

the daily Collegian

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Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1979
Vol. 80, No. 67 18 pages University Park, Pa. 16802
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

Carter expects Senate to ratify SALT II now

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter said yesterday he expects the SALT II arms limitation treaty to be ratified by the Senate now that the threat from Soviet combat troops in Cuba has been neutralized.

Carter said it would be America's goal to contain Cuban military intervention around the globe, but added that he would use United States troops to achieve that goal only when the nation's security was directly threatened.

In a wide ranging news conference — his first since July 25 — Carter refused to say whether he would debate Sen. Edward Kennedy during his battle for renomination, but said he would support the Democratic Party nominee in New York next summer.

"I have always voted Democratic," he said.

Carter refused to say whether his announcement on Dec. 4 would be a formal declaration he is running, but he said he was looking forward to the

campaign "with a great deal of anticipation and confidence."

On the Middle East, Carter said he would not change U.S. policy and negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization as has been urged by former U.N. ambassador Andrew Young and others.

"We will not negotiate with the PLO," Carter said. "We will not recognize the PLO until after the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist."

Carter revealed that in his private meeting with Pope John Paul II he and the pontiff expressed surprise at the enthusiasm the American people had shown the pope during his U.S. visit.

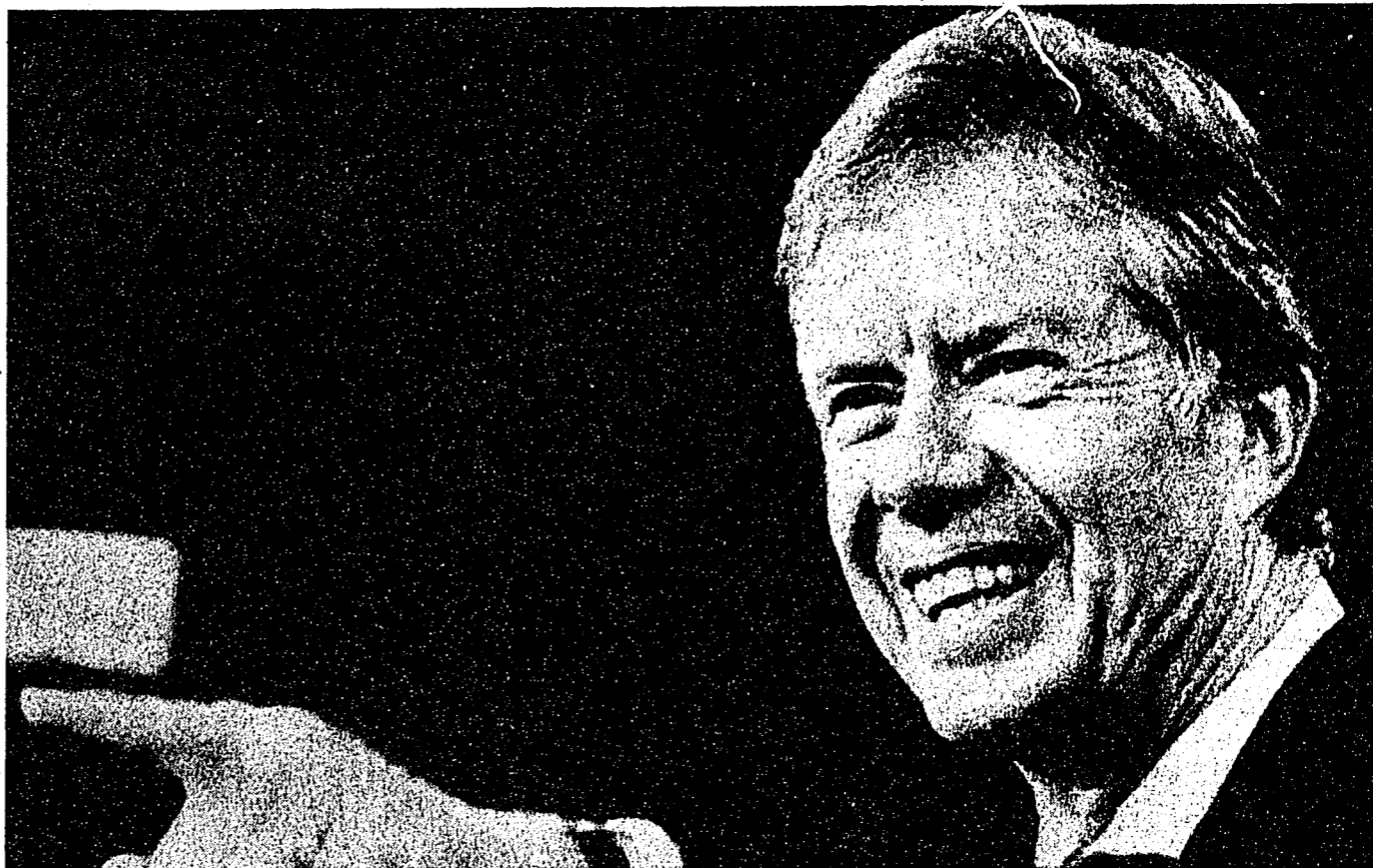
"I had no idea it would be that enthusiastic," Carter said, adding that he thought the American people responded so warmly because "there is a hunger in our country for moral and ethical and religious principles — things that do not change — things that are decent and honest."

The president said it would be inappropriate for him to respond to two controversial questions — whether Kennedy showed good judgment at Chappaquiddick and whether White House chief of staff Hamilton Jordan should step aside during the investigation of allegations he snuffed cocaine at a party in New York City.

Carter said he was satisfied with the aims and goals of his economic program, although he admitted that inflation and employment were too high. He said he approved of Monday's decision by the Federal Reserve Board to raise the prime interest rate as a means of strengthening the dollar.

Much of the questioning centered on SALT and the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

"I believe SALT will be ratified this year basically on its own merits," he said. "In my opinion we have answered the questions of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. We have isolated any threat."



President Carter claimed at his news conference yesterday that he has adequately answered the threat of Soviet troops in Cuba, and he believes the SALT II treaty will be ratified this year.

Problems hinder local attempts at recycling

Editor's Note: This is the second of a three-part series about recycling in State College.

By LINDA HOWLEY
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Although literature explaining how to implement recycling programs is available, problems have prevented most small communities such as State College from initiating such plans.

According to the March 1979 issue of Waste Age magazine, "You don't have to be big anymore to have a waste disposal problem — or recycling opportunity."

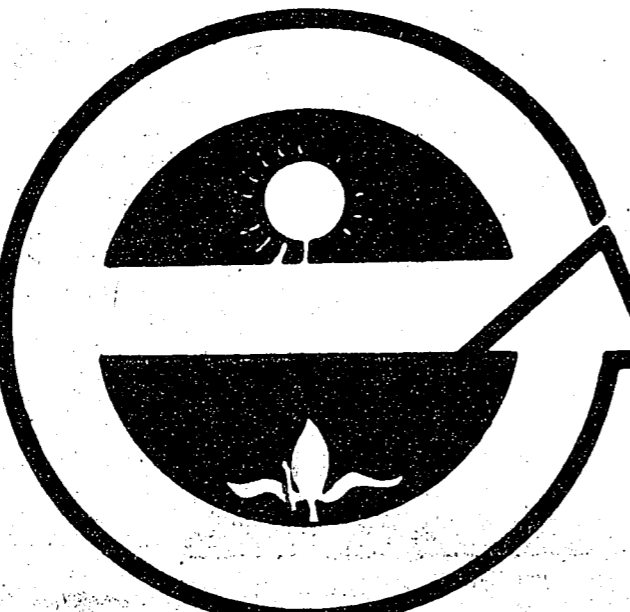
"Though national attention is fixed on the multimillion-dollar recycling systems serving cities like Boston, Chicago and Milwaukee, some small towns have ventured into the realm of small-scale resource recovery," the magazine said.

The magazine said the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hired SCS Engineers, a consulting firm, to determine what kind of waste that operations such as universities produce and what they should do with it, and to analyze which systems work best for small operations.

The firm found that most resource-recovery systems are too complex or costly to apply on a small scale. Only two techniques were found desirable: modular incinerators for energy recovery and source-separation for direct recycling of commodities such as paper.

Waste Age defined a small-scale system as one with a capacity of less than 100 tons per day.

On a local level, State College's resource-recovery



tons of waste a day would be needed, he said. The county only collects about 164 tons a day, he said.

The problem with separating materials is the distance to available commercial markets, he said.

According to the plan, markets for paper are between 55 to 80 miles away. The nearest market for glass is 140 miles away, for metal, 350 miles, and for aluminum, 1,440 miles, he said.

"The resource recovery project is in the feasibility stage in planning," Regan said. "The plan would cost \$20,000 with the borough paying half the cost."

Federal grants would cover the other half, he said.

Municipal Manager Carl B. Fairbanks said, "Recycling is overcome with problems, including the amount it would cost to haul material to market. There are ups and downs in the market. \$40 a ton for paper today next week could drop to \$5."

According to the SCS study, 85 percent of a university's waste is mostly paper and 80 percent of this paper is high-quality computer-card and printouts which draw high prices.

SCS Engineers rated source separation high in simplicity and medium in reliability, volume reduction and marketability of product. Its net cost is \$8.16 per ton.

"These judgments are based on published literature about the various systems, and contacts with owners and operators of such systems," the magazine said.

Regan said he recommends using the best aspects of the two options.

project coordinator in July suggested two options for resource recovery to the State College Municipal Council.

Either a giant facility could be built to separate paper, glass and metal to bring to market, or source separation such as what Eco-Action does could be used, Raymond W. Regan said.

In order for a facility to be profitable, more than 1,000

Continued on Page 3.

House passes pay hike, bill sent back to Senate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House, acting within four minutes with no debate, yesterday passed a temporary funding measure for several major agencies, including a 5.5 percent pay increase for members of Congress and high-paid federal workers.

The action came after a controversial continuing resolution needed for those agencies whose regular funding bills have not passed was split in two parts in an effort to isolate an anti-abortion amendment from the remainder of the resolution.

The rapid voice vote sent the bill to the Senate.

The Senate two weeks ago balked at the 5.5 percent pay increase for House and Senate members and sent the House a bill without the pay raise.

The House then took a 10-day recess and, in effect, told the Senate to take the bill or leave it. The Senate refused to go along and again sent the House a bill without the pay increase.

The Senate now must take up the issue again, after which a House-Senate conference committee will work out differences between the two bills and send it back to both houses for final action.

Rapid action was necessary because several agencies are out of funds and will be unable to pay their employees or their bills later this week.

Recognizing the need for quick action, opponents of the pay raise decided not to fight it and to leave the issue for the House-Senate conference.

The two-bill approach leaves the abortion issue in the funding bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

"We're trying to keep this issue (abortion) from tying up the whole government," said House Appropriations Committee Chairman Jamie Whitten, D-Miss.

Court to hear case on press restriction

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear a case questioning whether the press and public may be barred from criminal trials, as well as from pretrial hearings as the justices decreed last July.

The justices will hear arguments by two Richmond, Va., newspapers which challenged their exclusion from a 1978 murder trial. The court will then decide whether it has jurisdiction to fully review the case.

In its split decision in the Gannett Newspapers case July 2, the court ruled that judges have broad discretion to close pretrial hearings, but created confusion among the nation's jurists as to whether the same applies to full-fledged trials.

The appeal was brought by the News-Leader and the Times Dispatch, the state capital newspapers which lost out at the Virginia Supreme Court on their challenge to the state's law allowing judges the option of closing criminal trials.

John Leard, executive editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Richmond News Leader, called the court's agreements to hear preliminary arguments in the case "a step in the right direction."

He said the case could "serve as a useful vehicle for the court and the news media that were confused" in the Gannett case.

The Gannett decision has prompted unusual public comments by four justices attempting to explain precisely what it meant, and a number of judges around the country have taken it as applying to actual criminal trials.

The Virginia Supreme Court cited the Gannett ruling in upholding Judge Richard H.C. Taylor's decision to close the murder trial in Hanover County, Va.

In the Virginia court-coverage case, reporters Kevin McCarthy and Timothy Wheeler of the Richmond Times-Dispatch were prohibited from covering the murder trial of John Paul Stevenson, a Baltimore man.

Stevenson had three previous trials, two of which ended in mistrial. When his fourth one opened, his attorney asked Taylor to exclude the press and public.

Taylor agreed, observing that "having

people in the courtroom is very distracting to the jury." Although he conceded that was not a "very good reason," Taylor ordered the courtroom cleared.

The Virginia law empowers judges to exclude "any persons whose presence would impair the conduct of a fair trial."

In other actions yesterday, the high court:

- Over two dissents, let stand a lower court's order lifting a contempt citation against Griffin Bell who, while attorney general, refused to produce files on FBI informants.
- Agreed to consider whether a special parole term, as well as a prison sentence, may be imposed on a person convicted of conspiracy to distribute narcotics.
- Agreed to rule whether people who win discrimination cases at the state-agency level can collect attorneys' fees under the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act.
- Agreed to hear two death row appeals, challenging capital punishment procedures in Georgia and Alabama.
- Declined to hear a challenge by four Illinois judges to a state law that forced them to retire at age 70.
- Over three dissents, let stand a New Jersey ruling that people arrested for traffic violations do not have to be told of their right to remain silent.
- Refused to hear an appeal by New Jersey union boss Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano from revocation of bail following his racketeering conviction in May.
- Let stand a California Supreme Court ruling that an indigent man accused of fathering an illegitimate child is entitled to court-appointed counsel when the state sues on the mother's behalf.

Cold air to stay

Cloudy this morning, with the chance for a snow flurry, then slowly clearing skies and remaining cold for the rest of the day with the high reaching only 45. Tonight will start off clear but clouds will be moving in by dawn. The low will be 34. Tomorrow morning will be cloudy, breezy and very cool, with a few rain showers, but skies will begin to brighten by afternoon. The high will be 48.



National Guard at the north access gate to the Seabrook nuclear power plant look through a fence at demonstrators singing "God Bless America." See related stories on pages 6 and 7.

Demonstrators confront court, police again

HAMPTON, N.H. (UPI) — Chanting "All of us or none of us," 300 anti-nuclear demonstrators blockaded a courthouse yesterday and slashed tires on police cruisers in an effort to keep 12 comrades from being jailed.

The effort failed.

It was the fourth straight day the protesters confronted police. The cold, driving rain which put a damper on the earlier scuffles followed the protesters from the Seabrook nuclear power plant construction site to their

new battleground — a tiny, white-clapboard courthouse.

Although outnumbered, eight police officers were able to push the courthouse crowd from the path of a cruiser and van escorting anti-nuclear demonstrators to the Rockingham County Jail, about 10 miles away.

Inside, 50 demonstrators jammed the courthouse, forcing Judge Alfred Cassassa to postpone the proceedings against protesters arrested last

weekend for criminal trespassing at Seabrook.

With the doorway to the courthouse jammed with protesters, police used a fire escape on the east side of the building to take the defendants to a waiting cruiser. Officers grabbed protesters by the shirt collar to clear a path to the cruiser and used similar tactics 20 minutes later as they escorted the 10 other defendants from the courthouse.

At least two demonstrators were injured.

The demonstrators were part of a group of 2,000 people from 15 states who spent the Columbus Day weekend unsuccessfully trying to occupy the Seabrook construction site.

Cassassa arraigned only two of the 12 defendants. Both would identify themselves only as "John Doe" — despite the judge's offer to release them on bond in exchange for their correct names — and were taken to the Rockingham County Jail.