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2. Xerox copy of the title, author, and first few paragraphs

Students say 'conserve, don't fight'
by Teri Klassen

Worried about U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf, Indiana University students called Thursday for reducing the U.S. stake in the area by reducing dependence on oil.

"The American lifestyle is tied to a steady stream of oil that makes the country dependent on one of the most unstable regions in the world," said sophomore Josh Walsman, 19, of Batesville. A more appropriate response, he and other students said, is to lower U.S. oil consumption and invest more in developing alternative energy sources.

"We are not the only ones who shall have to fight in the case of escalation in the Gulf region, but we are also the ones who will have to live in the environment permanently, drastically and irreversibly changed and impacted by our non-renewable, polluting, oil-reliant lifestyles," said IU Student Association official Denise Travers, 20, of St. Louis.

3. Summary of the main points made in the article

The article goes on to point out that:

- worldwide oil reserves are estimated to last until about 2040 at current rates of usage;
- oil reserves remaining around the U.S. and in the Arctic Refuge often are hard to get to and drilling them in some cases threatens wilderness areas and native people's way of life;
- raising car fuel efficiency by about 3 miles per gallon could reduce U.S. oil consumption by about the amount it imports from the Persian Gulf;
- in 1989, the U.S. spent about 52 per cent of federal income taxes on the military and about 2 per cent on natural resources and the environment.

4. Relevance to L330

Currently, oil and natural gas account for about 60% of the energy used in the United States. As these non-renewable energy sources become increasingly scarce during the coming decades, the use of coal is likely to increase substantially, and there will be pressure to revive the nuclear power industry. Both of these energy sources have severe environmental impacts (acid rain, strip mining, global warming, radioactive wastes, nuclear accidents, proliferation of nuclear weapons, . . .). Conservation and increased efficiency in the use of energy (e.g., in transportation and space heating) and the development of renewable energy sources (such as solar and wind) are urgently needed.