

the daily collegian

# Opinions

editorial opinion

## On Drugs needs a fix

It's time for the people who benefit from On Drugs to help support it.

On Drugs is in financial limbo, and only a strong commitment from the beneficiaries of its services can secure its continued existence.

But things look better than they have. At one point after the Centre County Commissioners cut funding to the agency by nearly \$12,000 — 16 percent of the agency's budget — On Drugs director Jim Stuart said the agency might have to close.

And when the cut takes effect in July, Stuart initially said it would lead to the elimination of all day-time services — including the crisis intervention hot-line, walk-in service and educational programs.

But in the month since the commissioners made their cut official, Stuart and his colleagues at On Drugs have re-evaluated their plight and emerged with "guarded optimism."

An impact study will be ready in a few weeks, Stuart said, but right now, he doesn't know what services — if any — will have to be eliminated. But On Drugs is far from escaping its financial shortfalls.

Although the county commissioners have forced this shortfall, they have sug-

gested that the University pick up more of the funding slack. The commissioners have a valid point.

Half of On Drugs' hotline calls come from University students. On Drugs provides educational programs in interest houses and classes, tables at registration, crisis intervention at concerts and substance abuse seminars.

Perhaps the people who receive most of the benefits of the agency should begin to take more financial responsibility for it.

Of On Drugs' \$64,985 budget, the University last year provided only \$5,770 through Associated Student Activities. This year it plans to give only \$5,000, with the possibility of extra monies coming later. Student organizations' support has been almost insignificant.

It's time for a change. On Drugs needs financial help. Student groups as well as the administration must acknowledge with their dollars as well as with words the service On Drugs provides.

The Association of Residence Hall Students has done that. ARHS, sponsor of Movin' On, where On Drugs provides crisis

intervention service, will give the agency the proceeds from Movin' On T-shirt sales — perhaps as much as \$500 to \$1,000.

Bill Cluck, Undergraduate Student Government president-elect, said he would support fund-raising concerts in the fall for On Drugs. Interfraternity and Panhellenic Council leaders have said their organizations would consider other types of fund-raising activities.

ASA should give priority to On Drugs when it allots supplemental funding from the yearly surplus in its budget.

These are the types of commitments On Drugs needs from organizations. But from individuals — the anonymous phone callers, the people who attend On Drugs presentations, students who attend the concerts — it needs the commitment of supporting these organizational efforts.

Without such dual support, On Drugs could very possibly slip from limbo to non-existence.

The Daily Collegian's editorial opinion is determined by its Board of Opinion, with the editor-in-chief holding final responsibility.



## Military maniacs play games with bombs...

There are only two issues worth talking about in our world — the twin threats of nuclear war and ecological collapse. Everything else must take a secondary position, for if the unmistakable trends continue it will be Apocalypse Soon.

Unfortunately, we have elected a man who promises to do everything he can to hasten the apocalypse. Ronald Reagan's campaign was based on stimulating economic growth, apparently in order to further exhaust dividing mineral resources and increasingly degrade the environment. A brilliant stroke, but just whose side is this guy on?

Reagan's other clever ploy is to unleash that master of subtle diplomacy, Alexander Haig, onto the delicate world of the nuclear balance. After cozying up to the nun-murderers of El Salvador, and giving us a perfect example of unconscious hyper-secure machismo body language on the cover of Time magazine, swashbuckling Al is raring to go "to keep the Russians off-balance."

Haig may fancy himself the Muhammad Ali of diplomats, but it's time for us to demand a little intellectual and emotional maturity from our leaders. A world with nuclear weapons should not be allowed to become a schoolyard where little boys run around proving their masculinity by "drawing lines in the sand."

Haig congratulates himself on his "realism." Should we not challenge him on this? Is he realistic or surrealistic? He reminds me of no one so much as General Buck Turgidson in "Dr. Strangelove," that most incisive and misunderstood movie.

Far from a comedy, "Strangelove" shows the results of the hot-house in-

breeding of the military mind. With no one to shout "Stop! You're mad!" with no one to bring these military children out of their John Wayne fantasy, no one to challenge their ridiculous Red Wave presuppositions, they live in their own little world, speaking their self-insulating jargon and befuddling the bumbling civilian "leadership" with their number-thrashing.

Can anyone deny this is the case today? Let us at least not fall into the same unquestioning attitude that is so prized by the military. "There is but to do or die," after all. But a college campus is the place to question, to probe, to challenge assumptions. Let us look at the underlying cultural assumption of economic growth and see its relation to the threat of nuclear war.

oil wells and southern African mineral deposits and central American banana fields? Or is it in the interests of large corporations who must protect their capital investments overseas, who want to squeeze as much profit as possible out of ever more scarce resources, who demand more and more economic growth?

Of course one may be so willfully naive as to believe that the fate of our overseas empire is tied into our human interests. "We must protect our 'standard of living.' As if a material 'standard,' after a modest level, had anything whatsoever to do with the quality of a person's life!

It is here at the human, not a pseudo-objective, number-thrashing, level where the nuclear issue must be approached. The reason for my rather hyperbolic invective against Haig and his ilk is to remind us that they are human, with all the fallibility that implies. And the question is, are human beings, any humans, even ones much more enlightened and wise than our leaders, worthy holders of a power that may destroy the world?

We live in a world of errors, foul-ups, screw-ups. Murphy's Law shows its truth every day. In the past several years we have seen New York City blackouts, Three Mile Island, Strategic Air Command scrambles, missile silo accidents, NASA deaths — all examples of error, that even the highest technology systems contain a factor of human error.

Yes, we have managed to dodge the bullet for the past thirty-five years. We have been lucky. How long will that luck continue — in a world of increasing competition and dwindling resources? How long will we be lucky with the type



John Protevi is a 14th term philosophy student and a columnist for The Daily Collegian.

## ... but need more

The United States has not constructed an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile since 1968.

During the same period (1968-80), the Soviet Union has proceeded with the largest peace-time armament build up in history, surpassing its own arms production category.

Moscow's reach has correspondingly extended so that, to some degree, every country now feels the warmth of the Russian bear's embrace.

In addition to the USSR's disintegration of our strategic superiority, the American public has suffered a moral and psychological malaise, referred to by some as the "post-Vietnam syndrome."

What can be done? Precious little. The inertia of economic growth, the insulation around military "thought," the instability of the "balance of terror" grows daily. Does every day we keep growing increase or decrease the chance of nuclear and ecological disaster? Does every "line drawn in the sand" increase or decrease the chance of nuclear war? Does every new missile increase or decrease the chance of nuclear war?

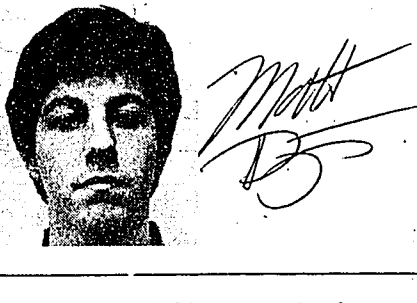
Personal action seems so quixotic against forces of this magnitude. But there are worse things than being a Don Quixote.

The effects of this stagnation became alarmingly evident with the Carter administration's multitude of foreign policy failures. Most egregious (though every one has their own favorites), were the failure to protect U.S. diplomatic personnel in Iran and to take forceful action once their well-being was jeopardized. Since 1945, deterrence predicated upon a balance of power has proven successful as a method of preventing nuclear holocaust.

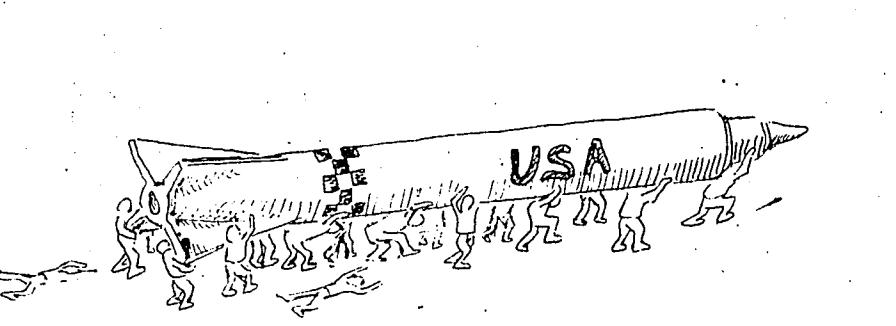
Peace is seriously jeopardized when that balance is disturbed, either by Soviet affirmative action or by our reluctance to maintain adequate strategic and conventional forces.

As a nation, our survival can never depend upon the benevolence of an adversary.

Matt Dupes is an 11th-term political science major and a columnist for The Daily Collegian.



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the daily Collegian  
Wednesday April 22, 1981—Page 2  
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Editor  
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Students occupying Old Main, 1969. A wild party.

## Partying's more fun than protesting, eh?

Friday was a perfect spring day in Happy Valley and people were reveling in this treat from Mother Nature. Students begged classes in favor of going out on the HUB lawn, administrators even cracked a smile, everyone walked with a lilt in their step.

It was a normal day in El Salvador. About 30 more people were slaughtered by the government's ruling junta. People left work at 1 p.m. to make sure they got around the road blocks and were home before night fell and the sporadic fire of the guerrillas began to pepper the air.

A few, a very few, people in Happy Valley noticed this discrepancy and decided to do something about it. A demonstration march was organized and students protested U.S. involvement in this Central American country by chanting, "One, two, three, four, we don't want Reagan's war."

They were ignored, heckled or smilingly tolerated by the "public" they wished to make aware of the situation in that troubled country.

Obviously, students found grades, jobs, and partying more far important than the bloody mess in El Salvador.

It wouldn't have been so alarming if the students had been offended or affronted by the demonstrators. Any response that showed they occasionally read the newspapers or thought about beyond the mountains of central Pennsylvania would have been encouraging.

But there was no opinion there. Students who heckled

the protesters said intelligent things like, "Get a job!" or "Go to Canada."

Don't disturb our placid, tranquil lives with your radical ideas. It's a great spring day — why spoil it with this left-wing, commie hype. Go back to the books.

One onlooker uncomprehendingly looked at the protesters and said, "I guess it's all right; I mean if that's what they want to do."

Yeah, if that's what they want to do. Let those freaks with the long hair parade around campus, but don't ask me to take part in it. Or even more alarming, don't make me think about it. I have a midterm tomorrow. I have a lunch date. I have a party tonight. I have important things to do.

Okay, so grades and parties are important. But, surprise, surprise Mr. Joe College Student. There are other issues in the world. And if we look beyond our books or our beer mugs long enough, we can do something about it.

About what? About something. Be against U.S. involvement in El Salvador. Be for U.S. involvement in El Salvador. But be something.

One we get out of this bubble, there is a real world. A world that requires intelligent, informed people to make decisions about complex, touchy, difficult issues.

We can prepare now. It's not terribly difficult. Read a good newspaper. Take a look at Mother Jones magazine. Listen to a speaker that some "radical" group brings on campus.

A recent study reported that most college students are so entranced with getting a job that they do not know enough about world affairs to score more than 50 percent on a test about current events and history.

Only 50 percent? That's an F on most exams, isn't it? And get this. Less than 15 percent of more than 3,000 students surveyed at 105 colleges and universities last winter and spring answered two-thirds of the 101 questions about world events and history correctly.

Most profs would give a D for a score like that. But then why should we worry about world events and history? It's only our planet, our country, our state, or our county, our town.

Maybe someday when we grow up, we'll confront the issues. But not now — we have exams to take, suitans to get and spouses to find. Come back in a few years.

Anne Connors is a 3rd-term liberal arts major and a senior reporter for The Daily Collegian.



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## Japanese nuclear accident: 56 plant workers contaminated in cleanup

By DAVID LAMMERS  
Associated Press Writer  
TOKYO (AP) — Fifty-six men were exposed to contaminated waste in a nuclear power plant accident on the Sea of Japan and the plant's executives may be indicted on criminal charges, the government said yesterday.

Fish sales from the area plummeted as brokers across Japan refused to buy the local catch.

In its first official statement on the accident, the Japan Atomic Power Co. said eight plant workers were immediately put to work mopping up the spill with buckets and rags after it occurred March 8. The statement said a subcontractor then supplied additional moppers who worked for 15 more days.

The utility said the cleaners, totaling 56 men, were exposed to no more than 155 millirems of radioactivity, which puts the exposure level considerably under the government-set limit of 3,000 millirems over a three-month period.

However, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which regulates Japan's nuclear power industry, disputed the company statement. It said it was likely the moppers were exposed to dangerous doses of contamination because the waste water had a relatively high level of contamination.

Minister of Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka told the Japan Times the company may have violated the Electricity Utility Industry Law by not reporting the spill when it first occurred, and that its executives may be criminally charged.

The Japan Atomic Power Co. said its "top officials" may resign to "take responsibility" for the accident, which a Nuclear Safety Bureau official called Japan's worst ever in terms of "radioactive release."

Meanwhile, Japan's major fish brokers were blacklisted from the Tsuruga Bay area catch, outraging the Fukui Prefecture Fish Cooperative.

"There is no excuse for the way this has been handled," said an official with the co-op. The fishermen pleaded for the brokers to end the embargo and threatened to bring damage suits against both the government and the Japan Atomic Power Co.

The spill was not reported immediately by the Japan Atomic Power Co., operators of the U.S.-designed, 11-year-old plant at Tsuruga in central Japan. The story of accident began to unfold after federal inspectors discovered abnormally high radioactivity in soil and water near the 357,000-kilowatt plant. The plant was shut down on April 1 for what was originally described as a routine, three-month check and maintenance period.

The amount of waste water spilled has not been determined, but newspapers have been quoting various sources saying it ranged from as little as five tons to as much as 40 tons. Top government nuclear experts were sent to the plant, about 190 miles west of Tokyo, to supervise the investigation.

In the United States, a nuclear industry source who asked not to be identified by name or company affiliation, said the water apparently leaked from a metal tank where contaminated water was saved, possibly because a valve was improperly opened.

The source said the water might then have gone into a pipe that was used to transport non-radioactive water back into the sea. He said the accident did not involve the reactor.

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by Paul Giovanni

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## Suit asks Agnew to pay restitution

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — A one-time head of the State Roads Commission described yesterday how former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew allegedly accepted the lion's share of more than \$100,000 in kickbacks from engineers while he was governor of Maryland.

The testimony came in the first day of a civil suit seeking to force Agnew to pay at least \$298,110 to the state treasury as restitution for the alleged bribes, plus interest.

Attorneys for the state unexpectedly asked for a one-day recess, saying opening day proceedings had gone so quickly that they would not immediately be ready with more witnesses. Testimony was to resume tomorrow.

Jerome T. Wolff testified in Circuit Court that I. H. "Bud" Hammerman, a friend and adviser to Agnew when he was governor in 1967 and 1968, would solicit money from consulting engineers who had been awarded state contracts. Wolff said he and Hammerman would each get one-quarter of the money and Agnew would get the rest.

Wolff acknowledged under cross-examination that he never saw any money paid to Agnew either when he was governor or after he became vice president. He also testified that Agnew "never said to me that he was getting anything," but said it was clear to him from other things Agnew said that he was getting a share of the money.

Earlier, Diana G. Motz, an assistant attorney general, told Circuit Judge Bruce C. Williams that the state sought would cover \$177,500, plus interest, which she said engineers paid to get state contracts while Agnew was governor.

"It is clear that in abusing his high office, defendant Agnew seriously injured the people of Maryland," Motz said.

She said he should be required to make restitution to fairly compensate the people of Maryland for "using the prestige of his high public office for his own purposes."

The alleged bribes hurt taxpayers, she said, because they resulted "in higher contract prices or inferior work or a loss of the best bargain — or all of these things."

Wolff, in accordance with an agreement with the state, will be removed from the suit after the attorney general's office completes its case. Hammerman was dropped as a defendant after he paid the state \$30,000 allegedly received in bribes and \$22,455 in interest.

Motz said the \$177,500 which the state is seeking from Agnew includes \$30,000 allegedly received by Wolff. Motz said Agnew can be held liable for the entire amount after Wolff is dropped as a defendant and that the state may seek additional sums from the former vice president as the trial progresses.

Agnew's lawyer, Thomas R. Harrison, postponed his opening statement. Agnew is not expected to testify, but his tax records have been turned over to the state.

The state won a victory in early skirmishing when Williams ruled that George White Jr., Agnew's lawyer from 1967 through 1973, must testify about his legal relationship with the former vice president.

Williams agreed with the state that Agnew waived his right to keep confidential his conversations with White by writing about them in his book, "Go Quietly, or Else," an account of Agnew's years in the Nixon administration.

Williams said that topics of kickbacks and campaign contributions on which Agnew is now trying to claim confidentiality "were essentially revealed to the world in this book . . ."

It is not expected Agnew will testify, but his tax records have been turned over to the court. Agnew was not present yesterday.

Included in records turned over to the state is a settlement which Agnew negotiated with the Internal Revenue Service after resigning as vice president.

Agnew has consistently maintained that he is innocent of the charges.

The prosecutors alleged that the kickback scheme began during the mid-1960s when Agnew was Baltimore County executive and that the payments continued after he became vice president.

While details of the tax settlement have not been officially released, The Washington Post reported yesterday that Agnew paid \$172,000 in taxes, penalties and interest on unreported income from 1967 to 1972.

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