

Beards, Blinders, Martians

by jeff drinnan

A male's harrasing glance at a female is a horrendous crime and serious measures should be taken to prevent this.

There has been much concern over this matter lately. In response to this growing crime, a modest proposal has been drawn up.

The plan calls for having a Samantha Spade type detective, equipped with trench coat, pen and notebook; monitoring the halls of colleges and places of business, watching for a lusty glance to

be thrown upon some poor unsuspecting female.

The flagrant misuse of eyes is far reaching. Even the president of the United States has confessed to committing this hideous act. This is worse than Watergate! Jimmy Carter should be indicted! The public is urged to support the "Stop That Smile" bill which is now before congress.

Appropriate protection must be provided. Victims of this crime have no way of dealing with the situation.

They are unlike most bearded persons who take the law into their own hands.

On one occasion, a bearded student was leaning against a wall inside a college talking to a bearded professor. A group of non-bearded students approached. A few of them glanced at their lbeards, giggled, and made nasty remarks. One of them said "the Smith Brothers, the legendary founders of cough medicine, choked to death."

Upon hearing this, a young bearded student pulled

out a gun and defended himself by shooting all involved and all witnesses. He and the professor then yelled at the top of their lungs, "death to all tyrants!"

The dangers of being gazed upon, even for a moment, may be severe. The gazer may be an alien from outer space bent on hypnotizing an earthling so as to take over the world. Behind a pair of sunglasses may very well be the mesmerizing eyes of a martian!

Something definitely must be done to curtail harrassment in our land. As the adage goes, "A gram of prevention is worth a kilogram of cure."

To circumvent those covert and overt looks at the human anatomy, a law to have people wear blinders in public places should be passed. Only when it is safe to walk in public without being visually abused is the canon "with malice towards none" justified.

Metric on the March

by jeff drinnan

No doubt, most Americans have encountered metric measurements alongside conventional measurements during the last few years.

Current temperature readings are given celsius and fahrenheit on the bank sign outside the Olston Plaza, distances to places are given in kilometers and miles along the turnpike, liquid containers list liters and milliliters as well as quarts and ounces and weight measurements on food items are given in kilograms and grams plus pounds and ounces. What's this all about?

The United States is in a transitional stage from the English system of measurement to metric.

The metric system works on the decimal system -- a system using increments of ten. A kilogram is a thousand grams, centigram is a hundred grams and a decagram is ten grams.

A decigram is one tenth of a gram and so on. These prefixes of ten apply also to liquid and linear metric measurements.

Working in increments of ten makes mathematics simpler. If one wants to compare a 2.2 kilogram can with six 394 gram cans as to total weight, one would simply multiply 400 by six, six times six, then subtract 36 from 2,400 to get 2,364 grams, or 2.364 kilograms.

The main problem with metric is in making the transition. Some people just want to keep using the English system.

Parents of preschool children complain that they won't be able to help their kids with homework.

Some people in America have been using the metric system all along. Chemists use metric because of its efficiency in helping them simplify complex problems. For them metric involves less steps in working mathematical formulas.

One chemist told me that the English system of measurement is "very inefficient, indubitably extraneous, not at all logical, and further more, it stinks!"

Ben Franklin, who published *Poor Richard's Almanac*, which contained practical ideas for everyday life and who was a scientist, was pro-metric.

The United States and England are the only countries in the world not using metric. one metric equivalent given alongside of conventional measurements is a step to familiarize the general public with the nearly universal system of measurement to which the U.S. may someday convert.

Nuclear Wastes River

by jeff drinnan

There is no radiation contamination in Capitol Campus' water, according to water officials.

Capitol Campus water comes from a company located at the Harrisburg International Airport, explained J. Russell Rorabaugh, Manager of Maintenance and Utilities at Capitol.

Rorabaugh said that Capitol Campus merely purchases the water while the water company is responsible for testing it. Capitol Campus, however, tests the water when there is a complaint about it.

Louis Hale, water plant operator at the company the campus buys its water, said that the well water they sell was tested shortly after the TMI accident and had no problem with radioactivity.

Hale said the wells have an average depth of 400 feet. This fact along with the wells location up river are reasons the likelihood of contamination is not too great if radioactive water is dumped into the Susquehanna.

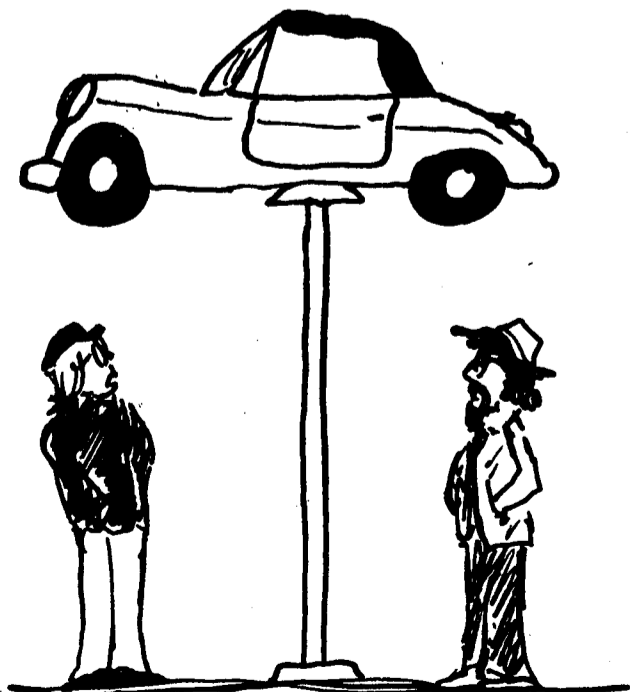
Geologists believe that water from areas far away from a well may reach it by being carried along an underground route. This migrating water is known as groundwater.

Alan Gier, official for the Pennsylvania Department of Topographical and Geological Survey, said that to find the source of the wells water would involve much data and surveying of area. However, he said that the possibility of groundwater from the Susquehanna reaching the wells is very remote.

Gier said the wells would have to be "right on the river's edge" for this to happen. He said the higher elevation of the area around the well and the well's depth also make contamination remote.

Ray Urciuolo, Radiation health Physicist for the Bureau of Radiological health, said the radiation dispersed in the air over top of the land above the well shouldn't have seeped into the well and wouldn't latently. He explained that noble gasses emitted during the TMI accident don't interact biologically and that radioisotopes with short half-lives such as iodine (which decreases its radioactivity 100 percent in eight days) wouldn't migrate into the wells.

**Remember
C.C. Reader
in the Fall**



"So they banned the Keggars huh?"

The first meeting of the Provost's Advisory committee on Student Welfare will be held on Monday June 11 at 1:30 p.m. in the Gallery Lounge.

Students are encouraged to attend. Anyone wishing to place an item on the agenda for discussion should contact Mike Sheldon, SGA president or Jerry South, Dean of Student Affairs.

PROJECT HEOPLINE will be closed for the rest of the term. It will reopen in September for the 1979-80 school year. If interested in becoming a volunteer please call Kathy Strakosch at 944-9277.