

Human Rights backed

Members from various student organizations rallied at the State College Municipal Building yesterday to support the State College Human Rights Ordinance. Represented groups included Hops, United Farmworkers Union, University Coalition, Women's Liberation, Lesbian Collective, Era United and Nscar.

The ordinance is designed to prevent discrimination on the basis of religion, race, sex, age, physical handicaps, national origin, marital status and sexual orientation.

The pickets feel that Mayor Hays did not publicize the

ordinance enough and that not enough areas of the ordinance have been studied. "We're protesting the fact that there's no progress being made on the study," said Pam Erdely, president of Hops.

The protestors picketed downtown yesterday evening, carrying signs asking for a halt to discrimination and handing out papers explaining the ordinance. One man ran up and grabbed a paper, exclaiming, "I'm with you, honest to God! I like it!"

First introduced in 1973 by HOPS, AWS, GSA and other groups, the ordinance was dropped by the State College Municipal Council in February, 1975. Due to public pressure, Mayor Hays studied the legislation. Last night the ordinance again went before the borough council.

"The struggle has been

going on for three years," said Josh Rubinstein, member of Farmworkers. "They don't want to deal with extramarital sex and sexual preference."

"I support the cause," added Bob Ross, member of Nscar. "It's relevant to minorities, women, homosexuals, everybody. There's a moral issue involved here. That's why I'm here."

One of the sign carriers felt that age discrimination is a very important issue because it affects so many students. Another feels that ending all discrimination in employment, housing and banking is the main issue.

One picketer said, "What we're trying to say here is we've been patient," summed up Rubinstein. "We're not being passive now. We want them to act soon."

Magna Carta visit ok'd

WASHINGTON (UPI) — After being scolded by Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, the Senate reversed itself yesterday and agreed to send 25 lawmakers to Great Britain to pick up an original copy of the Magna Carta for use in the U.S. Bicentennial celebration.

The resolution authorizing the trip was given final approval by voice vote, but not before a number of roll call votes, considerable levity by senators and a harsh chewing out by Mansfield who said senators were "making fools of ourselves."

The British had offered a copy of the Magna Carta, considered the blueprint of constitutional government, to the United States if a delegation of 25 House and Senate members would come to England to pick it up and take part in a ceremony.

The size of the delegation annoyed some House members, who mistakenly viewed the mission as some kind of junket, and the House initially rejected the proposal. Later it approved it after pressure from House Speaker Carl Albert.

Protesting the large delegation, Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., offered an amendment, passed 45-29, to cut the delegation from 25 to 9.

During the vote on the Bartlett amendment, many senators were laughing loudly and joking over their economy votes.

"By sending such an unnecessarily large

delegation on this trip, there are some people in this country who believe we could be turning a magnificent junket," Bartlett said.

Then Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., proposed an amendment to have each delegate pay his or her own way. Allen said if lawmakers were forced to pay for their travels, "there would be a lot fewer junkets."

At that point, Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., called the situation "a comedy of errors" and said the Senate should either reject the invitation or go along with the British request.

"We are making a ridiculous spectacle of ourselves," said Mansfield as he jumped to his feet and began a lecture on courtesy to the British.

"This is the 200th year of our independence, and here we are making fools of ourselves," the Democratic leader said.

He said the offer, specifying a 25-member delegation, came from the British government and was "a good faith invitation by the people we defeated."

"It speaks highly for our cousins that they thought so much of our 200th anniversary of independence from them" to offer the loan of the 750-year-old document, he said.

The Senate killed the Allen amendment by tabling it, reconsidered and defeated the Bartlett amendment it had passed, and then approved the resolution authorizing a 25-member delegation to pick up the Magna Carta.



Trolley untracked

Twenty-seven people sustained minor injuries Monday morning when two subway-surface cars collided in West Philadelphia. The first trolley apparently lost its brakes and plowed into the rear of the one in front of it. Neither vehicle was seriously damaged and commuter service was restored within forty minutes.

FTC to rule on drug ads

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday its third action involving the drug industry within the past year, saying it may require warnings of side effects in advertising for non-prescription antacid medicines.

The move was announced both here and in a Palm Beach, Fla., speech by FTC commissioner Elizabeth Hansford Dole before a group of nonprescription drug manufacturers, the Proprietary Association, which showed immediate opposition.

Association president James Cope said the requirement could lead to confusion and higher costs for

consumers. "Furthermore, it underestimates the American consumer's intelligence and willingness to accept responsibility to read the labels when self-medicating," he said.

The FTC estimates that about \$2 billion worth of over-the-counter antacid stomach remedies are sold each year. There are about 50 such products on the market.

Last year the Food and Drug Administration required most of the products to start including warnings of side effects on labels, such as statements that particular products should not be used by persons with some diseases or persons taking other kinds of medication.

Dole said the FTC was

considering instituting trade regulation rules for antacid ads — mandatory controls that carry fines of up to \$10,000 per day per violation.

She said an FDA survey showed that 43 per cent of the population got most of their information about over-the-counter drugs from advertising and thus might overlook the label warnings.

FTC officials said one estimate indicated as many as 300,000 persons a year might be hospitalized because of adverse effects of all over-the-counter drugs.

Last June the FTC started an inquiry into whether state restrictions on price advertising of prescription drugs were inflating prices.

Judge denies Soliah mistrial

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UPI) — A federal judge yesterday denied a defense motion for a mistrial in the Steven Soliah bank robbery trial on grounds prosecutors improperly showed the jury weapons taken from the apartment where Patricia Hearst was captured.

Defense attorney Sheldon Otis made the motion after U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes pulled from a shopping bag a sawed off shotgun and two sawed off carbine rifles taken from the San Francisco

apartment Sept. 18, the day Miss Hearst was arrested.

Out of the presence of the jury, Otis angrily charged that Keyes knew the weapons were not admissible as evidence but displayed them merely to prejudice the jury.

Soliah, 27, who lived with the newspaper heiress at the time of her capture, is accused of being a participant in the April 1975 robbery of a Carmichael bank in which a woman customer was shotgunned to death.

U.S. District Judge Philip C. Wilkins denied the mistrial motion. He said the carbines would not be allowed into evidence and that the jury should disregard them.

However, Wilkins said he would allow the shotgun to be introduced as evidence. The judge noted that Richard Hurlburt, who witnessed four bandits fleeing the bank, indicated in previous testimony that such a weapon might have been carried by one of the bandits.

Experts say breeder reactors may solve uranium shortage

PITTSBURGH (AP) — While environmental and social concerns about the safety of nuclear reactors dominate the headlines, experts in the field are worrying about whether there is enough uranium available to fuel the new plants.

The question of supply is closely tied to economics and the link took the spotlight last year when Westinghouse Electric Corp., announced it was breaking its contracts to sell uranium to utilities because it could not afford to provide the fuel at the price that had been agreed upon.

Uranium producers include about 100 small mining operations and a handful of corporate giants such as Anaconda, Gulf, Exxon, Kerr-McGee and Union Carbide. They employ hundreds of men in sprawling complexes, digging and blasting for uranium ore in sandstone or shale.

Uranium is extracted from the ore, refined into a gas and enriched, or concentrated, at one of three government facilities. The uranium is then sent to a fuel fabrication plant where the gas is condensed back into a solid and pressed into pellets. The pellets are placed into 12- or 14-foot rods. A bundle of rods goes into the nuclear reactor to generate power.

A breeder reactor produces more fuel than it uses, and despite controversy over environmental issues, it is the hope of the nuclear power business. If it becomes standard, there would be no uranium shortage, its supporters say.

Critic Ralph Nader says it is not needed. "The cumulative demand for uranium oxide through the year 2000 can be fulfilled from presently known resources without any economic penalty," he says.

"It's difficult to get a straight answer from anybody," says Dr. Thomas B. Cochran of the National Resources Defense

Council, a private group of nuclear critics.

Studies by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) suggest that the supply of uranium under the earth's crust is adequate if mining companies are willing to spend the additional money to get the mineral from scattered deposits and low concentrations deep under the earth's surface.

A major new report on nuclear fuel supply has just been released by the Edison Electric Institute, the principal association of the nation's investor-owned electric utility companies.

The study, which took a year to complete, found that the general uranium supply for the years 1975-84 will be adequate, but only provided that individual utilities arrange to share an immediate surplus and work to increase the production of uranium for the later portion of the period.

But the study also found that uranium supplies for the 1985-94 period could prove to be inadequate unless the pace of exploration in this country is accelerated and "major new discoveries are made and aggressively exploited," or foreign supplies turn out to be greater than now anticipated.

The study assumed that any impact of the fast breeder reactor would not be significant before the mid-1990s, but that its development is vital in the long run to extend the useful lifetime of the natural uranium supply.

In the face of all this, the Edison Electric Institute made a number of sweeping recommendations, among them that:

—The Energy and Research and Development Administration accelerate its program to recover natural uranium.

—Early decisions be made on future capacity to enrich uranium.

—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission speed up its operations to permit industry to make decisions without delay.

—The Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act be enacted to permit industry to take over enrichment work.

—Steps be taken to develop reprocessing facilities for uranium and plutonium.

—A nationally acceptable nuclear waste disposal plan be adopted by the government.

Until the 1950s, the government purchased all of the uranium that was mined, using it for weapons. Later, utilities joined the market, as did industries like Westinghouse, which build nuclear power plants and act as uranium brokers.

Until 1973, a pound of uranium cost \$6. Today, the price is more than \$35 a pound. Contracts for uranium delivered in the 1980s and 1990s call for prices of \$40 a pound.

The price of uranium has skyrocketed for several reasons. The oil embargo created additional demand, inflation boosted costs and demand increased — all at the same time.

There are 56 nuclear power plants in operation today, generating almost 9 per cent of the nation's electricity. There are construction permits for another 70 plants and 90 are on order.

Some scientists predict that by the year 2000, nuclear power plants will generate 50 per cent of the nation's electricity.

ERDA says that as of Jan. 1, 1975, there were about 1.1 million tons of discovered domestic uranium reserves available for mining and processing at a cost to mining companies of \$30 a pound.

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