Adequacy of medical care examined at hearings

BY SHARYN SEARS

Communications and the adequacy of medical care available to the public following an emergency at Diablo Canyon topped the agenda at the full-power license hearings Tuesday. French and Sierra Vista hospitals are the facilities designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide emergency care to the general public, a FEMA representative said at the last day of the hearings.

John W. Eldridge, an emergency management specialist with FEMA testified that these two facilities would be adequate to provide decontamination in case of a radioactive emergency.

"They had one of the better facilities for decontamination," Eldridge said, reflecting on his tour of French Hospital last year. Eldridge stated that he did not know exactly how many doctors at either facility were actually trained in decontamination treatment.

Mothers for Peace representative Nancy Culver countered: "The NRC has determined that French Hospital has it with PG&E and it's for their employees," she said. No local doctors are thoroughly trained to treat radiation and there is no contract for the public, she added.

Preparedness recommendations

The responsibility of FEMA is to ensure offsite emergency preparedness and FEMA made recommendations after an evacuation drill last Aug. 19.

Educatizing the public about the disaster procedures and ensuring that they know how to react in case of an emergency is of concern to Culver.

Nuke group ponders court suit

BY SHARYN SEARS

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is just one hurdle to be cleared by the Mothers for Peace in furthering their cause, now that the full-power testing license hearings have ended. The next step is federal court. Mothers for Peace representative Nancy Culver said Tuesday:

"We had to exhaust the NBC channels first," Culver said, adding that it will be a few weeks before the NRC reveals any kind of decision. When it does, Mothers for Peace attorneys David Fleischhaker and Joel Reynolds will head to federal court to pursue further action.

"I think the important thing to understand here is what these hearings are (were) for," Culver said. The hearings held last week and early this week are only to determine if the county plan meets NRC guidelines, she said. Whether the plan is workable is not of primary concern to the NRC, according to Culver.

Getting a plan that meets guidelines and is workable on paper is the main objective of the NRC, Culver asserted.

"The NRC has determined that the county doesn't need to plan for a simultaneous earthquake and nuclear accident," she said. Culver speculated that when the NRC makes a decision, it will probably require an "independent review" of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. The credibility of the prior review has been questioned by Gov. Edmund G. Brown and others who are conducting a review hired by Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and not by an independent party.

Engineer claims Diablo quite similar to N.Y. plant

BY RUSS SPENCER

The Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant's steam generating system is "quite similar" to the system used in New York's Robert E. Ginna plant, which developed a rupture and released radioactive steaming Monday morning, according to a Pacific Gas and Electric Co. nuclear engineer.

John Sumner said, however, that recent technical advances in Diablo's steam system have reduced the chances of a similar rupture there.

The Ginna accident will not affect the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision to renew Diablo's low-power test license, which was revoked Nov. 19, after the discovery of plant design faults by the NRC representative said.

Both systems were designed by Westinghouse, Sumner said, and each contains over 3,000 tubes, like the one that ruptured Monday, per generator. The tubes -- one-third to one-half inch in diameter -- are made of a high grade form of steel called Inconel, which Sumner said is designed to resist corrosion.

"The Ginna plant's tube rupture, which forced shutdown of the reactor and evacuation of many over 100 workers, was probably caused by a hairline fracture in one of the tubes," Sumner said.

"We expect to see the tubes develop... an alternate energy source

BY KATIE SOWLE

Even Don Quixote could not mistake the new, modern breed of windmill for a giant.

With the cost of oil skyrocketing, Americans are turning to alternate energy sources, but to many, windmills are a very new concept, and a very different concept of windmills than the folk hero who became famous trying to rid people of preconceptions.

"I think the important thing to understand here is what these hearings are (were) for," Culver said. He said the real point of the hearings is to determine if the county plan meets NRC guidelines, rather than whether the plan is actually workable.

"That's not of primary concern to the NRC," according to Culver.

Getting a plan that meets guidelines and is workable on paper is the main objective of the NRC, Culver asserted.

"The NRC has determined that the county doesn't need to plan for a simultaneous earthquake and nuclear accident," she said. Culver speculated that when the NRC makes a decision, it will probably require an "independent review" of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. The credibility of the prior review has been questioned by Gov. Edmund G. Brown and others who are conducting a review hired by Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and not by an independent party.

Police arrest rape suspect

A man thought to be the Stanner Creek Road rape suspect was arrested Jan. 10, in conjunction with a homicide in Madera County as well as suspected parole violations, said Detective Tishものが Wooden from the San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department.

Sumner said the warning still holds true, said Cal Poly Public Safety Officer Wayne Carmack. However, Carmack said the warning still holds true, especially for women who might enter the area alone.
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FEBRUARY 11 & 12

NEWSLINE

Teen testifies against Williams

ATLANTA (AP) — A black teen-ager testified Tuesday that Wayne R. Williams hired him into a car and fondled him sexually and that on another occasion he saw Williams get into a car with a youth who was later killed.

The witness, called by the prosecution in Williams' murder trial, said he saw the defendant and 14-year-old Johnnie Gates get into a car in south Atlanta on Jan. 2, 1981, the day Gates disappeared.

The youth, who was not identified by the prosecution, testified that he remembers Williams as the man who had approached him in the same area in August 1980, invited him into a car and fondled his sex organ.

"He felt my pocket. He wasn't really feeling my pocket...." the youth said.

The man gave him $2 and drove to a secluded, wooded area, the witness said. There, the man got out of the car and "said he was going to the trunk to get something.

"When he went to the truck, I jumped out and ran," he said.

Both Williams and his attorneys have denied that Williams is a homosexual.

The youth also said he saw Williams' in a white station wagon on the Jan. 28, 1981, funeral of Terry Pue, the 16th victim in the string of killings.

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Ceter, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths have been investigated by a special police task force.

Newsline

Three sailors die after gas leak

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Cooling gas leaking inside the nuclear-powered cruiser USS Bainbridge killed three sailors and hospitalized seven others overnight, a Navy pathologist ruled Tuesday.

"The deaths were caused by cardiac arrest due to anoxia as a result of Freon gas inhalation," said Lt. Cmdr. El Althouse after an autopsy supervised by Cmdr. Mike Clark, chief pathologist at the Naval Medical Center in San Diego.

Anoxia is a complete lack of oxygen.

The sailors died four levels below the main deck late Monday in an air conditioning compartment where Freon gas used as a coolant leaked from an apparently ruptured pipeline, the Navy said.

A spokesman, Lt. Cmdr. Mark Barker, said the seven other men spent 30 hours in the hospital, suffering from ill effects while trying to revive the overcome sailors with mouth-to-mouth and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

The survivors' condition was listed as good, and they were sent home Tuesday.

Senior Politburo member dies

MOSCOW (AP) — Kremlin ideologist Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, powerful member of the Soviet Union's ruling Politburo, has died and left a void in the aging leadership already beset by growing problems at home and abroad.

Soviet television reported Tuesday that Suslov died the previous afternoon, four days after suffering a stroke. He will be buried in Moscow's Red Square beside the famous Communist, the broadcast said.

Suslov was known in the West as a powerful but mysterious man who worked closely with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev. To his countrymen, he was the guiding ideological of the Soviet Communist Party, which dominates every aspect of Soviet life.

A knowledgeable Soviet source described Suslov as "an irreplaceable" member of the Kremlin leadership.
Tagging the wild Monarch butterfly

They're tagging even butterflies these days. Cal Poly biology student Bob Allen led a tagging expedition recently to tag the Monarch butterflies found in the Sweet Spring area of Montaña de Oro State Park. Allen netted butterflies, showing his audience how they are tagged to trace their migrational patterns. The tag, a quarter-inch square, is placed on the wing, while the Monarch's sex, type, its location and the date of tagging are logged.

Above, Monarch's fill the sky above Sweet Springs, while above right, Allen points out parts of the Monarch's wing; and, right, uses a Monarch to explain the butterfly.

Condor tracking project finally takes off

Time is running out on part of a project to save the California Condor from extinction. There wasn't much time to begin with.

Officials at the California Department of Fish and Game announced last Wednesday to allow condor researchers to capture up to five birds for captive breeding and radio tracking.

That gave scientists at the National Condor Research Center in Ventura until Jan. 31 to capture adult condors and not disturb their breeding process. They are now down to five days.

The controversy — whether or not radio transmitters to track the condor's migration should be attached permanently to the wings or temporarily to the tail feathers — still is not settled. The scientists want transmitters on the wings.

After talks last week with a state-appointed Condor Advisory Committee and officials from the Fish and Wildlife Service, State Fish and Game Director Charles Fullerton and his staff decided to let the scientists have their wish. The transmitters will go on the wings.

The researchers would like to put radio transmitters on two adults, said John Borneman, National Audubon Society western representative, but juvenile condors will do if adults can't be captured.

Three more condors — preferably juveniles — can be captured for captive breeding. One would be sent to the San Diego Wild Animal Park to join the only California Condor in captivity, Topa-Topa. The others would go to a breeding facility at the Los Angeles Zoo.

May 15. Borneman said two biologists, John Ogden and Noel Snyder, are now in the foothills north and east of Ventura trying to capture condors in the short time they have left.

The biologists will use a large net attached on one side to load weights to catch the birds. The net will be camouflaged with leaves and an animal carcass will be placed on an open field for bait. Once the condors begin feeding, small cannons will shoot the net in an arc over the birds.

"I doubt John and Noel will have much luck this week with the birds," said Borneman, but he said the biologists will still be out there, at least trying to capture juveniles. Snow has covered much of the condor habitat around Ventura, the research center, operating on a $1.25 million budget through 1984, has received criticism from groups like the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth about handling the birds. These groups say the best way to save the condor — which now number less than 30 — is to leave them alone.

Mallette said such criticism did not help delay the Fish and Game Department decision. "We just had to be sure what would be best for the condor," he said, "and we were waiting for experimental data from proven studies." If researchers cannot capture any condors by May, they will have to wait until October before they can try again.
Trail guide scouts hikes in San Luis area

BY BOB GRIFFITH

Editor's note: A guide to twenty-five public hiking trails was just published by the Sierra Club, San Luis Obispo Chapter, in defiance of the head winds of the times. Published in compact form, the guide is a convenient reference for hikers, bikers and the general public. It even comes equipped with step-by-step instructions for finding trail heads from major roadways. Included with the trail logs are ratings (from "easy" to "strenuous"), descriptions, and an explanation of what can be found at various points along the trail, including elevations, landmarks, vistas, and other points of interest.

But the main virtue of the guide is its collection of 25 trail logs. This section features a series of trail maps descending in level of detail, along with the step-by-step instructions for finding trail heads from major roadways. Included with the trail logs are ratings (from "easy" to "strenuous"), descriptions, and the explanation of what can be found at various points along the trail, including elevations, landmarks, vistas, and other points of interest.

Then you'll be pleased to know the Trail Guide includes both a written description, including a paragraph on its favorite hiding places, as well as drawings of the dunes pictured. But the main virtue of the guide is its collection of 25 trail logs. This section features a series of trail maps descending in level of detail, along with the step-by-step instructions for finding trail heads from major roadways. Included with the trail logs are ratings (from "easy" to "strenuous"), descriptions, and an explanation of what can be found at various points along the trail, including elevations, landmarks, vistas, and other points of interest.

The Trail Guide was published by the Sierra Club of the San Luis Obispo Chapter. It is distributed through the Sierra Club, which is distributing the books for the Sierra Club. According to Wells, the 4,000 copies printed by the club were expected to meet demand for years. However, the center has about 50 copies, and Wells says these are going fast. Most area bookstores still have copies, and even spotted some copies at a few bookstores in the area.

The club will be issuing reprints of the guide within a few weeks, according to Wells.

If I do have a complaint about the book it's its size. The 8½" by 5½" format means that the book won't fit into the back pocket of your jeans, which works at cross-purposes with the trail logs, since the logs give instructions every quarter mile or so. And, if you're like me, you want to constantly double-check your steps, say every 200 yards. But this guide even lists an address for sending in suggestions for future publications.

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This new program is called CSEP and to qualify you must be a junior or senior majoring in Aerospace, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical or Nuclear Engineering, have a minimum GPA of 2.5 and be a U.S. Citizen.

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This new program is called CSEP and to qualify you must be a junior or senior majoring in Aerospace, Architectural, Industrial, Mechanical or Nuclear Engineering, have a minimum GPA of 2.5 and be a U.S. Citizen.
Prof: mutual need is key to student-city relations

BY SHARON BZEK

Although there is a "peaceful coexistence" between Cal Poly students and San Luis Obispo residents, sometimes the two groups have conflicts in their relationship, according to city councilman/political science professor Allen K. Settle. Settle spoke to a group of Cal Poly professors Thursday concerning "Town and Gown," the problem of a large university community living in a small semi-rural community like San Luis Obispo.

Settle said the economic spill-off from students is highly important to the community.

Communication plan questioned

From page 1

Mother for Peace attorney Joel Reynolds inquired how people at Avila Beach, Montaña de Oro State Park and other downwind beaches would be notified of an emergency. "At Avila you can hear the stress," said Eldridge, referring to the Avila "Town and Gown," the problem of a large university community living in a small semi-rural community like San Luis Obispo.

Settle noted the relationship between fraternities and local residents is "strained to indifferent" because certain fraternities have exceeded the noise behavior scale and others have become angry and do nothing. But, he said, "people tend to paint with a broad brush" and stick every student in the noisy fraternity category. According to Eldridge, most students and many Greek groups maintain pleasant relationships with the community.

Most students are indifferent to community life, said Settle. They come from a wide variety of backgrounds, from the major cities around San Francisco and Los Angeles and tune themselves into school life. They don't vote, they seem more interested in graduation. Students don't seem to care, he said, when they could be very active politically. According to Settle, "the indifference hurts the city."

Another major problem is housing. The councilman said the living costs and the scarcity of housing conflict with community expansion and what the public wants in housing. People want to live in affordable housing, but they don't want to pay taxes and they don't want big complexes built near them, he said. The city planners know what it takes to expand and bring services to outlying areas if more housing is put in. Students and families also often compete to rent the same house and students often win.

"The owner can get more money from five students renting a house than a family man trying to make payments on the same house," said Settle. This action often causes tension for the families who must compete with college kids for housing, he added.

The city recently had its battle with the number of unrelated people living in one house. A San Luis Obispo law stated that no more than three unrelated people could reside together. But due to a 1980 California Supreme Court decision, cities cannot regulate who or how many people live in the same house. Many San Luis Obispos cannot remain living next to a houseful of students, said Settle, and usually complain about noise, parties and the number of cars in the neighborhood. But, Settle said, the city can make laws about noise levels and limits of the number of parked cars at one residence.

Socially, San Luis is a slow-moving place that many students from big cities with plenty of diversions are not used to, said Settle. They become bored with the life here easily. Besides the beach, there is no place to have parties large enough to hold a couple hundred people, said Settle.

"There's really nothing for the students to do besides party," he added.

Another problem Settle cited is the city can actually handle about 100,000 inhabitants but services such as water, garbage, sewers, police and fire can only be provided up to about 47,000 people. Therefore, population, city growth and sound use must be regulated, although many people disagree.

"We have a service capacity of X and living capacity of Y," said Settle. "Those two have to be consistent."

Settle also said the community reacts to campus life through reports by the media. If the public hears stories of wild T.G.I.F., parties or fraternities getting out of hand, their opinion of all college students is likely to be swayed.

"But the relations (between SLO and Cal Poly) are generally good," Settle concluded.

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MOS Division
Rodeo coach maintains program’s tradition

BY LORI MARLETT
Staff Writer

"I wanted this job to maintain tradition and not let the program dissolve as it might have done in a few more years," stated Cal Poly’s first official rodeo coach.

A part-time professional, Ralph Randi took over the full-time job in September. His hands are full taking care of the stock, coaching the team, and advising the rodeo club.

A charter member of the National Rodeo Association, Cal Poly was one of the first schools to construct an arena on campus. This was about thirty years ago.

"At one time Cal Poly was considered the place to be in the world of rodeos," he stated, "and I’d like to see that happen again."

In the past, a faculty member would donate time toward running the rodeo and students would help out. Funds would be raised through club activities such as jackpot rodeos, and students would help build the arena.

"They did a super job, but a lot didn’t put down reasons it required full-time attention," stated Randi.

Cal Poly Rodeo Association, Cal Poly was one of the charter members of the National Rodeo Association. Other schools could provide an arena, practice, and available stock to students at little or no cost, according to Randa. Practice alone runs $400 an event per quarter at Cal Poly.

Student costs can be reduced through club activities such as jackpot rodeos, funds from the booster organization and scholarships. Last year the team earned $7,500 worth of scholarships.

Top on the agenda now is readying the arena for the upcoming Poly Royal. Construction is underway to enlarge pen space for the animals.

"The animals can see, but it was hard for the animals to see, and was also a danger to the spectators," Randi stated. Plans have been drawn up to construct box seating, which will add approximately 200 more reserved seats.

"In addition, ticket sales will go up fifty cents on both general and reserved seating."

Viewing the 1981-82 teams Randi said, "Both men’s and women’s are leading the region and we are basically guaranteed a trip to the finals."

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Panel discusses wind power

From page 1

The experts use extensive equipment to determine wind resources. Sherwin explained, as well as observational techniques which anyone could master. Showing slides of different wind conditions, he pointed out how polished rock, sand dunes, and lack of sand might indicate good or bad wind potential.

Trees, however, are the best indicators, Sherwin said. By observing how far a number of trees bend in a certain area, an accurate estimate of wind velocity can be made. If the trees are bending over far enough, detailed data gathering is not necessary.

"Just stick the machine up as high above the trees as you can, and let it spin,” said Sherwin.

Bad wind resources Sherwin also mentioned some bad wind resources such as urban areas. The turbulence created by a single building is enough to damage a wind machine, and a machine placed in a city would not stand a chance, he said.

Enertech wind generators are of the traditional bladed variety. But because wind speed increases with height, the towers can be up to 80 or 90 feet high. With the blades 18 feet and longer in length, the wing span can reach more than 40 feet across, including the hub of the generator. Blades of this type can be up to 5 to 10 mph wind to start them turning.

With machines which produce 20 kilowatts per hour and more, the utility companies are naturally very interested in wind energy. John Sherwin, formerly from Cal Poly and now working for PG&E in Salinas, noted that the utility will buy back power. "PG&E will buy any power produced," Sherwin said. "Why? Because with more and more people moving into the California we will need all the power we can get."

Sherwin listed the steps a small land owner should take in installing a wind generator. First evaluate the wind potential, and the legal and environmental aspect of putting in a windmill. Then contact PG&E to help select the right system and conduct a payoff analysis.

Payback is the procedure companies use to purchase the excess electricity from the wind machines owner. "With oil prices still going up, you will be buying tomorrow’s electricity at today’s prices," he said.
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Opinion

Holocaust survival?

It's a misguided, frightening and almost impossible to believe thought. Perhaps most terrifying, though, is that some defense department officials are seriously considering it.

To the point, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is in charge of the U.S. civil defense program, has declared that "the United States could survive nuclear attack and go on to recovery within a relatively few years."

All we need to do, some FEMA officials say, is build America's plans for civil defense, initiating a program that would include the construction of urban blast shelters, "hardening" of industrial sites and plans for the evacuation of cities if a nuclear exchange seemed likely.

Already, the Reagan administration has tentatively decided to ask Congress for a near-doubling in the civil defense budget to $237 million for fiscal 1983.

If FEMA and Pentagon officials have their way, this would mark the beginning of a multi-billion dollar program designed to save 90 percent of the American people from death in the event of a full-scale nuclear war.

These officials point to the example set by the Soviet Union, which has a far more extensive civil defense program than that of the United States. They conclude that the Soviets are out to initiate and win a nuclear war while losing "only" 5 to 10 percent of their total population. Accordingly, the United States must counter such a threat with a system of its own.

However, cold facts and elementary logic tell us the idea of any nation ever surviving a nuclear war is absurd. A more likely and rational explanation to the Soviet civil defense build-up is that they are as fearful of nuclear holocaust as the rest of the world—but are determined to save their system and as many of their citizens as they can.

And, defense experts are divided on whether the big Soviet civil defense program would actually be effective. There is no guarantee the Soviets are getting their money's worth on civil defense.

The idea of staging a quick "recovery" from a nuclear war is in itself sheer lunacy.

As Dr. Howard Hiatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, told a Senate committee last year, "Any nuclear war would inevitably cause death, disease and suffering of epidemic proportions, and effective medical intervention on any realistic scale would be impossible."

In addition, evacuating large cities would take several days, completely disregarding the fact that it takes little over a half-hour for a missile to reach our continent from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, pressures are mounting to reduce defense spending and balance the federal budget. Every dollar spent on civil defense pushes the government deeper into debt. If President Reagan is looking for ways to balance the budget, he cannot start by cutting some fat from the defense budget: by eliminating any increases for spending on civil defense.

Letter

Emergency plan brings 'state of confusion'

Editor:

The recent tempest over the Cal Poly Disaster Preparedness Plan (Mustang Daily, Jan. 12, Jan. 21) is indicative of the general state of confusion regarding the state of emergency preparedness in this county as a whole.

Your reporters are to be commended for attempting to cover all sides of this complex issue fairly. However, there is one major point that seems to have escaped the attention of most people here on campus as well as downtown or in the county: whether or not Cal Poly, or the city of San Luis Obispo or the City of Paso Beach has a functional "operational" plan or not.

In reality there is no federal legislation that requires the residents and/or employees of this campus, or, for that matter, the majority of the populated urban areas of this county to be protected against any accident at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. All three jurisdictions are outside the 10-mile radius emergency planning area required by the NRC. While these localities all fall within the State's Emergency Planning Zone, the federal government neither through the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission does not have to honor or recognize state law in this matter.

Thus, the "cruel hoax" that Professor Kranzendorf mentions becomes even more cruel if not also immoral because, "operational" or not, in reality there is no federal legislation that requires the residents and/or employees of this campus, or, for that matter, the majority of the populated urban areas of this county to be protected against any accident at Diablo Canyon.

Richard J. Krejca

The Bent: glad it's gone

Editor:

First, I want to say that vandalism is never right, and that includes the recent theft of the Bent. I am not, however, sorry to see it gone. The construction last year of the Bent by Tau Beta Pi, I feel, set a bad precedent on campus. The last thing Cal Poly needs is its beautiful campus spoiled with bronze monuments built by every organization able to raise the money.

The Bent served no useful purpose except as a potential roost for pigeons to do what pigeons do best. To show that Cal Poly is serious about engineering, Tau Beta Pi's money would have been better spent on some much needed equipment, on starting a scholarship fund or some other worthy project to further engineering.

I speculate that the reason no other campus organization has gone through the red tape Mr. Romano complained about is that they spend their time and money on more productive projects.

I hope the thief is found and that this will be the last time an organization wastes its money on a golden idol unto itself.

Brian Jones