

# the daily Collegian

Tuesday March 24, 1981  
Vol. 81, No. 135 16 pages  
University Park, Pa. 16802  
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

## Correction

A story in Friday's edition of The Daily Collegian concerning a theft ring dealing in University equipment incorrectly identified Matthew Musser, 21, of Spring Mills, as being involved in the theft of more than \$8,500 worth of materials.

the theft ring, a University Police Services spokesman said. Musser was arrested by University police on March 13 and charged with stealing a wristwatch worth about \$225.

University police said Musser was arrested as a result of information gained during the investigation of the theft ring.

Musser has not been implicated in

## End of the line

### Some contracts to be canceled

By IRIS NAAR  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The time spent in dorm contract lines this year will be fruitless for 14.4 percent of University women and 13.7 percent of University men requesting residence hall space next year.

William Mulberger, manager of the University assignment office, said 510 female and 573 male dorm contract requests will be canceled.

This year, 3,552 contracts were filed by women for 3,042 spaces, he said. Of this number, 2,868 who filed now live in the residence halls, 613 filed from the Commonwealth campuses and 71 contracts were filed by students residing off campus or returning from a leave of absence.

Mulberger said 4,191 requests were made by men this year, with 3,618 of the students being retained. Of the total number of requests, 3,116 were made by men now living in the residence halls, 988 from the Commonwealth campuses and 87 filed by men residing off campus or returning from a leave of absence.

Men and women submitted their contracts separately for next year. Therefore, students do not have the same line number as filing number, he said.

This year, 1,083 contracts will be cancelled compared with 1,065 last year, Mulberger said. Not too many students requested to move back onto campus this year, he added.

"I thought with the economy that we'd be canceling substantially more than this," he said.

Part of the reason for the low submission rate for off-campus students may be because the room assignment policy for students moving back onto campus was changed. The students will be assigned to temporary space which may have dis-

couraged some of them from filing, Mulberger said.

"I think that just turned them off," he said.

Mulberger said 400 packets were picked up by those students but only 150 were actually returned.

"I anticipated overall a little higher (submission number) meaning we would have to cancel more people," he said.

Although the assignment office is running late, he said, the deadline for checks to be received and letters notifying students of rejection is Monday, he said.

"We'll strive to have them postmarked late Friday," he said.

This year, lists will be posted in each residence hall area where students can see if their contracts were canceled. The lists will be posted on Monday, he said.

Formerly, students had to wait to be notified by whoever received the notice at home.

"This way they'll both know about the same time," Mulberger said.

He said in the past, the office received complaints about the delay in students receiving notice from their homes, but it is University policy to mail money (in this case \$45 checks) to the home.

Delays in processing resulted from a new mechanized program, he said.

"It still seems to be a step in the right direction," he said.

Also, results of all Commonwealth campus submissions were not received until last Friday, he said, though the count was taken on March 13.

"Somebody on the campuses is not cooperating," he said. "You can't compute till you have all of them."

However, the processing was a big improvement over last year, Mulberger said.



Postal system in the HUB

The U.S. Postal Service increased the cost of mailing a first-class letter by 3 cents on Sunday, bringing the cost of writing to Mom and Dad to 18 cents. The increase, which is the fifth in 10 years, will be reflected on stamps featuring Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman doctor in the United States.

Until the Blackwell stamps are printed, however, the Postal Service will be using purple "B stamps" which will picture an eagle but will have no 18-cent designation. The "B stamps" are similar to the "A stamps" used during the 1978 rate increase from 13 to 15 cents.

Photo by Rob Hammer

# The drought is over, but water problems remain

Editor's Note: The immediate water shortage is over, and most of the voluntary or mandatory conservation restrictions imposed across the Northeast have been lifted. But long-term water problems are far from over. This is the first of a four-part series examining the water supply on a local and national basis, focusing on why a water shortage existed and on the severity of the problem in State College.

By JOHN SCHLANDER  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer  
INTRO TO WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

Water just does not have the glamour of Big Oil. People generally do not put water in the same class as petroleum, coal and other resources, because many

people think water will never run out.

But nobody will deny that water is an essential, life-giving resource. And this winter ushered in another in a long series of shortages of that resource.

As Charles L. Hosler, dean of the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, put it, "This is not a new topic. If you want to pick up the Old Testament, you'll find lots of concern about the water supply."

Hosler and two other University professors said it is impossible to predict what the future of the water supply will be.

"Doomsday" predictions of a drying cycle leading to a day when we run out of water have no basis in fact. Likewise, predictions of a problemless future have

no basis in fact.

Either could happen. Climatic conditions involve too many complexities and subtleties to make a weather forecast a week in advance, much less years in advance, the professors said.

The wisest course of action, they agreed, is to prepare for the worst, by taking measures to expand our water supply and use water more efficiently.

In interviews with The Daily Collegian, Hosler; geology professor Robert F. Schmalz and geography professor Frederick Wernstedt analyzed the water situation on a local and national basis.

Nationally, spring thaw and rainfall increases are raising water supply levels, though the shortage remains in

chronically dry areas. In other words, the drought is over, but the water shortage is not.

Locally, the State College Water Authority — which serves the town and some surrounding communities, but not the University — lifted its mandatory conservation measures March 9 because well levels were back to normal, pre-drought levels.

The University did not have such a critical shortage, and never had to take such measures. University and State College officials could only guess why the situation was so different for neighboring communities.

Schmalz said the two communities were tapping the ground water table at different elevations and this could account for the difference.

**THE LOCAL SITUATION**  
Most of State College's water supply and all the University's water supply are drawn from wells. Schmalz, who is also a member of the State College Water Authority, said the authority in "normal" weather pumps about three quarters of its water from its wells and about a quarter from the Shingletown Gap Reservoir.

The University draws entirely from its wells located north of campus.

This underground supply is called ground water and huge reserves remain untapped across the nation.

As explained by Schmalz, "Ground water is rainfall or snow melt or surface runoff that soaks into the ground and works its way down until it gets to a point where the ground is saturated with water."

But not all of this water becomes ground water, he said.

"Out of any precipitation in the summer, about half returns almost immediately to the atmosphere — either

evaporates directly or is absorbed by plants and returned through transpiration.

"So half is gone there. Of the remainder, about 20 percent runs off the surface as streams and flows into the Juniata or Susquehanna. The remaining 30 percent works its way into the ground."

In winter, even less water may work its way into the ground water supply, Schmalz said.

*'Out of any precipitation in the summer, about half returns almost immediately to the atmosphere — either evaporates directly or is absorbed by plants and returned through transpiration.'*  
— Robert F. Schmalz, professor of geology

"The ground may be frozen and most of the water may just stay on the surface," he said.

This was a big problem this winter that worsened the shortage.

Even though rain was coming down in seemingly monsoon proportions in February, the ground was still frozen and would not allow much of the water to enter the water table.

"Normally," Schmalz said, "we can

count on about one-third of our total precipitation going into the ground."

Once the water is in the ground and part of the ground water supply it moves as tiny droplets through pores and crevices of rock and soil.

"The water moves very slowly," he said. "Inches per day, a few feet per day, maybe tens of feet per day."

Actual underground streams are not very common, he said.

"A cavern filled with water is rare enough to be a tourist attraction. There are caverns under Penn State where you can see water flowing through underground."

"But the amount of water involved really is small," he said. "Ground water is nothing like a river."

"It's not like a river in the speed at which it moves, nor is it like a river in the concentration of water. It's in motion, continually draining away and trying to find its way to the Susquehanna or other rivers."

"But it's doing this as tiny droplets in crevices and soil."

Water may also be purposely stored on the earth's surface in reservoirs. In a drought, however, reservoirs dry up faster than ground water sources.

This happened with the Shingletown Gap Reservoir in the recent drought. Before the drought, Schmalz said, State College generally got 25 percent of its water from the reservoir.

But during the drought, only 10 percent could be drawn from the reservoir, he said.

Even though the ground remained frozen, much of the run off water was pooled in the Shingletown Gap Reservoir. The State College Water Authority took advantage of this and began drawing more from the reservoir and gave the wells a rest at the end of February.

## Heinz calls cuts vital

By JOHN SCHLANDER  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

President Reagan's extensive proposed budget cuts — including decreases in federal student aid — are what our nation needs to recover economically, Sen. H. John Heinz III, R-Pa., said.

Speaking at a news conference and a community leaders' meeting at the Nittany Lion Inn yesterday, Heinz said the federal government has provided many unessential services, which it can no longer afford.

"What Reagan disputes," Heinz said, "is that there is an entitlement to certain services."

"There is no constitutional right. It's what we choose to do."

Reagan's proposal would cut the rate of government spending in half, from an expected average increase of about \$100 million to \$50 million, Heinz said.

These government spending cuts would be followed by tax cuts. Reagan has proposed 10 percent tax cuts in each of the next three years.

"I think that he is doing something that is not only right, but necessary," Heinz said. "The federal budget is out of control."

"We've not only built a safety net, but a web people are unwilling to pay for," he said.

Part of the federal student loan program falls in this web, Heinz said.

Many student were using the money in ways not related to education, he said. Heinz said extreme abuse cases ranged from students using the federal loans to invest in oil companies to buying real estate.

"It's not a question of whether student aid should be cut, but by how much," Heinz said.

Heinz said he is most concerned with Reagan's proposed cuts in Con-



Sen. H. John Heinz III

rail, mass transportation in general and legal services.

On the government revenue side, Heinz said he is supporting legislation "to try to protect small farms from the oppression of estate taxes."

These taxes make it almost impossible for a family to hand down a farm to the next generation, he said.

"The one thing I want to make sure

of," Heinz said, "is that our region is treated fairly."

Heinz said he sent a letter to Reagan's budget director, David Stockman, requesting a regional analysis, but has not yet received a reply.

Critics have claimed Reagan's budget cuts favor the Sun Belt.

"The purpose of this letter is to see if it does," Heinz said.

## Supreme Court rules on abortion

By RICHARD CARELLI  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states can require, with some exceptions, the notification of parents when teen-age daughters seek abortions.

In another case, the court ruled that statutory rape laws are valid even if they only punish males — not females — for having sex with a consenting minor.

The two rulings, both involving teen-age sex, reflected deep disagreement among the nine justices. They upheld a Utah abortion-notification law by a 6-3 vote and upheld California's statutory rape law by a 5-4 count.

The Utah law requires doctors to tell parents, if possible, about their minor daughter's request for an abortion before performing the operation. A doctor's failure to obey the law could mean a \$1,000 fine or even a year in jail.

Writing for the court's majority, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger made clear that Utah and other states are free to impose such a requirement when three situations exist:

- The girl is living with and dependent on her parents.
- She is not married or otherwise "emancipated" — out on her own.
- She has made no claim or showing that she is mature enough to make the abortion decision for herself, or that her

relationship with her parents might be seriously affected by notification.

Although they joined Burger's opinion, Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and Potter Stewart emphasized in a separate opinion authored by Powell that yesterday's ruling "leaves open the question whether (the Utah law) unconstitutionally burdens the right of a mature minor or a minor whose best interests would not be served by parental notification."

Burger also was joined by Justices Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist. Justice John Paul Stevens voted to uphold the Utah law without such reservations.

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan Jr. and Harry A. Blackmun dissented.

### Ruby Tuesday

Our spring-like weather will continue through the week. There should be a good deal of sunshine today along with little wind and a high temperature near 50. Partly cloudy and chilly tonight with a low of 30. Mostly sunny and mild tomorrow with an afternoon high of 53. Partly sunny, breezy and mild on Thursday with high temperatures again in the 50s.