

## Conserve now

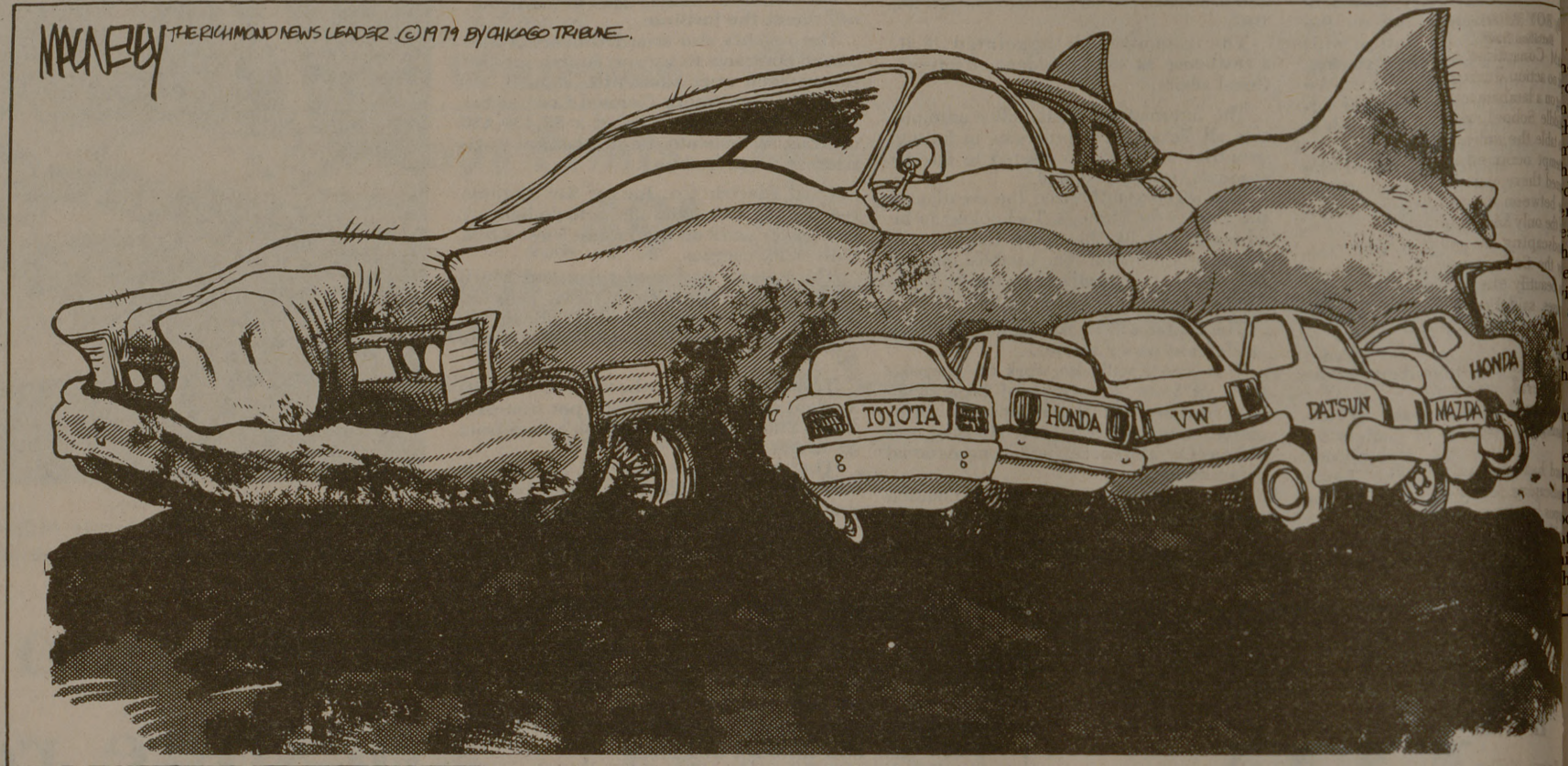
Yes Virginia, there is an energy shortage. Americans across the country still refuse to believe it though it is evidenced by rising gasoline prices and longer lines at service stations. Californians were the first to experience the crunch, bringing back memories of the long gasoline lines during the 1973 Arab oil embargo. "Unfair!" screamed California residents who demanded to know why the shortage was affecting their state so severely. The reason is simple. California demand for gasoline rose 7-and-a-half percent in the first four months this year over last year as compared to a less than two percent increase for the rest of the nation. This represents more than a five percent growth in California consumption as compared to the rest of the country. Yet they still demand more. Should more gasoline be allocated to California, it would have to be at the expense of the other states since there is a three percent shortage nationwide. Unfair, you say? You bet it is. Representatives from several major oil companies, including Texaco and Exxon, appeared before a Senate subcommittee Monday to discuss the present energy situation. They explained why their companies cannot meet an abnormally high demand for gasoline this summer. Refineries, they said, are expected to operate at the same level this summer as last summer. Their priority is to stockpile heating oil for next winter. They cannot be expected to stockpile the necessary amounts of winter heating oil and keep up with the increasing demand for gasoline. Californians must curtail their driving and limit their gas purchases to bring their demand in equilibrium with the rest of the country. The "me generation" must come to an end if America is to squeak through this shortage with only a minimum of sacrifice. If they do not give the minimum voluntarily, more severe measures will be forced upon all of us. K.L.R.

## Army: drugs up

**By WELLINGTON LONG**  
United Press International

STUTTGART, West Germany — U.S. military officers, trying to get a handle on the army's growing drug problem, describe the typical soldier-user as an average young American. Medical officers who have treated thousands draw this profile of the average American military drug user: A white, unmarried, male high school graduate, in the service for between one and three years, working in the job for which he was trained and now either a private, private first class or corporal. The number of such American soldiers using both soft and hard drugs already is high. But army officers and senior sergeants assigned to bring the situation under control report a rising trend in hard drug use during the past year. The statistics may be, and probably are, inadequate. For instance, surprise urinalysis of company size units among the 88,000 soldiers in the VII Corps headquartered in Stuttgart showed 3 percent take hard drugs. Opinion surveys among the same soldiers indicate that as many as 7 or 8 percent may use hard drugs at least once a month while up to 40 percent may use soft drugs. "Most soldiers now using drugs in Europe either used or experimented with soft drugs in the United States before joining the army," says a veteran drug abuse officer. He attributes the recent rise in use to "increased availability of heroin in Europe." The U.S. and West German governments are improving their cooperation in an attempt to suppress and interrupt the supply of hard drugs, most of which apparently now comes to Western Europe from Turkey. American officers believe

the West German government recently has taken a more concerned view of the problem than it did even a year ago. All army drug abuse officers begin briefings by saying that "the army's biggest problem remains alcohol." Gen. George S. Blanchard, commanding general of the U.S. Army, Europe, has instituted a program to treat alcoholics, including senior officers and noncoms, and promises alcoholics will be promoted if they go through treatment and stay dry afterwards, although he has yet to sell his concept to the rest of the army. Drug abuse rates greater attention because, unlike alcohol, drugs are illegal. The army in Europe increased its drug suppression staffs in November, enabling a stepup in the number of drug busts. One of the largest occurred early this year in the 3rd Division when Operation Snow White resulted in 92 soldier arrests and the seizure of \$1.29 million worth of drugs. Of the soldiers, 22 received bad conduct discharges and 29 administrative discharges. A senior sergeant involved in the anti-drug campaign since it began in 1973 reports: —He cannot recall an officer being caught using hard drugs. —He sees no correlation between drug use and race. —While most of the soldierusers of heroin turned up in the mid-70s were addicts who required detoxification, soldiers now being caught for heroin use generally are not addicts and do not require detoxification. "Apparently now, they'll use whatever is available at the moment," the sergeant said. "They'll use any kind of dope or pills, even go from an upper to a downer and vice versa, and mix it all with liquor. In fact, most of those now dying are being killed by a combination of alcohol and pills."



## Killer Bees not alone in Senate walkouts

**By ROLAND LINDSEY**  
UPI Capitol Reporter

AUSTIN — Senate dean William T. Moore has been prevented from conducting Senate business since Friday because of a walkout by 12 liberal senators. In younger years, however, Moore was in another group that left the chamber. Moore can attest to the fact the five-day hideout by the dozen Texas senators known as "killer bees" is not the first time legislators have intentionally ducked out of House or Senate sessions to stop business, but this time the lawmakers have set a record for eluding authorities. The 12 have been missing since they failed to answer a Senate roll call Friday morning. A statewide search by the Department of Public Safety and Texas Rangers has failed to locate any of them, although the DPS mistakenly seized the brother of one of the "killer bees" senators — Gene Jones, D-Houston — and flew him to Austin in a state-owned helicopter. Although legislative records of the early part of the century are vague, librarians at the Capitol say they have found nothing to rival the current absences. One of the legislative disappearing acts that is documented occurred in 1951 when 10 senators walked out on a session considering establishing the State Board of Control. They were gone less than an hour, however, before sergeants-at-arms located and returned two of the senators, allowing the bill to be passed. One of those who walked out was Moore, now the Senate dean and one of the 19 senators left to find non-legislative

ways of filling their time because of the absence of one of the 12 liberals. Moore said Monday he had no specific recollection of the incidents, but added: "In 1951, at the age I was then, it's very likely I had more important things to do." He said a "call" also was issued during the 1967 session, and he was among those who had left. "In '67 they came over to the Cambridge Tower and got me out of bed. There wasn't anybody hiding then, I just didn't want to stay up all night and listen to a filibuster." Jim Sanders, director of the Legislative Reference Library, said: "There are stories going around that about 1911 to 1920, there were 11 senators who went to either Mexico or Bandera, depending on who is

## Junk mail lists go on and on

**By DICK WEST**  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Some time back, I wrote a piece about a citizen who received 276 pieces of unsolicited direct mail in six months — and forwarded it all to his congressman. I now have at hand a letter from Foster Parents Plan, one of the 134 private organizations that posted the mail. It is concerned that some people might have gotten the impression that it sells its mailing lists. "Foster Parents Plan has never nor will it ever divulge the names of its donors for any purpose whatsoever," the letter says. In passing along this disclaimer, I might note that in some instances the names on an organization's mailing list and the names of its donors are not necessarily the same. The postman frequently brings me fund appeals from charitable or civic-minded organizations to which I have never made a contribution. How my name got on their mailing lists I cannot say with certainty. But coincidentally, I began hearing from them a few years ago not long after I ordered two pairs of slacks from a mail order clothing outlet in New Jersey. It may be axiomatic in the direct mail business that a person who buys his pants through a magazine coupon is a good bet to respond favorably to postal fund-raising solicitations. I don't know about that. Nor am I in any way implying that the pants people may have sold my name to the fund-raising outfits. The process by which names seem to spread from one mailing list to another has always been for me one of life's deeper mysteries, comparable to the Bermuda Triangle and the way socks disappear in the washing machine. Since most direct mail nowadays is computerized, I have a theory that the name exchanging takes place inside data processing equipment. It probably is nothing uncommon for several direct mails to rent time on the same computer. In which case, several mailing lists might be stored on the same magnetic memory disc.

telling the story, for two or three either kill a governor's appointment liquor bill, again depending on the story." Sanders said the story of the century hiding by senators was repeated, although the person readily admit they heard it second hand. "We can't find anything on journals," he said. Sanders said legislative records numerous occasions in the early century in which one house of the legislature would not have a quorum Thursday or Friday, and would adjourn the weekend. But the records did not name police officers were sent searching for missing lawmakers, he said. Remember from your science classes how molecules in a magnetic field from one substance to another? My theory that when computers exchange lists are in close proximity, they hop back and forth in much the same way. Several people have pointed out that the Direct Mail Marketing Institute maintains a service through which one may have one's name removed from mailing lists. I would never do that. In this fast-changing world, it provides a sense of continuity and comforting. Each day when the mail is delivered the congressional press galleries envelopes addressed to reporters who have changed jobs, retired or passed away 15 years ago. It pleases me to think that when I am gone I, too, will go on record in the grand press releases. For some of us, junk mail is a shot at earthly immortality.

## Volunteer work decreased

**By HENRY DAVID ROSSO**  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Millions of Americans every day are doing something for nothing — volunteer work for some cause they believe in. But there are some ominous signs that volunteerism in the United States is on the wane. This has a number of people worried because a number of activities that Americans take for granted — Red Cross disaster aid, for one — could not continue without a ready supply of volunteers. Because the problem of volunteer work for civilian causes happens to dovetail with shortfalls in recruiting for the all-volunteer armed forces the United States has sought to maintain since the end of the Vietnam War, it is getting attention in Washington. Two proposals have surfaced this year which would nudge the nation's youth to dedicate themselves to a year or two of service in either civilian or military capacity. The proposals have received praise from people who would not be affected. The criticism has come from those who would. Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., introduced legislation to replace the Selective Service System with a National Service System. The bill would require every American, male and female, to register at age 17. At age 18, each would have three choices: volunteer work in a civilian activity for one year; active service in the military for two years; or active military duty for six months followed by five-and-a-half years reserve obligation. The young person who turned down these options would be subject to military draft until age 24. A study conducted by the Potomac Institute proposed similar programs by

which America's youth would be engaged in some sort of voluntary service for a year. The Committee for the Study of National Service last February announced a plan whereby at least 1 million young people would be employed on a volunteer basis either in a civilian or military capacity. The committee, co-chaired by Harris Wofford, former president of Bryn Mawr College, and Jacqueline Grennan Wexler, president of Hunter College, said such existing programs as the Peace Corps would become part of national service. McCloskey's proposal would give youths who chose two years of military service, four years of educational and training benefits. If the idea caught on, he says "there might be no need to have a draft." "Congress doesn't have the power to force people to do anything except serve in the military," McCloskey said. "But the bill makes it possible to avoid military service." McCloskey's office was the scene of a noisy demonstration in April by young people protesting his legislation. McCloskey, one of the first Republicans to publicly oppose the Vietnam war, heard echoes of the chants of a decade earlier — "Hell, no, we won't go." The call to service is not new. Almost two decades ago President John F. Kennedy began the Peace Corps and in 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson proposed that the nation "search for new ways" through which "every young American will have the opportunity — and feel the obligation — to give at least a few years of his or her life to the service of others in the nation and in the world." Defense Secretary Robert McNamara suggested in 1966 that young Americans

serve for two years in either a military or civilian capacity. Those not entering the military, he said, could serve in the Peace Corps or in "some other volunteer development work at home or abroad." But times changed between Kennedy's Peace Corps and the Johnson-McNamara call to youth to serve their country as volunteers. Kennedy was assassinated and opposition to the war in Vietnam was growing. The situation did not improve with the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy followed by Watergate. The seventies began with a spirit far removed from "Ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country," the national service report said. But the report expressed optimism that the time may have come for another attempt at national volunteer service. There presently are millions of people of all ages doing volunteer work. Depending on whom you ask, the number ranges from 20 million to 55 million. ACTION, the parent organization of the Peace Corps, lists 280,639 American volunteers serving in the Peace Corps and other organizations such as VISTA (Volunteers in Service To America). But the American Association of Fund Raising Councils said in its 1978 report that "America may be heading for the day not enough volunteers volunteer." The AAFRC study said psychologists attribute the worry that volunteerism may be declining to "a variety of factors" including the "women's movement, an increased political militancy among the disadvantaged and a tendency to so-called self-absorption, which one behaviorist characterized as 'enlightened selfishness.'" The AAFRC said the National Organiza-

tion for Women (NOW) has passed a resolution stating that all unpaid volunteer work is "an unconscionable exploitation." ACTION Director Sam Brown, who more than a decade ago organized demonstrators against the Vietnam War, said in talks to student groups he finds "there are a lot of young people looking for a way to serve." "I'm always being told, 'Look back on the good old days of the war protests,'" Brown said in an interview. But "we considered it a victory for volunteer service, if 40 or 50 people show up. The good old days were not really that good." "We (ACTION) had some 200,000 information calls last year," he said. "That's a whole lot of folks." Cynthia Wedel, national volunteer chairman for the American Red Cross, said the Red Cross has no trouble getting volunteers per se but "we're having trouble getting different kinds of volunteers." "We used to depend on the middle-aged housewife, but that group is shrinking fast because women are going to work," she said. The slack is being taken up by arranging for employed people to do volunteer work. "Many people find their jobs routine and dull and love a chance to become more creative." "Today's young people are serious, concerned and willing to work," she said. "They know what's going on and are awfully willing to work — but they want to be in on the planning." Brown put it another way. "I don't believe young people are a problem to society, rather society is more a problem to the young," he said. "We need to turn that around. We need to find a way that people can serve so they are real participants." He said a draft should provide "an alter-

## THE BATTALION

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Address correspondence to Letters to the Editor, The Battalion, Room 216, Reed McDonald Building, College Station, Texas 77843.

Represented nationally by National Educational Advertising Services, Inc., New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The Battalion is published Monday through Friday from September through May except during exam and holiday periods and the summer, when it is published on Tuesday through Thursday.

Mail subscriptions are \$16.75 per semester, \$33.25 per school year, \$35.00 per full year. Advertising rates furnished on request. Address: The Battalion, Room 216, Reed McDonald Building, College Station, Texas 77843.

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