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IN EDITION

Where's an exception to prove the rule?

The University runs a hotel of sorts for various convention groups in empty dorms during the summer, complete with desk clerks and bell boys.

The bell boys are required to wear red vests and little black bow ties.

The Office of Food Services and Housing has dress regulations for the desk clerks too.

According to a flyer posted prominently behind the desk at Waring Hall, rule number one for female clerks is "A top must be worn at all times."

Since most University rules are eminently logical, if there's a rule, obviously there must have been a problem.

The cole slaw is blowin' in the wind

Remember the Chicago Seven? Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters? Jane Fonda and Jerry Rubin?

How about the '68 Chicago Convention? The poor march on Washington? The Kent State moratoriums?

Not to be outdone by the

memorable protests of the sixties, the Committee to Re-Hire Jo-Ann Farr is planning a Sunday picnic.

It may not sound like a very revolutionary path to take, but anyone who ever did time in a dining hall ought not forget that you can create some great tactical diversions with cole slaw.

Summertime, and here come de judge!

'Tis the season for civil suits among landlords and tenants as many students leave State College for summer without paying their rent.

"We must have had 40 of those rotten things filed this month," Dartha Simons, civil secretary, said.

In the latest round it was Landlords 1, Students 0 as Thomas Critchlow and Jeffrey Dugan together lost a \$485 suit Tuesday to Eastgate

associates, Bellaire Avenue.

A second suit may result, Simons said, but this time between the two former tenants because Dugan appeared at the hearing and Critchlow did not. Dugan was thus held responsible for the full settlement and may have to sue Critchlow for reimbursement.

Nothing like equal justice under the law.

I'm out on a limb since you're leafing

Can a lone tree surgeon find success where a group of landscape gardening students found failure? Let's hope so.

About halfway down the Mall from Pollock Road, right next to the water fountain, is an old stone monument that reads, "The Old Willow, planted in 1858 by Professor William G. Waring. Restored 1911 by students in landscape gardening of the Pennsylvania State College."

Right next to the monument is not an Old Willow, but rather a new willow sapling.

The Old Willow was removed two terms ago, which is just as well, since by the time it was removed it didn't much resemble a tree anymore. Its upper portion was held by guy wires attached to the branches of other trees, just about half of the lower trunk was missing, and what did remain of the trunk was filled with cement.

Now, a little further down the Mall, a similar restoration is taking place.

This time the subject is an Elm tree that was damaged during a fire at Sackett Building in 1918. The bark of the tree was damaged, exposing the trunk to termites, carpenter ants, and squirrels.

This time, instead of entrusting the repair job to a bunch of wire-and-cement-crazy landscape majors, the University assigned one of its tree specialists to the job.

The specialist's name is Edward Meek, and with a combination of metal bolts to brace the upper trunk, polyurethane foam to fill the lower trunk, and skillful pruning to lighten the top of the tree, he plans to save what he says is a healthy tree while still keeping it visually appealing.

And if anyone thinks he can't do it, they're out of their tree.



From this sign we could tell only one thing, either the obelisk is broken, or someone's telling a fib.

Dick and Jane, easy as CDT?

Quote of the week: Jerome Weinstein, editor of the Centre Daily Times at a recent press conference with University President John W. Oswald during a discussion of the University's Basic Skills program "I've heard that local school children carry around the Centre Daily Times to learn reading... I think that's appalling."

Just what the doctor ordered

Probably one of the most ideal ways to stay healthy is to eat regularly, and according to a recent survey, people who have studied health planning and administration at Penn State are doing just that.

The survey, released by the University Department of Public Information, shows that of 200 health planning and administration graduates asked, 82 per cent have

jobs in the health planning field or have continued their education in a health-related field.

86.6 per cent of those asked said they were glad that they majored in health planning and administration, while 6.6 per cent said that they were sorry they had majored in the program.

All of which sort of implies that staying healthy can be a full-time job.

Did something just go boom?

If you find yourself standing up on the bus more often these days, here's why.

According to statistics from the federal bureau of the Census, the population in Centre County increased from 99,267 in 1970 to 110,118 in 1975; an overall increase of 10.9 per cent.

The population figures are based on

the number of births and deaths in the county, the number of people moving in or out of the county, as well as several other special groups.

Among the special groups listed are immigrants, Armed Forces living in barracks in the area, full time students, long term patients at health care facilities, and prison inmates.

That's why.

Clarification

The Daily Collegian incorrectly reported that any agreement between the Teamsters Local Union 8 and the University would be retroactive to June 30. Although previous agreements have been retroactive, this year's agreement will be retroactive only if that is specified in the final agreement.

Weather

Weatherwise this weekend, everyday's a 4th of July. Considerable cloudiness with a few showers or thundershowers likely until late this morning, partly clearing this afternoon, high near 80. Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, low tonight 58 and the high tomorrow 78. Fair and warm Sunday.

What's Inside

Keating Dam proposal	page 1
'Wet T-shirt' hearing	page 3
Fireman's Parade	page 4
Play review	page 5
'Star Wars' review	page 5
Blindness in State College	page 9

Teamsters call for strike

By DAVE SKIDMORE
Collegian Staff Writer

A low turnout of the membership of Teamsters Union Local 8, representing more than 2,000 University employees, last night authorized its leaders to call a strike.

But union leaders indicated that they will not call a strike until fall, when it would have the most effect.

"We don't hit the bricks yet," one member said after the meeting.

Local 8 members voted 654 to 219 to reject the University's 5 per cent wage hike offer. The union is asking for an 8 per cent hike.

The vote fell just 70 short of the number needed to accept the wage offer. Eleven ballots were void.

A two-thirds vote of the membership is required to authorize a strike. Seventy-five per cent of the members attending voted to strike.

Local 8 Secretary-Treasurer C. Rodney Knepp said he expected the University to come back with another offer, even though University President John W. Oswald said the University can't offer a larger settlement.

"The University always states that they don't have the money," Knepp said. Knepp said the University will get somewhere between \$109 million and \$111 million from the state.

Since Oswald does not know how much money the University is getting from the state, Knepp said, "he isn't basing his statements on fact."

Only 885 of more than 2,000 eligible food service, maintenance and technical workers voted.

Knepp attributed the low turnout to the holiday weekend and the fact that some union members had withdrawn for the summer and were ineligible to vote.

However, several union members outside the meeting said many members were apathetic.

"They feel the union let them down last year," one technical worker said.

"We blew our chances last year," another member said.

The members said because the officers of the union strongly recommended a strike when the University made its first offer last fall and later recommended acceptance of a similar offer, many union members lost confidence in union leaders.

Some of the members were a little skeptical," Knepp said. "After tonight we're hoping to gain some confidence (from the membership)."

"I want to say to the membership, I'm hearing and I'm understanding," he said.

One Local 8 member said the meeting was quieter than last year's meeting.

"My feeling is that we would have an orderly meeting. I'm proud of the membership for this," Knepp said.

In addition to the wage hike, the University's offer also included an increase in surgical benefits.

Coverage for each surgical operation would have been raised from \$450 to \$750, a 67 per cent increase. Maternity benefits would have risen \$133.

The benefits have already been extended to non-union workers.



A Teamster member checks identifications before the voting takes place. The Teamsters, with more than 2,000 members on campus, voted to reject the University's final offer of a 5 per cent wage hike last night and authorized leaders to call for a strike.

Carter decides against B1 bomber

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter killed the costly B1 bomber project yesterday and said America simply does not need the \$100 million warplane to defend itself from Soviet attack.

The decision caught many lawmakers and lobbyists by surprise, delighting anti-B1 forces and provoking bitter criticism from those who considered the multibillion dollar defense project essential to national defense.

Calling it "one of the most difficult decisions that I've made," Carter announced after weeks of secretive review he is stopping production of the super bomber and will fill its place in the defense picture with a pilotless jet known as the "cruise missile."

The decision will affect U.S. military strategy for years to come and deals a heavy economic blow to several states — including California, Massachusetts and Missouri — where components of the plane would have been built. Spokesmen for some producers claimed thousands of jobs would be lost.

Former President Gerald Ford, in San Francisco, called Carter's decision "a very risky gamble... too big a gamble and too much of a risk."

Carter's move stunned and angered congressmen expecting the opposite decision.

House Republican leader John Rhodes accused Carter of "rank amateurism" in his handling of the decision and said he "threw away an important bargaining chip for the strategic arms limitation talks" with the Soviets.

Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., whose district includes

the Rockwell International plant where the B1s were to be built, claimed the decision would cost 68,000 jobs in California alone.

"They are breaking open the vodka bottle in Moscow," Dornan said.

But spokesmen for the National Campaign to Stop the B1 praised Carter's "courage" in resisting pro-bomber lobby pressure and said, "we promise to help you protect your B1 decision in the Congress and public."

And in San Antonio, Tex., Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he advised Carter to disregard the impact his decision might have upon the defense industry employment.

"My recommendation to the President has always been that our employment decisions not be related to defense matters, that we shouldn't connect them," Marshall said.

Within hours of Carter's announcement, the House approved an overall defense bill with the B1 production money still included. The legislation went to the Senate, where sources predicted a liberal vs. conservative fight over whether to eliminate the bomber funds or leave them in and dare Carter to veto the entire bill.

At a nationally televised news conference, Carter said he will allow continued research and development on the B1 just in case cheaper, alternative weapons systems do not pan out — and in case Soviet belligerence requires more U.S. military muscle.

"If at the end of a few years our relations with the Soviets should deteriorate drastically, which I don't

anticipate," he said, "then it might be necessary to change my mind."

But for now, he said, "my decision is that we should not continue with deployment of the B1, and I am directing that we discontinue plans for production of this weapons system. The secretary of defense agrees that this is a preferable decision..."

"Our 'Triad' concept of retaining three basic delivery systems will be continued, with submarine-launched ballistic missiles, ICBMs and our bomber fleet, including cruise missiles, as one of its elements."

"We will continue thereby to have an effective and flexible strategic force whose capability is fully sufficient for our national defense."

The B1 had become one of the hottest political issues in Washington. It was the most costly combat plane ever built, with estimated production costs ranging from the current Pentagon estimate of \$101.7 million per plane to an eventual \$160 million predicted by critics.

Designed to replace the aging B52 bomber, the B1 could carry much bigger nuclear payloads on low-level raids designed to slip underneath Soviet radar defenses.

Supporters said the United States needed the plane to maintain a flexible, credible deterrent in a nuclear showdown. But critics said the Russians would have developed defenses capable of shooting the plane down by the time the full fleet became operational in the 1980s.

Carter sided with the critics.

Dam project: Cost exceeds benefit

By STEVE LESTER
Collegian Staff Writer

Editor's note: This story concludes a two-part look at the proposed Keating dam.

Since 1936, the Army Corps of Engineers has had its eye on the Keating site, about 50 miles upstream from Lock Haven on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, a corps spokesman said.

However, economic factors have prevented the corps from recommending the project to Congress for final approval.

The cost-benefit ratio for the project is .82, the corps says.

A ratio of at least 1.0 is required for any water project before the corps may recommend it to Congress, according to the Flood Control Act of 1936.

In other words, the corps must show that for every dollar spent on a project after it is built, a dollar or more would be returned in benefits.

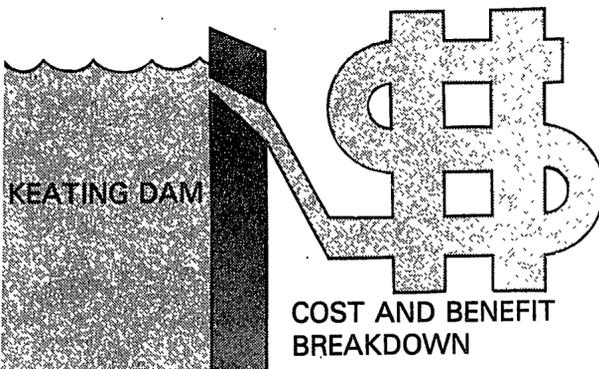
It would cost more than \$48 million a year to operate the Keating Dam, the corps says. The project would bring in only \$39.5 million in annual benefits.

Thus, 39.5 divided by 48 equals .82. The corps has received much criticism, notably from President Carter, for its methods of determining cost-benefit ratios. However, the corps' hydropower benefit figures are relatively conservative.

The benefits from hydropower are based on the corps' "projected profit" from the sale of electricity to the first power company that wants to distribute it to the public, a corps spokesman said. This profit is based on the cost of producing electricity by means of the cheapest alternative to hydropower as designated by the Federal Power Commission.

For the proposed Keating project, the alternative is gas turbine, the spokesman said. Hence, the market value of natural gas has a direct influence on the overall value of the project.

At more than \$27.5 million, the annual benefits from hydroelectricity would be



about 70 per cent of the total annual benefits, the corps says.

Though the figure is powerful, it is nevertheless conservative, according to the Federal Power Commission's assertion that the cheapest way to produce electricity is with natural gas and not hydropower.

The next highest benefit figure is for flood control. The corps says the project will bring in about \$7.4 million annually, or about 19 per cent of the total.

The main thrust of this figure comes from a concept the corps calls "direct primary benefits," or the estimated cost of restoration to pre-flood conditions.

Through a series of flood records dating back about a century, the corps compiles a prediction of average yearly damages for a given area. The prediction serves a large part in the total flood control figure.

The less significant factor of flood control benefits involves "secondary benefits," or those directed toward "goals other than economic efficiency," according to a 1971 engineering textbook, Economics of Water Resource Planning, by Douglas L. James and Robert R. Lee.

The corps already has four dams on the west branch. The corps lists as

on the use of the lake the dam would create.

The corps added a new category, or "project purpose," to Keating last year at the request of Maurice K. Goddard, state secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources. Called "low flow augmentation," the new objective deals with regulating the river's depth during dry weather to reduce acid pollution from abandoned mines and mine waste dumps.

The corps plans to announce its findings on the study some time next spring, a spokesman said. So far they are "very preliminary."

Another possible category could involve the construction of an "energy park," or five coal-burning plants and five nuclear plants near Keating that would provide electricity for much of the Northeast.

The cost-benefit ratio would increase if the benefits from the pool of water provided by the dam necessary to run these plants were included in it, the spokesman said. However, the matter has been put to rest until "the power companies say something."

A factor that could lower the benefits is a dike-levee system the secretary of the Army has already approved for the Lock Haven area. The project is in the final debating stages in Congress with a ratio of 1.4.

Ideally, cost-benefit analysis is the best economic tool for water projects; however, it can and has been corrupted.

The James and Lee textbook says, "Projects are built which are economically infeasible because so many politicians regard the budget for water (projects) as a pork barrel from which they can withdraw funds to further their own political interests."

John R. Daugherty, University assistant professor of environmental resource management, said, "The corps' record is very, very visible bad."

He said he has had "some experience" with the corps in Wyoming and once "broke a corps project."