

Gorge slated for windmill energy study

By MARY BETH KING
Of the Emerald

Four giant windmills will be installed along the Columbia River Gorge to serve as prototypes for the commercial power generation market, the Bonneville Power Authority has announced.

This wind demonstration program, designed to test and evaluate the use of wind power as a future energy source, will be conducted in 1980 by the U.S. Department of Energy.

If manufactured in quantity, the wind turbines would cost utilities about \$2 million each, according to DOE projections. At that price, they would come close to competing with other power sources in some regions, a BOA spokesman said.

The windmills, to be constructed near Goldendale, Wash., by the Boeing Engineering and Construction Co., will be installed one unit at a time costing \$4.8 million per unit, says BPA spokesman Gene Tollefson.

Each wind turbine will have a 150-foot blade mounted on a 200-foot tower and each unit will be capable of generating

the electricity used annually by 450 residential customers, he says.

The project is the first test conducted using a grouping of turbines to generate electric power for a utility grid, Tollefson adds. They will be the largest of such machines ever built.

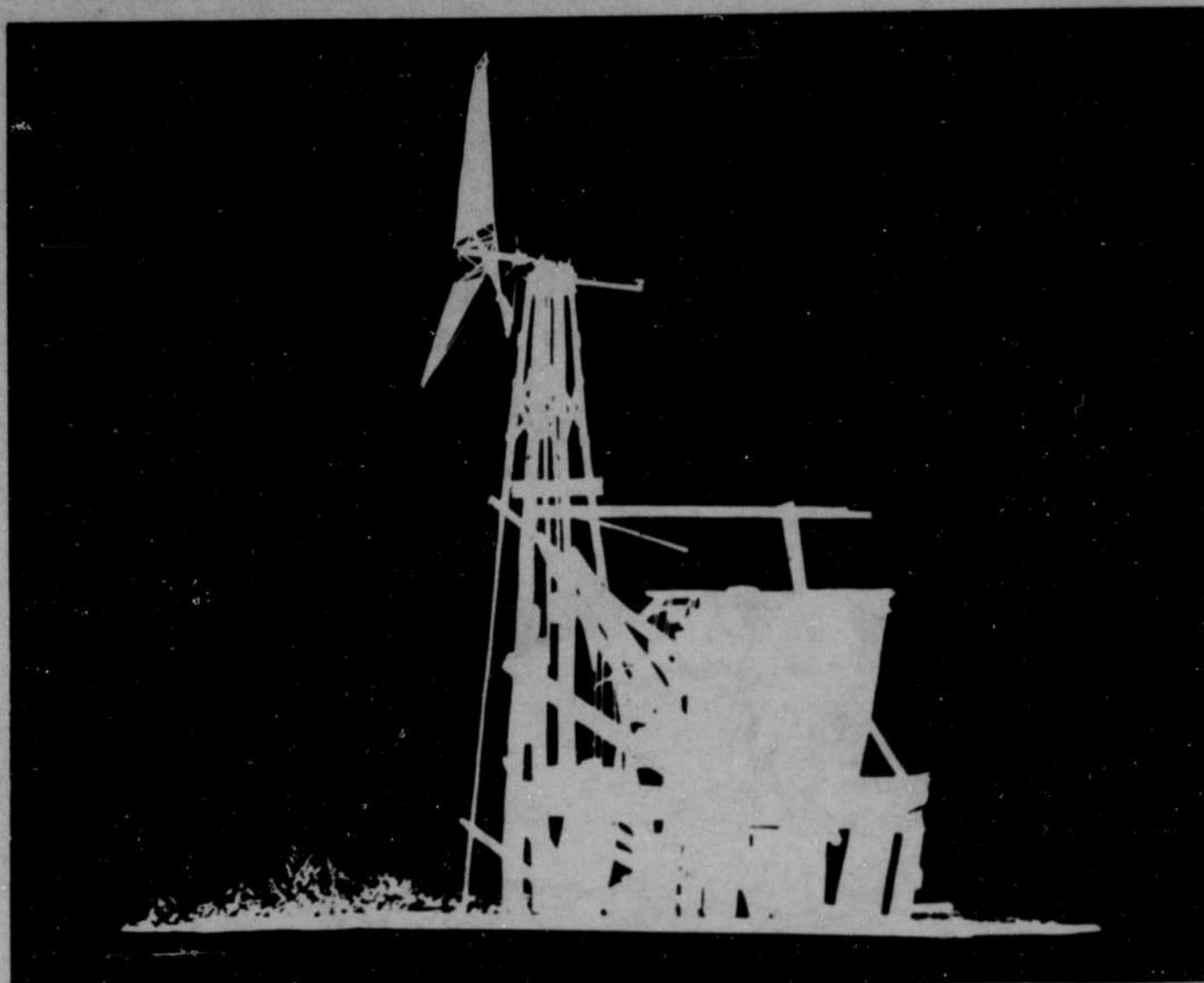
Another proposed site, at Boardman, was turned down because BPA studies indicated that Goldendale's wind speed of 16 to 17 mph exceeded that of Boardman.

The Goldendale project is forecast for a two-year field-test period with the BPA reporting to the energy department after the test period.

Additional windmills will be added depending on project results, he says.

If the project is successful, other windy areas in the Northwest may also receive windmills, such as the Cascades and the Oregon Coast, Tollefson says.

The Goldendale site was one of seven final candidates selected from among 18 sites recommended by electric service organizations around the country.



Emerald graphic

Fee committee candidates hold issues forum

By MARK MATASSA
Of the Emerald

Eight Incidental Fee Committee candidates and two Student University Affairs Board candidates discussed University issues at the ASUO candidates forum in the EMU fishbowl Monday.

After a three-minute introductory statement, the candidates took questions from the floor.

Dale Trumble and Dave Jones, the two SUAB candidates, left the fishbowl soon after the opening remarks. No questions were asked of Trumble or Jones, who are both running for the Business and Economics positions.

The IFC candidates spoke on

a wide range of topics, but focused on athletic ticket subsidies, funding of minority programs and the 7 percent spending limitation, which allows the fee committee to spend no more than 7 percent more than it spent the previous year.

Most of the candidates who spoke on the issue said the IFC subsidy of athletic tickets should not be increased.

John Neiderbach, Bonnie McCown, Alan Contreras and Adam Cohen all said they oppose increasing the subsidy to bring ticket prices down, calling for the Athletic Department to do its share of holding down costs.

Cohen suggested using the ticket lottery differently than it is

now being used. His plan is to sell all tickets on a first-come, first-served basis the week of the game, with lottery winners having first shot at the tickets each week.

"Instead of buying a season ticket, winners in the lottery would have first preference to buy a ticket before the game," he said.

Martin Kehoe said he has not formed a definite opinion on the subject, but after talking to other students, he said he leans toward increasing the ticket subsidy if it will lower the ticket price.

"Everybody I've talked to wants a higher subsidy," Kehoe said. "The ticket prices should be lower." Kehoe also said he would favor IFC subsidization of club sports.

All the candidates came out in

support of minority programs. Chris Moore said the programs are a "necessary part of the University."

Contreras, Neiderbach and Wendy Van Elverdinghe said they support funding the programs because they provide a service which is not available elsewhere in Eugene.

"Eugene doesn't have an ethnic background or ethnic programs," said Contreras. "We need these programs."

"It's important to fund programs like the Gay People's Alliance, which can't get funding elsewhere," Neiderbach added.

Another big issue at the forum was the 7 percent spending limitation. Bonnie McCown was the only candidate to come out in favor of raising the ceiling.

"I'm in favor of raising the 7

percent limitation to 9 percent," she said.

The 7 percent figure is unrealistic in the face of double digit inflation, according to McCown. She said that for the most part reductions are not necessary in the IFC budget.

Contreras said he opposes raising the incidental fee. "If you cut paid-staff programs, you can cut a lot of fat from the budget," he said.

Dave Eaton said by combining and integrating some programs, spending can be held below the ceiling.

Kyle Dodge, Ken Brittain, Jim Aiken, Mark Stapke and Kernal Buhler are IFC candidates who did not attend the forum. The absent SUAB candidates were Dean Fread, Debbie Allen, Mark Johnston, Mark Vitezniak, Suzanne Anderson, John Estrada and Byron Caluz.

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EPA bans use of pesticide

WASHINGTON (AP) — All major uses of the pesticide DBCP were banned temporarily on Monday by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which said the substance may cause cancer and sterility in men.

Douglas M. Costle, the EPA administrator, said residues of the pesticide "threaten serious harm" to people exposed to certain crops and fields treated with DBCP.

"DBCP has caused sterility among workers producing it and has shown to be a suspect

cancer agent and possible cause of chromosome damage," Costle said in a statement.

Uses for the pesticide halted under Costle's order include treatments for peach trees, citrus fruit trees, grapes, soybeans and golf course turf, said Marlin Fitzwater, an EPA spokesman.

The EPA banned the use of DBCP on some vegetables two years ago. California banned the pesticide entirely in 1977.

Earlier this month, an EPA

administrative law judge agreed with an agency staff report that said the pesticide should not be sold in the United States.

Costle agreed with the findings of Judge Gerald Harwood.

However, Fitzwater said, Costle exempted Hawaiian pineapple groves from the ban because DBCP does not leave a residue on pineapples and almost two years elapse between pesticide treatments to the soil and harvesting of the fruit.

DBCP — dibromochloropropane — has been manufactured since the 1960s and is used to kill small worms that attack plant roots.

A total ban was sought following reports from researchers that DBCP had been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals and reduced sperm counts in men.

Fitzwater said the ban announced Monday will become permanent if the pesticide manufacturers do not file the expected appeal, he added.

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