THE BATTALION

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Houstonians Would Pay More For Less Pollution

Most Houstonians apparently feel the government should reg the co. quire automakers to manufacture nvironmet only non-polluting cars even if shown fit they cost as much as 20 per cent m. more than present models.

A majority of residents in the e will h e will a this party of residents in the ants in the state's largest city apparently the discu-ds. Ticket and for the minimum amount of pollu-ants technologically possible event event. event if not required by law.

bear the cost of clean air, most Houstonians seem to favor tax incentives to industry for installation of pollution-abatement equipment.

These are the major findings in a study conducted as part of A&M's Environmental Quality Program. The project was conducted by Dr. Earl Cook, dean of geosciences, and Candice De-Pauw, former Environmental

ant.

linking public knowledge of a problem through various pressures or action groups and the the questionnaire were chosen

local news media to the official al Union, AFL-CIO; Brotherhood decision bodies of city, county, state and federal government. Persons selected for receipt of

from local membership in the fol-

managers (selected from the Tex-Purpose of their study was to as Gulf Coast Manufacturers learn more about the decision Guide); Houston Junior Bar Association; Houston Junior Chamber of Commerce; Oil, Chemical Lee Junior College, Baytown. and Atomic Workers Internationof Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Houston Air Conservation Committee (San

Jacinto Tuberculosis and Respi-

League of Women Voters; Help Sportsmen's Club and Students of

the second six "non-economic." The questionnaires consisted of

a personal profile and a series of questions on attitudes and activities centered on air pollution

While they think industry should Quality Program research assist- lowing groups: Industrial plant ratory Disease Association); but not exclusively related to it. The responses indicated a gen-Nine hundred ninety-one question- erally "good" to "very good" rat-Eliminate Pollution (HEP); Gar- naires were mailed to randomly in for the city, especially its den Clubs of Houston; Houston selected members of the 12 groups. A total of 389 usable questionnoires (39.3 per cent) The first six groups were were returned; 188 were from the termed "economic" groups and economic groups and 201 were from the non-economic groups. Respondents rated nine characteristics of Houston as a city in which to live and work, on a scale of superior to very poor.

economic opportunities, cultural facilities, appearance, and rate of growth.

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Participants named natural environment most often as the environmental factor most important in their choice of a city in which to live and work.

Those questioned said air pollution in Houston came from two main sources: industrial plants and motor vehicles. People in both groups relied on personal observation and the communications media for their information about air pollution.

Houstonians were also more critical of local government's efforts to control air pollution than the business and industrial community's efforts though giving

More Jobs For Grads

Job opportunities for winter 1972 and spring 1973 graduates of A&M increased during the closing weeks of the college recruiting season, the annual re-port of the TAMU Placement Office shows.

The report reveals employers are still contacting the Placement Office in search of qualified graduates, and many companies who have completed spring recruiting visits are now looking for addi-

In the fall of 1972, 163 companies interviewed students, and in the spring of 1973 employers visiting TAMU numbered 217. Since many companies scheduled more than one visit, the total number of employers who visited TAMU during 1972-73 was 253, compared to 215 during 1971-72.

Six hundred and thirteen TAMU former students registered with the Alumni Placement Service provided by the Placement Office this year. Seven hundred thirtythree employers made job calls directly to the service, compared to 393 calls in 1971-72.

Salary offers reported to the Placement Office for bachelor's degrees ranged from \$500 for management to \$1,150 for mechanical engineering.

For master's degrees, salary offers ranged from \$850 for computer science and electrical engineering to \$1,150 for chemical engineering and industrial engineering.

Salary offers started at \$1,100 for Ph.D. degrees in biology and rose to \$1,750 for Ph.D. degrees in mechanical engineering.

Louis Van Pelt is the TAMU Placement Office director.

