

# GAMECOCK

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Friday, February 5, 1971

## Senate calls for boycott

As far as the USC student senate is concerned, the boycott is on.

By roll call vote the 32 senators present unanimously passed a bill to boycott the USC Campus Shop. There were no abstentions and none opposed.

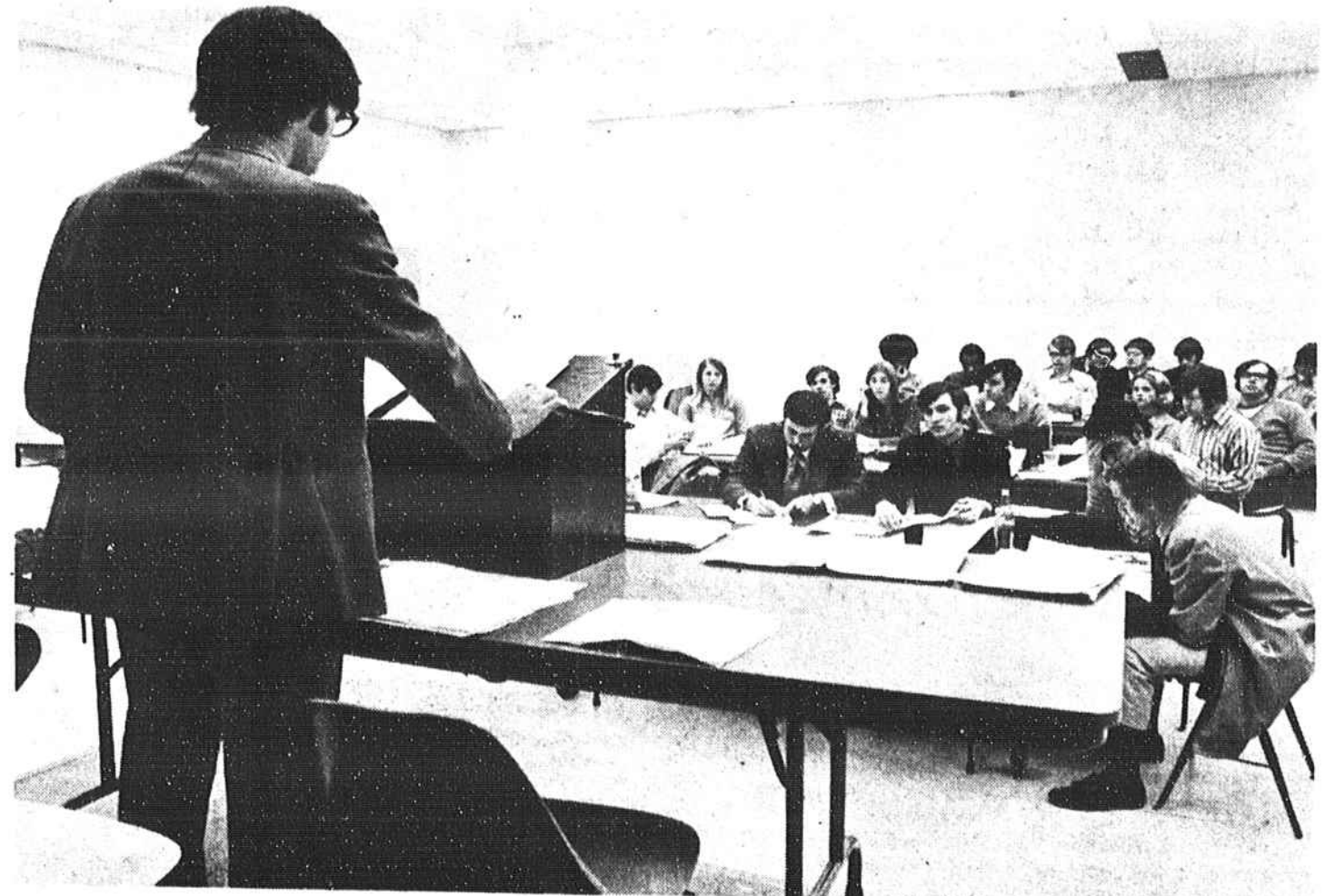
The bill states that "the Campus Shop has continued to operate without consideration of student welfare" and urges "all students to boycott the Campus Shop."

The bill also creates a committee to investigate possible solutions to the problem of the campus shop. The twelve man committee includes the Vice-President for Business Affairs, the manager of the campus shop, the Director of Auxillary Services and the Dean for Student Activities. Also included are three faculty members and four students.

Harold Brunton, vice president for Business Affairs, said that he welcomes the committee approach as a means of settling the problem.

One provision in the bill requires the Division of Business Affairs to offer this committee its complete assistance.

David Yarborough, a sponsor of the bill, said that this assures the committee of access to the financial records of the Campus Shop.



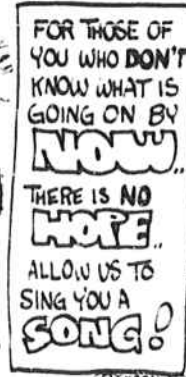
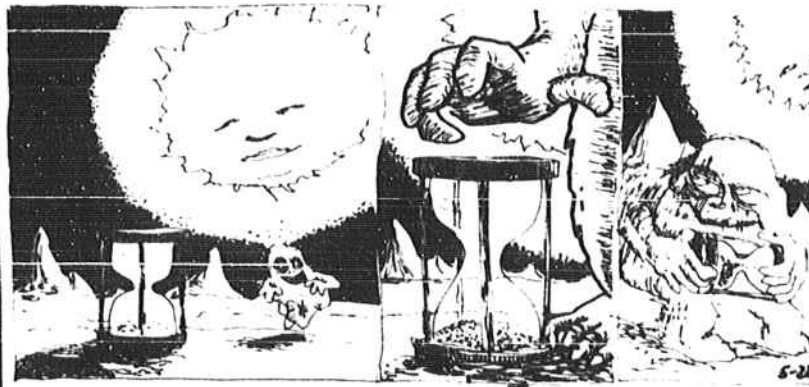
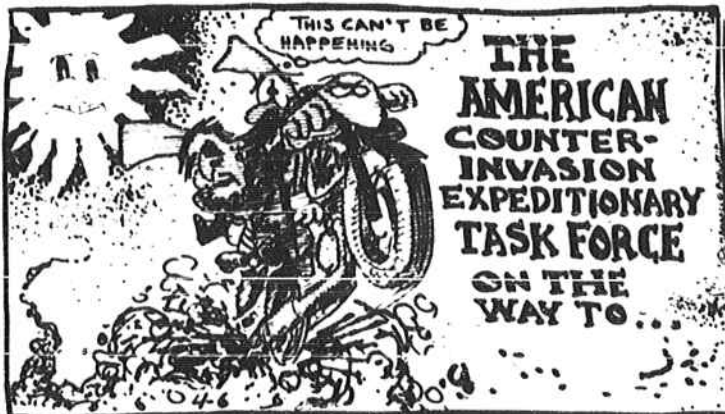
Senate votes

— Parker Renaud

Wednesday the Student Senate passed legislation enacting a boycott of the Campus shop.

### Contamination

## Radiation killing at home and SE Asia



### AEC uses trial-error

By MICHAEL BALL

Two deaths resulted from radioactivity accidents at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (one in '45, one in '46). The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) released the information to the public in 1962.

One workman was killed and three injured at a flash fire at the Oconee Nuclear Station at Seneca, South Carolina.

An AEC spokesman verified that a 250 square mile area in Nevada will be contaminated and uninhabitable for the next 24,000 years.

These and other pieces of information concerning our death-dealing atomic blunders are slowly being released. A lengthy, frightening, well-researched article on the AEC is in the January-February Center Magazine (available at MKissick and Journalism libraries).

In the article, Gee Schrader presented evidence on the chief atomic research method used in this country—trial and error.

A good example of our ignorant probing was the 1954 Bikini test. Area natives had been stationed in what was considered a safe area. The natives and Japanese fishermen were covered with fallout.

The AEC stated the natives were well and had been returned to their islands. The deaths of the fishermen were unanticipated by the AEC since it occurred many miles from the designated danger area. 17 of 19 children of the closest island have developed thyroid abnormalities; 15 of them have had thyroid nodules removed and some show growth retardation.

An AEC report released nearly a year later said the test "dangerously contaminated an area of 7,000 square miles (or an

### News analysis

area the size of New Jersey)."

In 1968 Nevada test, euphemistically labeled "the Faultless test," nine large earthquakes were recorded in the state in the following two months.

"Venting" of gaseous radiation has been another major and unexpected problem. The United States Public Health Service's Southwest Radiation Laboratory reported the 10 of 190 tests conducted between 1961 and 1969 leaked from 200 to 1,000,000 curies (the unit used to measure radioactivity) per explosion.

The AEC refused to identify the explosion which released the 1 million curies.

Plutonium caused the 24,000 year

See AEC P. 8, Col. 1

### News blackout ends

By MARGARET SWENDSEID  
Cultural Affairs

The five day blackout of all American news media in Southeast Asia has ended.

Despite the "no comment" from Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and his advisors, and despite the continuing pressure of the Foreign Relations Committee and various senators and political leaders to uncover the secrecy, there is one obvious speculation as to the "why" of the news embargo: the Nixon administration is trying a new offensive tactic in escalating the war in Laos, and Cambodia.

Intermittent wire reports estimate there are 25,000 South Vietnamese troops and 9,000 American troops in Khe Sanh, near the southern southeastern border of Laos - an area which would make ground troop invasion difficult because of the mountains. North Vietnamese troops have

recaptured a garrison in the Plain of Jars - a strategic military area; 25 other centers in Laos have also been taken by the North Vietnamese.

According to a Saigon military source, the North Vietnamese and NLF have reoccupied their sanctuaries along the Cambodia-Vietnam border. In answer to the "threat" Nixon has increased aid to Laos and Cambodia - but more devastating, he has stepped up air attacks.

According to preceptive reports from Orville Schell of the Pacific News Service and William Burchette of the "Guardian," Nixon is committed to bringing the troops home. There are no longer large search and destroy operations with high U. S. casualties...The war is now being fought in the air: "under the cover of reduced American battlefield casualties and a falling-

Blackout Ends Page 8, Col. 4