Adequacy of medical care examined at hearings

BY SHARYN SEARS: Staff Writer

Communication 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.

"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.

Diablo opponents’ next step may be to bring the licensing issue to federal court. See story below.

Preparedness recommendations

The responsibility of FEMA is to ensure that adequate emergency preparations and FEMA made recommendations after an evacuation drill last Aug. 19.

Educatng the public about the disaster procedures and ensuring that information about the Diablo accident would be notified in an emergency are of concern to FEMA.

Please see page 5

Engineer claims Diablo quite similar to N.Y. plant

BY RUSSELL SPENCER: Staff Writer

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 steam 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accident will not affect the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision to renew Diablo's low-power test license, which was revoked Nov. 19, after the discovery of plant design faults by the NRC representative said.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 ones 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 more than 100 workers, was "probably caused by a fatigue fracture in one of the tubes," Sumner said.

"They expect to see the tubes develop a flaw in one of the areas," Sumner said. "It's dangerous in that you don't know exactly when it's going to happen." Sumner said it's something that the system is designed to handle.

Sumner said that although Diablo's steam-generating system is similar to the one used in the Ginna plant, technical and design advances in the 12 years since the Ginna plant was first put on line will help protect Diablo from developing tube leaks.

Tests have been done on the U-shaped steam tubes to determine high-stress points, and these points have been reinforced, Sumner said. The chemicals in the water which pass through the tubes are now also being regulated to help minimize tube corrosion.

Still, Sumner said, "Almost all steam generators are eventually going to develop leaks, but the levels of radioactive material released will for the most part be no larger than what is allowed for the plants to legally release."

The danger involved in a steam tube leak is that there is radioactive material released, but that the leaks are acciden
tal and cannot be accurately predicted.

"It's dangerous in that you don't have control of it," he said. "That's what makes you nervous."

According to NRC representative Jim Hanchett, the accident in the Ginna plant's system will have "no effect at all" on the NRC's decision to reissue Diablo Canyon's low-power test license.

Nuke group ponders court suit

BY SHARYN SEARS: Staff Writer

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 NRC 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 Fleischaker and Joel Reynolds will head to federal court to pursue further action.

"I think the important thing to understand here is what these hearings were for," Culver said. The hearings held last week and early this week were 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 it were 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 rapist was arrested in Arizona, as a homicide suspect in the killing of a woman in Fallbrook.

Johnathon Slater, 45, was arrested Jan. 10, in conjunction with a homicide in Madera County as well as suspected parole violations, said Detective Tish feeding the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department.

Slater's arrest is a suspect in a rape which occurred Nov. 24 on Stanner Creek Road.

Signs were posted warning people not to enter the area, but they have been taken down, said Cal Poly Public Safety Officer Wayne Post. However, Car

nack said the warning still holds true, especially for women who might enter the area alone.
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CSU admission policy adopted

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) - Trustees of the California State University and College System formally approved minimum admission standards Tuesday required that all freshmen have had four years of high school English and two years of math.

The proposal was adopted by trustees November but did not become official until the necessary amendments to the state Education Code were unanimously approved by the board.

The vote came after repeated warnings by local officials that the requirements shouldn't restrict access by minority students and people entering college well after finishing high school.

Judy Mayes, a counselor at Los Angeles High School, warned the trustees against "tunnel vision."

"Twenty-six of my students are eligible for admission now, but only 10 would be under the new requirements," she said. "Yes, changes have to be made, but as you do, look at the large immigrant population coming in. They're the ones who are going to be filling your 19 campuses."

However, Trustee Blanche Boreich said educators would be hurting students if they didn't require minimum language and math skills.

"I don't see that the arguments that we are going to be discriminating against groups without exposure to these requirements is a good one," she said. "It's an argument for the status quo."

Reagan seeks $47 billion shift

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan asked Congress Tuesday night to join in "a national heart stroke" by transferring $47 billion worth of federal programs to the states for local use.

He said his plan, including the graduated shift of the next decade of the welfare and food-stamp programs, is designed to "make government again accountable to the people, to make our system of federalism work again."

Teen testifies against Williams

ATLANTA (AP) - A black teenage girl testified Tuesday that Wayne B. Williams lured her into a car and fondled her sexually and that on another occasion he gave Williams a cut on the neck.

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

The youth, who was not identified by the prosecution, testified that he remembered 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 $5 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 trunk, I jumped out and ran," he said.

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

The youth said he also saw Williams in a white station wagon at 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 Caster, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths have been investigated by a special police task force.

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 his famous Communist, the broadcaster.

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 ideologist of the Soviet Communist Party, which dominates every aspect of Soviet life.

A knowledgeable Soviet source described Suslov as "an irrepressible" member of the Kremlin leadership.

Newsline

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Three sailors die after gas leak

SAN DIEGO (AP) - Cooling gas leaking inside the nuclear guided-missile 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 asphyxiation as a result of Freon gas inhalation," said Lt. Cmdr. El Albrecht after an autopsy supervised by Cmdr. Mike Clark, chief pathologist at the Naval Medical Center in San Diego.

Anoxygen is a complete lack of oxygen.

The sailor 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 Baker, 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.

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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 Montana 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, Monarchs 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

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. 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 juvenile — 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 lead 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. Those 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," be 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
Staff Writer

**San Luis Obispo Trail Guide** by Santa Lucia Chapter, Sierra Club ($3.95).

As anyone knows who has spent some time exploring the local countryside, San Luis Obispo County offers some of the richest hiking experiences to be found anywhere.

The recently published *Trail Guide* offers the most precise and comprehensive guide available for seeking out those experiences.

Subtitled "A guide to twenty-five public hiking trails with description, maps, and trail logs," the guide offers that, and more.

It also includes basics on county geography, climate, flora, fauna, and hiking hazards.

For example, say you've heard that poison oak is rampant through the county — which it is — and while you suspect, you're allergic to it — which you probably are — you've never actually seen the stuff. Say also that you'd rather not find out the hard way.

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 dreaded plant.

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

If at some point you "outgrow" the guide, you'll find names and addresses listed of where to send for specific local topographical maps, and detailed information on specific parks.

The *Trail Guide* was published by the Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, but don't let this put you off. The Guide gets no more political than ads promoting prospective hikers to carry out their litter, and to not disturb the native plants and animals.

"Sales have been going great," said Kristie Wells, office manager for the San Luis Obispo Environmental Center, 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 I even spotted some copies at Cork's Bottle.

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 8 1/2" by 5 1/2" 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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And our facilities are located near the University of Califor...
BY SHARON REZAK

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-over from students is highly important to the community.

Communication plan questioned

From page 4

Motors for Peace attorney Joel Reynolds inquired how people at Avila Beach, Montanta de Oro State Park and other downwind beaches would be notified of an emergency.

"At Avila you can hear the sirens," said Eldridge, referring to the siren at the Diablo plant. There are some sirens at Montana de Oro Beach, he added. People camping in the more remote areas of the state park would be notified by state park personnel who by virtue of their state employment would be "emergency workers" in a nuclear emergency.

"PG&E has contracted helicopters to assist," Eldridge responded.

Eldridge asserted that an immediate notification, "especially in a disaster procedure is crucial in implementation of a plan. He also conceded that he did not feel that the facilities were educated.

Emergency避避, adding by PEMA recommendations, has attained an emergency radio frequency to ensure communications should telephone communications fall following an emergency. Eldridge said, "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. "These 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

Prof: mutual need is key to student-city relations

Meeting Daily Wednesday, January 27, 1982 Page 6

This year, heart disease and stroke will kill another 200,000 Americans before age 65.

"Girls Nite Out"

Fashion Show at 9:00

Meet me at Yancy's

The Eating, Drinking & Gathering Place
Sports
Rodeo coach maintains program's tradition

BY LORI MARLETT
Staff Writer

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

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

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 rodeo," he stated, "and I'd like to see that happen again."

In the past, a faculty member would donate time during the rodeo and students would help out. They didn't put donations toward running the rodeo stated, "and I'd like to see that happen again."

Viewing the 1981-82 team Riana stated, "both men's and women's are leading the region and we are basically guaranteed a trip to the finals."

Riana would like to upgrade what Cal Poly can offer to rodeo competitors while stressing that "education comes first." Other schools can provide an arena, practice, and available stock to students at little or no cost, succeeding to Bakersfield. Practice alone runs $420 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. Piping will be installed to replace the cyclone fencing around the arena which was hard for the animals to see, and was also a danger to the spectators.

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.

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 estimation of wind velocity can be made. If the trees are bending over far enough, detailed data gathering is not necessary. "Just stack the machines 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 bladeless 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 kind take a 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 generators. 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 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 wind mill. Then contact PG&E to help select the right system and conduct a payback analysis.

Payback is the procedure PG&E and other utility companies use to purchase the excess electricity from the wind machine owner. "With oil prices still going up, you will be buying tomorrow's electricity at today's prices," he said.
Holocaust survival?

It’s a misguided, frightening and almost impossible to believe thought. Perhaps most terrifying, though, is that some defense 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 revive 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 50 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 almost 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 discounting 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. President Reagan is looking for ways to balance the budget, he cannot cut out some fat from the defense budget: by eliminating any increases for spending on civil defense.

Poly Wally

by Tim Ballinger

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 Pismo 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.

Richard J. Krejza