Devencenzi said Friday he and others at the conference felt Watt had reintroduced the tracts "to see how hard California would bite." Watt took over his post from Cecil Andrus, who before leaving office, had deleted the four northern tracts from Lease Sale 53. Those tracts are located in offshore areas of Santa Cruz, Bodega, Point Arena and Humboldt basins.

Watt's rationale for reintroducing the four northern tracts, as written to Gov. Jerry Brown in a letter Feb. 10, is that Brown was "never provided the opportunity to comment officially on the deleted tracts." Brown's initial response in a telegram the next day told Watt his proposal "to lease the four northern tracts of Lease Sale 53 is contrary to every recommendation my administration has made over the past six years to the Department of Interior."

Brown reminded Watt that of the $177,000 inshore oil and gas leases in the state, "only about six million, or 6 percent, are in production" and "75 to 90 percent of those leases will expire without preliminary exploratory drilling."

"The oil companies don't truly need these leases now," claimed Devencenzi, calling the lease expansion a "land grab." Devencenzi and the others who attended the conference in San Francisco believe the reintroduction is a move to dilute opposition to leasing the Santa Barbara basins and the four northern tracts 44 tracts north of Pismo Beach, that the state and San Luis Obispo county recommended be deleted.

"It makes the issue much larger," said Devencenzi, "and easier to override our opposition." Devencenzi suspects Watt is holding the four northern tracts as security with which to acquire the Santa Maria basin unchanged.

Please see page 6

**Solar power at Cal Poly 'not economical'**

BY CARLA SIMI

"Less than satisfactory" operation of solar energy installations in existing structures of several CSUC campuses has cast a shadow over the possibility of implementing solar energy at Cal Polytechnic State University.

The questionable feasibility of solar energy on this campus stems from a report made at a recent meeting at Cal Poly of the CSUC Board of Trustees' Committee on Campus Planning, Buildings and Grounds which dealt primarily with the energy savings of two hot water systems in use in residence halls at San Jose State and Humboldt State universities.

Installed in 1977 at a cost of $152,341, the hot water system in three residence halls at San Jose State University has saved about $10,000 annually in fuel bills, according to a recent report.

Also in operation is a $284,988 hot water system in two Humboldt State University residence halls. Initial results indicate a $7,451 saving in fuel costs since the system's completion in 1980.

But these systems are not returning the 'energy and dollar conservation' originally expected, said Poly's Executive Dean of Facilities Planning Douglas Gerard. He feels the project proposers may have had a more optimistic view than was warranted. For example, he said, the returns provided by the system at Humboldt were only a third of initial expectations.

He said solar energy installations have been considered for this campus, but initial costs combined with lengthy payback periods created a situation that "at the moment, economically doesn't pay out."

Two facilities suggested as candidates for solar heating systems at Cal Poly are the outdoor pool and the residence halls, Gerard said. Studies of possible systems, given the state-of-the-art technology with solar collectors, have yet to reveal any that will have "less than a 17-year payback period," he said.

The immediate implications of such a long time span become obvious when the State Department of Finance requirement for proposed solar installations to have a payback period of less than five years is considered, Gerard pointed out.

He also noted that operation of the residence halls is not financed by hall funds. "A significant increase in room rates to offset the costs," would be necessary, Gerard said.

To make solar energy systems feasible to implement on the Cal Poly campus, Gerard said either the state-of-the-art or energy costs must first increase. A more abstract obstacle to developing systems using alternative energy sources that Gerard identified is the "money orientation of state administration and society in general."

While the pros and cons of the cost factors are being argued and economic advantages are being weighed against each other, Gerard said he would personally "like to see a different thrust" that places energy conservation as the top priority above other considerations.

The designing of new buildings to be energy efficient or which make use of energy sources other than fuel exemplifies the concept to which Gerard referred, as he described a library under construction at SJSU that will utilize solar completely, for both heating and cooling purposes.

The library will be the first state building to use solar energy totally and was designed as an experiment of sorts to test the full-fledged implementation of solar energy, according to Gerard.

While not without its financial limitations, the building is being constructed at about $750,000 over what Gerard called "conventional costs."

"While sun energy is free," he said, "capturing and using it is expensive." But Gerard is enthused about the project, and he said he is hopeful that the system will pay itself off, because he feels the "long-term benefits of solar energy are there."

"We can go a long way to energy conservation by using conventional technology but more sensitive design," he said.

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**Electrician says repair mixup caused leaking light incident**

BY CYNTHIA BARAKATT

"We replaced a leaky ballast upon the first work order that came in. That's our job."

This was the response from David Jones, a Cal Poly electrician, to claims by Santa Lucia Residence Hall students that their dorms were leaking for more than a week to respond to a report of a men's bathroom light leaking an oil-like substance.

A General Electric spokesman told KCOP News 9 last week that the leakage may be PCB, polychlorinated biphenyl, a toxic chemical that was banned by the Food and Drug Administration in 1977 after it was determined to be a possible carcogen, or cancer-causing agent.

According to the CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, a substance contains more than one milligram of PCB in a cubic meter; protective gear should be used in handling that substance.

The tar-like substance, which is not soluble, concentrates in the liver, pancreas and body fat.

Cal Poly Health and Safety Officer Donald Vanacker said he gave a sample of the substance collected by the students to the Bureau to Gene Glenniding. Glenniding works for a consulting firm for the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Vanacker said results from the analysis may be known as early as next week.

The residents of the second floor of the dorm claim that the leak from the light on the left as one enters the bathroom dripped on the floor for approximately six weeks. Mike Flaherty, a Santa Lucia resident who lives directly across from the bathroom, said the students first noticed the leak about Jan. 10.

Please see page 5
Newsline

Creation suit settlement fails

SACRAMENTO (AP) - Negotiations to settle a suit by religious fundamentalists over the teaching of evolution in California schools apparently collapsed Wednesday, and the trial turned into a line-by-line study of an eight-grade science text.

The suit by a San Diego group that espouses the biblical account of creation as scientific truth contends the state violates religious rights in the way evolution is taught in science classes.

Both sides appeared to be close to a settlement Tuesday, as the dispute narrowed to the working of a few sentences on the development of life forms in the state's guidelines for science books that schools can buy with state funds.

But an hour-long, closed-door meeting Wednesday morning in the chambers of Superior Court Judge Irving Perlia ended without an agreement.

Neither side would discuss details, but Richard Turner, lawyer for the creationists, told reporters: "We're not going to settle this case. We're going to go all the way to judgement."

The Creation Science Research Center, which brought the suit, says it doesn't object to the teaching of evolution, only to its presentation as absolute fact.

Food-as-weapon plan criticized

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - President Arturo R. Tanco Jr. of the United Nations World Food Council criticized President Reagan on Wednesday for using food as a political weapon and urged the administration to lead a humanitarian global food strategy.

"I'm taking the position of supporting those who would not use food for any political use whatsoever because to me this is a very dangerous procedure," Tanco said.

He said the United States should focus efforts on ending hunger in Third World nations to prevent political, economic and military conflict in the 1980s.

"I think food aid particularly should go where hunger is, whatever the political color of the government is," Tanco said in an interview following an address to an international conference on hunger.

Another defense hike requested

WASHINGTON (AP) - Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asked Wednesday for a $32.6 billion surge in the Pentagon's budget as the down payment for a larger, faster bomber and other new weaponry because "the United States cannot allow the military balance to swing further" in favor of Russia.

"I think we've fallen dangerously far behind in a number of vital areas, and I think it essential that we do something about this as quickly as we can," Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"We are asking for things that we believe are absolutely essential," he declared.

At the same time, the defense secretary warned that "this is not a one-year program for summer soldiers," signaling that the Reagan administration plans a long-term and costly buildup of the nation's conventional and strategic military power.

Taking note of Reagan administration plans for deep cuts in domestic programs, Weinberger told a news conference that "some sacrifices are going to be required" to compensate for $9 billion in cuts in U.S. military strength.

The administration called for a $6.8 billion addition to the Carter administration's final proposals for this fiscal year, bringing the total to $17.8 billion for fiscal 1981.

Labor criticizes economic plan

WASHINGTON (AP) - AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland offered Congress some of the harshest criticisms in recent memory of President Reagan's economic recovery plan, prompting some congressmen to ask whether he is out of step with the nation's millions of blue-collar workers.

"The budget cuts, tax cuts, regulatory cuts and money supply cuts add up to more inflation and more unemployment," Kirkland told the House Budget Committee.

"We do not believe that the nation has been too generous in helping the poor, the disadvantaged and the unemployed," he said.

Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, the committee's top Republican, said, "I am not surprised by this individual attack on President Reagan's proposals, but I wonder whether you speak for the rank-and-file members of your union in doing so."

Rep. W.P. Hefner, D-N.C., asked: "Are we really getting an overall view of what the blue-collar worker is thinking out there?"
Studies show mixed results on vitamin C research

BY MARY KIRWAN

One of the biggest drips caused by winter’s drizzle—costing a $19 billion annual labor loss—is the common cold. In seeking relief from the lingering ailment, the average American keeps handfuls of vitamin C pills.

In 2000, after Nobel Prize-winning chemist Linus Pauling published evidence that large doses of ascorbic acid reduces the severity of colds or can cause a person to catch 45 percent fewer colds, other studies have had mixed findings. Some studies show that supplements of vitamin C may be beneficial in reducing the severity of colds or the length of time symptoms persist, but conclude that the meaning of their findings remains unclear.

Since there is confusion on vitamin C’s effectiveness in the treatment of colds, many people take large doses of vitamin C daily as a precautionary measure. But even though vitamin C is water soluble and the body eliminates what it can’t use, according to the FDA, some studies show evidence that massive doses may cause serious hazards.

The recommended dietary allowance of vitamin C for the average adult is 60 milligrams, which, according to a Reader’s Digest’s consumer report, is more than enough to prevent scurvy. Massive doses of ascorbic acid can drain the body of calcium and other essential minerals. According to the Nutrition Almanac, toxic symptoms seen in persons who take regular doses between 5,000 and 15,000 milligrams include a burning sensation during urination, looseness bowels and skin rashes.

Since the body can become accustomed to metabolizing high doses of vitamin C, a sudden stop or decrease in ascorbic acid may, according to research, cause the body's reserves to fall to "dangerously low levels."

Also, pregnant women should watch how much of the vitamin they take. A 1960 Canadian study reported scurvy in infants born to women who had been taking 500 to 1,000 milligrams of the vitamin daily.

The FDA warns that high vitamin C intake may terminate pregnancy; interfere with patients whose urine must be kept alkaline; cause problems with anticoagulant drugs (warfarin); and cause irreversible damage to the kidneys in some.

Although many adults may take more of the vitamin than needed, some literature estimates that up to half the children in America don’t get the recommended daily allowance of vitamin C each day. And, according to all literature, deficiency encompasses more problems and is more serious than high doses of the vitamin.

Signs of deficiency, according to the Nutrition Almanac, include shortness of breath, impaired digestion, poor lactation, bleeding gums, weakened enamel, and bruises, among other symptoms.

Large doses may cause serious hazards.

Breaks in capillary walls with clots forms at break sites is another sign of vitamin C deficiency. According to the Nutrition Almanac, lack of vitamin C is a probable cause of heart attacks and strokes initiated by blood clots.

Severe ascorbic acid deficiency results in scurvy which, according to the FDA, can cause death if untreated. The symptoms of scurvy are general weakness, irritability, loss of appetite, tendingerness of the legs, anemia, hemorrhages in body tissues and swelling, infection and bleeding of the gums.

Most nutrition experts agree that vitamin supplements are not needed if a balanced diet is eaten. However, the need for vitamin C increases with age (the greater need to regrow collagen) in pregnant and nursing women. Also, research points out that the body’s ability to absorb vitamin C is reduced by smoking, stress, high fever, antibiotics and aspirin and other pain killers. Baking soda creates an alkaline medium that destroys vitamin C, and cooking with copper utensils will also destroy the vitamin C in foods.

Foods with high ascorbic acid content (more than 20 milligrams) include oranges, cantaloupes, grapefruit, strawberries, broccoli and spinach and other green vegetables.

Studies show mixed results on vitamin C research
Newscope

Miniclasses
Anyone interested in teaching a miniclass for spring quarter can apply in the Activities Planning Center, UU 217. Deadline is Friday. For more information, call 544-8797 or 546-8476.

Winter Concert
The Cal Poly Symphonic Studio and Brass Bands will present the annual Winter Bard Concert on Saturday at 8 p.m. in Oceanside. Cost is $1 for students and $3 for the public.

Parvo-virus speech
Dr. Steven Jefferson will speak at the Veterinary Science club meeting at 6 p.m. March 11 in Room 202 of Science North on canine parvo-virus.

Pat Jackson
Two performances of “After Dark” will be given by Pat Jackson’s American Dancers. Show times are 8 p.m. on Friday and 2 and 8 p.m. on Saturday. Cost is $3.50 for adults and $2.50 for children, and the show will be in the Cuesta College Auditorium.

“The Brute”
The Cal Poly Student Theatre and Alpha Phi Omega, the national honorary dramatic fraternity, will present the one-act play “The Brute”, by Anton Chekhov. The performance will begin at 8 p.m. March 6 in Room 213 of the H.P. Davidson Music Center. Admission is $1.

Bible study
The Cal Poly Pilgrims will meet for a Bible study Friday night at 8 in Fisher Science 287. All are welcome.

Environmental pro
The Association of Environmental Professionals will present the annual winter show of the Poly Pillar in the auditorium.

Poly Pyrotechnics
The Pyrotechnics will have a special meeting in Science A-12 tomorrow at 4 p.m.

Baptist Union
A multimedia presentation entitled “Everybody Needs A Friend” will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Saturday in Mustang Lounge. The free show is sponsored by the Baptist Student Union.

SAF speaker
Dean Malcolm Wilson will speak at the Society of American Foresters meeting at 11 a.m. today in Science B-5 of the Science Building. All members are welcome to attend.

Rec administration
The Rec Administration Club will meet in Science E-47 today at 11 a.m.

Melodrama trip
ARES and ASEA members will be going to the Melodrama on March 8. Tickets are available from Ag. Engineering 119 or call 544-1473 for details. Cost is $4 for members, $5 for nonmembers.

Last Coffeehouse
The final Coffeehouse of the quarter will be tonight in Mustang Lounge at 8. Cost is 50 cents.

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Mustang Daily
Yesterday...
The Polygram was published April 25, 1916 at California Polytechnic College and sold for 5¢.

Today...
The Mustang Daily is published four days a week and maintains a circulation of 7000. It is one of the only student-produced and published newspapers in the country.
Student's stuff 'em, hang 'em high

BY MICHAEL WIRSLY Staff Writer

Deep in the bowels of the Architecture and Environmental Design Building, a new use for the Mustang Daily has been discovered.

It's called "stuff your character dummy" with it and then hang the dummy from the ceiling in the most precarious position possible.

Architecture Lab 207 was known among the third year lab students as "Droi Lab" because of its lack of interior decoration in comparison to other labs.

The students of Lab 207 decided to do something about that.

Among the third-year labs, there is an unofficial but deeply serious competition to redecorate the interior of the lab in the most outrageous way possible.

It all started two weeks ago on a Friday afternoon, explained Cindy Baer, a third-year architecture student.

"We were not satisfied with the lab--just walls and cubbies."

Michael McKee, the originator, said that the idea was for everyone to bring in a character of themselves. All 15 students made fantasy dummies of themselves.

"But most people's fantasies were too weird," said McKee, "so we toned them down."

When the professor returned on Monday to collect a project which was due that day, he became so ecstatic over the new accomplishments he gave the students an extra day on their project.

These people aren't out to make "That's Incredible," or "Those Amazing Animals"--no, these students who claim they are "high on design, not drugs" just wanted to make those all-nighters a little more tolerable.

-- By Michael Wrisley

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Mustang Daily-Michael Wrisley
Seaweed Rebellion "gathers to fight offshore cases"

From page 1

Devencenzi said all the work needed on the lease sale had been done for An­

drus, and there was little but rechecking to do for Watt.

"We got down to ad­

versesting each individual tract grid," said Devencenzi, "we got that specific.

Besides this, explained Devencenzi, more study is not what is needed to an­

swer Watt's move. "This has a lot more to do with politics, and less to do with facts," he said. "Watt's move is political, and requires a political response." Watt's saying to Brown, "Look, we're nice that county officials are sider it. We can't afford to do that," said Ron DeCarli, a San Luis Obispo County official, in a political response. A political decision Watt's saying to planner, said in January. Watt's decision, he said, "We got down to ad- ministration didn't give it us," he said, "we had to work consistently to get what we got." Unlike the northern counties, Devencenzi said, San Luis Obispo cannot operate on the assumption there will be no drilling in its basin. "Up there," he said, "they don't even con­

ider it. We can't afford to do that." Ron DeCarli, a San Luis Obispo County planner, said in January that county officials are "resigned to the fact that we will eventually have off­

shore oil drilling" in the Santa Maria basin. Because of this likelihood, the county has studied the tracts and recommended deletions to be adhered to if drilling takes place, said Devencenzi. The most important of these is the deletion of 34 tracts north from Pismo Beach to Morro Bay to protect Mont­

ana de Oro shoreline, and to guard sea lion and seal haul-out areas between Morro Bay and Port San Luis. Also of major con­

cer is the southern sea ot­

ter, a threatened species, which is found only along the California coast from Santa Cruz to Pismo Beach. "If the southern sea otter is to survive," reports the state's recom­

mendations to Cecil An­

drus, "it must, receive special protection." Watt will make his final decision May 1 as to which tracts will be deleted. He will announce he is accept­

ing bids for an offshore oil drilling for those areas he approves. Between now and then, said Devencenzi, California officials must make the state's position clear and marsh-rall as much support as it can. "He's seeing how hard we bit, if the reaction isn't strong, he'll know he can proceed," said Devencenzi.

Dorm light 'leaked for six weeks'

According to Jones, a third work order reporting a leaking lamp in the same location was received by the Electric Shop on Feb. 12. A student assistant was sent to this time and found the lamp on the left to be leaking. Jones said the ballast in the left lamp was replaced and the work order was signed as completed. Although the ballast had been replaced and the fix­

ture cleaned, Jones said some residue remaining in the fixture continued to drip the oily substance. He said a fourth call was received complaining of a leak from a lamp in the same location as the previous work orders. Head of maintenance Jerry Gentilucci responded to this call, and cleaned the fixture and replaced an addi­

tional ballast, Jones said. After the third ballast had been replaced and the fix­

ture was thoroughly cleaned, no more leaks were detected, he said.

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Devencenzi.

Devencenzi said he will report on the conference co­

Steve MacElvanie, chair­

man of the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors early this week. He said the board will release an official reac­

tion at a future board meeting.
The Cal Poly Mustang men’s basketball team makes its bid for the NCAA Division II National Championship this week as an at-large team in the East Regionals. The Mustangs of coach Ernie Wheeler put their bid on the line Friday afternoon as they take on top-seeded Bloomsbury State in West Longbranch, N.J., at 4 p.m. PST.

The game will be carried live by KEVC Radio (920 AM) with play by play from Mike Powell.

Cal Poly, 20-7 overall and runner-up in the California Collegiate Athletic Association to champion Domingues Hills, gained the berth and needed No. 4 in the four-team regional. Clarion State and host Monmouth collide after the Poly game in other East Regional action.

Sports

Rain threatens to cancel net match

The toughest challenge the Cal Poly men’s tennis team has faced this season has not been the opponent across the net but the foe above it—the rain.

The weather threatens to wash out Poly’s sixth match of the season, which was scheduled to take on San Diego State on today’s tennis courts behind the main gym at 2:30 p.m. in a nonconference match.

“It is becoming important to get matches in now because of the rain,” said Poly coach Ken Poet. “It has been kind of frustrating so far this season because we should have had 11 matches in but we have only been able to squeeze in six.”

“We are hoping to use this match with San Diego State and one at Santa Barbara next week as build ups for the rest of the conference schedule,” he said. “We are hoping to be able to host Los Angeles next weekend ready to play some tough tennis.”

Right now it is still wait and see.

Rain chased Poly to Fresno and threatened to wash out the Fresno Invitational but it held off long enough to give the first two days of competition.

Mike Devine-Jim Melville of Davis, 7-4, 7-6. Mark Sicickeb went as far as the quarterfinal round of the singles consolation bracket when he defeated Bakerfield’s Erik Smith, 6-4, 7-5. Robb Chappell-Bill Frank of Mendocino finished third when he defeated Bakersfield’s Erik Smith, 6-4, 7-5.

The two teams have met three times this season and Sacramento State has won the meeting but the Mustangs are creeping within upstart distance.

The last meeting was at the Golden West Invitational last weekend and the Gauchos of Sacramento edged Poly by 2-1, 122-121. The Mustangs are creeping within upstart distance.

The two teams have met in three way meets earlier and Sac State picked up a win in the first meeting by 3-2 points and by 2-0 points in the second encounter.

Poly’s best event was the floor exercise at the Golden West meet. Donna Haas and Carol Smalley tied for second with 7.5 points and Pam Dickie finished fifth at 7.6.

At-large Poly debuts in regional baseball tournament

The Cal Poly Mustang baseball team took a trio of victories this weekend and a potent offensive attack was the key as Santa Barbara Gauchos, 7-5, Tuesday afternoon at Poly Field.

Left-hander Steve Campagnola started the game for the Mustangs and pitched three perfect innings. He was the third man to take the mound and a potent offensive attack was the key.

Joe Flamengo started the seventh frame for the Mustangs and after a shakey start, walking the first batter on four pitches and getting behind early on the count, the next two batters settled down to frustrate any Gaucho attempts for a late inning come back.

Coach Berdy Herr said he used the three man rotation because they all three are juniors, new to the program and had not gotten the work they needed lately due to the bad weather. Herr said the three are "potential starters," and would likely be ready by the relief in the game as Santa Barbara started the fourth inning against Poly and ending with a double header on Saturday.

Tom Morris-AndrewGLIGENCE

The Poly rotation faced Santa Barbara ace Dave Walsh, who came into the game boasting a 4-0 record and a .08 ERA. But after an 11-run first inning by the Mustangs that placed men in scoring position, Walsh worked the game and gained the win.

An uninfuriated Gauchos batter stormed onto the field and engaged in a toe-to-toe verbal exchange with the ump that was continued to end with his ejection from the game. Sure enough, the ump returned to his bowling point when the manager told him to "waddle" back to the plate and shut up for the rest of the game. When played, a cold Gauchos pitcher threw a wild pitch that advanced Ferdig to third. He scored on catcher Larry King's RT.

The win gives the Mustangs an 8-1 season record. They are 3-1 in conference play. Ferdig to third. He scored on catcher Larry King's RT.

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No compromise

The American public as a whole rarely gets riled at environmental problems, but in 1970 it was outraged. Sulfur dioxide which belched from gigantic factory smoke stacks and plumes of carbon monoxide exhaled from exhaust pipes irritated people's eyes and throats. These pollutants cost homeowners $200-$500 in cleanup cost and farmers $500 million in crop damage per year. Worse, people were dying from it. In 1967 the death tolls in the United States could at least partly be blamed on the crippling effects of air pollution. Deaths from emphysema, for instance, had increased an astounding 500 percent over the preceding 15 years.

Little wonder that a 1970 Gallup Poll listed air and water pollution as the most serious problems facing this country with the exception of crime. In response to the outcry, congress passed the Clean Air Act. Amended in 1977, the Clean Air Act established the maximum parts per million of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, photochemical ex­­i­dants (those which can harm the ozone layer) and other harmful pollutants. It established a Pollutant Standards Index to be used by the media to inform local residents of air conditions and it set deadlines for compliance with the regulations in industries and cities for 1982 and 1990.

The Clean Air Act was a text-book example of how democracy should work: the people tell their representatives their needs and they act. And the act worked. When the law was revised in 1977, combined data from the 25 major metropolitan areas showed that the number of unhealthy days (as defined by the Pollutant Standards Index) had decreased 15 percent and the very unhealthy days 32 percent between 1962 and 1990. Another recently revealed that carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide levels had decreased 43 and 52 percent over the same four-year period.

But the Clean Air Act, which has helped clean up this country has been largely ineffective in danger of becoming impotent. The National Commission on Air Quality released a report to Congress Monday suggesting that restrictions on industrial development in pollution-free areas be loosened and the 1982 and 1987 deadlines to comply with the law be dropped.

Though the pollutant level allowed by the Clean Air Act wouldn’t noticeably, the NCAQ’s recommendation to scrap deadlines would render the law obsolete. What in­­­ustry is going to comply with the law voluntarily? The bottom line in business is not the people’s well-being, but economics.

There is a danger that the Clean Air Act won’t pass through Congress without severe amending, as President Ronald Reagan has criticized the act for slowing down industrial growth and inhibiting the amount of money which can be used for energy research. It is true that the production growth rate decline from 3.1 percent in 1958-1965 to 2.3 percent in 1965-73, but blaming that decline solely on pollution control is simplistic and false.

Pollution controls also have hidden economic benefits. Environmental Protection Agency administrator Douglas Costle estimated that $8 billion a year is saved in workers wages and productivity that would be lost because of pollution related illness and disease. In some instances, the waste products collected by the pollution controls can be a saleable commodity such as sulfur and sulfuric acid removed from hydrogen sulfides in oil refineries.

The National Commission on Air Quality, and probably later Reaga, is asking Congress to compromise the environment in favor of industrial growth. The environment is the manna on which all life on earth feeds; it can’t be compromised. If anything must be compromised it should be industry itself.

Mustang Daily

Editor: I read with interest, and some amusement, the recent letter from Steve Marquis, president of Students for Adequate Energy (S2E). He complains that he has been maligned by the “other side.” People Generating Energy, Inc. don’t blame him for being angry—it sounds as if they’re accusing him of being (dare I say it?) corrupt.

On the other hand, Mr. Marquis appears to hold a remarkably low opinion of anyone who opposes nuclear power. Last quarter he all but characterized them all as being morbal degenerates who go around ripping down his organization’s flyers. I could almost hear him, “It were them anti-nukes what did it!”

I suppose, I shouldn’t heap more mud onto poor Mr. Marquis—Lord knows he’s covered with it already the price of fame. I’m afraid. Actually, I appreciate his willingness to spend his time and energy bringing to our attention matters which he feels are important. But it strikes me as a little ironic that he is so amased, as he puts it, at the apathy his fellow students seem to show toward nuclear energy. I would suggest to him that perhaps some of us prefer to pursue our interest in the issues of our time without being caught in the crossfire between Mr. Marquis and his arch rivals, the “anti-nukes.” Most of us have quite enough silly bickering in our lives.

Jonathan Pevsner

Letters

Let Europeans defend Europe

Editor:

I would like to contend Tom Kinlolv's fundamental, underlying assumption in his editorial of March 3. Specifically Mr. Kinlolv made the assumption that it is the duty and desire of the United States and its inhabitants to defend Western Europe and its' Free World'. He further suggested that because of the American presence in Western Europe, the U.S. is vulnerable to a Russian nuclear attack. He would have the U.S. build up its stockpile of nuclear weapons in response to this threat.

My response is to suggest that we get out of Western Europe as soon as possible. I don't think it is my job or the U.S.'s to defend Western Europe. I'm not trying to revive isolationism. It should remain dead and buried.

I just think that Western Europeans and the Japanese should do more to defend their own countries. Take the Germans, for instance their economy is booming, they like to make tanks and submarines and missiles and guns. God knows, they did a good enough job in the last war. Why not let them?

All I'm trying to say is let Germans die for Germany, Russians die for Russia and Americans live for America. If the Russians are willing to sacrifice their lives to take over Western Europe then that's something they'll have to work out among themselves (i.e. which Russians will be sacrificed).

I'm sorry, but I'm not willing to die for Denmark, even though it is a nice country with beautiful women and windmills or whatever.

I agree with Mr. Kinlolv that it is tragic that Russians and Afghans are dying by the thousands for Afghanistan. However, it would be even more tragic if thousands of Americans were dying or, Heaven forbid, I were dying for Afghanistan.

Even if this is true, what would have been accomplished by Britain 'getting tough' with Nazi Germany? World War II would have been started a year earlier. Using Afghanistan and Munich, Mr. Kinlolv suggests that all totalitarian regimes are bent on world conquest. Even if this is true, what would have been accomplished by Britain "getting tough" with Nazi Germany? World War II would have been started a year earlier.

In conclusion, I would like to say, in stead of "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute!" or 'Give me liberty or give me death!' both statements by people who had never fought in wars, "Not Number One, but still alive!".

I would welcome any responses, rebuttals, or personal attacks.

Greg Adamson