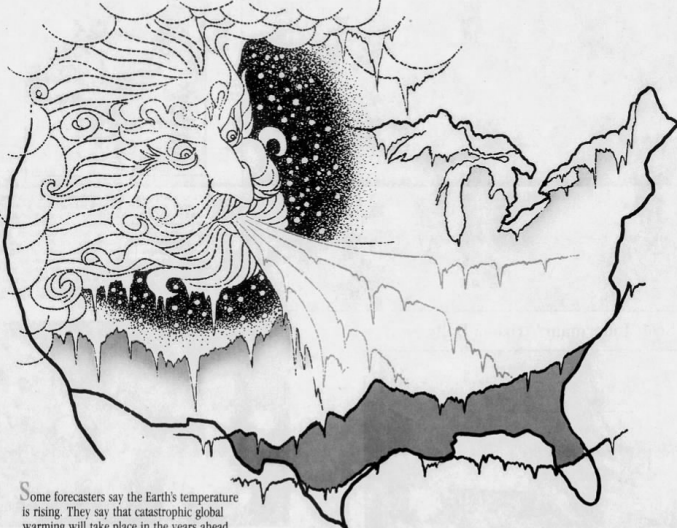


16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, May 12, 1991

# If the Earth is getting warmer, why is the frost line moving south?



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If you care about the Earth—but want to keep a cool head about it—now is your chance to get more facts.

Call the Information Council for the Environment, 1-800-346-6269 extension 528. We'll send you a free packet of information on global climate change. Or just mail us the coupon below.

Because the best environmental policy is a policy based on fact.

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16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Wednesday, May 15, 1991

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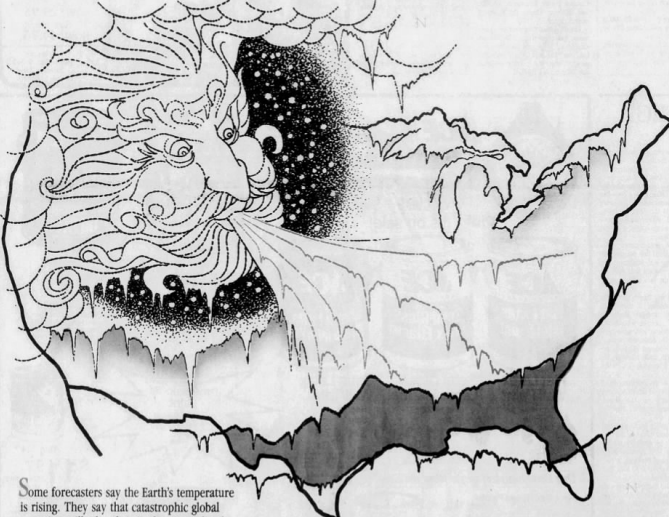


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16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Friday, May 17, 1991

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18—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, May 19, 1991

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16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Wednesday, May 22, 1991

# If the Earth is getting warmer, why is Minneapolis getting colder?



Come scientists say the Earth's temperature is rising. They say that catastrophic global warming will take place in the years ahead.

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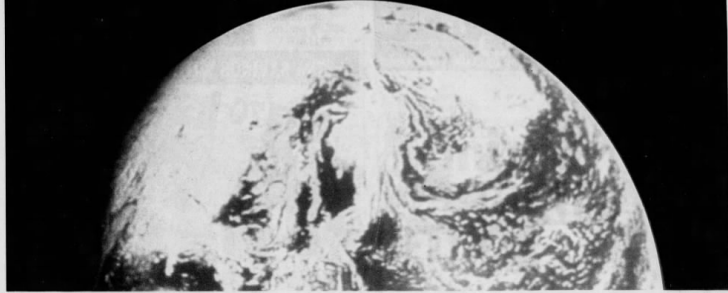
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ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Friday, May 24, 1991—17

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ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, May 26, 1991—19

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12—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Wednesday, May 29, 1991

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16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Friday, May 31, 1991

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20—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, June 2, 1991

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20—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Wednesday, June 5, 1991

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12—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Friday, June 7, 1991

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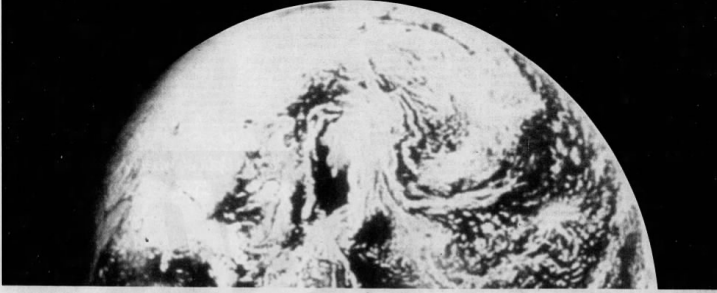


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20--ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, June 9, 1991

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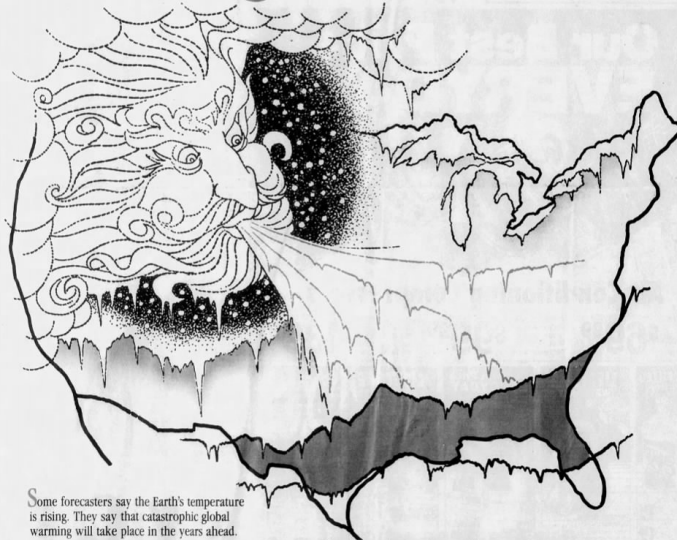
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12—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Wednesday, June 12, 1991

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16—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Friday, June 14, 1991

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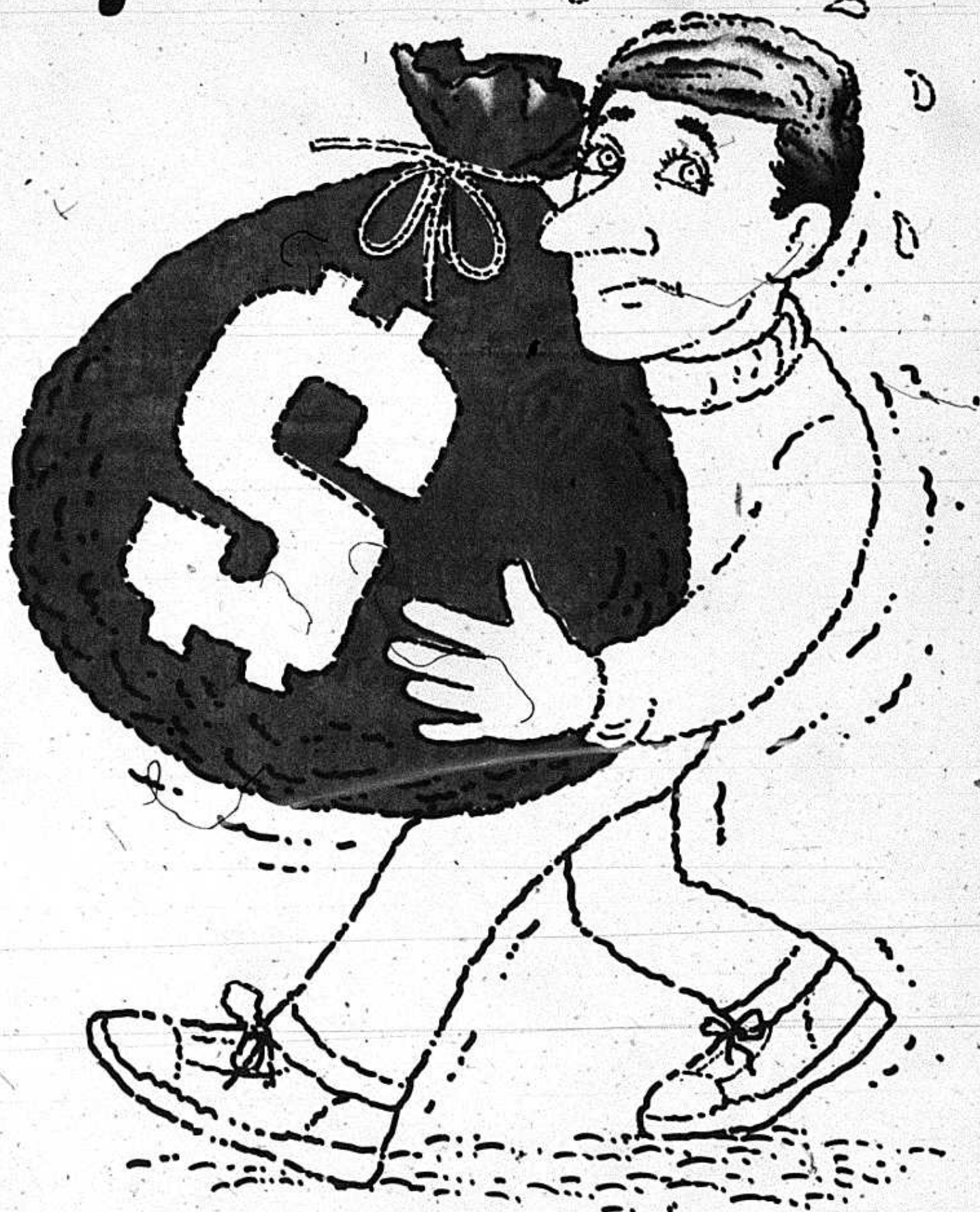
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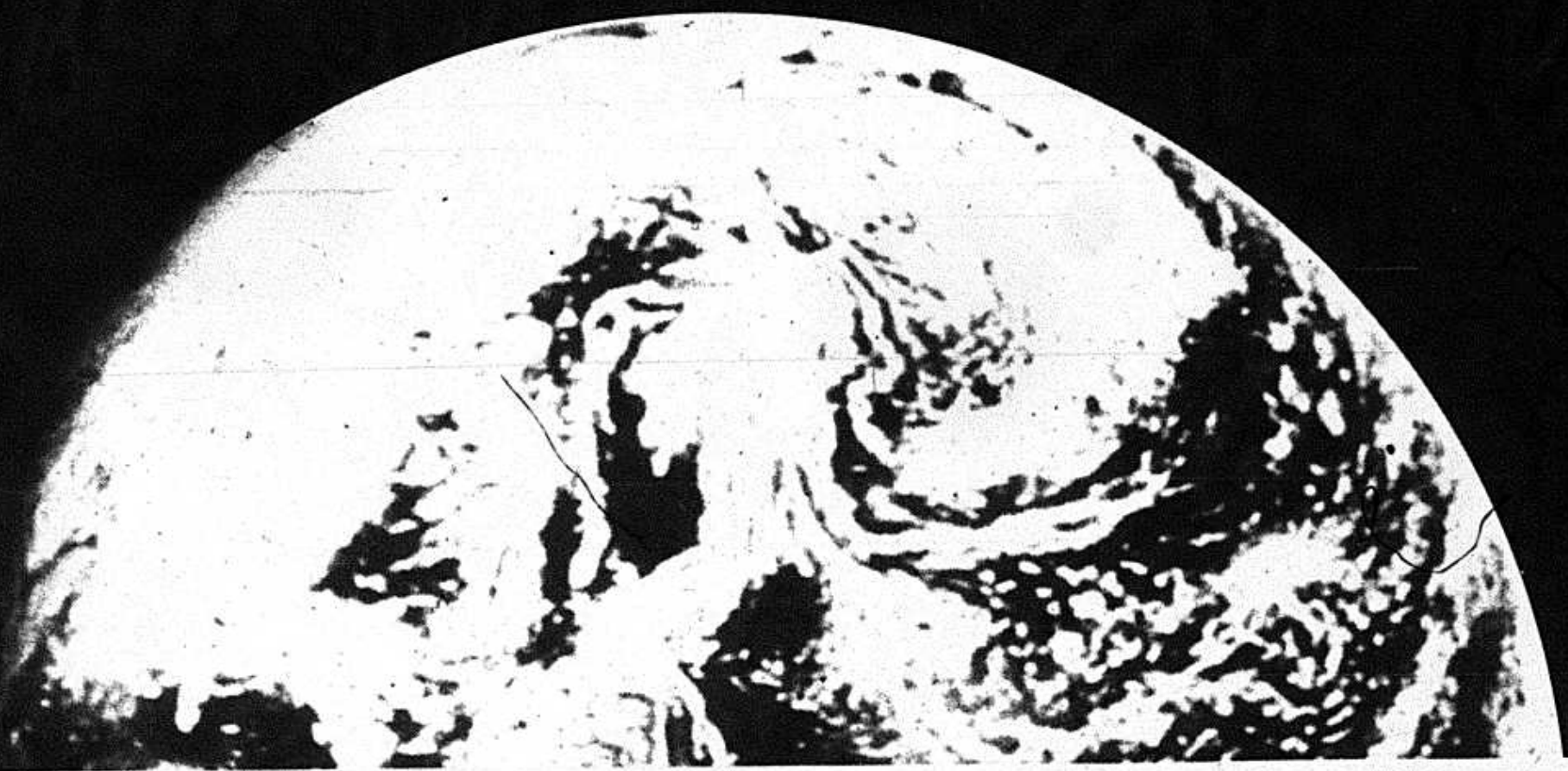


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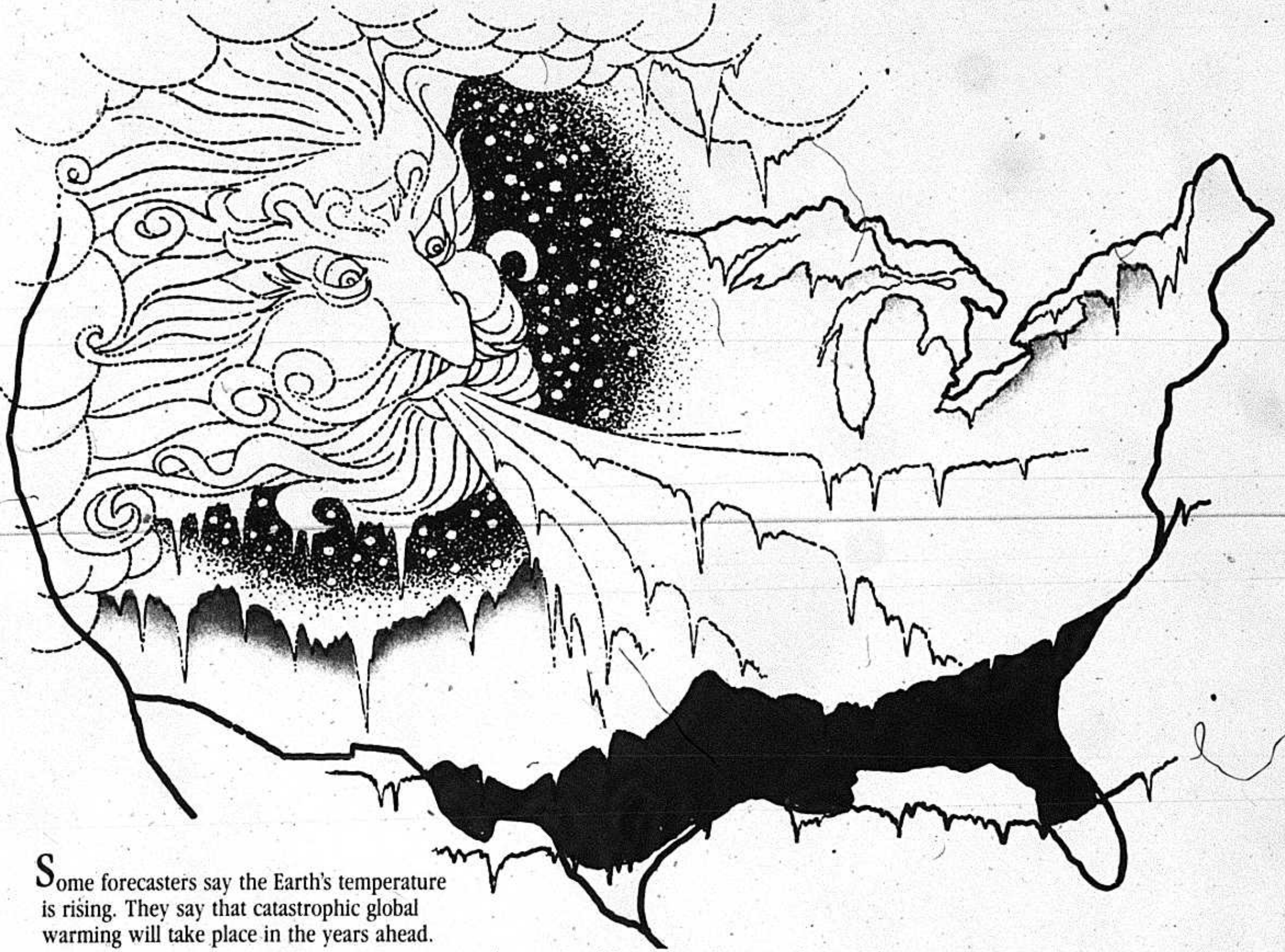
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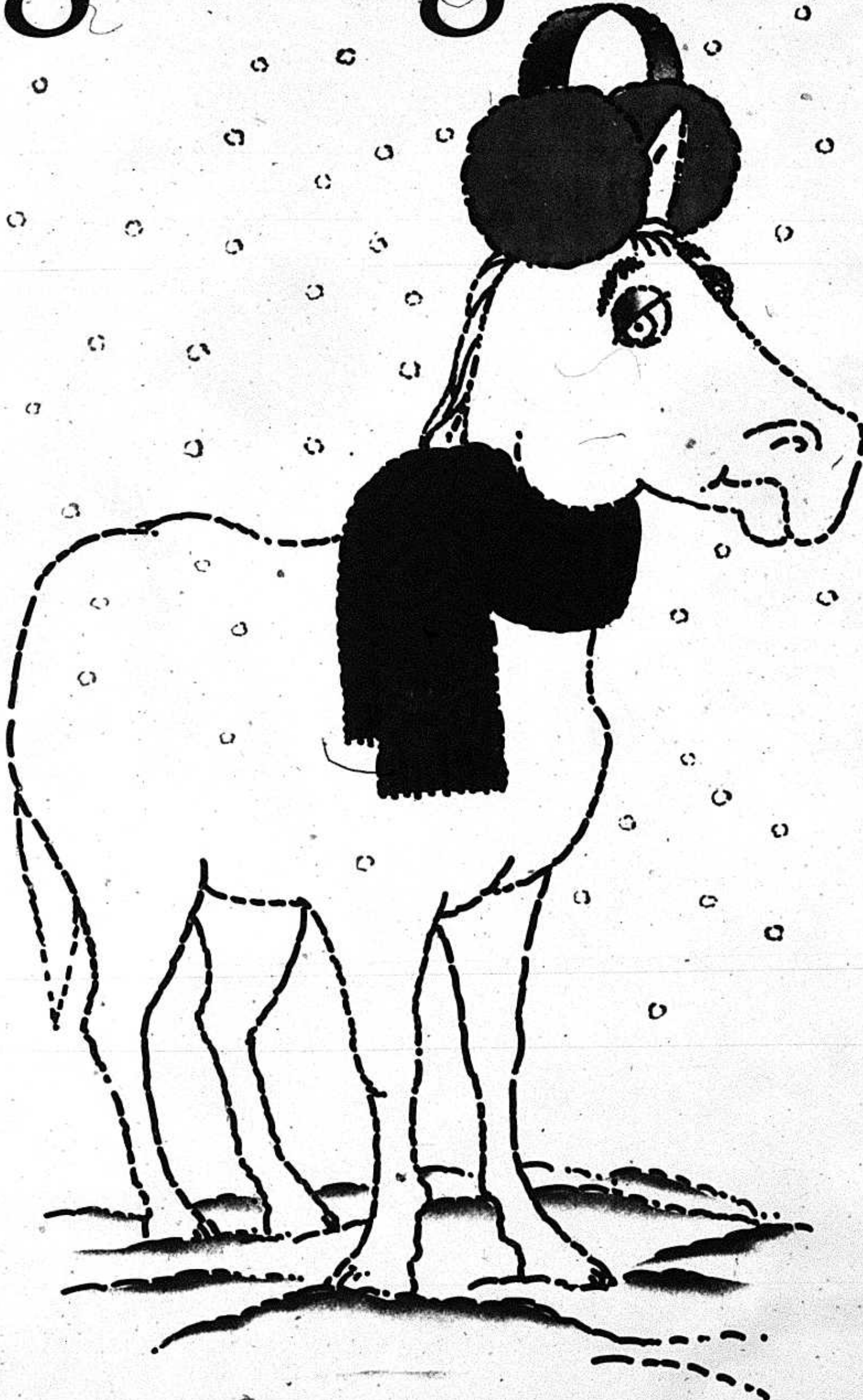
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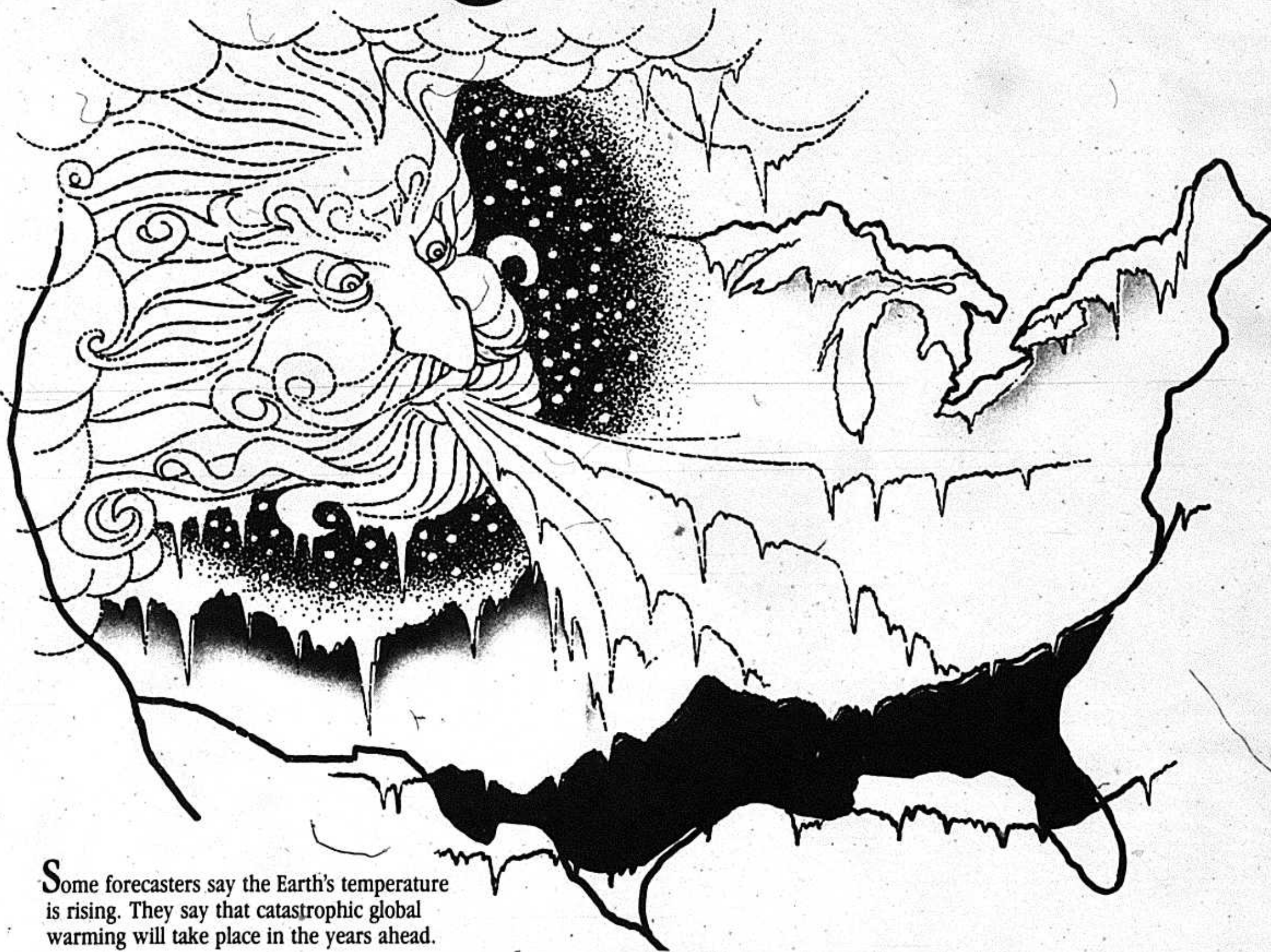


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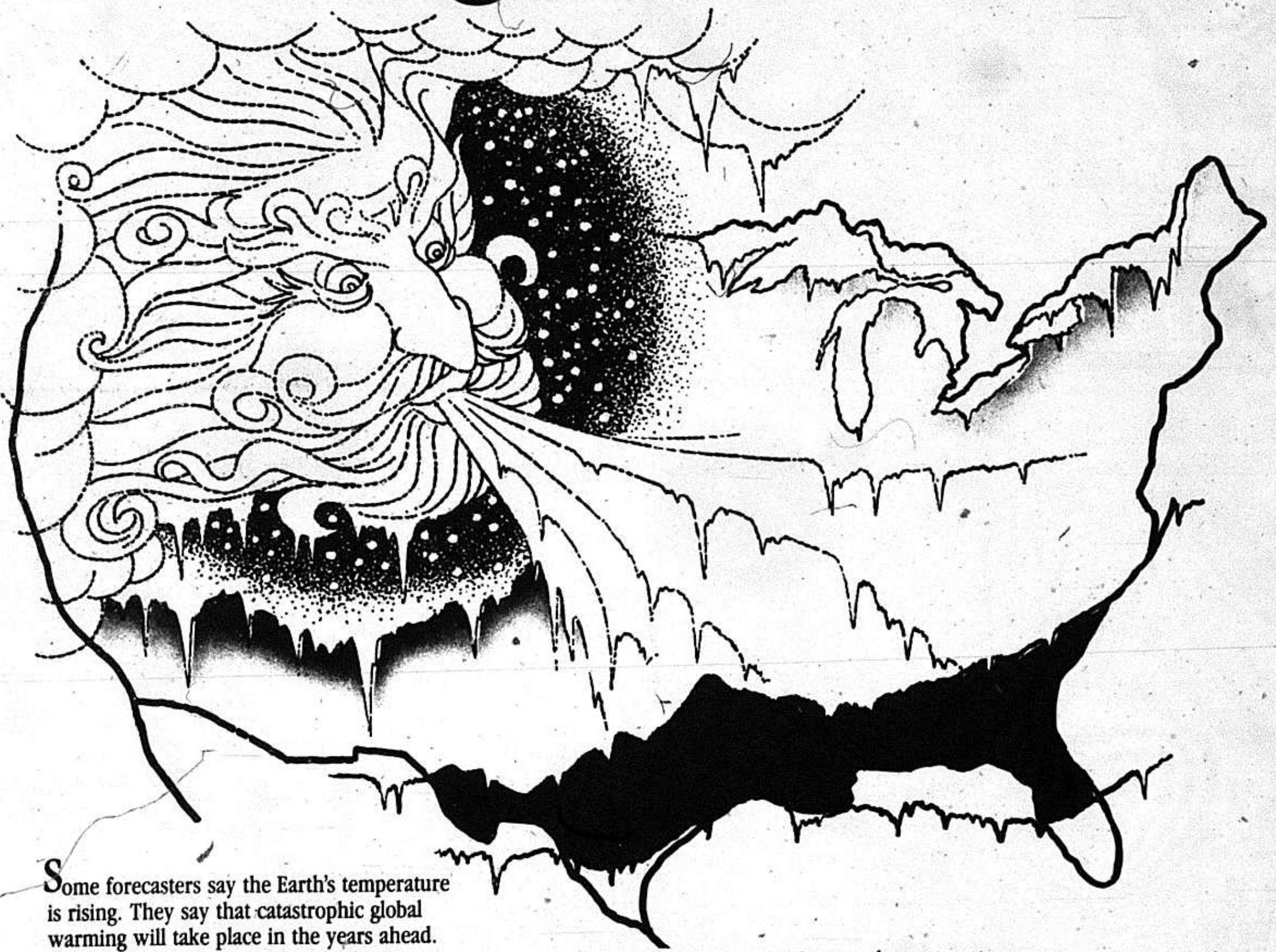
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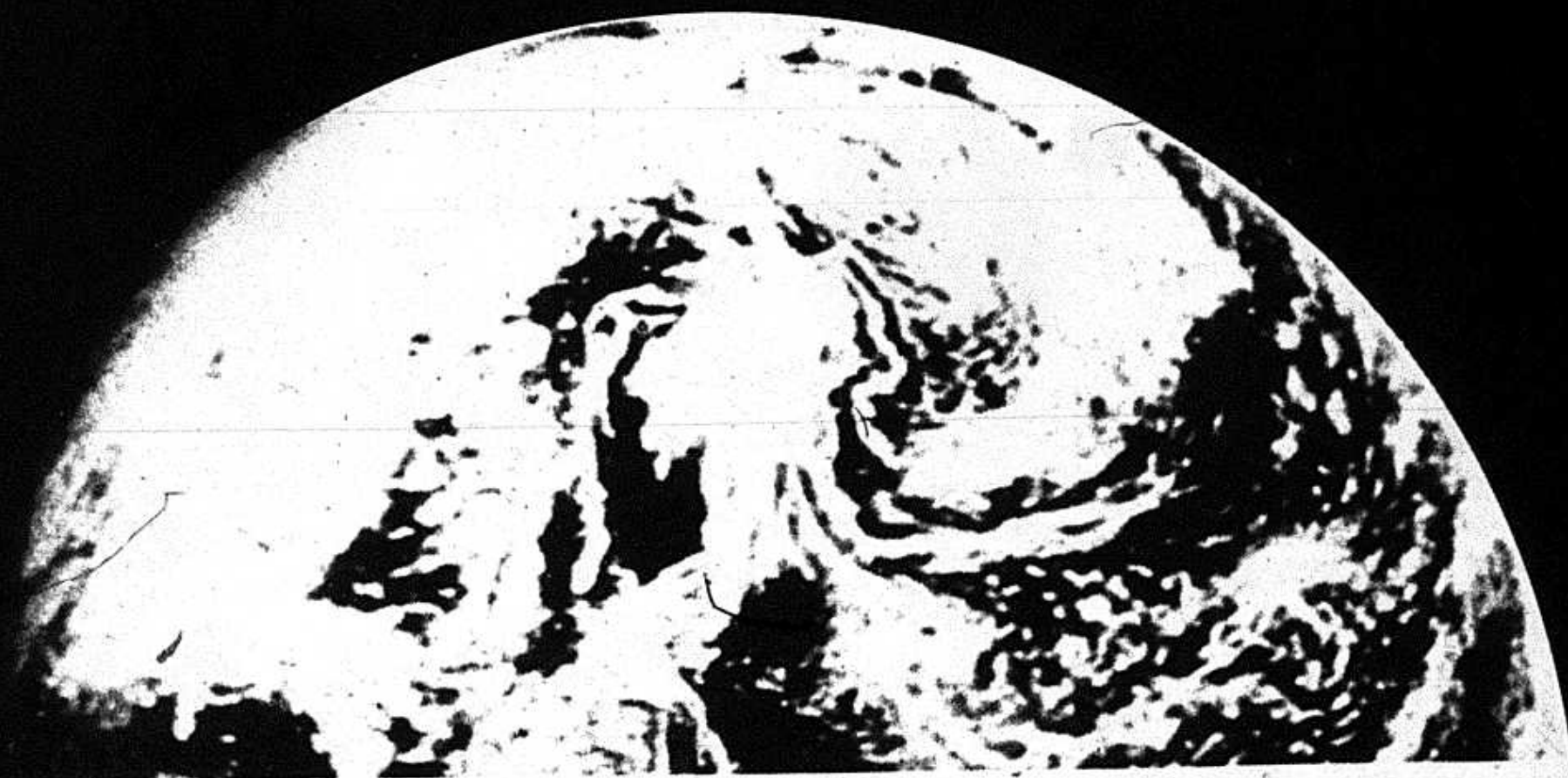


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# How much are you willing to pay to solve a problem that may not exist?

## *Congress is considering a new energy tax.*

Right now, Congress is considering another new tax. A tax that would raise your cost of living. You'd be paying more for the gasoline in your car; the electricity and natural gas you need to light and heat your home; and virtually all of the goods and services you buy.

What's the reason for this tax? Some believe that the world's production and use of energy is tied to global warming. But let's look at the facts.

## *Is catastrophic global warming really taking place?*

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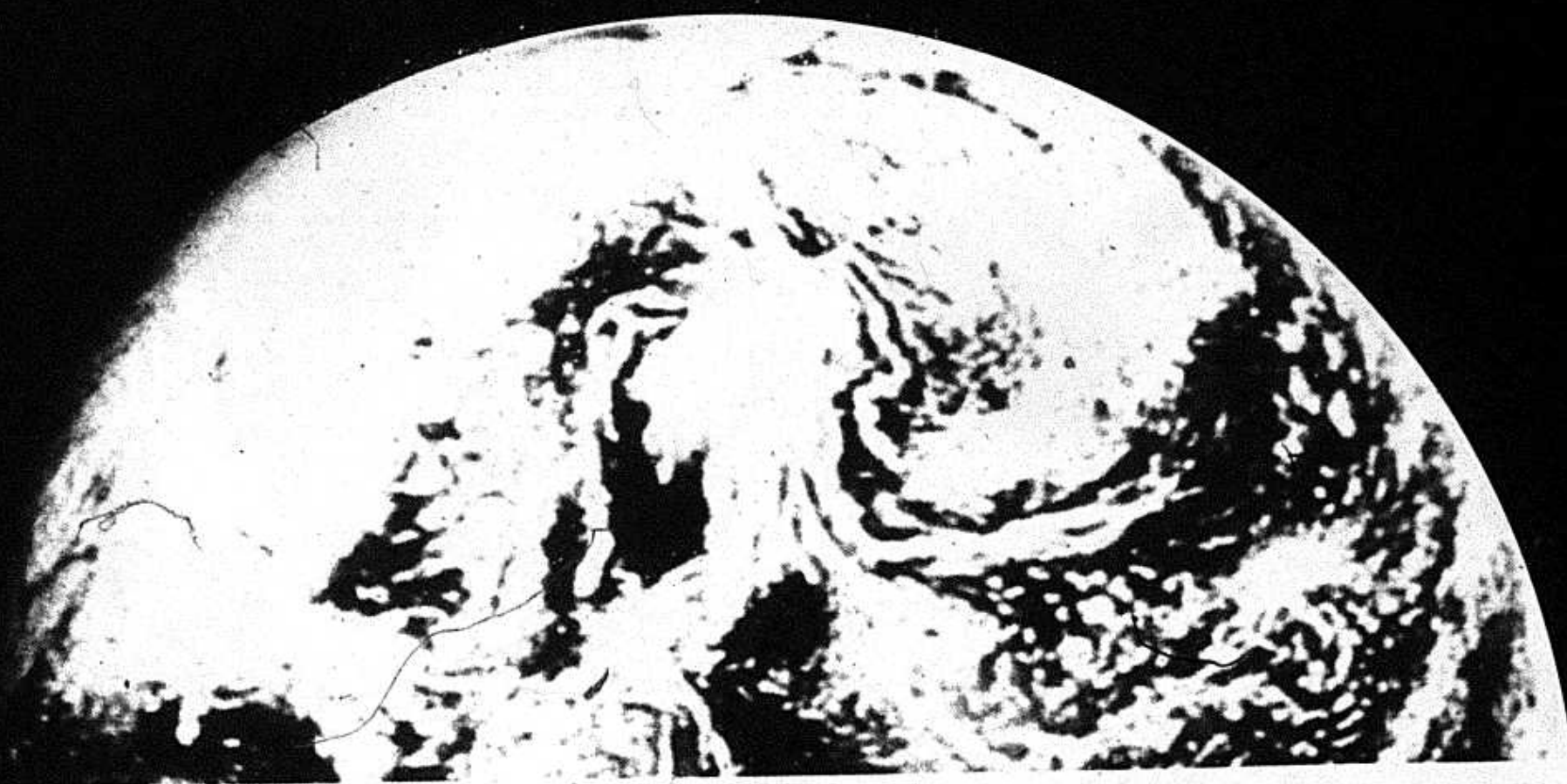
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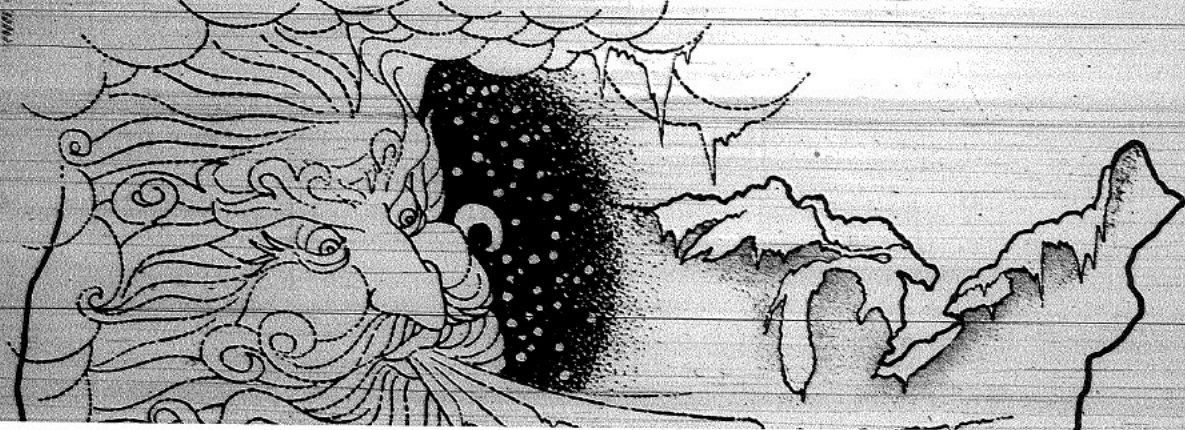
### Provide healthy food alternatives

**Los Angeles Daily News**  
 Dietitians say the best way to increase kids in healthy foods is to provide alternatives.  
 Instead of just saying no, parents should say, "Try this instead." Here's the format: "Instead of this try this."  
 \*Fruitables — combine with apples, bananas or carrots  
 \*Pasta chips — slice an apple in half and put relish in the middle  
 \*Mayonaisse on sandwiches — mix 1 cup of mayonaisse of plain yogurt with 1 teaspoon of mayo, add pickle relish, mustard and celery  
 \*ologna sandwich on whole bread — sliced turkey with cranberry spread and lettuce on wheat bread  
 \*Ice cream sandwich — real fruit popicle or pop-let frozen yogurt  
 \*Frozen waffles with syrup — best not better on whole bread with sliced bananas

# If the Earth is getting warmer, why is the frost line moving south?

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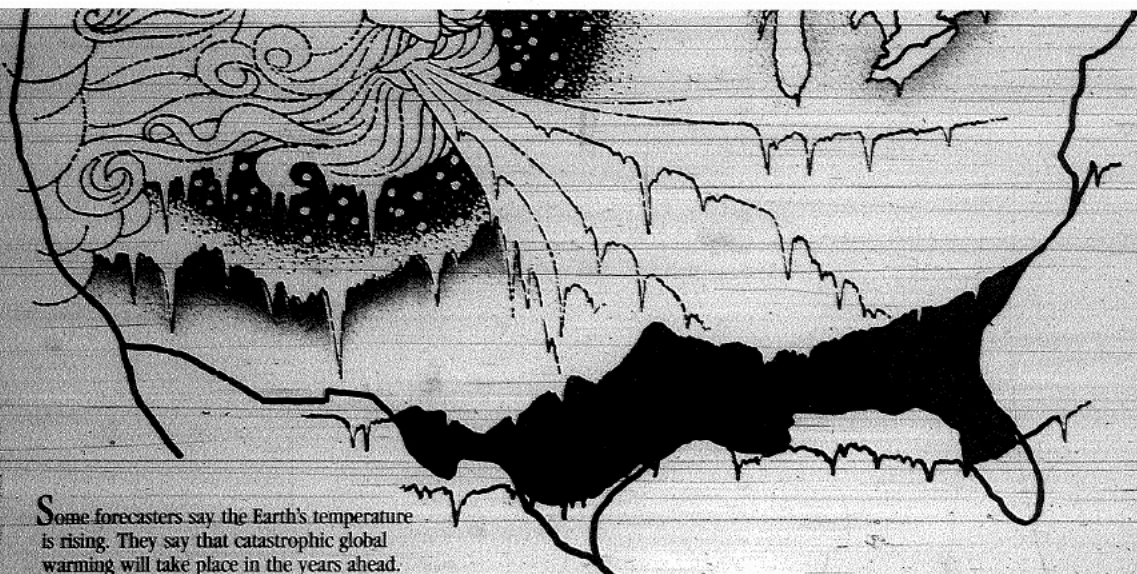


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Now, most of us aren't climatologists. But facts like these simply don't jibe with the theory that catastrophic global warming is taking place. Which seems to say we need more research. And more evidence about this environmental phenomenon before we take any action.

If you care about the Earth—but want to keep a

cool head about it—now is your chance to get more facts.

Call the Information Council for the Environment, 1-800-346-6269 extension 520. We'll send you a free packet of information on global climate change. Or just mail us the coupon below.

Because the best environmental policy is a policy based on fact.

Please send me your FREE information packet on global climate change.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
 STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ #521  
 Mail to: Information Council for the Environment  
 P. O. Box 414998 / Kansas City, MO 64141-4998

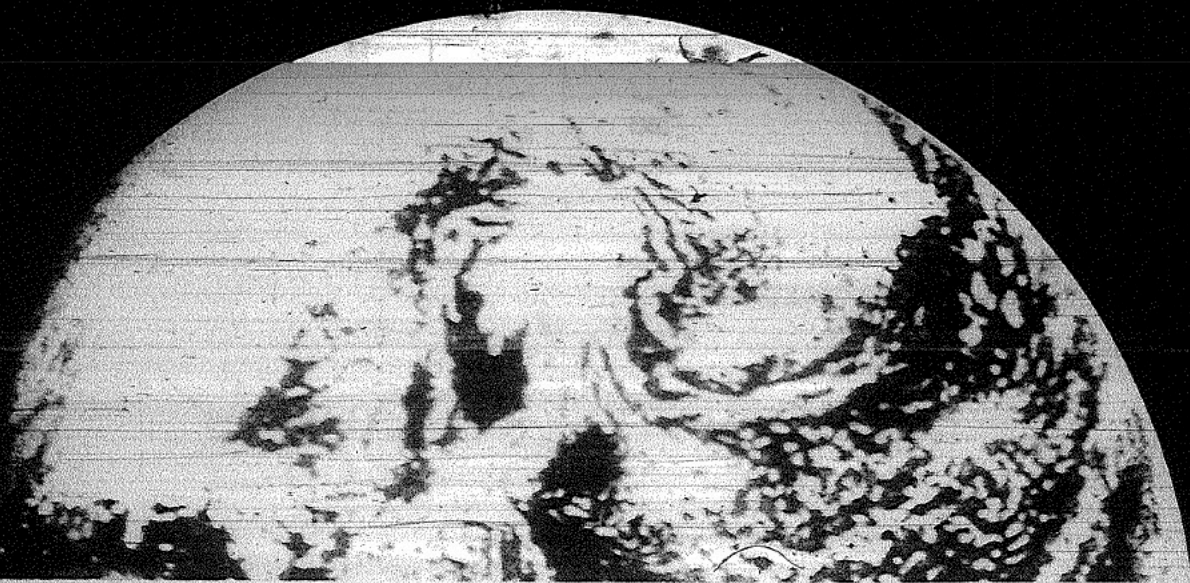
**Information Council for the Environment**  
 1-800-346-6269  
 Extension: 520  
 Funding provided by a group of electric energy and coal companies.

# The most serious problem with catastrophic global warming is—it may not be true.

JUN

2

1991



Some forecasters say the Earth's temperature is rising. They say that catastrophic global warming will take place in the years ahead.

But the U.S. Department of Agriculture—in the first update in 25 years of its "Plant Hardiness Report"—determined that on both coasts of this country, winter temperatures are 5 to 10 degrees cooler than previously reported.

The evidence can be seen in the increase in cold damage to Florida orange groves and California eucalyptus. And a moving frost line has led to a shorter growing season in some parts of the South.

Now, most of us aren't climatologists. But facts like these simply don't jibe with the theory that catastrophic global warming is taking place. Which seems to say we need more research. And more evidence about this environmental phenomenon before we take any action.

If you care about the Earth—but want to keep a cool head about it—now is your chance to get more facts.

Call the Information Council for the Environment, 1-800-346-6269 extension 522. We'll send you a free packet of information on global climate change. Or just mail us the coupon below.

Because the best environmental policy is a policy based on fact.

Please send me your FREE information packet on global climate change.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ #525  
Mail to: Information Council for the Environment  
P.O. Box 414998 / Kansas City, MO 64141-4998



Information Council for the Environment

1-800-346-6269  
Extension: 522

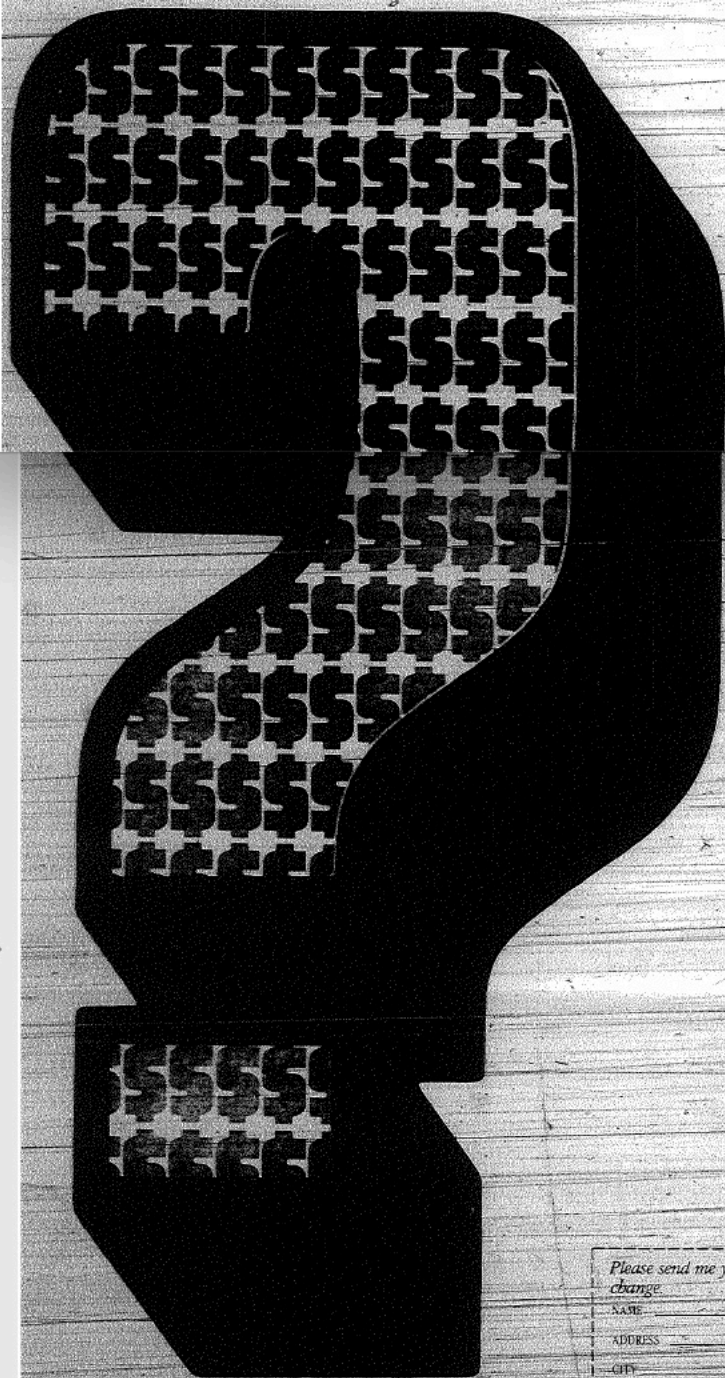
Funding provided by a group of electric utility and coal companies.

# How much are you willing to pay to solve a problem that may not exist?

JUN

5

1991



## *Congress is considering a new energy tax.*

Right now, Congress is considering another new tax. A tax that would raise your cost of living. You'd be paying more for the gasoline in your car, the electricity and natural gas you need to light and heat your home, and virtually all of the goods and services you buy.

What's the reason for this tax? Some believe that the world's production and use of energy is tied to global warming. But let's look at the facts.

## *Is catastrophic global warming really taking place?*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture—in the first update in 25 years of its "Plant Hardiness Report"—determined that on both coasts of this country, winter temperatures are 5 to 10 degrees cooler than previously reported.

The evidence can be seen in the increase in cold damage to Florida orange groves and California eucalyptus. And in a moving frost line that's led to a shorter growing season in some parts of the South.

In addition, average temperature records show Minneapolis has actually gotten colder over the past 50 years. There's also a cooling trend in Albany, New York—the city with the longest history in the U.S. (more than 160 years) of continuous daily temperature records.

## *Let's not pay for a problem that may not exist.*

Which leads us back to Congress. Is a new energy tax really justified, given this much uncertainty? Before we impose more taxes—which may have devastating economic effects—let's first gain a better understanding of the Earth's delicate balance.

## *It will be your decision.*

Call the Information Council for the Environment, 1-800-346-6269 extension 524. We'll send you a free packet of information on global climate change. Or just mail us the coupon below.

Because the best environmental policy is a policy based on fact.

Please send me your FREE information packet on global climate change.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Information Council for the Environment  
P.O. Box 414998 / Kansas City, MO 64141-4998



Information  
Council  
for the Environment

1-800-346-6269 / Extension 524  
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electric energy and coal companies.

ARIZONA  
Daily Sun  
SATURDAY  
July 13, 1991

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SOUTHWEST MICRO PUBLISHING  
2627 E FANSELL DRIVE  
EL PASO, TX 79902

DELIVERING FLAGSTAFF 1 10/01/91  
ON A EARS  
RICE 29

Vol. 45 - No. 301  
July 13, 1991

## Iraq warned to fully disclose nuclear work or face bombing

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The five permanent Security Council members warned Iraq's U.N. ambassador Friday that government must swiftly disclose its nuclear program or face serious consequences, U.N. diplomats said.

Western diplomats declined to call it an ultimatum, but said the warning was strong and unmistakable and that immediate cooperation was necessary.

On Monday, the council will hear an assessment by U.N. officials of Iraq's latest disclosure about its clandestine nuclear program, and reports from U.N. inspectors in Baghdad. The United States calls Iraq's report unimpressive and says Iraq has been trying to develop a nuclear

### Iraq Warned

All Iraq military forces, special police and border patrols must keep out of the security zone.



## U.S. set to withdraw from Iraq by Monday

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. and allied troops began pulling out of southern Iraq on Friday and would formally announce their withdrawal by Monday.

The withdrawal marks the end of a five-month long occupation of Saddam Hussein's territory by foreign military forces in the wake of the Persian Gulf war.

But Williams warned that the coalition will be ready to respond on short notice should Iraq threaten the Kurdish minority forces, including 1,500 U.S. troops, will be out by Monday.

See IRAQ, Page 10

## Colleges singing budget blues

State universities facing future cuts

By BECCA ROTHSCHILD

TEMPE — A tight operating budget is not helping Northern Arizona University alone, but plans for statewide university systems and will likely be a bigger problem next year, university leaders are saying.

At Friday's meeting of the Arizona Board of Regents, Revenue Commission, the regents and individual university leaders heard that Gov. Fife Symington's guidelines for next year's budget recommended a maximum increase of 5 percent over this year.

But the presidents of the University of Arizona and Arizona State University, along with NAU's Executive Vice President Frank Besemer, said this year's budget is already impairing university operations.

Besemer represented NAU President Eugene Higgins, who was at a meeting of the American Association of Small Colleges and Universities, which he chairs.

Elinor Hibbs, from Symington's office, told the regents the governor is not making specific allowances for salary increases next year, and said that statewide employee rates are likely only if individual agencies have surplus funds to return to the state at the end of the year.

But the university leaders stressed their inability to hire and keep qualified staff if salary freezes remain, especially since other states with similar fiscal problems are still managing increases.

"We lose ground again and we lose competition for the future," Besemer said.

Another common problem the leaders stressed was the inability to buy new equipment or replace old equipment, which will in turn hurt instruction and research.

It will also delay construction of additional buildings and keep new buildings from being used to their full potential, they said.

One such building will likely be NAU's Civic Library, Besemer said. Funding was not adequate to hire the additional staff and purchase the additional resources the university wanted, he explained.

"We are committed to opening it next month but it's not going to be done," he said.

See BUDGET, Page 3



Dumped

Captain Bob Orrill and firefighter Mark Sherry (above) seal a new drum containing another drum of chemicals, which, after tests, proved to be Polytetrafluoroethylene. The drum was found in a ditch on Cedar Avenue by the St. Vincent DePaul Thrift Store. The contents of the drum were unknown when the fire department showed up on Hazardous Material technicians were called. Hazardous Material technicians Mark Vanelli (far left) and Mark Tracy (right) run tests on the drums' contents to determine the chemical composition of the liquid. The Chloride is used in the making of plastic sewer and wire pipes. There was no damage to the environment.

## GLOBAL HEAT

Scientists urge continued debate to counter advertising campaign

By BECCA ROTHSCHILD

Research and discussion about the greenhouse effect should continue, despite advertisements saying catastrophic global warming is not a real threat, some scientists are saying.

"We should not be lulled into believing that fall is well by a slick advertising campaign," said the statement. "We should not think that our individual actions are unimportant." The statement was released this week to the Arizona Daily Sun. The statement was signed by chemistry professors Charles Avery of Northern Arizona University and Darwin Dahl of Western Kentucky University as presidents of their local divisions of Sigma Xi, a scientific research society.

A half-million dollar advertising campaign by a group of 24 coal and electric energy companies calling it the Information Council for the Environment (ICE) prompted the statement. ICE ran the radio and newspaper ads in three Arizona counties: Mohave, Coconino and Navajo. The statement was signed by chemistry professors Charles Avery of Northern Arizona University and Darwin Dahl of Western Kentucky University as presidents of their local divisions of Sigma Xi, a scientific research society.

See DEBATE, Page 10

## Bush decries delay on Gates hearings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unanswered questions about Robert Gates' role in the Iran-Contra scandal are forcing a delay in his confirmation to head the CIA, and his nomination by President Bush appears increasingly in peril.

The Senate Intelligence Committee, which hopes to issue confirmation hearings next Monday, announced Thursday it is delaying the hearings until it could question several people about Gates' knowledge of the Iran-Contra affair when he was deputy to CIA Director William Casey.

But the wait for answers may be a long one. Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel in charge of Iran-Contra criminal prosecutions, announced Thursday that he is



ROBERT GATES

## Power plant sabotage plans heard at trial

PRESCOTT (AP) — An FBI informant has testified that an environmental activist who is a defendant in a conspiracy trial planned to spy living with another defendant to avoid being implicated by the other's main chain link on Oct. 20, 1987.

In addition, a juror testified Friday in U.S. District Court that he was in February 1987 with defendant the defendant of Prescott.

Frazier said the meeting was an attempt to recruit witnesses by Anghel of participation in the sabotage of pipes at the Snow-bowl ski resort on the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff on Oct. 5, 1987.

During the conversation, Anghel made a reference to "later we hit the Peak" and also said she was not physically fit enough to take part in a second sabotage of the Snow-bowl's main chain link on Oct. 20, 1987.

In addition, Frazier said, Anghel told him on Feb. 14, 1987, that she planned to spy living with defendant Mark Davis in the spring of that year to "provide an alibi."

"We're going to see five together pretty soon so I want to be in the line."

See TRIAL, Page 1

## Local crack-cocaine bust may be largest in U.S. this year

Canine cop found 7 pounds of drugs in California car

By PAUL SWITZLER

The seizure of 7 1/2 pounds of crack cocaine near Flagstaff on Wednesday may be the largest made in the U.S. this year.

Li. Carlen Hill, area commander of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, said officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency told him Thursday that the seizure, made as the result of a motor traffic stop and some work by a drug-sniffing dog, was the largest reported in the nation so far this year.

Hill praised Highway Patrolmen Jeff Sanhope and Jeff Brownlow who made the seizure and three officers in connection with it.

"I'm proud of our officers," Hill said. "There is no telling how much misery they might have saved someone out there. Even if it was only one person, it was worth it."

At the time of the seizure, three California residents, Tenny Ray Bolton, 22, and Willie Clay, 29, both of Compton, and James McNeal, 26, Long Beach, were arrested, booked into the Coconino County

Jail and charged with transportation and possession of cocaine for sale.

All three will be held in lieu of \$50,000 bond each, set Thursday in Flagstaff Justice of the Peace Court.

Elliott was the driver of the 1977 Cadillac, brought that, Sanhope stopped about 50 miles east of Flagstaff shortly before 11 a.m. Wednesday. After issuing two routine traffic citations, Sanhope

SunSpots	
Circuits	11-14
Classics	9
Dear Abby	4
Editorial	6
Movie	2
Public Record	2
Sports	4
TV Listings	4
Weather	5



**DEBATE DELAY**

From Page 1

\$18,000 appeared in the Daily Sun since.

The three markets were chosen because of their geographic and demographic diversity, and their population size, said ICE president Gale Klappa, who is also a vice president of the Southern Co., an Arizona-based utility company.

"We wanted to select cities of enough size that we could do a fair test but small enough to be cost-effective," he said.

"How much are you willing to pay to solve a problem that may not exist?" and "The most serious problem was catastrophic global warming — it may not be true," are among the ICE messages.

But the ads polarize the issue. Avery said at a time when it must be taken seriously. "I'm afraid ICE's ads will cut off the political debate," he said.

"I saw the full-page ads and thought they were nice and environmentally conscious and then I read them and thought, this doesn't make sense," added Harry Brunson, WKU professor who organized the professor's campaign. "It's sending out the wrong information and it's misleading."

Originally, Brunson wanted to get representatives from universities in all three target areas to join in the statement, but Robert Harold, president of N.D. State University's Sigma Xi, declined to sign it.

"I don't feel comfortable debating certain issues in the public press when really the whole story isn't in," Harold said. "This has become something of an emotional issue and I'd rather not remain logical rather than emotional."

But the other two scientists said they felt the message of the ads was dangerous enough to merit comment because they gave what they claim is the false impression that global warming poses no threat.

"According to the joint statement, the ads are misleading on several grounds. Questions asking why the headline is moving south and Kentucky is getting warmer 'don't need an answer,'" the statement said. "A patient can have cancer but still be healthy in many ways," it said.

Further, scientists do agree that there will be an effect from carbon dioxide emissions and that warming does exist, the statement said, but questions remain as to how much warming will occur and what the effect will be.

"On the other hand, the message that most citizens receive from the ICE ads is that global warming may not even be happening," the statement said.

"Through the use of the word 'catastrophic' in questioning warming's existence, the statement said, the ad reads a thin line between truth and falsehood because the ads are not only if leaders emphasize that word.

"We (catastrophic) in the biggest type we could," Klappa said.

The ICE ads should not be coming under more scrutiny than the ads put forth by environmentalists, Klappa said. The ICE ads are no more "click" he said, than the television ads in which stars of the program "thirty-something" say people must act now to ensure that future children will have crops to eat.

"They literally use scare tactics and then say 'it's not too late' — call 1-800-TODAY WARM," Klappa said. "I think it is extremely important that we all be judged by the same standards."

By contrast, he said, the ICE ads are not trying to get people to ignore global warming, but to get them to explore the issue more fully.

"We tried very hard to avoid scare tactics, but we thought and think it is important that the public demand a serious debate on all sides," he said.

Robert Halling, director of Arizona State University's Center for Climatology, served on the three-science panel that advised ICE on the scientific content of the ads. He acknowledged that the ICE ads probably only get one side across, but that is purely the nature of advertising, he said.

"The ICE ads do stretch the point," he said. "But if the point is stretched it's almost innocent compared to the other side blowing the whole thing out of proportion."

But Avery said that argument was like saying two wrongs make a right.

Halling, who is writing a book about the global warming debate, said there is no question that the issue needs more discussion, and ICE just wanted to make sure the other side got out. The public thinks there is a great apocalypse coming he said, but the view of the scientific world is more moderate.

"If the message of ICE comes across that we don't need more science, then the message has been lost," Halling said, adding that he is leaving the arena of public debate and going back into the trenches of scientific research.

**TRIAL**

From Page 1

wanted the committee not to do anything that might jeopardize his case.

"There is no way in which the facts now under investigation as to the coverage in the CIA can be completed within a few days or a few weeks," Walsh said in a statement.

"Our investigation has now reached a point of significant breakthrough. To jeopardize this progress is a vain hope of getting quick facts as an individual nomination would be reprehensible."

If the quest for new information stretches on, it could run into Congress' scheduled month-long recess that begins Aug. 5. The situation was reminiscent of 1987, when Casey was forced to withdraw his name from consideration for the same post because of the Iran-Contra shadow.

Bush was visibly agitated by the committee's actions. Speaking to reporters at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, he suggested Casey was being treated unfairly through "inside-the-beltway" maneuvering that nobody really knows anything about.

"They ought to get on with the conference," the president said.

**BUDGET**

From Page 1

near the services we wanted to provide," he said.

All three leaders said their universities would continue to try and help ease the state budget situation.

But they will also continue to request program funding that they know they are not likely to receive, so the request, the governor and the legislature remain aware of the operating problems the universities face.

Applund, Davis and two of the three other defendants also face a variety of property destruction charges stemming from anti-abortion protests directed against the ski resort, a state-run mine and Central Arizona Project power lines.

**DEBATE DELAY**

From Page 1

again and have any money left," said ASU President Lattie Coor.

Taking cuts is especially difficult when enrollment grows. Revenue added NAU is expecting enrollment to increase by 2.5 percent this fall, he said, and has grown more than 35 percent over the past five years.

"Although these kinds of cuts in a period of rapid growth cannot be accomplished without serious consequences," he said.

The leaders listed increased class size and decreased class and section offerings as possible consequences of continued budget cuts this year.

Brunson said NAU may have to rely on more part-time faculty.

**ELECTRONICS THIS SUMMER**

**\$499** Sony 4 Head Hi-Fi Stereo VCR with Shuttle Control

- Unique Shuttle Control on VCR and Remote
- Dual Amplitude Equalization
- Slip Search for On-Screen
- Second Tape Advance
- Reverse Transport with 30-Second Memory Backup
- Automatic Heat Changer
- Rapid Access Tape Transport System and High-Speed Rewind
- 24" VHS

**\$999** Sony Sun Camcorder with Full-Function Windows Remote Control

- 16mmmm Auto Focus
- Macro
- 2-Step Low-Light Operation
- Hi Power Zoom
- Auto Insert CD Apert
- Superpower
- 2-Step Low-Light Operation
- Hi Power Zoom

**\$499** Sony 20" Triathlon Monitor Receiver with Express Commander Remote Control

- Audio/Video Window
- On-Screen Display
- Audio/Video Input
- Automatic Channel Programming
- 12-hour Auto-Timer
- Channel Block
- Jump Channel
- KV12102

**\$899** Sony 27" Triathlon Monitor Receiver with Picture-in-Picture

- Stereo Broadcast Reception with Matrix Surround Sound
- Color Picture-in-Picture when used with Secondary Video Source
- Position Change, Inset Main Picture
- Switch and Freeze Inset Features
- Unicommander TV VCR Remote
- On-Screen Audio/Video Window
- Super-VHS (S-VHS) Input and Direct Video-Stereo Audio Inputs
- Channel Block
- KV212815

**\$1699** Sony 32" Triathlon Stereo Monitor Receiver with Macching Base

- Stereo Broadcast Reception with the Stereo Retrieval System (SRS)
- Unicommander TV VCR Remote Control Tuning System
- Audio/Video Window for On-Screen Tuning
- Super-VHS (S-VHS) Input and 3 sets of Video-Stereo Audio Inputs
- Variable Audio Low-cut
- KV212818 / S-1211 Base

**\$299** Sony Stereo Cassette Recorder with CD Player and Detachable Speakers

- Digital AM/FM Stereo Tuner with 20 presets
- Super Bass Sound System with Super Sound Control, 24-band Equalizer and Digital Chorus
- Built-in CD Player with 20-track Programming, Auto-Stop, Music Calculator and Interval
- Dual Cassette Deck with Super Dulling
- Detachable 2-way Speakers
- KV12107

**\$199** Sony Discman Portable CD Player

- 19-track Random Music Search and Automatic Repeat Play
- Repeat Modes including shuffle
- Stereo Headphones
- 1990

**\$199** Sony Multiple-Channel Cordless Telephone

- 10-line with Selectable Multiple-Channel Answer
- Answer-Back System
- 10-number Speed Dialing
- Answer-Back Chording
- Speed-Dialing in Base
- 2-way Paging & Intercom
- Security Lock System with Lockout Combination
- Dual Detachable Battery Pack with Built-in Charger in Base
- KP1212

**\$149** Sony Integrated Answering Machine

- Reception Service Center
- Auto Answer/Stop Message when any Extension is Answered
- Digital Message Counter/Available Message Indicator
- Speakerphone
- Numbered Overhead Dialing
- Simultaneous Speed Dialing
- TTA 915

**\$99** Sony Cordless Telephone

- Rubberized Medical Antenna increases Reception Quality
- Answer Speed Dialing
- Number One-touch Memory
- Base to Handset Paging
- Last Number Redial
- Security Coding
- KP1210

**FIVE REASONS TO BUY YOUR ELECTRONICS AT DILLARD'S**

- EVERYDAY LOW PRICING:** Whatever you're ready to buy, compare our prices and you'll find the best value and great selection.
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- QUALITY:** It pays to purchase name-brand, high-quality merchandise. That's why we carefully select merchandise that consistently provides the best performance at reasonable prices.
- CHARGE CARD OPTIONS:** We offer a variety of options including Direct Charge, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, Discover and more. Call us for details on financing.
- SALESPEOPLE:** Our friendly, professional sales associates are glad to help you find the best value and to make an informed purchase decision.

Shop Monday through Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-6, Sunday 12-6 at Flagstaff Mall. We welcome your Dillard's Credit Card. The American Express® Card, Discover Card, MasterCard® and Visa® are also accepted.

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"I thought the groups would just

Continued Back Page  
Column 5, This Section

# Hot debate:

By DAVID C.L. BAUER  
*Daily News Staff Writer*

Bowling Green is one of three cities nationwide becoming a battleground in the increasingly heated global warming debate.

The Information Council for the Environment, a coalition of utilities and energy issue-related organizations, has targeted Bowling Green, Flagstaff, Ariz., and Fargo, N.D., for a \$500,000 advertising blitz to test the water on global warming beliefs among residents.

"Within the scientific community there is a split on this," ICE representative Ivan Brandon said today. "Nobody disagrees that global warming exists, but the disagreement within the scientific community is over whether it is catastrophic" or even as much a worry as many assert.

The advertisements, several of which have appeared in the Daily News, dispute the impact of global warming.

Global warming deals with the effect of carbon-dioxide pollution — such as from automobile and industry emissions — and the trapping of these gases in the atmosphere.

When heated by the sun, they cause the Earth's temperature to increase. Some scientists believe increased emissions are causing a warming effect on the Earth.

"Some scientists say the Earth's temperature is rising," one of ICE's advertisements contends. "They say that catastrophic global warming will take place in the years ahead. Yet, average temperature records show Kentucky has actually gotten colder over the past 70 years. ..."

The advertisements include coupons for information on global warming provided by ICE.

Brandon said there were 100 responses to the advertisements in the first week, but he could not break down those requests by cities. He said he has been pleased with the response so far.

But while ICE may be winning some believers, the advertisements are raising the ire of others.

In a letter to the editor published Tuesday in the Daily News, Western Kentucky University Associate Professor Barry W. Brunson said the advertisements use shaky arguments.

"It is like saying that inflation doesn't hap-

pen if the prices of baby carriages and broccoli go down, or like saying that it is too soon to worry about a patient who is at risk for cancer if, after all, the patient's left leg and nose appear to be healthy," Brunson wrote.

## Bowling Green now battleground in heated global warming dispute

The advertisements also are drawing fire from the national front.

An aide for U.S. Rep. Fortney Pete Stark of California on Wednesday rebutted the group's claims, calling global warming "so serious a threat we need to take action now."

Stark deals with a number of global warming issues.

"Global warming is one of the most serious environmental problems facing not just the United States but the entire globe," Stark told members of Congress.

"... A few in industry would say that global warming is not happening or is not significant," he said. "... The scientific level of certainty on global warming is 100 percent with the vast majority of scientists believing that the

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Column 5, This Section

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## Hot debate

greenhouse effect will cause climate changes posing great risks to society and to the natural world."

Brandon reiterated ICE is not claiming global warming is not happening, simply that it is not as gloom and doom as some claim.

According to the Washington, D.C.-based publication The Energy Daily, the three cities were chosen because they are relatively inexpensive markets in which to advertise

and also have diverse geographic and demographic compositions.

Brandon said the advertisements, which began in early May, will continue for several weeks.

After the advertisements end, residents will be polled about their beliefs on global warming. The results of the polls will be used to decide whether to carry the message to other cities, he said.

From  
Page 1

## Travelers

From  
Page 1

Early treatment is effective. The bacterial spirochete that causes the

larval tick feeds on the mouse and

one can come in contact with ticks.

# Global warming a disaster in the making for wildlife

By **BILL SCHULZ**

*Associated Press Writer*

Global warming could be a disaster for wildlife, especially those populations trapped in parks, refuges or bodies of water from which there is no escape.

Wildlife managers face difficult questions about whether and how to intervene in a process which could lead to premature extinction of many animals, the Izaak Walton League of America says in a 1991 report.

Written by Laury Marshall-Forbes and released this spring, "Unprecedented Risks: The Effects of Global Climate Change on U.S. Wildlife Resources" does not analyze the warming trend tracked throughout the 1980s, but it does look at its potential impact.

Among the questions it asks are:

- To what extent should we interfere in wildlife and botanical response to climate change impacts?
- Should more habitat "islands" be established and maintained to

preserve current wildlife populations and assemblages?

— Should protected areas be acquired in more northern latitudes in anticipation of warming trends?

— Which species should be selected to benefit from this type of protection and what will be the criteria for selection?

— Should we assist certain species through "artificial" migration, such as transplanting species to northern or higher altitude areas, in anticipation of climate change impacts?

The report says, "Clearly, wildlife populations predicted to decrease as a result of climate change impacts are of the greatest concern."

Among those are species that inhabit geographically isolated habitats, such as refuges and parks; wildlife in mountain areas; animals at the southern edge of their species' range; plants and animals with little genetic diversity, and highly specialized species, such as cold-water

trout, which can survive only in a narrow temperature range.

Also on the most-endangered list are poor dispersers, such as plants, which can't migrate fast enough to escape climate change; animals such as turtles and alligators, which depend on temperature to pick the sex of offspring, and species which produce few offspring during their lifetime.

While the plants and animals are at risk, so are the billions of dollars spent by government and private conservation groups in wildlife management.

Also at risk are things which cannot be measured in dollars.

"Wildlife provided us with aesthetic, spiritual and intellectual benefits that cannot be quantified in economic terms," the report said. "It is impossible to place a price tag on the sound of geese honking overhead on a chilly autumn morning or the sight of a whitetail deer bounding into a pine forest."

**DETAILED**

Continued Back Page  
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**STRAWBERRY SEASON.** Holly Travis of Glasgow picks strawberries Monday at Whitaker's Strawberries on New Porter Pike Road. The Whitaker

family has been growing strawberries on the plot for more than 60 years.

# Edmonson to stay on EPA ozone list

By REBECCA MORRIS  
Daily News Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky's request to have Edmonson and five other counties stricken from a list of cities and counties exceeding federal air pollution standards has been turned down by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In a letter to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, the EPA said Edmonson, Bullitt, Hancock, Greenup, Livingston and Oldham counties cannot be exempt from the Clean Air Act's provisions to control ozone pollution. It said air monitoring in the counties shows violations of the ozone standard and makes it mandatory they be regulated.

Wilkinson, on the advice of the state Division of Air Quality, asked the EPA in March to exempt 13

counties from regulation because they are largely rural and contribute little to smog problems in nearby cities. The EPA exempted Shelby, McCracken, Henderson, Carter, Woodford, Jessamine and Clark counties.

The state has 20 days to appeal the decision and will probably do so, said Eva Smith-Carroll, information officer for the state Division of Air Quality.

"We only got a copy of the letter this morning, so we're still reviewing the information," she said today. "In all probability, we will be responding with additional information and will probably appeal the decision."

The ruling does not affect the state's separate request to have Warren County reclassified as a less harmful air polluter, Ms. Smith-

Carroll said.

The president of the Brownsville-Edmonson County Chamber of Commerce claims Edmonson County has little industry to cause air pollution.

"We're all trees and rivers here," Kerry Browning said.

He said he is unsure how the regulations will affect industrial development in the county.

"Industrial development is so tough for us we need all the advantages we can get," Browning said.

Warren and Edmonson counties were classified as moderate polluters in November, and EPA studies said the two counties had ozone levels 15 to 33 percent above federal health standards.

Ozone, a harmful pollutant at ground level, is formed when sunlight triggers chemical reactions

between naturally occurring gases and pollutants, such as volatile organic compounds, found in the fumes of paints and gasoline.

The Division of Air Quality requested in December that Warren County be reclassified from a moderate to a marginal polluter and Edmonson County be deleted from the listing.

The Clean Air Act allows the EPA to reclassify areas within 5 percent of the next higher or lower class.

Edmonson County was included in the listing because Warren County's pollution is measured there. Wind currents carry air pollution from Warren to Edmonson.

The EPA has not issued rules on

Continued Back Page  
Column 4, This Section

# Climatologist claims global warming problem is overestimated

By ROBYN L. MINOR  
Daily News Staff Writer

Global warming is not the catastrophic problem many think it is, according to Dr. Patrick Michaels, a University of Virginia climatologist.

Evidence doesn't support the theory of dramatic warming of the earth, Michaels said Tuesday in Bowling Green, where he was to be interviewed on Western Kentucky University's educational television channel.

"The scientific story is very distorted," he said.

Instead of a steady rise in temperature since industrialization, temperatures in the United States have fluctuated as they have since the early 1800s.

Michaels said he's not alone in

his theory. A third of the United State's senior scientists studying climate concur, he said.

Published results from an October symposium on global climate change in San Francisco claim there is considerable evidence that the impact of future climatic change may be neutral or even beneficial.

"There has been some warming, but most of it has been at night," Michaels said.

Warmer nights are beneficial, making a longer growing season, he said.

Carbon dioxide emissions, which are blamed for warming, actually make the earth greener and produce particulants that could lessen the warming effects.

Sulfate particulants, produced by

burning coal, increase cloudiness and probably moisture, Michaels said.

"Increased clouds in the daytime hold down the temperature," he said. "Increased clouds at night keep it warmer."

If carbon dioxide emissions have the negative effects many say, warming should continue at a constant rate in the industrialized and highly populated northern hemisphere, but it doesn't, Michaels said.

Instead, warming continues at a constant rate in the southern hemisphere, which is sparsely populated, he said.

Carbon dioxide emissions remain in the atmosphere for months and could travel from the northern to the southern hemisphere, making it

warmer there, Michaels said. But the particulants cool the warming and don't stay in the atmosphere as long or travel as far.

So, the constant emission of carbon dioxide by burning coal or other fossil fuels, which give off these cooling particulants, is actually beneficial, Michaels said.

Legislation to lessen production of carbon dioxide could be more harmful than continuing production, he said. The world would be allowed to continue to warm at a natural rate without the cooling help of the particulants produced with the emis-

sions, Michaels said.

But people have been mobilized by an issue that's become political, Michaels said.

Science and reality are beginning to merge, but politicians and the public have a distorted view of what's happening, Michaels said.

Scientists say "we shouldn't destroy our primary source of energy" because the effects of its production just aren't that harmful, Michaels said.

The divergent views of the two groups are on a collision course, he said.

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## Deaths

Smiths Grove woman

for that day's newspaper; the deadline for the Sunday newspaper is 2 p.m. Saturday.

Survivors include several nieces and nephews.

John French

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# Acid rain is to blame for 75 percent of nation's acidic lakes: researchers

WASHINGTON (AP) — A nationwide study of thousands of acidic lakes and streams has identified acid rain as the cause of the acidity in 75 percent of the lakes and 47 percent of the streams, researchers said Thursday.

Acid conditions in the remainder of lakes and streams were the result of natural acidity in the watershed or acidic draining from coal mines, they reported in *Science* magazine.

Acid rain describes industrial pollution — such as sulfuric acid from coal-fired power plants — carried long distances in the atmosphere before returning to earth in rain, snow or soot.

The result can be crystal-clear lakes where all the fish have died, a blow to tourism in the northeastern United States and Canada, where the effects are concentrated.

But natural processes can also make a lake or stream acidic, and some people have argued that the role of acid rain, more formally called acidic deposition, has been overstated by those who urged expensive action to curtail it. Last year's Clean Air Act will require electric utilities and other industries to cut their sulfur dioxide emissions roughly in half.

"What we found was that the majority of the acidic lakes in the survey were acidic because of acidic deposition, mostly sulfuric deposition," said Lawrence A. Baker, a scientist at the University of Minnesota Resources Research Center who led the study.

Baker said the researchers considered various evidence, but relied most heavily on a chemical analysis of the acidic water to identify the source of the acid in each case.

Their work used data from a survey by the Environmental Protection Agency of 1,180 lakes and 4,670 streams in what EPA determined to be acid-sensitive areas of the United States.

The area where lakes were most likely to have been affected by acid rain was the Adirondack mountains of upstate New York. Baker said the researchers were surprised to find

## What goes up must come down

How acid rain forms and causes damage:

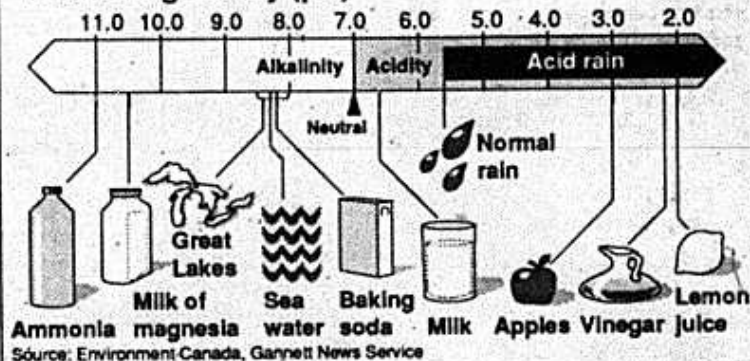
1. Gases — mostly sulfur dioxide and nitrogen-oxygen compounds — are created by burning coal, oil and its byproducts, such as gasoline.

2. The gases stick to water droplets, snowflakes or fog particles, creating what's generally called acid rain.

4. Acid rain kills aquatic life by acidifying water and poisoning plants and animals with minerals it has leached from soil.

3. Acid rain hurts trees and crops by burning their foliage and diverting their energy from growth to repair.

## Measuring acidity (pH)



AP/John Monahan

streams in the high-elevation forests of Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia had also been affected by acid rain.

The study found that 26 percent of the streams in the EPA survey had been turned acidic by drainage from mine tailings. They were primarily in the mid-Atlantic coal-mining region.

About one-fourth of the lakes were naturally acidic. Most of them were in Florida and the upper

Midwest. About one-fourth of the streams were naturally acidic, and all of those were in Florida or the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain, the study found.

Baker said no acidic lakes were found in the Western United States. But because the survey was conducted in the fall, it would not have detected lakes that could be turned acidic by spring snow run-off, then return to normal over the summer, he said.

Most thorough banking system reform

# Browning: Earth getting cooler

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP) — The man who projected even odds last year for a major Midwestern earthquake that didn't happen is contradicting what he calls a "rumor" of global warming, saying Earth is actually getting cooler.

Iben Browning, 73, a biophysicist who studies climatic cycles, told the Albuquerque Rotary Club that atmospheric cooling would double Albuquerque's average 8.12 inches of rainfall over the next 30 years.

"By 2020, you will be able to grow corn anywhere sagebrush grows," Browning said.

The climatic changes will stem from volcanic eruptions and tidal factors, he predicted.

"There is a rumor that it is getting warmer," Browning said. "It is a false rumor. We are getting colder."

Global warming is the theory that carbon dioxide, methane and such manmade gases as chlorofluorocarbons will raise Earth's temperature through the "greenhouse effect" with catastrophic results.

University of New Mexico biologist Paul Risser said evidence generally suggests Earth is warming.

"And in this part of the country, this probably means we are going to experience some reduction in rainfall," said Risser, vice chairman of the U.S. National Committee on Global Change for the National Academy of Sciences.

Browning, who lives in nearby Sandia Park, projected a 50-50 chance for a major earthquake late last year along the New Madrid Fault, which extends from northeastern Arkansas into southern Illinois. That projection, based on tidal changes, was dismissed by other scientists, but some schools and businesses along the fault closed.

Seismologists say the fault zone, the site in winter 1811-12 of the country's most powerful earthquake ever, has dozens of tremors each year.

On May 3, a quake measuring 4.6 on the Richter scale was felt in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky. The U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colo., said the quake was centered about 10 miles west of New Madrid, Mo., and 150 miles south of St. Louis.



## Negative speech?

To the editor:

I do not want to publicly embarrass the person I'm about to mention, but since my remarks concern a public speech he made, I feel a public response is warranted.

Mr. Joe Donaldson addressed the graduating senior class of Flagstaff High School on June 1. My daughter was among the graduates.

I was dismayed to hear Mr. Donaldson's summary of the major events occurring during the lifetime of my daughter and her classmates. With a few dubious exceptions — referrals to sports wins and TV shows — he focused on disaster, crime, war and scandal. I sat there hoping he was going to balance all the negativity with some of the many positive achievements of humanity. He never did!

At such an occasion, I expected words of hope, encouragement and praise for this new generation. The few sentences at the end were insufficient to balance the long-winded list of failures of their parents' generation.

Perhaps Mr. Donaldson was trying to give the students a "reality adjustment" — a warning not to let the next 18 years be as bad as the last 18. But why? That's not what they need to hear.

In fact, I was glad to learn afterward that many of them tuned him out when they got the gist of his speech. Hopefully they can retain their youthful enthusiasm long enough to use their talents for the best, despite such a "downer" of a speech.

LINNAH JACOBS  
Flagstaff

## Letters to the editor

### Fact and theory

To the editor:

When it comes to the Information Council for the Environment's extensive campaign to discredit the global warming theory, there is one maxim we must not forget: "Consider the source."

That council is, in fact, the coal and electric plants, a major source of pollution and some of the first to be affected should more stringent controls be enacted.

Last year, as a reporter, I covered a week-long global pollution symposium at a university in North Carolina. Scientists from around the globe, most from disinterested organizations, argued over the exact effects likely from man's unprecedented discharge of pollutants and his massive deforestation of the earth. But all argued that some likely dramatic result was likely.

Most, in fact, supported the concept of an eventual warming. But as was pointed out at the symposium, even in the last ice age the globe was not uniformly cold — it was only about 4 degrees Celsius cooler than today, and some areas remained quite warm.

The bottom line is that no one can be certain what will happen on so complex a planet as our own until it happens. Then it will be too late. Keeping a "cool head" as espoused by the utility companies really means being complacent, and that is something neither we nor our children can afford.

JOSEPH WETZEL  
Flagstaff

## Daily Sun letters policy

The Arizona Daily Sun welcomes letters to the editor.

Letters should be addressed to the editor, Arizona Daily Sun, P.O. Box 1849, Flagstaff 86002.

Questions on letters to the editor can be addressed to Publisher Don Rowley, 774-4545, during The Sun's weekday business hours.

A R I Z O N A

# Daily Sun

417 W. Santa Fe Ave., Flagstaff, Arizona, 86001

Flagstaff Phone 774-4545, Sedona Phone 282-3206

Official Legal Newspaper  
City of Flagstaff, Coconino County  
Original Publication Founded in 1883

## The cold truth

To the editor:

Although the consortium of coal processors and burners that euphemistically call themselves the "Information Council on the Environment" would have you believe global warming is a non-issue, nothing could be further from the truth.

The argument that is most often used to persuade us that the scientific community is off its rocker in this matter is that recent warm trends (primarily in the late 1980s) are not attributable to global warming and that long term temperatures have not increased. Both of these things are true, but they are false issues raised to make a point with no consideration for the facts.

The mean temperature in Minnesota over the last 50 years is irrelevant. No one disagrees with the point that recent warming cannot be causally related to the build-up of carbon in the atmosphere. But virtually everyone agrees that carbon build-up in the atmosphere is a serious matter that could alter life on Earth as we know it. Only the people who sell coal (who happen to be able to afford full page newspaper ads) and their lackeys would disagree.

To illustrate the problem, under pre-development conditions (before we started to burn fossil fuels releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere), global levels of carbon dioxide were around 275 parts per million (ppm). Carbon dioxide levels have increased from 275 ppm to 346 ppm between 1860 and 1986, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels. It is estimated that global levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will reach 550 ppm sometime between 2040 and 2100; however, most analysts feel those levels will be reached closer to the middle of the twenty-first century.

Carbon dioxide levels of 550 ppm would raise average atmospheric temperatures approximately 4 degrees C in the temperate regions, with temperatures rising two to three times this amount at the poles. Increased temperatures would cause the expansion of seawater and the melting of ice in both polar regions, resulting in a rise in sea level, predicted by climatologists to be up to 1.5 meters (about five feet) by the year 2050. This would devastate coastal areas around the world causing hundreds of billions of dollars in damage.

An EPA report to Congress in 1988 read, "The landscape of North America will

## Letters to the editor

change in ways it cannot be fully predicted. The ultimate effects will last for centuries and will be irreversible. ... Strategies to reverse such impacts on natural ecosystems are not currently available."

Although the scientific community is almost never unanimous (given the nature of scientific inquiry to question and to test), there is, in the words of John Firor, director of advanced studies at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., "a spectacular convergence of scientific opinion on global warming." Firor noted, "There is just no disagreement that we're in for a rapid heating. The only question is how much." Numerous reports from NASA, the EPA and the Department of Energy have confirmed that we are headed toward a warmer climate due to the greenhouse effect.

Coal producers would have you believe there is no problem. Flagstaff is being used — through ads in the *Daily Sun* and on the radio — as a test market for the manipulation of opinion on this issue. Post-test surveys will undoubtedly be conducted in the area to determine what, if any, impact their propaganda has had. The National Academy of Sciences recently released a report identifying carbon build-up in the atmosphere as one of the most serious future threats to humankind. Burning coal is the largest contributor to carbon build-up. Who do you want to believe?

Carbon build-up has happened. There is no disagreement on that. It will increase. We do not know what might happen. Most experts feel a carbon tax is the most efficient way to discourage the burning of fossil fuels. Yes, there will be some additional cost (although not greatly felt in the West), but the alternative is potentially cataclysmic. Is the risk worth it to insure the profitability of coal producers and coal burning utilities?

If you get asked by someone on the phone what you think about the greenhouse effect or coal, tell them you support public policies that facilitate a transition to renewable resources and away from fossil fuels.

ZACHARY SMITH  
Flagstaff

A R I Z O N A

# Daily Sun

417 W. Santa Fe Ave., Flagstaff, Arizona, 86001  
Flagstaff Phone 774-4545, Sedona Phone 282-3206

Official Legal Newspaper  
City of Flagstaff, Coconino County  
Original Publication Founded in 1883

PLATT CLINE, M. Ed. 1945-52; Ed. & Pub. 1952-66; Pres. 1966-75; Vice Pres. 1975-

12—ARIZONA DAILY SUN, Flagstaff, Arizona, Tuesday, May 21, 1991

## TRUST

From Page 1

owners must decide whether it's worth its \$5.2 million price tag, Joe Riordan, a local realtor, was skeptical.

"The city would be paying too much for ground that can't be developed," he said, noting that the property north of the city limits has failed to sell on the real estate market because its 7,000-foot elevation hinders construction of water and sewer lines. Conversely, he said to acquire the land, the city intends to trade away land zoned for apartment development that could be easily tied to utilities.

"They want this so bad that they're willing to give up anything to get it ... and the taxpayers are taking it on the chin again," Riordan said after the meeting.

Following the ad hoc committee's recommendation earlier this month, the City Council called for the issue of acquisition to be decided by a combination of three sources.

- Voters will be asked July 16 to cast ballots on a \$18 million general obligation bond that would be repaid by property taxes at a rate of 7 cents per \$100 assessed valuation over a 20-year period. A resident with a home assessed at \$70,000, for example, would pay \$4.90 a year in secondary property tax.

- The city will apply for \$1.5 million in matching funds from the Arizona Heritage Fund, which was created in November by a successful statewide ballot initiative. Applications for the first round of allocations from the fund's \$20 million in

lottery revenues are due in early June. Distribution will be announced in August.

- City Council will negotiate to exchange about 60 acres of 300 acres of city-owned land on the McMillan Mesa worth \$2.2 million. White said one acre of that city land is worth up to seven acres of trust property.

Committee co-chairman Wes Lockwood said the Heritage Fund source opens a "brief window of opportunity." The committee contends that if the city were to wait until next year, competition for those funds — which are earmarked for parks and wildlife allocations — would be more organized and fierce.

Riordan criticized the committee for lack of organization when told that the city had not signed a contract indicating that the owners of the Lockett Trust are willing to liquidate the property.

"I think we're doing something that's a wish list thing," Riordan said. White conceded that no contracts have been signed, but noted that negotiations have been underway for more than two years.

Lockwood envisioned the park as a destination for "ecotourists" interested in hiking the "near-pristine" alpine terrain, complete with meadows and archeological remains.

Committee member Hal Weller hopes to build a performing arts amphitheater in the park. He said the trust property has "sonic shields" that would benefit musical and theater performances.

"The sound from the city just doesn't reach that land," Weller said, adding that the forested setting would provide the "perfect marriage between nature and the arts."

## COUNTY

From Page 1

of a contingency fund. Supervisors have yet to go over the proposed budgets from departments but plan to do so in early June. On Monday, the board scheduled June 10 and 11 to adopt the draft budget.

By the end of June, supervisors should know where they stand financially and will be in a better position to settle the sales tax issue, said Supervisor Chairman Paul Babbitt.

Counties were given authority last year by the state to impose a maximum sales tax of one-half cent without the need for voter approval. However, the board's approval of the tax must be unanimous.

While Babbitt has voiced his support for a sales tax, supervisors John Anderson and Dennis Wells have questioned the need or public support for the tax.

Supervisors George Sedillo and Louise Yellowman have indicated support for the tax.

In other business, the board approved the sale of private bonds worth a maximum of \$10 million to fund a new building for The Guidance Center. The project would allow the non-profit mental health service to consolidate offices now housed in four leased buildings. The new site will be in the North Woods Business Center on Santa Fe Avenue.

Supervisors also met in closed session to receive an update on court activities between the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System and the federal Indian Health Service over the payment responsibilities for Indians.

They also discussed in closed session the possibility of buying or leasing property. However, no decision was made, and no information was released.

## Speidel earns ROTC award

Cadet Ken Speidel of Flagstaff was awarded the American Legion Scholastic Achievement Award for outstanding academic performance as an aerospace studies student at Air Force ROTC Detachment 027. Speidel is a senior at NAU.

This award is given to a cadet from each year group who is in the upper 10 percent of the academic class.

After graduation, he will be commissioned a second lieutenant and enter active duty.

## ANDALEX

From Page 1

The combination transfer-station and truck-hauling operation could mean 200 to 300 new jobs for county residents. Even if Andalex chose Nevada for its leaching site, about half of one 150 needed miners for the Uiah mines are expected to come from the Page area.

The entire project, including the mining and hauling operations, will be the subject of an environmental impact study conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, Shaver said.

The study will include issues such as traffic and road improvements and adjacent wilderness areas, he said.

"We really don't have any control over the EIS," Shaver said. "My best guess is that it will take about two years. Any improvements required for roads and traffic standards will all come out in the EIS."

The company plans to use Old Route 66 to haul its coal. Previously reported estimates show about 150 daily truck trips from the mine to the Flagstaff area.

## GLOBAL

From Page 1

Balling said the main message that he and ICE are trying to promote is that people should keep an open mind about global warming. Like all scientific issues, he said, there is a lot of debate.

"Quite a few credible scientists say the world may change very little as we double carbon dioxide, or we may see positive changes," he said. But the public is only seeing the negative side and calling for policy changes based on limited information, he said.

In the last 100 years, Balling said carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" have increased by 40 percent, but the global temperature has gone up less than one degree.

"There is nothing to suggest that we're on our way to a global catastrophe based on the last 100 years," he said. An increasing amount of evidence says the catastrophe forecasters are wrong, he added.

Even if global warming poses a serious threat, Balling said proposed solutions may not come close to solving the problem.

As population grows and people want a better standard of living, especially in developing countries, Balling said U.S. citizens could stop using any product that releases carbon into the air, and warming would still occur, if greenhouse theorists are right.

Balling said that, under the Greenhouse theory, if countries like India, Bangladesh and China raise their standards of living ever-so-slightly, it would dwarf any benefits the United States could get.

While Balling said he endorses energy efficiency, he said he has seen no evidence that it affects global warming or even global cooling. As evidence of this country's susceptibility to hysteria, Balling said people were screaming about global cooling 15 years ago, but the predicted "ice age" never came.

Balling said his main concern is that policy and public opinion reflect both sides of scientific research.

"Let's get policies based on good science and not make policy based on some hysteria about the Greenhouse," he said.

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Dair awarded

## DEBATE

From Page 1

518,000, appeared in the Daily Sun alone.

The three markets were chosen because of their geographic and demographic diversity, and their population sizes, said ICE president Gale Klappa, who is also a vice president of the Southern Co., an Atlanta-based utility company.

"We wanted to select cities of enough size that we could do a fair test but small enough to be cost-effective," he said.

"How much are you willing to pay to solve a problem that may not exist?" and "The most serious problem with catastrophic global warming is — it may not be true," are among the ICE messages.

But the ads polarize the issue, Avery said, at a time when it must be taken seriously. "I'm afraid ICE's ads will cut off the political debate," he said.

"I saw the full-page ads and thought they were nice and environmentally conscious and then I read them and thought, this doesn't make sense," added Barry Branson, the WKU professor who organized the professors' campaign. "It's sending out the wrong information and it's misleading."

Originally, Branson wanted to get representatives from universities in all three target areas to join in the statement, but Robert Harold, president of N.D. State University's Sigma Xi, declined to sign it.

"I don't feel comfortable obtaining certain issues in the public press when really the whole story isn't," Harold said. "This has become something of an emotional issue and I'd rather see it remain logical rather than emotional."

But the other two scientists said they felt the message of the ads was dangerous enough to merit comment because they gave what they claim is the false impression that global warming poses no threat.

According to the joint statement, the ads are misleading on several grounds. Questions asking why the frontlines is moving south and Kentucky is getting colder if the Earth is getting warmer "don't need an answer," the statement said. "A patient can have cancer but still be healthy in many ways," it said.

Further, scientists do agree that there will be an effect from carbon dioxide emissions and that warming does exist, the statement said, but questions remain as to how much warming will occur and what the effect will be.

"On the other hand, the message that most citizens receive from the ICE ads is that global warming may not even be happening," the statement said.

"Through the use of the word 'catastrophic' in questioning warming's existence, the statement said, the ad trends a thin line between truth and falsehood because the ads are true only if readers emphasize that word."

"We put (catastrophic) in the biggest type we could," Klappa said.

The ICE ads should not be coming under more scrutiny than the ads put forth by environmentalists, Klappa said. The ICE ads are no more "click," he said, than the television ads in which stars of the program "thirtysomething" say people must act now to ensure that future children will have crops to eat.

"They literally use scare tactics and then say 'It's not too late — call 1-800-TODAY-WARM,'" Klappa said. "I think it is extremely important that we all be judged by the same standards."

By contrast, he said, the ICE ads are not trying to get people to ignore global warming, but to get them to explore the issue more fully.

"We tried very hard to avoid scare tactics, but we thought and think it is important that the public demand a serious debate on all sides," he said. Robert Balling, director of Arizona State University's Center for Climatology, served on the three-scientist panel that advised ICE on the scientific content of the ads. He acknowledged that the ICE ads probably only got one side across, but that is partly the nature of advertising, he said.

"The (ICE) ads do stretch the point," he said. "But if the point is stretched it's almost innocent compared to the other side blowing the whole thing out of proportion."

But Avery said that argument was like saying two wrongs make a right.

Balling, who is writing a book about the global warming debate, said there is no question that the issue needs more discussion, and ICE just wanted to make sure the other side got out. The public thinks there is a great spectacle coming, he said, but the view of the scientific world is more moderate.

"If the message of ICE comes across that we don't need more science, then the message has been lost," Balling said, adding that he is leaving the arena of public debate and going back into the trenches of scientific research.



# ARIZONA Daily Sun

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Vol. 45 — No. 331 PRICE 35¢

July 13, 1991

**SATURDAY**

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## Iraq warned to fully disclose nuclear work or face bombing

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The five permanent Security Council members warned Iraq's U.N. ambassador Friday his government must swiftly disclose its nuclear program or face serious consequences, U.N. diplomats said.

Western diplomats declined to call it an ultimatum, but said the warning was strong and unmistakable and that immediate cooperation was necessary.

On Monday, the council will hear an assessment by U.N. officials of Iraq's latest declaration about its clandestine nuclear program, and reports from U.N. inspectors in Baghdad. The United States calls Iraq's report unsatisfactory and says Iraq has been trying to develop a nuclear weapon.

The United States says Iraq could face military strikes to eliminate that nuclear arms program, but add that no strike is imminent. Iraq denies having such a program. The New York Times reported Friday that President Bush already had approved a list of potential targets within Iraq.

See NUCLEAR, Page 10

### Iraq Warned

All Iraqi military forces, special police and border patrols must keep out of the security zone.



## U.S. set to withdraw from Iraq by Monday

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. and allied troops began pulling out of northern Iraq on Friday and started forming a "quick strike" ground and air combat force across the border in Turkey to help protect the region's Kurds, Pentagon officials said.

Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said the coalition's 3,200 forces, including 1,500 U.S. troops, will be out by Monday.

The withdrawal marks the end of a five-month long occupation of Saddam Hussein's territory by foreign military forces in the wake of the Persian Gulf war.

But Williams warned that the coalition will be ready to pounce on short notice should Iraq threaten the Kurdish minority.

See IRAQ, Page 10

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## Colleges singing budget blues

State universities facing future cuts

By BECCA ROTHSCHILD  
Sun Staff Reporter

TEMPE — A tight operating budget is not hurting Northern Arizona University alone, but sagues the statewide university system and will likely be a bigger problem next year, university leaders are saying.

At Friday's meeting of the



## GLOBAL HEAT

### Scientists urge continued debate to counter advertising campaign

By BECCA ROTHSCHILD  
Sun Staff Reporter

Research and discussion about the greenhouse effect should continue, despite advertisements saying catastrophic global warming is not a real threat, some scientists are saying.

"We should not be lulled into believing that 'all is well' by a slick advertising campaign, nor should we think that our individual actions are unimportant," said a statement released this week to the *Arizona Daily Sun*. The statement was signed by chemistry professors Charles Avery of Northern Arizona

University and Darwin Dahl of Western Kentucky University as presidents of their local divisions of Sigma Xi, a scientific research society.

A half-million dollar advertising campaign by a group of 24 coal and electric energy companies calling itself the Information Council for the Environment (ICE) prompted the statement. ICE ran the radio and newspaper ads in three test markets, Bowling Green, Ky., Fargo, N.D., and Flagstaff. Fifteen full-page, color ads, costing more than

See DEBATE, Page 3

## GLOBAL

From Page 1

Balling said the main message that he and ICE are trying to promote is that people should keep an open mind about global warming. Like all scientific issues, he said, there is a lot of debate.

"Quite a few credible scientists say the world may change very little as we double carbon dioxide, or we may see positive changes," he said. But the public is only seeing the negative side and calling for policy changes based on limited information, he said.

In the last 100 years, Balling said carbon dioxide and other "Greenhouse gasses" have increased by 40 percent, but the global temperature has gone up less than one degree.

"There is nothing to suggest that we're on our way to a global catastrophe based on the last 100 years," he said. An increasing amount of evidence says the catastrophe forecasters are wrong, he added.

Even if global warming poses a serious threat, Balling said proposed solutions may not come close to solving the problem.

As population grows and people want a better standard of living, especially in developing countries, Balling said U.S. citizens could stop using any product that releases carbon into the air, and warming would still occur, if Greenhouse theorists are right.

Balling said that, under the Greenhouse theory, if countries like India, Bangladesh and China "raise their standards of living ever-so-slightly, it would dwarf any benefits the United States could get."

While Balling said he endorses energy efficiency, he said he has seen no evidence that it affects global warming or even global cooling. As evidence of this country's susceptibility to hysteria, Balling said people were screaming about global cooling 15 years ago, but the predicted "ice age" never came.

Balling said his main concern is that policy and public opinion reflect both sides of scientific research.

"Let's get policies based on good science and not make policy based on some hysteria about the Greenhouse," he said.

# ARIZONA Daily Sun

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May 21, 1991

TUESDAY

## Winslow infant dies of measles

### Death second from the disease in Arizona over past 10 years

**By EMILY DARRY**  
**Staff Reporter**

The Coconino County Health Department has been informed that a Winslow infant died due to measles-related complications. This is only the second death from measles in Arizona in 10 years.

The 9-month-old child contracted measles in March and was hospitalized later in Phoenix. The child died on April 24 of respiratory failure, according to the county health department's report.

Lina Nornas, the county's public health adviser, said he only learned of the death last week.

Last year, there were 402 cases of measles reported in the state. One of those resulted in the first measles-related death in 10 years for Arizona.

This year a measles outbreak began in January and had struck 319 people in seven counties, as of last April, according to Coconino County information. The majority of cases have occurred on or near the Navajo Reservation where 260 cases have been reported.

Nornas said that recently he has been seeing a slight increase in the number of measles cases being reported.

"It appears to be winding down," Nornas said. "We're getting fewer reports of measles now. We only had one case reported last week."

County health officials continue to aggressively encourage immunizations against measles for school-age children. They also recommended the routine shots for 15-month-old and older children and an update of shot records for anyone born after 1956.

Common signs of measles include irritated eyes, coughing, nose, cough and a blotchy rash within three or four days after contact of an infected person.

More serious complications of measles include pneumonia, ear infection and encephalitis, which is the inflammation of the brain and can result in permanent brain damage.

Most of the serious measles cases that required hospitalizations in Flagstaff were due to pneumonia and dehydration, Nornas said.

The county Health Department will hold measles immunization clinics from 9 a.m. to noon every Wednesday through June at the main Health Department Building, 2500 North Port Valley Road.

## Searching for balls

### Joe Evans works using the Flamingo Driving Range Monday afternoon while using Shag Bags to pick up range balls which his picker machine, foreground, missed. Thousands of balls are used each day at the range and all have to be picked up before night fall.

## Andalex seeks land in county

### Firm asks zone change, use permit for 128-acre tract near Bellemont

**By EMILY DARRY**  
**Staff Reporter**

Andalex Resource Inc. is pursuing plans to build a coal transfer site in Coconino County.

The company filed on Monday applications for a zone change and a conditional use permit for a 128-acre site about 15 miles west of Flagstaff around Bellemont.

If the county application is allowed to proceed, then Andalex no longer has to secure a permit to use the city of Flagstaff, said company project manager David Shaver.

The site currently is zoned as open space and is proposed in the application to be zoned for mineral resources, which would permit an industrial site.

Even though a single pile remains at the site, the land has never had zoning for industry use, said County Planning Director Bill Towles.

Counties have no control over mining operations, which are permitted by federal government. However, the proposed project would simply be a transfer operation and not an active mining operation, Shaver said.

The application will be the subject of a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission at 5 p.m. on June 25.

Andalex plans to haul coal by truck from south Utah mines to a rail station either here or in Nevada before sending the product further west and possibly overseas.

Competition railroad runs from Union Pacific and Santa Fe probably will determine whether a coal-loading operation lands in Coconino County or in Nevada, Shaver said county supervisor last month.

Prepared for other scenarios, Andalex Resources Inc. has taken out long-term options on property about 15 miles west of Flagstaff in Moapa, Nevada, Shaver said.

## Lockett plan meets opposition

**By MAUREEN O'CONNELL**  
**Staff Reporter**

City acquisition of land at the threshold of the San Francisco Peaks is a unique opportunity to carve Flagstaff's future, say the issue's supporters.

Skeptics argue that such speculation is expensive and doesn't match the city's profile.

"It's just like a hand from the San Francisco Peaks that extends out to Flagstaff," said Vice Mayor Neil White of the proposed Lockett Trust property acquisition.

"The underlying theme of this effort is not for us but for issue to come," he told an audience of about 50 attending an information forum Monday at City Hall. White, the City Council representative to the Lockett Trust. Ad Hoc Committee, said, if annexed by the city, the 630 acres of undeveloped land eventually could be developed as a regional park with a performing arts amphitheater and bicycle paths.

But before building the park, See TRUST, Page 12

## Making his choice

### Mike Rabe casts the Jay Lively Ice Rink after voting in the Coconino County Community College Budget Election this morning. Polls will be open until 7 p.m. today.

## CC district has drawback

Students here no longer eligible for EAC presidential scholarships

**By BECCA ROTHSCHILD**  
**Staff Reporter**

Coconino County students are no longer eligible for one category of scholarships at Eastern Arizona College because a community college district has been formed here.

Although the Coconino Community College budget may not pass and there may be no local community college to send students to, the existence of the district is changing eligibility for EAC's Presidential Scholarships.

"Coconino County students are eligible for every scholarship EAC offers with the exception of those designed by our board to go to unorganized counties," said Ron Keith, EAC's scholarship officer.

Keith said the Presidential Scholarships, which range from seven to fifteen in a full ride of room, board and tuition, are only offered to students from unorganized counties — those without community college districts. Part of the money to underwrite the tuition comes from out-of-county tuition fees, he said.

Unorganized counties pay out-of-county tuition to community colleges to cover the difference between regular tuition and the cost of the course. Once Coconino County established a district, the Presidential Scholarships were no longer offered here, Keith said.

See DISTRICT, Page 12

## County finances improved

**By EMILY DARRY**  
**Staff Reporter**

Coconino County's financial future remains bleak but not as dire as projected a month ago.

In addition, the Board of Supervisors plans to settle the issue of a possible half-cent sales tax by the end of June.

County Manager James Keene presented the board Monday with an updated financial report that shows the projected shortfall for 1991-1992 as \$307,000 instead of the earlier estimate of \$700,000. The original projections showed a \$1 million gap between expected revenues and expenditures.

As county managers receive more up-to-date information and continue to trim budget requests, the gap is narrowing.

Keene's report said he expected slight revenue increases in property tax, sales tax, interest and justice of the peace fees, in addition to \$100,000 being cut from department budget proposals.

Some of those revenue sources were not expected to increase, according to county reports about a month ago.

However, the preliminary adjustments fail to include any new personnel, equipment, salary increases, capital projects or the establishment of new departments.

See COUNTRY, Page 12

## Is global warming really a hot issue?

**'We want environmental policy to be as good as it can be without being based on Hollywood hysteria.'**

**By BECCA ROTHSCHILD**  
**Staff Reporter**

Global warming may not be the hot issue people think it is. Scientists disagree about the effects of global warming, but the public only hears about the negative consequences, said an Arizona State University professor visiting Flagstaff Monday.

"The public believes all scientists believe in the warming speculation," said Robert Balling, Director of ASU's Office of Climatology. "But I don't know that the view of the coming catastrophe is widely held by scientists in the field."

Balling said he is not trying to discredit proponents of the Greenhouse Effect, which says that heat trapped by carbon released into the atmosphere will increase global warming unless carbon and energy production are curbed.

Balling, he said, he and the Information Council for the Environment are just trying to make sure people see both sides of the scientific issue before voting for and creating a policy.

"We want environmental policy to be as good as it can be without being based on Hollywood hysteria," he said.

ICE invited Balling to Flagstaff to answer questions that may have been raised by advertisements the organization has been running. Money for the ads was provided by a group of electric energy and coal companies.

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# GLOBAL

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“Uncertainty and debate is occurring in the scientific community only over if and when a global climate shift will be detectable,” said Charles Avery, a professor at NAU’s School of Forestry.

Until evidence is more conclusive, Foust said, the Earth is like one big science experiment. Carbon’s effect may be global warming, it may be global cooling, or it may do something entirely different.

Until more conclusive evidence is

in, Foust said, “I’d rather be on the cautious side than get down the road and find out we made a mistake.”

Avery added, “By even suggesting that carbon dioxide emission rates are somehow unrelated to potential climate change, (ICE) is, in my view, stifling, rather than promoting, intelligent discussion.”

APS’s De Michele shared the scientists’ views, saying industry as a whole should engage in policies like energy efficiency and energy conservation, which he described as “no regrets” actions.

“You do what should be done that can be justified in its own right,” said De Michele, who is also chair-

man of the Edison Electric Industries task force on global climate change.

One EEI company, Southern California Edison, announced this week that it would be cutting carbon dioxide emissions by 10 percent over the next decade and by an additional 10 percent by the year 2010.

In its announcement of the cut-back, Edison quoted a National Academy of Sciences Report, which ICE said is predicting less warming than previous reports, as saying “Despite the great uncertainties, greenhouse warming is a potential threat sufficient to justify action now.”





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## Global warming ad campaign termed irresponsible

By BECCA ROTHSCHILD  
Sun Staff Reporter

While a group of energy companies is saying global warming may not present a serious threat, others in the energy and scientific communities are calling the group's efforts irresponsible.

"I think they're doing a disservice to humanity," Richard Foust, a Northern Arizona University chemistry professor, said of the advertising campaign by the Information Council for the Environment.

"The subject matter is far too complex and could be far more severe than the ads make of it for the subject to be dealt with in a slick ad campaign," said Mark De Michele, president and chief executive officer of Arizona Public Service.

Through radio and newspaper ads running in Flagstaff and two other test markets — Fargo, N.D., and Bowling Green, Kent. — ICE is "trying to get all the information out about global warming," said ICE spokesman Ivan Brandon. ICE is a coalition of about 24 coal and electric energy companies, Brandon said.

De Michele, who declined to be part of the ICE coalition, said the group is using economics to scare people, by telling them that their tax dollars will go up to pay for a problem ICE says may not be as bad as people think.

"How much are you willing to pay to solve a problem that may not exist?" one ad asks.

ICE is concerned that legislation may put a limit or a tax on the amount of carbon their factories can emit, which could cost the companies money, De Michele said.

A bill that would tax carbon emissions at a rate of \$30 per ton is pending in the U.S. House of Representatives. The legislation is designed to raise \$7 billion in the first year and \$105 billion over the next five years, said Rep. Fortney "Pet" Stark, D-Calif., when he introduced the legislation in February.

"The idea behind the test campaign is to determine if the arguments can be used effectively to fight off legislation down the road," De Michele said.

Part of his concern about the ads, De Michele said, is that they simplify the problem and fail to present all the facts. NAU's Foust said ICE's presentation of the "facts" is misleading.

One ad argues that "the facts simply don't jibe with the theory that catastrophic global warming is taking place."

Speaking on behalf of ICE in Flagstaff this week, Robert Balling explained that over the last 100 years, Earth's average temperature had increased by less than one degree. Balling, director of Arizona State University's Center for Climatology, said the lack of dramatic temperature rise during that period indicates that "catastrophic" global warming is unlikely to occur.

But Foust said 100 years is like "a blink of the eye" on the geologic timeline, and is not enough time to know whether massive warming will occur.

See GLOBAL, Page 3

## The cold truth

To the editor:

Although the consortium of coal processors and burners that euphemistically call themselves the "Information Council on the Environment" would have you believe global warming is a non-issue, nothing could be further from the truth.

The argument that is most often used to persuade us that the scientific community is off its rocker in this matter is that recent warm trends (primarily in the late 1980s) are not attributable to global warming and that long term temperatures have not increased. Both of these things are true, but they are false issues raised to make a point with no consideration for the facts.

The mean temperature in Minnesota over the last 50 years is irrelevant. No one disagrees with the point that recent warming cannot be causally related to the build-up of carbon in the atmosphere. But virtually everyone agrees that carbon build-up in the atmosphere is a serious matter that could alter life on Earth as we know it. Only the people who sell coal (who happen to be able to afford full page newspaper ads) and their lackeys would disagree.

To illustrate the problem, under pre-development conditions (before we started to burn fossil fuels releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere), global levels of carbon dioxide were around 275 parts per million (ppm). Carbon dioxide levels have increased from 275 ppm to 346 ppm between 1860 and 1986, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels. It is estimated that global levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will reach 550 ppm sometime between 2040 and 2100; however, most analysts feel those levels will be reached closer to the middle of the twenty-first century.

Carbon dioxide levels of 550 ppm would raise average atmospheric temperatures approximately 4 degrees C in the temperate regions, with temperatures rising two to three times this amount at the poles. Increased temperatures would cause the expansion of seawater and the melting of ice in both polar regions, resulting in a rise in sea level, predicted by climatologists to be up to 1.5 meters (about five feet) by the year 2050. This would devastate coastal areas around the world causing hundreds of billions of dollars in damage.

An EPA report to Congress in 1988 read, "The landscape of North America will

## Letters to the editor

change in ways it cannot be fully predicted. The ultimate effects will last for centuries and will be irreversible. ... Strategies to reverse such impacts on natural ecosystems are not currently available."

Although the scientific community is almost never unanimous (given the nature of scientific inquiry to question and to test), there is, in the words of John Firor, director of advanced studies at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., "a spectacular convergence of scientific opinion on global warming." Firor noted, "There is just no disagreement that we're in for a rapid heating. The only question is how much." Numerous reports from NASA, the EPA and the Department of Energy have confirmed that we are headed toward a warmer climate due to the greenhouse effect.

Coal producers would have you believe there is no problem. Flagstaff is being used — through ads in the *Daily Sun* and on the radio — as a test market for the manipulation of opinion on this issue. Post-test surveys will undoubtedly be conducted in the area to determine what, if any, impact their propaganda has had. The National Academy of Sciences recently released a report identifying carbon build-up in the atmosphere as one of the most serious future threats to humankind. Burning coal is the largest contributor to carbon build-up. Who do you want to believe?

Carbon build-up has happened. There is no disagreement on that. It will increase. We do not know what might happen. Most experts feel a carbon tax is the most efficient way to discourage the burning of fossil fuels. Yes, there will be some additional cost (although not greatly felt in the West), but the alternative is potentially cataclysmic. Is the risk worth it to insure the profitability of coal producers and coal burning utilities?

If you get asked by someone on the phone what you think about the greenhouse effect or coal, tell them you support public policies that facilitate a transition to renewable resources and away from fossil fuels.

ZACHARY SMITH  
Flagstaff

## Letters to the editor

### Fact and theory

To the editor:

When it comes to the Information Council for the Environment's extensive campaign to discredit the global warming theory, there is one maxim we must not forget: "Consider the source."

That council is, in fact, the coal and electric plants, a major source of pollution and some of the first to be affected should more stringent controls be enacted.

Last year, as a reporter, I covered a week-long global pollution symposium at a university in North Carolina. Scientists from around the globe, most from disinterested organizations, argued over the exact effects likely from man's unprecedented discharge of pollutants and his massive deforestation of the earth. But all argued that some likely dramatic result was likely.

Most, in fact, supported the concept of an eventual warming. But as was pointed out at the symposium, even in the last ice age the globe was not uniformly cold — it was only about 4 degrees Celsius cooler than today, and some areas remained quite warm.

The bottom line is that no one can be certain what will happen on so complex a planet as our own until it happens. Then it will be too late. Keeping a "cool head" as espoused by the utility companies really means being complacent, and that is something neither we nor our children can afford.

JOSEPH WETZEL  
Flagstaff