwide cigarette exports reached \$2.6 billion in 1988 -- double the sales of 1986.

Although many public health agencies in Asian countries are beginning anti-smoking campaigns, it will be a long uphill battle if they are pitted against the full might of the American tobacco industry.

It has taken billions of dollars and years of effort to educate the American public about the dangers of smoking.

If American cigarette manufacturers are allowed free reign in Asian markets, those countries also will have to spend large amounts of money and effort to educate their citizens about the risks involved in smoking.

It is the responsibility of the U.S. government to see that American corporations do not run rampant in foreign countries, committing actions of such concern in this country. The same concern for the public health of Americans should extend to the citizens of other countries.

In Taiwan, U.S. cigarette manufacturers hire street peddlers to distribute free samples at discos to entice the female and teenage market. Until public outcry forced its cancellation, marketers for R.J. Reynolds last year planned to let people into a free rock concert if they brought five empty packets of Winston cigarettes.

"Our trade policy sends a message to our partners that Asian lungs are more expendable than American lungs," said U.S. Rep. Chester Aikins.

The American public and federal government have fought a long hard battle to make American corporations more responsible for what they sell, that battle should not have to be fought again in other nations.

-- Kansas State Collegian

As the University of Arizona flexes its muscles forcing the closure of small shops around the campus to make room for continued expansion, it needs a policy explaining how it will help the businesses it displaces.

The New Loft Theatre just weeks ago was going to have to close its doors and vacate the building by Oct. 1. After a discussion with UA Vice President for Planning and Budgeting Sarah G. Blake, the New Loft can stay at least a year longer in its old home.

But the New Loft isn't the only business being forced out. Bargain Basement Bikes is another, and the owner is trying to compromise with the UA to allow him to stay the rest of the year.

It seems to be a case of the squeaking wheel getting the grease.

As Blake said, it is unfortunate that some of the shops may get no UA grease because their space is needed for classrooms.

But undoubtedly the UA will expand even more and other businesses will be displaced. The UA needs to adopt a relocating policy -- and stick to it -- explaining how it will assist in relocating the businesses.

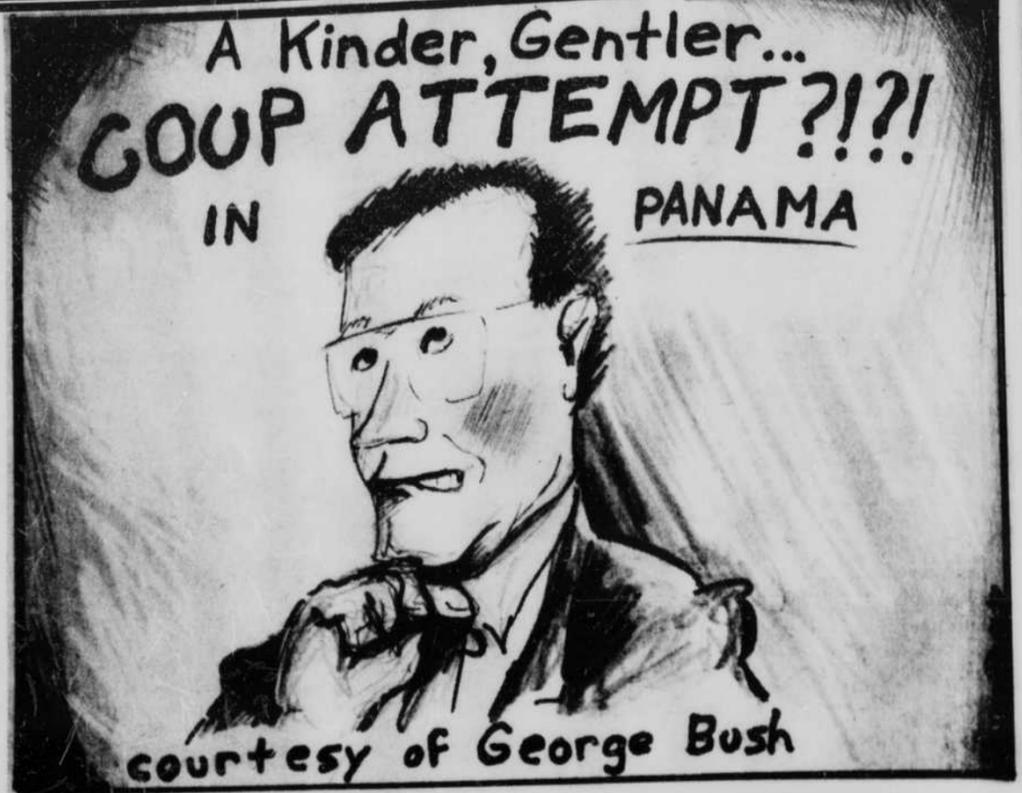
-- Arizona Daily Wildcat

## Drivers should find their own solutions

Enough whining about parking! You are reasonably intelligent people -- find a solution. I offer the following suggestions: walk, ride a bike, take a bus, car-pool, ride a motorcycle, park under the I-80 bridge, park along the shuttle route, schedule your classes at

times lots are empty, transfer to a university with lots of parking.

Arnold Grinvalds  
English  
graduate student



## Orr tries to side-step problem *Nebraskans should assume responsibility for their own wastes*

Gov. Kay Orr has decided to take the A, B, C approach to nuclear waste.

Orr is trying to convince the federal government to limit waste stored in Nebraska to the least radioactive type -- type A.

Her logic is that residents in one of Nebraska's many counties then will agree to having a nuclear waste site built there.

Orr may be right, but the odds are, she is wrong.

A majority of Nebraskans voted against an initiative to pull out of the low-level nuclear waste site pact last November. This indicated their willingness to have a waste site built in Nebraska.

What the vote did not show, however, was the real message -- build it, but "Not In My Backyard."

Nebraska ETV's documentary about the nuclear waste site was aptly named.

The politicians, activists and representatives of U.S. Ecology, who tried to sway the public to their way of thinking, failed to realize that this was the mind-set of most Nebraskans.

U.S. Ecology thought an extensive public campaign on the safety of the facility would alleviate public opposition.

Nebraskans for the Right to Vote thought citizens would pull out of the five-state nuclear waste compact, or at least give themselves the opportunity to vote on where a waste site was built.

Some of the state's senators thought counties would jump at a chance to have the site built in their county because it would create more jobs.

Other senators and out-of-state utility companies said Nebraska would be in big trouble if it didn't remain in the compact. Utility prices would soar and the state would have to finance its own waste site.

And after voters were inundated with all this sophisticated manipulation, they decided to stay in the compact. But did they really want to stay, or were they afraid they had to?

The latter appears true, as residents in each county targeted for the waste site begin waging campaigns to prevent the site from ending up in their backyards.

And now it is real easy, and hypocritical, to think states like Nevada want to relieve Nebraska of its politi-

ducted right now.

So far, Nevada successfully has stood up to the federal government and all the other states that want to dump there.

Too bad Nebraska didn't make a similar move last November.

Last November is when citizens should have said, "No, we don't think nuclear waste is safe."

Then, Nebraskans should have looked at what "no" means.

"No" means we're not comfortable with the waste we're creating to heat our homes. "No" means we want to use less electricity or pay higher electric bills. "No" means we want to dismantle the two nuclear power plants in the state.

At least, that is what a responsible "no" means.

Right now citizens of this state are saying "no" in a very irresponsible way.

"No" we don't want to take the risks that come with having nuclear energy. We want people living in some other state to take that risk.

U.S. Ecology representatives have said it matters little to them, from a financial or safety standpoint, if Nebraska stores A-, B- or C-level nuclear waste. They can build a facility that adequately handles all three levels of waste.

The goal of Orr's current political ruminations is to convince Nebraskans that they aren't going to have to store too much radioactive waste in their backyards.

It may work from a political standpoint. But forcing another state to take our nuclear waste isn't the responsible thing to do.

Nebraskans should let U.S. Ecology build a nuclear waste site in their backyard, or stop using the products that produce such wastes.

Carroll is a senior news-editorial major, and a Daily Nebraskan columnist and supplements editor.



Chris Carroll

cal time bomb by letting us dump highly radioactive B- and C-type garbage into their backyards.

U.S. Energy Secretary James Watkins is more than a little reluctant to consider setting up a national site in some desert to receive waste from this state and the 49 others.

Watkins knows that people living in Nevada, one of the "ideal" areas to build a national disposal site, also are saying "Not In My Backyard."

The Yucca Mountain in Nevada currently is the only site being considered by the federal government for long-term nuclear waste disposal. Four billion dollars already has been set aside to determine if a cavern could be built 1,000 feet below the mountain's surface to store waste for 10,000 years.

But only \$2 billion worth of testing has been conducted, because Nevada passed a law saying no nuclear waste can ever be dumped there.

And even though Congress passed a law ordering the test at Yucca Mountain, tests are not being con-

## editorial

Editorial columns represent the opinion of the author.

The Daily Nebraskan's publishers are the regents, who established the

UNL Publications Board to supervise the daily production of the paper.

According to policy set by the re-

gents, responsibility for the editorial content of the newspaper lies solely in the hands of its student editors.

## letter

The Daily Nebraskan welcomes brief letters to the editor from all readers and interested others.

Letters will be selected for publication on the basis of clarity, original-

ity, timeliness and space available. Readers also are welcome to submit material as guest opinions. Whether material should run as a letter or guest opinion, or not to run, is

left to the editor's discretion.

Submit material to the Daily Nebraskan, 34 Nebraska Union, 1400 R St., Lincoln, Neb. 68588-0448.