Government figures show sad state of America's air

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a one-two punch on the state of Amergovernment figures revealed Wednesday that 2.4 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are re-leased annually while 100 million people live where other pollutants, chiefly from automobiles, exceed federal standards.

The report on toxic substances, poisonous materials released by chemical plants and other industries, s the first comprehensive look at them. Many have been linked to cancer, birth defects, reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders and genetic mutations.

Among the 328 individual and classes of chemicals surveyed were 60 government-identified cancercausing agents; methyl isocyanate, the toxic gas that killed at least 3,400 people and injured some 20,000 in Bhopal, India, in December 1984; and phosgene, a nerve gas used in World War I.

"The magnitude of this problem far exceeds our worst fears," said Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., who released the preliminary Environ-mental Protection Agency figures for 1987 at a news conference with Reps. Mickey Leland, D-Texas; Jim Florio, D-N.J., and Gerry Sikorski,

Waxman said the EPA "has broken commitment after commitment to deal with this problem" during the 19-year life of the Clean Air Act and all four lawmakers said they'll soon introduce legislation to force

the EPA to control these emissions.

Only seven of the substances are now regulated by the EPA, although separate agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has set standards for more than 400

toxics in the workplace.

Donald Clay, EPA's top official on air quality issues, acknowleged that more should be done to protect against toxic pollutants but said the agency has been hamstrung in dealing with 320 separate chemicals one

at a time under current law. "The idea of going down 320 (separate) rules . . . is just too cumbersome" especially since in many cases industry can be expected to contest tighter restrictions in the courts, Clay told reporters, adding that "some other approach is

He suggested, for example, dealing with the toxic emissions on a ource" basis instead of each chemical separately as required by the 1970 law that envisioned far fewer toxic chemicals than now being re-

As to the preliminary EPA figures released by Waxman, Clay acknowleged the volume of pollutants were greater than he had expected. "It's a

Tabloid TV

(Continued from page 8)

difference between these types hows and older, more established

People are oriented toward this

type of format," he said. "They want to reject all this coldness and brittle-

ness of society and rehumanize in-

that. It's the tawdry side, but how far

is it to go from the old Johnny Carson show to tabloid TV? How far is it

Tomlinson believes these tabloid

"It's almost like an Ann Landers

type of thing," he said. "People feel better when their problem has been

aired even if it hasn't been solved.

They can poke at it and look at it. It

makes more sense to them. At least

they feel better about it because it

programs are popular because the public often can relate to the prob-

lems being discussed on the air.

Tabloid TV is simply a version of

stead of dehumanize.

from (David) Letterman?

got out in the open.

Study shows Gulf Coast firms release most toxins

WASHINGTON (AP) - Petrochemical plants along the Gulf Coast are largely responsible for the annual release of 229.9 million pounds of toxic chemicals into the air by Texas industry, according to government figures indicating Texas led the country in poisonous emissions.

Louisiana ranked second according to the Environmental Protection Agency preliminary data released Wednesday, with emissions totaling 134.5 million

pounds per year. The national total was 2.4 billion pounds of toxic chemicals, including substances that have been linked to cancer, birth defects, reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders and ge-

netic mutations.

Rep. Mickey Leland, a Houston Democrat, said the findings reveal a need for strong, immediate federal regulation. The EPA's failure to take leadership, he said, "has jeopardized the health of our constituents.

"Texas has suffered the most from the EPA's failure to exercise leadership in this area," Leland

EPA spokesman Roger Mea-cham in Dallas said the data is preliminary and subject to

change.
"I think it would be unfair and a disservice to the public to say that it spells death, doom and destruction and an imminent threat to public health, because it doesn't," Meacham said. The greatest source of the pollutants is the petrochemical industry, he

Meacham said the agency believes in the need for a more thorough regulation of these emissions "because the potential is there for long-term public health effects because (petrochemical) companies use toxic chemicals.

Leland charged that the EPA has forced states and local juris-dictions to decide between public health and economic well-being.

'Local jurisdictions are told that if they implement strong regulations against toxic air releases, companies will be forced to close plants and relocate to areas with no regulation," he said.

Leland said a company in states such as California or New Jersey.

such as California or New Jersey cannot compete with one located in Louisiana or Texas because air quality standards there are not as stringent or as vigorously en-

Leland said uniform standards are needed to reduce the routine release of toxic pollutants. He promised to introduce legislation after the Easter recess that will list hazardous air pollutants and mandate that the sources use the best available technology to reduce their emissions.Leland said that in Houston alone, the fire department in 1988 responded to an average of 1.3 hazardous materials alarms every day.

"It's time for the EPA to stop dancing and start doing its job," Leland said, "protecting the envi-ronment and the citizens of this

Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif. "The magnitude of this problem far exceeds our worst fears."

big number. I think it's a health problem that needs to be ad-

dressed."
EPA, meanwhile, released its annual report on air quality, and con-cluded more than 100 million Americans live in areas where they breathe unhealthy air, with pollutants exceeding federal standards.

EPA said ozone pollution and carbon monoxide emissions, both largely caused by automobiles, remain a major problem, especially in urban areas.

Ozone levels increased 5 percent from 1986 to 1987 and, largely because of the unusual heat last summer, jumped another 14 percent in 1988, according to the EPA statistics

Rodger Lewis, educational television program director of KAMU-

TV, thinks these tabloid programs

are a fad. He doubts they will be

television industry is constantly

Downey's show, said these programs contain elements of both entertain-

Lewis, who is most offended by

around for much longer because the

changing.

covering 1978 to 1987 for five pol-lutants and through last year for

EPA did, however, note a longterm reduction of all six of the pol lutants surveyed.

The comprehensive information on toxics was collected for the first time under a "community right to know" amendment to the nation's Superfund law that passed in the House by a single vote in 1986.

Information was shown on a stateby-state basis but Sikorski said more localized information has been given to each state, to inform residents of a community about emissions from their local plants.

Rogers believes newspapers can deal with sensitive issues just as well or better than tabloid television.

"I think newspapers can and have said. "They can deal with it more intelligently and more completely and without the trapping sideshowism that goes on in these TV shows."

ment and television There's a certain amount of entertainment in all journalism," Lewis said. "We may not think so, but there is. Journalism is simply reporting. If you look at journalism in American history, you'll find the concept of long as the programs are available, people will see them, he said. unbiased journalism is relatively

Smith said these kinds of programs won't be a threat to the modern American press

"It's not damaging to the mainstream American news media," he said. "Historically, when new media came along the old ones changed slightly and supported themselves. Radio was scared when TV came along. Radio is bigger now than it

Tomlinson thinks the programs will exist as long as there are people who want to see those kinds of issues dealt with that way on the air. As

Tomlinson said the most important thing for modern journalists to do is try to separate themselves from

these kinds of tabloid journalism. "I would hope it makes us a little better," he said. "I hope we look at that and say, 'We'd better not ever look at that and see ourselves.' We'd better look at it and say that's the definition of that, now let's define what we are. There needs to be a difference between the two.



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2nd Annual 3-on-3 for UCP Basketball Tournament, Apr. 1 Sponsored by the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity Proceeds donated to United Cerebral Palsy

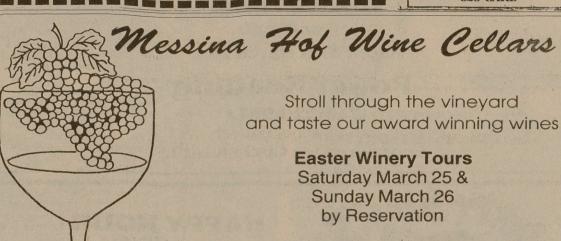
Team Captain_ Phone_ Full Address Team Members Circlea Division: Mail this form Pi Kappa Alpha and \$15 team Men's Collegiate Men's Open entry fee no RO. Box 4396 later than College Sta., Tx 77844

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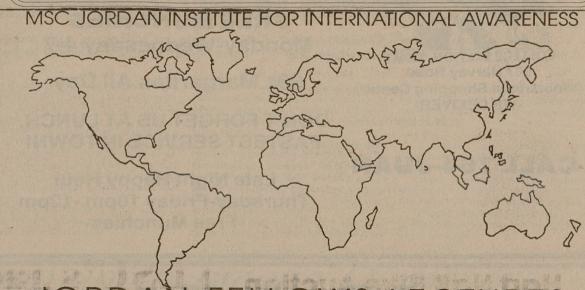


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