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What man hath wrought!

Daily Egyptian

Vol. 52 No. 14

Saturday, October 10, 1970

All photos in this edition on the problems of population and environment are by John Lopinot, Daily Egyptian staff photographer.



"Are 1½ children enough?"

Too many people, too few concerned

By Paul Arthur Schilpp
Department of Philosophy

The past few years have seen an ever increasing consciousness of the vast and almost innumerable problems of our environment. And rightly so. For, unless we begin to take these problems seriously and set out earnestly to tackle them and actually do not merely some things but actually many things in meeting them, we may just be blotting humanity out of the globe.

One—but only one—of these problems is that of humanity's not merely rapidly increasing, but unproportionately multiplying population. There is little need here to recount the figures with which demographers around the globe are confronting us, we read them almost daily in our newspapers, journals and magazines. Every literate person (with the possible exception of Pope Paul VI) is familiar with them and ought to know what they portend. Unfortunately what people ought to know seems to have little, if any, influence on their behavior. Let me be concrete and quite

specific to demonstrate what I have just asserted. Surely the publishers and editors of our newspapers are well aware not only of the fact but of the great dangers to humanity of the "population explosion." They are constantly proving this awareness by a never ending series of both editorial comments and news stories dealing with and warning their readers concerning these facts. Yet, when the 1970 Census figures are revealed, community after community starts to howl, if the Census figures do not show the increase in population which everybody expected; and the local press, almost without exception, becomes the biggest and most vociferous agitator for "population correction upwards!"

Now I know, of course, every newspaper engaged in this process will insist that its real concern is with the accuracy of the count. And, obviously, no one in his right mind can find fault with that; nobody wants counting falsification. But, if you read both news stories and editorials carefully, you will certainly discover that another very

important reason for the campaign is to be found in so-called community pride; and this community pride seems to take it for granted that the bigger the community the better it will be, a la the American worship of size. I have yet to read of an American community which publicly boasted of a loss in population. Yet—if the communities and their press were taking the danger of the population explosion in earnest seriousness—one would think that they would gloat over every loss in population which any enumeration for the community would be able to show.

In other words, despite all the printed furor to the contrary, up to now the dangers of the population explosion have not yet actually been brought home to us; we still operate on the myth that anything bigger must be better, even in the area of population.

I know that the title which I have given this piece will sound not merely strange but even foolish to many a reader. Yet I am dead serious with this title. By it I mean to emphasize the fact that even

two children per couple, in the present state of humanity, are still too many! Although two children per family could hold the world's population to its present size, that is simply not good enough. Not good enough, that is to say, so long as nearly two-thirds of the world's population is "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed." Until every living human being can have a decent and healthy diet and adequate shelter and clothing for his needs, it simply is not good enough to even keep the population of the world at an even keel; the population must decrease in numbers and, if possible, advance in quality. And, in order to accomplish that, one and one-half children per family (on a statistical basis) will be more than enough.

If the readers of this piece, most of whom in a very short time from now will be establishing their own home, have any regard for the welfare of their own offspring and for those of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren, they should take the point of this article seriously. Of course, if they don't care as to what will happen to their own, they may proceed in the present thoughtless and indiscriminate basis of continuing to overpopulate the world. The curse for such thoughtlessness is upon humanity already.

Population control impossible with parenthood considered a "right"

By Garrett Hardin
University of California, Santa Barbara

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Birth control is not population control. Individual goals, not community needs, motivate individual actions. In every nation women want more children than the community needs.

How can we reduce reproduction? Persuasion must be tried first. Tomorrow's mothers must be educated to seek careers other than multiple motherhood. Community nurseries are needed to free women for careers outside the home. Mild coercion may soon be accepted—for example, tax rewards for reproductive nonproliferation.

But in the long run a purely voluntary system selects for its own failure: noncooperators outbreed cooperators. So what restraints shall we employ? A policeman under every bed? Jail sentences? Compulsory abortion? Infanticide? . . . Memories of Nazi Germany rise and obscure our vision.

We need not thrillate our minds with such horrors, for we already have at hand an acceptable tech-

nology: sterilization. The taboo on this subject is fast dissolving, thanks to Arthur Godfrey and Paul Ehrlich, who have confessed their sterilizations in public. Fear (mostly unjustified) about the safety of the "pill" has motivated multitudes to follow in their footsteps.

It should be easy to limit a woman's reproduction by sterilizing her at the birth of her *n*th child. Is this a shocking idea? If so, try this "Thought-experiment": let *n* = 20. Since this is not shocking, let "n" diminish until population control is achievable. The Women's Liberation Movement may not like it, but control must be exerted through females. Divorce and remarriage play havoc with assigning responsibility to couples or to men. Biology makes women reproducible.

Many who want no third child would fight resolutely for the freedom to have that which they do not want. But what is freedom? Hegel said that "Freedom is the recognition of necessity." People need to recognize that population control is needed to protect the quality of life for our children.

The "right" to breed implies "ownership" of children. This concept is no longer tenable. Society

pays an ever larger share of the cost of raising and educating children. The idea of ownership is surely affected by the thrust of the saying that "He who pays the piper calls the tune. On a biological level the idea of ownership of children has not been defensible for almost a century, not since August Weismann drew his celebrated diagram of the relationship of germ plasm to somatoplasm.

Biologically, all that I give "my" child is a set of chromosomes. Are they "my" chromosomes? Hardly. Sequestered in the germinal area long before "my" birth, "my" gonadal chromosomes have lived a life of their own, beyond my control. Mutation has altered them. In reproduction, "my" germ plasm is assembled in a new combination and mixed with another assortment with a similar history. "My" child's germ plasm is not "mine"; it is really only part of the community's store. I was merely the temporary custodian of part of it.

If parenthood is a right, population control is impossible. If parenthood is only a privilege, and if parents see themselves as trustees of the germ plasm and guardians of the rights of future generations, then there is hope for mankind.



Man's survival at stake

Population, pollution threaten human race

The fact that human population and its correlative phenomenon, environmental pollution, are mounting at such astounding rates as to threaten all forms of higher life with extinction establishes that these problems must be the immediate and ultimate concern of human communities everywhere on the earth's surface. Population and pollution are without doubt problems for community development. Indeed, human population growth and environmental pollution are inseparably related. In fact, the major contaminant appears to be human protoplasm over-extending itself at incredible speed on most of the land-mass areas of the world. Dr. Paul Ehrlich (The Population Bomb) estimates that it presently takes about 35 years for the earth's human population to double itself (and that time gets shorter with each year that passes).

Human indifference poses problems too

The consequences of continued human indifference to these problems are frightening as one contemplates a future where food, water and oxygen are diminishing at a speed comparable to that of human population growth. The effects could be so catastrophic that, if the species could somehow live through the reduction of drinkable water and oxygen supply, it would most certainly have to resort to cannibalism to survive the shortage of food. We would likely witness not community development but community disorganization.

It is not my intention here to contemplate the horrors that projected trends can produce in fantasy or reality. It is, however, my intention to discuss these formidable problems in the context of community development.

Let me define "community" as being a collectivity of people, living in an identifiable geographic area, who have something in common. "Community development," then, is the means or method by which people unite for the purpose of solving mutual problems, meeting of common needs, or achieving the goals or aspirations around which there is fundamental agreement. These are elastic definitions which enable us to perceive of "community" in the microcosm (two people shipwrecked on a desert isle have more in common than the land they occupy), and in the macrocosm (all of mankind with common needs for survival and interests in a better life).

While the problems of population and pollution are of deep concern to many people living in micro-communities, they must become the paramount interest of the global community and this macro-community must become effectively organized to carry on problem solving on a massive scale.

Five steps to solve community problems

To this writer there are five essential steps to community problem solving: (1) the identification, definition and prioritization of problems; (2) the identification and mobilization of resources (both human and material) essential to the solution of the problem; (3) planning an effective program; (4) implementation of the plan through a successful program-of-action; and (5) critical evaluation of the problem-solving process. Implicit to the successful application of this, or any other problem-solving method, is efficient organization and effective leadership, particularly when applied to macro-communities. It is furthermore imperative that most of the citizenry perceive the problem as not only real, but urgent.

In macro-communities values tend to be widely divergent according to political, economic, social, cultural and religious differences of their sub-parts.

Homo Sapiens is believed to differ from the other primates and lesser species by three essential qualities or traits that are more highly developed in the human animal. They are: (1) awareness—the ability to perceive meaning in the environment and to associate one's self effectively to the animate and inanimate things in it; (2) appreciation—the ability to interpret, to understand, to evaluate (or value) what one perceives in the environment, and (3) orientation—the capacity to see and understand relationships in the environment, to organize, to innovate, to change, to create or to invent.

Although man may be credited with having these traits (and others) more highly refined than in other subspecies, certain survival instincts and sense organs are in fact inferior. And, there is no assurance that men will make use of these "superior" traits with which he is endowed. There is ample evidence that mankind does not "appreciate" his natural environment and indeed has laid much of it to waste as his "orientation" has meant organization for destruction, exploitation and control. Man's inventiveness has brought on a technology of a highly creative sort that has placed men on the moon at the same time that it has brought into jeopardy most living organisms on the earth's surface.

Critical factors for survival

Whether or not man can survive in a world of his own disordering (population; pollution; poisoning of air, water and soil; erosion; ecological imbalances; depletion of natural resources, etc.) will depend on a number of critical factors relating to men living in community (micro and macro) and being able to become more aware, more appreciative and better oriented to their environment, earth. Some of these factors are:

1. Our value systems must reflect both an interest in human survival and an awareness of the real limits of space, essential resources (water, oxygen, food) and time. Western values, for instance, honor life and fear death. Eastern values accept life and death as part of continuing process.
2. We must relinquish tribalism,



provincialism and nationalism in support of a global political system through which all cultures and political sub-systems can engage in world-wide problem solving.

3. We must use our technology in ways that complement rather than destroy our natural surroundings.

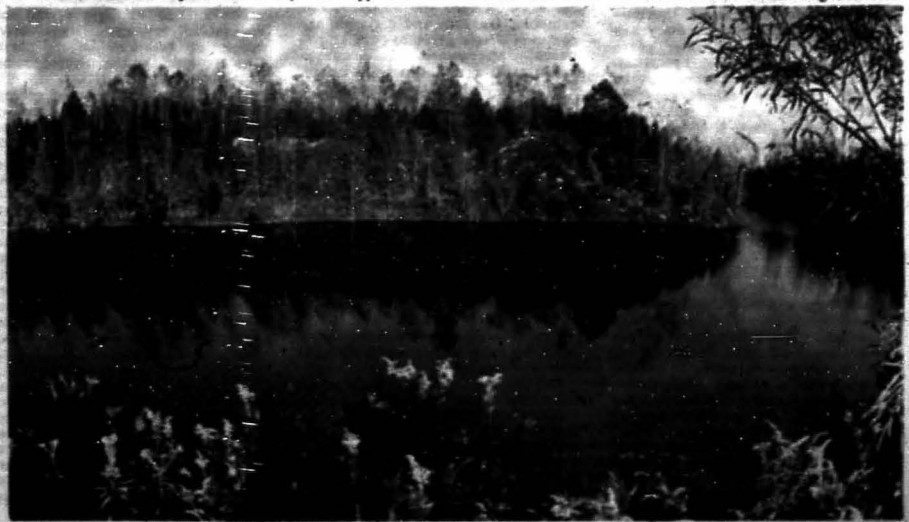
Philosophical differences

Alan Watts once discussed the philosophical differences between East and West and used the following analogy: If an American engineer (Christian) and a Chinese engineer (Taoist) were given an assignment to build a road between point A and point B, each separated by a range of mountains, the American would build a straight, safe and efficient superhighway, drilling a huge tunnel through the mountains. The logic supporting his design would be: If one had to go from point A to point B, the trip should be made as quickly, efficiently and safely as possible. The Chinese engineer would design a road which would have many bends and curves, taking the traveler the most beautiful route possible, with little concern for efficiency, distance and time. The rea-

soning of the Taoist engineer would be: Since one must travel from point A to B, it is important for the traveler to experience being close to the beauty and serenity of the natural surroundings through which he must travel. The road would be designed to remind the traveler of his relationship to the natural world.

Is it possible that men living in communities (large and small) can grow in awareness and in appreciation of the delicate balance with which their welfare is related to other forms of life and that there will be a massive re-consideration of the role of man in nature? Is it then possible to organize community life around a new set of values which take into serious account the integrity of all of life?

It is my conviction that, as the survival issue becomes more critical and the alternatives fewer, men will move more swiftly to put their organizational genius to work on the survival problems. Problems, needs, goals and aspirations, after all, are the best definers of "community." Perspective on the pending disaster may be the motivation to prevent it. Community development remains, but a logical, systematic means by which the global family of man can do something about it.



No one solution to wildlife problems

By John N. Krull
Department of Zoology

Since the term "wildlife" denotes different things to different people, let us understand its meaning as employed in the following paragraphs. To me, the term wildlife should be defined in four keywords: all, wild, vertebrate, animals. In other words, wildlife includes the 20,000 or so species of fish that occur in the world, the 3,000 species of amphibians (salamanders, toads and frogs), the 6,000 species of reptiles (turtles, lizards and snakes), the 8,500 species of birds, and the 4,500 species of mammals. The professional wildlife ecologist frequently deals with the life history, ecology and management of all five classes of these animals, while scientists known as ichthyologists, herpetologists, ornithologists and mammalogists usually study a single group.

Next, we should fully appreciate that wildlife have at least a half-dozen major positive values. Included are commercial values, recreational values, biological values, social values, esthetic val-

ues and scientific values. Brief consideration of each of these value categories should bring to mind numerous examples. Unfortunately, to many individuals the overall value of the wildlife resource is not nearly as apparent as the value of air, or water, or minerals or even the soil. This is one major reason why wildlife conservation measures are generally more difficult to achieve than the conservation of most other natural resources. Finally, I would be unfair if I didn't mention a seventh negative value of some species and populations of wild animals. This "value" is quite significant in some situations and must not be overlooked.

We should also have a good grasp of the three basic requirements of any wildlife habitat or range. The essentials of a wildlife range are those minimum requirements that must be available to each animal species inhabiting that range. These may be listed very simply as food, cover, and water. Every range must provide each of these materials in sufficient quantity and proper arrangement if it is to attain or even approach its highest state of

productivity. Furthermore, the requirements of wild animals vary according to species, sex, and age. In addition, the requirements of the animals included in each of these groups vary with the seasons and according to their physiological activities. For example, ruffed grouse, are, as adults, almost exclusively herbivorous, but their young are just as exclusively carnivorous, more particularly, insectivorous, and unless soft bodied insects are available to them during the first few days of their life they cannot hope to survive. Also, females involved in incubation, gestation, or lactation have need for foods peculiar to that sex, and these foods may be quite different from those consumed by the male. Lastly white-tailed deer feed upon a wide variety of plant material, while the seclusive woodcock feeds almost exclusively upon earthworms. Individuals of the same species frequently consume different kinds and amounts of food. In this respect wild animals are no different than human beings.

Before elaborating more completely on a few principal aspects

of wildlife conservation the basic objectives of a wildlife management program should be established. In general terms, we can enumerate three primary goals that are sought by wildlife ecologists. First, and of greatest significance, is the preservation of populations of every species of fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal. Obviously, included herein are the many non-game forms as well as the game species. Second, is the maintenance of populations of useful species. Special effort is directed toward maintaining animal populations of use to mankind, with the term useful interpreted in its broadest sense. Incorporated in this second basic objective of wildlife management is limiting the utilization of wildlife to the annual production or surplus, those individuals that can be safely removed from a population without harming that population. In many instances this removal process actually improves the overall status of the animal population in question. Third, is stabilizing or decreasing populations of certain nuisance or destructive wildlife species. This is accomplished, sometimes with ease and sometimes with considerable difficulty, by one or more acceptable control techniques.

Surprisingly enough, many wildlife populations in numerous sections of the country are thriving. Some of the game species like white-tailed deer, cottontail rabbits, gray squirrels, ring-necked pheasants, and mourning doves are abundant in many localities. In some instances there are larger populations today than there were 10, 25 and even 50 years ago. Trumpeter swans and bluebirds, in serious trouble only a few years ago, are today doing quite well for themselves.

The overall wildlife picture, however, is dismal. In the past 200 years, nearly four dozen wildlife species have become extinct. Today, in the United States alone nearly 100 wildlife species are threatened with extinction, while another 50 species are classified as "rare."

Loss of wildlife habitat is the main reason for the precarious situation that currently exists. Houses, supermarkets, golf courses, highways, airports, massive industrial complexes and "modern" forest and farm practices commonly eliminate food, shelter and clean water—essential materials of all wild animals. Draining and filling of wetlands destroys millions of acres of waterfowl habitat annually. Mallard ducks, the "bread and butter" species on the North American continent, have declined from 15 million breeding birds during the mid-1950's to less than 7 million birds during the mid-1960's, a direct result of loss in breeding habitat. Badly polluted water is uninhabitable by fish, frogs, turtles, ducks or muskrats.

There are other factors responsible for dwindling wildlife populations. In recent years it has been well documented that chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides have been responsible in reducing successful reproduction in some of our birds of prey. Overharvesting has had negative effects in selected instances in the past.

Rarely, however, is there a single, well-defined, easily and positively recommended solution to the problem of declining and endangered wildlife species. Research, public education, habitat preservation, acquisition, management, legislation and even propagation in captivity and reintroduction programs are all necessary steps in the conservation of the total wildlife resource.

SIU a leading researcher

Microwaves: a new hazard

By Alfred W. Richardson

Over the past two decades thermogenic electromagnetic radiations, especially microwaves, have been revealed to have many biologic effects not known before. Some of these effects on the living organism are beneficial, some are pathogenic, and some are lethal, depending greatly on the electromagnetic frequency and on the magnitude of field energy. Some exposures appear to be permissible magnitudes and some are not. Radar and other microwaves present a new and real hazard to humans.

Microwaves are thermogenic (heat producing). The biologic effects of thermogenic electromagnetic waves have been studied extensively since 1946. Thermogenic effects are not as well known to scientists or the public as the effects of ionizing radiations. Their presence in outer space, as their increased production by man-made electronic devices, has stimulated greater interest over the past decade. The real environmental hazards of thermogenic waves in the next few years will be greater than other parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Microwave frequencies occupy the spectrum between radio frequencies and infra-red.

Microwaves have been shown to affect plants, seeds, small and large animals as well as living cells and tissues. With some physical materials they act very much like visible light. They pass very readily through clear glass or plastic. Thermogenic microwaves pass readily through clear mineral oil, but not so readily through the heated clear vegetable or animal oils.

Both light and microwaves are reflected by a smooth metal surface but microwaves are reflected by a wire mesh whereas most of the light waves pass through.

All known wavelengths of microwaves, radar and radio frequencies penetrate human or other animal bodies in an exponential manner, with each wavelength having a different exponential penetration gradient.

The living animal, however, presents special problems to the bio-

logist or biophysicist. Circulating blood tends to dissipate the rising temperature at a particular site being irradiated, by convection.

Microwaves, or radar which is pulsed microwaves, is pathogenic to the interior of the eye. They were found to be damaging depending on the wavelength. Excessive 12 1/4 centimeter microwaves create a lenticular opacity at the posterior segment of the lens. Eight centimeter microwaves create a lenticular opacity in the anterior segment of the lens, and three centimeter waves make a corneal opacity. The opacities are formed from 2 days to 6 months after microwave exposure. In addition to heating, it was found that ocular glutathione was depleted and that opacities were formed with less energy in a rabbit having diabetes mellitus.

Microwaves destroy sperm in the testes. Infra-red destroys sperm in the testes, also, but in comparison infra-red requires more energy.

Microwaves effect molecules of the body in vivo and in vitro. For example, Ouabain and digoxin are common drugs given to cardiac patients. Microwave exposures reverse the action of these drugs. The exact molecular change is not known.

Another molecule, heparin, when exposed to microwaves before injection acts over 10 times as strong as an anticoagulant of blood than ordinary heparin, or heparin heated by other means.

Above the strictly molecular level, tiny lipids tend to orientate themselves into a pearl-chain and there is a change in the arrangement of chromosomes of garlic root. Also, in chicken eggs there is a significant number of embryonic malformations. However, with fruit flies there is no evidence of malformation of offspring.

One of the curious effects is on vegetable seeds. The seeds germinate faster than controls and the plants grow taller with surlier stalks.

It is apparent about microwaves that some effects of exposure are beneficial and some are pathogenic. Also, there can be dual effects de-

pending on the magnitude. With low intensity, the blood coagulation time is shorter than normal. High field density is lethal to small animals such as the rat and rabbit in 10 to 20 seconds. The heart and respiration stops, and the blood is coagulated within the blood vessels. Slightly higher amounts kill humans.

Post mortem examination of the irradiated rats reveals small hemorrhages in the brain, heart, lungs, liver, and often in the kidneys and skeletal muscles. With sublethal radiation dosage these hemorrhages can be seen in the same organs.

This leads to one of the most interesting findings. When rats are given sublethal exposures the lifespan is decreased 20 to 50 per cent from the normal.

Until very recently, men and other animals on this planet were subjected only to radiations of the sun after these radiations had been filtered by the upper atmosphere. These rays include visible light, ultraviolet, infra-red, and the cosmic rays. Now man has been able to go above the atmosphere to be exposed to other rays of the sun, and he has developed new electromagnetic radiations on the earth, both ionizing and thermogenic, such as microwaves.

Though we have become sophisticated in the radio and electronic fields, accurate and reliable radiation dosimetry will concern scientists for some years to come, especially in the wavelength range of three meters down to a fraction of a millimeter. The hazardous conditions are complex on the ground, and become more complex in travel in outer space where high power levels for communication will be added to the power background emitted from the sun. Accurate and reliable miniature, personal dosimeters should be a solution for outer space and on the ground.

Thus far, the best dosimeters for microwaves and radar have been developed at SIU. We also are recognized as one of the top universities in the country for continuous research on the biological effects of microwaves. We are working hard to maintain that position. Microwave pollution can be solved and it must be.

Muskie describes as excellent

'Pollution' deserves reading

The Politics of Pollution, by J. Clarence Davies III, (New York: Pegasus, 1970); 231 pages, indexed. Introduction by Senator Edmund S. Muskie. \$6.00.

"...an excellent analysis," says Senator Edmund N. Muskie in his introduction to J. Clarence Davies III's *The Politics of Pollution*. This reviewer concurs. And Pegasus, its publisher, continues its perceptive policy of attending to troublesome matters of current public concern by issuing another book of *The Politics of...* type while general interest is high and hot.

Reviewed by

Marian Ridgway

Davies' book, part of a *Studies in Contemporary American Politics* series (of which John Donovan's *The Politics of Poverty* is another), admirably outlines where this nation stands in its sometimes emotionally professed desire "to do something about" environmental deterioration. It confines itself

chiefly to air and water pollution. Recently awakened zealots will find facts they need to know about laws that have been passed and agencies created and at work. Legislators will profit by learning what hasn't yet been done. Enforcers will be grateful that someone has given the public a clear, if limited, picture of what enforcers are up against in the political jungle of the United States. One can only hope that educators, conservationists, the League of Women Voters, and other dedicated souls will see to it that both content and message find their way into wide public knowledge.

The definitive handling Davies accords his subject, however, only occasionally conveys the sense of gravity and urgency which this matter imperatively demands. Perhaps Davies' own background as a political scientist and former U.S. Budget Bureau examiner gets in his way. One is tempted to moralize that only after such persons retire are they inclined to discard the observer role and step forward as partisans and advocates, willing to stand or fall for what they have long believed but suppressed in the interest of scholarly objectivity or

bureaucratic nonpartisanship.

Thousands made "this year's "Earth Day" a demonstration of human commitment of both an inspiring and disturbing kind rarely, if ever before, witnessed. Most of those thousands would profit from having the information Davies has compiled. Unfortunately, most would probably have found the book's mood uncongenial, as "too cool" and "too detached."

In all fairness, however, such a criticism must be qualified by noting the author's own awareness of limitations: "I have approached the subject as a political scientist, an approach which entails an emphasis on certain questions at the expense of many others...political science provides insight into only one part of a complicated picture."

It is the scope of those complications which defeat not only those who write about pollution but also those who want "to do something about" it. Only by dispassionate effort to get and to understand this can activists become more realistic in their aspirations and demands. The book is therefore unqualifiedly recommended for all appropriate college reading lists.



Seen as rabble-rouser

Sanger story lists triumphs, failures

Birth Control in America David M. Kennedy. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1970, 293 pp., \$8.75.

Why don't we do something about population? The American wilderness is being destroyed by trampling herds of wilderness seekers, irreplaceable fuel sources are disappearing into thick air around thicker traffic jams and human wastes are being discharged into the drinking water of more and more humans. Why don't we, while it is still possible, use all humane means to slow down the growth of our population?

Reviewed by

Mary Crenshaw

David Kennedy's biography of the career of Margaret Sanger, *Birth Control in America*, provides many answers to this question. Because Kennedy uses Mrs. Sanger's career largely to gain unity rather than to limit his subject, the book is extremely valuable for all who are now seeking a way to defuse the population bomb. Kennedy's study is highly critical, providing sociological background to show not just the triumphs but more importantly the failures of birth control efforts in the past.

In Kennedy's carefully documented work Margaret Sanger comes off as a rabble rouser. Since the author's judgements are based on a great deal of research this is probably a valid picture, providing us not only, then, with a history of the gradual qualified acceptance of birth control in the United States but also with a sociological study of the effect on various groups of Margaret Sanger's publicity-seeking techniques. This is especially interesting because Mrs. Sanger's technique of well-publicized law breaking parallels today's widespread use of civil disobedience.

Reformers and revolutionaries of the seventies can gain insight here. As Kennedy points out, Margaret Sanger's work has had ironically conservative effects, quite unexpected by Mrs. Sanger, while many of the ends she did desire, especially relief for the poor, did not materialize. Her failure to understand the attitudes of the working people, whose practices she hoped to change, and her failure to realize the historical implications of her efforts, make the study of this book extremely important to people who hope to bring about a revolution in the child-bearing habits of the world's growing masses of people.

Books on abortion provide wide range of information

Abortion: Law, Choice, and Morality. Daniel Callahan, 1970. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$24 pp. \$14.95.

Abortion in a Changing World: Volume I. Robert E. Hall, M.D., Editor. 1970. Columbia University Press. New York. 377 pp. \$10.00.

These two newly published books on abortion are quite different from one another in the approach to the subject. Of the two, *Abortion in a Changing World* is the more readable and presents a wide variety of information in concise and interesting presentations by authorities in the field of abortion. *Abortion: Law, Choice, and Morality* contains a vast resource of statistics with an extensive bibliography, but fails to draw together the various research studies reported in a comprehensive manner. The book edited by Hall is a report of the proceedings of an international conference on abortion held by the Association for the Study of Abortion, of which Dr. Hall is president. As such, it contains the views and concerns of a variety of individuals from a variety of professions, expressing a variety of opinions. Mr. Callahan has published a widely researched book which cannot help but reflect his own views on the abortion problem.

Both books thoroughly discuss all of the aspects of the abortion controversy; ethical, medical, legal, social, and global. In general, they

cover arguments both in favor of and against abortion law repeal or liberalization. In the Hall book, in particular, opportunity is given to individuals of a wide range of interests to present their opinions and describe specific experiences with such things as medical techniques and attempted abortion law change. This book also reports on discussion sessions held by participants in the conference after several related topics have been presented. Both books devote a large amount of space to a review of abortion laws and considerations of the various countries of the world, which is of historical interest, but not interesting to the average reader to the extent the authors seemed to feel it was.

Reviewed by

Kathleen Fralish

Basically, the Callahan book is a resource book, with an index, that would be valuable to those who need facts, figures, and data on the various aspects of abortion. The Hall book, on the other hand, could be read and understood by anyone concerned about abortion, and provides the type of information one would need to be generally knowledgeable of the subject.

The reviewers

Marian Ridgway is a member of the Department of Government. Kathleen Fralish is a graduate student in Speech Pathology. Mary Crenshaw is a member of the board of the Carbondale Planning Center.

Daily Egyptian

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Chile: Una loca geografía

Chile ofrece en su línea geográfica los contrastes que la naturaleza le ha impuesto de acuerdo con sus zonas características: norte, cálida y desértica; central, templada-lluviosa y fértil; sur, lluviosa e inmensamente verde. El cuadro así expuesto corresponde a una condición ideal, pero las acostumbradas características del clima chileno han variado considerablemente en los últimos años, hasta el punto que ha llovido en el extremo norte ante la sorpresa de algunos visitantes que registraron el hecho como único en sus vidas. Por otro lado, el dicho de "Abril agua fría" que imperaba en la zona central, ya

ha perdido todo sentido y más parece un mes rezagado del verano.

Ciertamente los chilenos, muy ajenos al uso del sweater y del abrigo, se han desconcertado frente a esta nueva era climática que ha afectado lo físico del país. Se busca la razón en las pruebas nucleares realizadas en el océano Pacífico o en los cambios de la corriente de Humboldt, pero también existen otras fenómenos que pueden ser causa y efecto en la cadena de los procesos naturales. Los seis años de sequía en el troncazamiento llamada "norte verde," provincia de Copiapo, causaron la muerte de miles de animales y la

evacuación total de algunos pueblos. Los tanques se secaron y la corteza terrestre reflejó en profundas grietas la desolación de la tierra sedienta. Las pérdidas agrícolas fueron cuantiosas y la reposición de árboles tardará años a pesar de los activos planes de reforestación que se llevan a cabo en todo el país.

La intoxicación del aire causada por la industria y el progreso automotriz ha empezado ya a causar estragos en las ciudades. Santiago, la capital, con más de tres millones de habitantes, tiene en el "smog" (nieblino) a su enemigo plástico número uno. Hernán Cortez

Social pollution

Human ecosystem

By Eugene A. LeFebvre
Department of Zoology

Earth Day focused this nation's attention for "one brief moment" on the environmental complex facing mankind today. For those conservationists who had forewarned of the ultimate limited capacity of our planet to support a highly exploitive and over-abundant species, the increased public awareness and concern was encouraging. Few significant issues, however, ever enjoy the unanimity of opinion and the heightened public anxiety over the purported ecological crisis invoked. Its share of contrapuntal and contradictory views.

The acrid reactions to Earth Day, including a few rancorous allegations of duplicity from the dissident press suggest that many people lack the ecological perspective and values held by those "environmentalists" who had prodded the dragon. I believe many of these opposing arguments are specious; others reflect differing value judgments on what constitutes an optimal quality existence.

Today's crisis more than environmental

Mass media pronouncements have concentrated on air and water pollution, with solid waste disposal, noise, and esthetic degradation receiving moderate consideration. Our crisis is more than environmental in this limited sense; it is ecological, involving man's relationships with all aspects of his physical and biotic (other men as well as other organisms) environment. Racism, poverty, pollution, physiological and psychological stresses, increased reliance on unhealthy or unassociative placations, and competitive strife, parochial and international, are, in my opinion, manifestations of the ecological pressures on Man.

Man, like all organisms, had adapted to his environment through nearly two million years of biological, and cultural, evolution. His imaginative social constructs have permitted exceedingly successful exploitation of his habitat. Still, we need to live in harmony with our world within the ecological and behavioral attributes inherent in our species.

Must keep exchange with nature alive

All species, to survive, require exchanges with their environment. Energy, both radiant (warmth and light) and chemical (i.e. food) must be obtained to maintain the activity of the individual. Unmetabolizable chemicals and waste by-products must be ejected from the body. These ejecta are obviously useless to other members of that species. Thus in a simple one-species system one foresees an ultimate limit to survival as each individual chemical "processor" converts usable food into unusable wastes. In natural communities other organisms have evolved which do use the discarded "wastes", modifying them in turn. A complex series of exchanges have developed. Plants package simple minerals and light energy into "food". Complex feeding relationships, food webs, process the food energy to myriad animals, fungi, and bacteria until it has been totally dissipated as heat energy back into the universe. The mineral portions are transformed back into the simple minerals and the cycle is repeated. The flow-of-energy (food) and mineral cycling in natural communities requires thousands of organisms, most of which are inconspicuous and unfamiliar to man. Without this "community metabolism", however, life in its present complex array, would cease to exist. Man, too, is de-

pendent upon the continual health and functioning of the ecological systems of exchange (ecosystems).

Excessive density of any one species is limited by various internal controls e.g. relative food scarcity, increased liability to predation or damaging stress responses to crowding. Viable communities developed and survived where such mechanisms evolved, contributing increased complexity and stability to the system.

Modern man through technological ingenuity has expanded his share of the community metabolism and has done so seemingly successfully. The magnitude of technological achievement has freed humans from dependency on local ecosystems for we can now exploit the total biosphere. Concomitant with this ability, our adverse actions can threaten the total world ecosystems. Man's ecosystem is now the ecosphere! Our success at surmounting former natural boundaries to species activity has engendered a fallacious disregard for a balance-with-nature concern. Nothing could be further from the truth. Air, water and solid waste pollution problems are directly a consequence of natural ecosystems breakdown in recycling modern societies by-products. Two reasons account for this. First, we are overloading the system's decomposing capacities. Not all portions of the ecosphere are inundated yet but one should be able to extrapolate from the inadvertent pilot studies now underway (e.g. Lake Washington, Long Island Sound, etc.) what can result from unlimited by-product production. Secondly, many technological by-products can not be metabolized by natural organisms; mechanisms for using magnesium-aluminum alloys, plastics, some persistent pesticides, etc. have not evolved. It is clear our technological objective should be to recycle technologically everything that cannot be recycled naturally without disrupting those natural communities we also cherish for their food producing, mineral cycling, recreational and esthetic values. Our present expediency of pouring wastes down wells, into swamps, surface waters, and air is only another way of piling our domestic and technological feces in some corner, out of the way. . . . For now! These practices utilize habitats required by other organisms whose function may still be unknown; it denies people pleasant habitats many like to visit, photograph or study.

Human wastes can be recycled

Certainly, as many distractors of Earth Day claimed, much of the technological and human wastes can, through increased innovation and efficiency, be recycled. Still, the ecosphere is finite and at some point in increased population or per capita consumption (food, by-product production), natural ecosystems will become "saturated." It seems reasonable to assume technological recycling will have practical limitations, too. Can all by-products be recycled satisfactorily? If not, can natural communities recycle or tolerate them without degradation? While we seek answers, will radioactive pollution, thermal pollution, pesticides, excess fertilizers, road salts, pavements, parking lots, reservoirs and housing developments reduce significantly much of the natural ecosystem capability?

Technically most waste recycling problems can be alleviated, but most other considerations are in order. Can we mobilize our institutions to achieve the task? We have millions suffering from malnutrition, starvation, inadequate housing and medical care at a time when we think we have the means



to eliminate such problems. It is evident more than ecological concepts and technological compensations are involved. We need economic methods, behavioral understanding, political means and social insights to develop societies which function within an optimal ecosphere.

To what extent can we degrade the esthetic and cultural aspects of our environment? Does man need many varied habitats, experiences, social and cultural exchanges to develop his full range of potential? With continual population expansion will there be decreased natural and scenic options, increased crowding in cities and parks, increased competition for education and employment as fewer jobs result in an automated industry? Will we become more vicious in denying human rights to all as we seek to maintain a class competitive advantage?

Many people opposed to population control

Ultimately, we must consider population. Most policy makers still favor continued population growth. This apparently reflects economic philosophy. One question whether an alternate "steady-state" economic model must be developed. Many prominent ecologists favor cessation of human population growth; the ecosphere is strained. Absolute and relative over population has occurred because our planet is finite and, more importantly perhaps, we have a finite rate-capacity to act and resolve our problems.

Opposition to population limitation is varied. Many observe that present pollution correlates most with per capita consumption rather than people density. This is true but actually three factors must enter the pollution equation: people, per capita consumption, and industrial inefficiency (i.e. lack of recycling). All should be considered. Admittedly we consume too much in the U.S. but to what extent does that excess consumption keep others (including that growing population working? Secondly, do we prefer many more people with minimal consumption, possibly lower standards of living, to fewer individuals enjoying greater per capita consumption and higher standards of living? (I do not intend to defend unnecessary, conspicuous consumption by these remarks.) Naturally, as increased efficiency in utilization of resources and by-product recycling is attained, the

population level that can be supported, with quality living, would increase. We have no assurance however that the level so warranted would be above that now in existence and for the present at least, we are relatively overpopulated.

A rather insidious argument against controlling our population growth is offered by certain animal ecologists and youthful dissenters. It runs something like this: there is no need to worry because populations control themselves innately. And some do. But the conditions which existed in small mammal studies showed such reductions due to psychological and physiological stresses. Among the behavior exhibited one finds: males fighting too frequently to mate; females overly nervous and interrupting mating; ovulation not occurring regularly; homosexual behavior increasing; fetuses being aborted increasingly; females cannibalizing their young. It seems absurd to suggest we wait for "innate control."

I doubt that there is a real dispute over whether there is a finite limit to the planet's resources. Our disagreements undoubtedly reflect differences in evaluating an acceptable finite limit. Is it space to move around in? Is it food? Should it be psychological stress? Should it be concern over the non-renewal resource base for future generations? Is availability of a variety of natural communities, scenic areas, or places of solitude desirable? These choices involve value judgments, hence veer from the sole province of any specialty.

More information needed to identify problems

We need more information, still. More ecology, technology, economics, social science and evaluations from the humanities are required. Our biological limitations are broadly identified but many areas contribute to the problem and its solution. As "solutions" are proffered, they will be based on assumptions about Man's nature, social requirements and limitations and his universe. What kind of universe should we assume?

Thus the ecologic crisis is multifaceted and interdependent with many conceptual disciplines. It should be stressed how one recognizably relevant topic is actually dependent upon many other seemingly less relevant areas of knowledge, many of which may seem as remote as a dinosaur's back, but, in fact, are not.

No color boundaries

Minorities also being polluted

By James M. Flosser

When one encounters information pertaining to problems of population and environment, one usually conceptualizes such information in terms of the "average" American, i.e., the white middle class American. Whereas, the American populace hardest hit by overpopulation, environmental pollution and decay are those who reside in Harrington's "The Other America"—the majority of whom blacks and other minority groups. "The Other America" is a phrase describing a substantial proportion of our population who suffer from the deprivation and degradation of poverty.

Significantly, blacks and other minority individuals tend to be the victims rather than the causes of pollution. For black Americans, in particular, "...their environmental interests have been so blatantly omitted that blacks and the ecology movement currently stand in contradiction to each other (Hare, *The Black Scholar*, 1, No. 6, April, 1970, p.2)." Current ecological interests appear to be geared toward the realm of suburbia (white) and, additionally, much of the pollution is the responsibility of the affluent consumer.

The dimensions and implications of poverty for the development and quality of life of the human organism are illustrated in Figure 1, which shows there are many variables which are reciprocally related to poverty. Compounding corrective efforts, perhaps, has been a general failure to recognize that the "...causes of poverty are also effects, its effects are causes (Annual Poverty Report: Illinois, 1970, p. 6)."

Approximately 40 percent of the world's population now live in urban areas. If present trends continue, it is anticipated that the majority of people will live in urban areas within the next half century. Significantly, the majority of Americans internal to the culture of poverty reside in these urban areas. Population trends for the largest minority group in America show that black Americans have been moving into metropolitan regions at a more rapid rate than American whites.

According to Turner, "...over half of all black people now reside in the central cities of the urbanized areas (Turner, *The Black Scholar*, 1, No. 6, April, 1970, p. 10.)" When one considers that there are approximately four times as many blacks per room in urban regions as whites—versus the norm of 1.5—the extent of black overcrowding in the cities becomes more meaningful. As a matter of fact, "...if

population density were as great for the United States at large as it is for some blocks in Harlem, every person in the nation could live in one-half of New York City (Hare, *The Black Scholar*, 1, No. 6, April, 1970, p. 5)."

There are many reasons for the migration of blacks to urban areas and many of them have an economic root. In fact, Hare contends that: "No solution to the ecology crisis can come without a fundamental change in the economics of America particularly with reference to blacks. Although some of the ecological differentials between blacks and whites spring directly from racism and hence defy economic correlations, many aspects of the black environmental condition are associated with basic economics (Hare, *The Black Scholar*, 1, No. 6, April, 1970, p. 7)." Hence, urbanization may be the most menacing of present day trends which threaten human survival.

For the most part, urban areas are the most overloaded and depressed centers in the country with regard to: (1) adequate space for living, transportation and recreation; and (2) adequate housing, water, waste disposal and education.

Attendant to such inadequacies is the decay of physical and social systems necessary for the provision of even a minimum level of quality living. Correlatively, the influx of people with divergent cultural backgrounds, interests, expectations, concerns, and skills has resulted in the development of environmental stresses which have led to mental breakdowns, suicide attempts, social disorder, increased frequency of crime, drug-dependency and "anti-social" behavior.

The decrease in living space, with its accompanying pollution, contamination, and facilitation of direct contact with etiologic agents, has had an adverse effect on the efficacy of human, sanitary and medical care systems, resulting in an increase in the number of deaths and debilitating conditions.

While the cities may be regarded as one of man's most impressive creations, they are the site of the most severe environmental problems. The cities stand as a testimonial to a lack of rational planning and design which, if employed, would have resulted in a more favorable balance among man-technology-environment. It is significant to note that contemporary ecological concerns are the result, in large part, of the stark reality of the environmental decay of our urban areas.

Currently, the environmental crisis appears to be perceived only

in terms of the physical environment. Such a simplistic approach will not suffice if we expect to effect positive changes in the relationship between man and his total environment. Without at least a partial resolution of some of the problems and issues in the area of human pollution, i.e., those psychosocial and economic aspects of the present crisis, we may not be able to work effectively to restore current imbalances, least of all projected ones.

In a final analysis, antithetical to present ecological-environmental concerns, we must focus more attention on those problems which threaten humanity in the urban environment. Such a focus may permit a reality appraisal of contemporary efforts geared toward improving the quality of living in our society.

Stabilizing population and Women's Lib

By Jane Voget and Kay Stephens

Population control is one of the most pressing social problems we have today. The population of the earth was 3.5 billion in 1968, and is increasing by approximately one million each week. The population of the United States jumped by more than twenty million persons in the 1960's to a total of 204 million people. Within 95 years the population of the United States will reach one billion—if we continue reproducing at the current rate.

In terms of providing equal opportunities to all its citizens, the United States does face serious problems resulting in part from and aggravated by the population explosion—overcrowded schools and highways, pollution of the natural environment, diminishing natural land areas and natural resources being used to meet the ever-increasing demands of industry, urbanization and our expanding population.

It is possible that the Women's Liberation Movement can play a key role in stabilizing population growth in the United States. Women's liberation essentially advocates a redefinition of the female roles in American society, more freedom for individuals to choose alternative life styles, an end to all oppression and discrimination on the basis of sex and asserts the principle that women have the right to control their own bodies.

In order for women to achieve the goal of control over their own

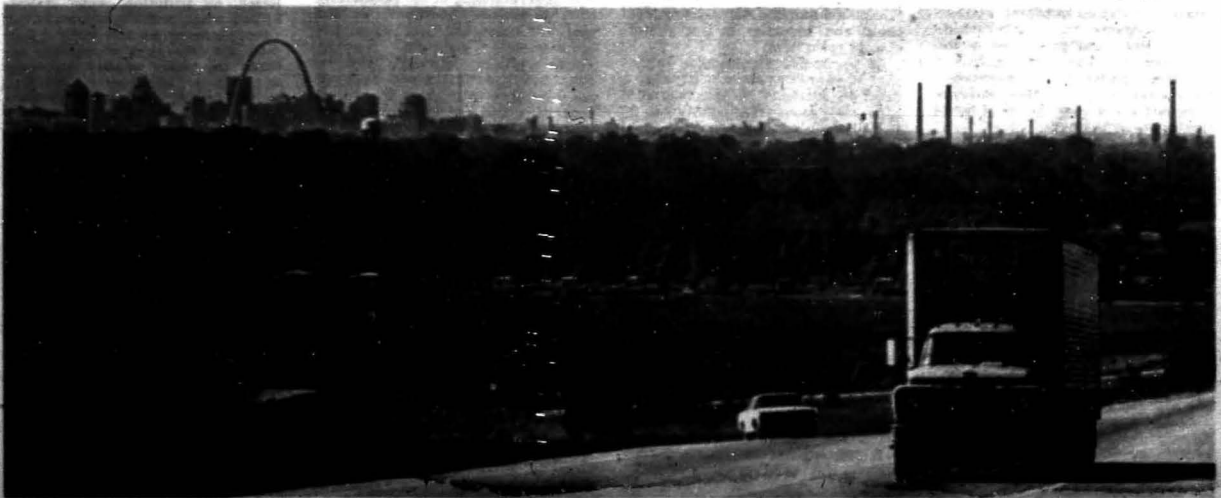


bodies, it is necessary to have free birth control information, supplies and services, including abortion, upon request. Women's Liberation, however, is definitely opposed to forced sterilization. Further, we recognize the dual responsibility of males and females in using contraceptives to eliminate unwanted pregnancy and see a need for educational programs to teach the use of contraceptives. However, even if everyone were educated in the use of contraceptives and did employ them against unwanted pregnancy, it should be noted that contraceptives are not always one hundred percent effective. It is therefore necessary that abortion be legal and free upon demand.

The extensive legal use of contraceptives and abortion is essential to Women's Liberation in that it will free women from the constant fear of pregnancy and from bearing and rearing more children than they might wish. It would release women to use their energies in capacities other than those of Women's Liberation is achieved, there will probably be a corresponding decline in the birth rate in the United States, as has been found in countries such as Hungary, Japan, and Rumania, which encourage the use of contraceptives and abortions to eliminate unwanted pregnancies.

However, an essential factor in birth control is motivation. Even if everyone did use contraceptives and abortions to eliminate unwanted

(Continued on page 11)



Breathing threatened

Pollutants endanger 'unlimited' air supply

By Howard E. Hesketh
School of Technology

Air pollution is but one of many forms of environmental pollution. It is not possible to separate one type of pollution from any of the others. For example, water pollution odors are air pollution and, similarly, when air pollutants are cleaned by water scrubbing devices they can make water pollution. Every pollution expert is justifiably prejudiced with the idea that his particular area of pollution should receive the most attention. I am no exception to this. I feel that air pollution needs our most urgent attention. We can only live five minutes without air and air bathes our bodies, almost continuously, twenty-four hours a day. This form of pollution can and should be controlled quickly.

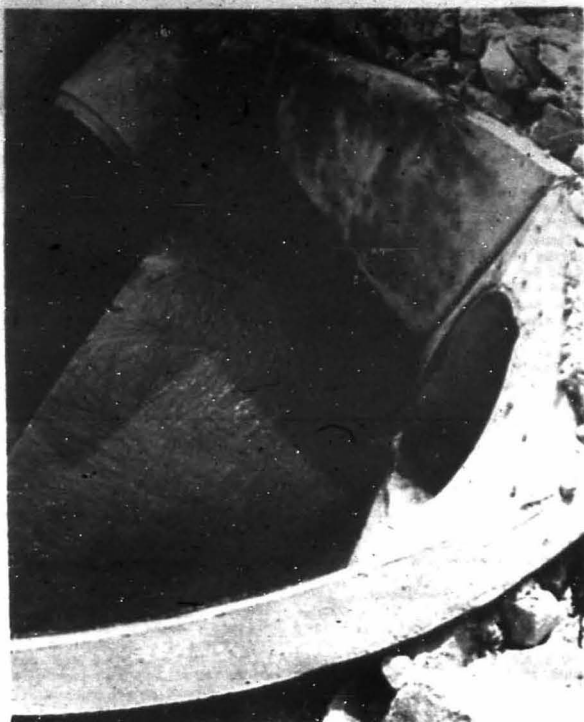
Have you noticed recently a great apathy on the part of most persons (whether they be private citizens or public officials) toward pollution? A few pollution problems have been superficially resolved and some people believe there is no longer a need to be concerned. In the case of air pollution, this has resulted because of the cleaning up in certain areas of tremendous sources of pollution such as elimination of open burning, restriction of junkyard incineration, use of low-sulfur coal, conversion from coal to oil or gas, etc. These improvements have definitely improved the quality of the ambient air. However, this is only a temporary reprieve and, before long, the air will be as dirty if not dirtier than before.

Air can be rapidly loaded with pollution; but it can also be cleaned up quickly even though the effects may linger for a long time. Trees that are damaged due to the presence of atmospheric pollutants are visible examples of the existence of air pollution and these effects remain for years. Men and women who incur lung diseases such as the incurable emphysema will have breathing problems even though the air pollution may no longer exist.

Pollution effects vary tremendously depending on what is known as "air quality cycles" (the cyclic

variation of pollution concentrations in the atmosphere). For example, in the winter more fuel is burned. Sulfur in the fuel is converted to sulfur dioxide which is released into the atmosphere. Other cycles exist during the fall when inversions occur more frequently. Pollution emitted during inversion periods is trapped and concentrations become excessively high. Daily air quality cycles exist, for example, in some California metropolitan areas. Every morning and afternoon, everyone drives to or from work. These cars release tremendous amounts of hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and other pollutants which photochemically react in the sunlight to create oxidants and a material known as PAN. The concentrations of oxidants and PAN decrease during the late morning and again during the evening hours. Air quality cycles are even influenced by man-created events such as jet airplane traffic crossings where cirrus clouds are spawned from the ice crystals existing in the jet exhaust contrails. This reduces the amount of sunshine by 30 to 40 days per year in certain areas. Geographical factors influence air quality cycles. London fogs (or smogs) and California smogs are famous examples of this and result from warm ocean streams and ocean-mountain locations respectively. Valleys, islands, and other geographical locations can also be influential in producing air quality cycles.

One of the currently popular air pollution problems is leaded gasoline. Automobile manufacturers claim that they can make cars that will run on unleaded gas if unleaded gas can be produced. Conversely, refinery executives state that they can make unleaded gasoline if automobiles can be made that will run on unleaded gasoline. All of this is merely propaganda. Amoco has produced a high octane unleaded gas for over forty years. This gasoline produces excellent results in even the highest compression ratio engines commercially available. Other leading refineries have recently been making the statement that they soon will be producing a modern gasoline with phosphate additives. These additives are merely scavengers



which tend to remove lead fouling in the engines and have been in use for years. Furthermore, the phosphates are also potential pollutants.

Currently, both the State of Illinois and the Federal Government are engaged in new phases of pollution control. This is the formation of Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) which consolidate the activities of all pollution agencies. The federal and state EPA were formed independently last summer and, so far, there have been few reports on their activities. Hopefully, this is a step forward and will remove the pollution enforcement problems that were formerly encountered when a single agency was in charge of setting the standards and regulations as well as enforcing them. The formation of these new agencies, unfortunately, leaves room for considerable questioning. For example, practically as soon as the Federal EPA was formed and its budget allocated, the budget was reduced by one-third.

The major ingredient for pollution

control is the desire to control pollution. Pollution will never be controlled if people do not want it to be. The cries of impending doom are no longer spectacular and have been used too often. On the other hand, the necessity for living sanely is here now. What are you willing to do about pollution? As far as air pollution goes, are you really concerned about reducing air pollution? If so, do you smoke? Stop it—or at least only smoke when and where you do not effect others (especially young and old people). Do you drive your automobile unnecessarily? Stop it. Do you keep your automobile in good operating condition? Are you willing to buy products that are produced by industries that create or cause low amounts of pollution even though they cost slightly more? Sooner or later, these requirements will have to be met by all of us. For a short while longer you can enjoy violating pollution ethics. Enjoy yourself, because you won't be allowed to continue very much longer.

Control is the desire to control pollution. Pollution will never be controlled if people do not want it to be. The cries of impending doom are no longer spectacular and have been used too often. On the other hand, the necessity for living sanely is here now. What are you willing to do about pollution? As far as air pollution goes, are you really concerned about reducing air pollution? If so, do you smoke? Stop it—or at least only smoke when and where you do not effect others (especially young and old people). Do you drive your automobile unnecessarily? Stop it. Do you keep your automobile in good operating condition? Are you willing to buy products that are produced by industries that create or cause low amounts of pollution even though they cost slightly more? Sooner or later, these requirements will have to be met by all of us. For a short while longer you can enjoy violating pollution ethics. Enjoy yourself, because you won't be allowed to continue very much longer.

Legislation, indifference affect local scenery

By William M. Lewis Director,
Fisheries Laboratory

For at least the past 50 years, interest in environmental science has been devoted to the understanding of biological processes of the environment. Identification of specific pollutants, determining their effect on our various ecosystems and developing means of monitoring these systems.

This work has been highly successful to the extent that today we have a working knowledge in all aspects of what might be called environmental technology. Further, during this period, ecologists and conservationists have made predictions as to the ultimate effects that some of man's activities would have upon the environment. Corrective and preventative measures have been suggested for some problems and limited progress has been made in their application.

Thus, the problem of soil erosion was well understood by 1930. Methods of control were developed and implementation has been notably successful through the Soil Conservation Service. The process of biological breakdown of domestic sewage is now well understood and

much progress has been and is still being made in the processing of sewage. We owe much of our increased freedom from such diseases as amoeboid dysentery, typhoid and hepatitis to successful sewage treatment.

Of particular significance in the past 10 years has been an improvement in methods of detecting and accurately measuring pollutants. It is rapidly becoming not only possible, but practical to detect and accurately measure almost any conceivable pollutant.

Heavy metals can be detected in parts per billion. Pesticides and other complex compounds can be reasonably well monitored. Assessment of normal conditions such as dissolved oxygen in water can be measured with a fraction of the effort and in a fraction of the time required 10 years ago. At present, automatic monitoring systems that record changes in the more significant environmental variables are being perfected. In fact, some of the environmental problems we recognize today have not recently come into being, but rather have only recently been defined by dramatically improved methods of analysis.

Recent improvement in our understanding of the behavior of certain pollutants is also significant. Our understanding of the peculiarity of chlorinated hydrocarbons and mercury compounds has resulted in a completely different concept. These types of compounds have two characteristics in common. They are not readily broken down by natural processes and are concentrated by living organisms.

Thus, fishes may concentrate chlorinated hydrocarbons several thousand times and mercury compounds three hundred or more times. The fat solubility of chlorinated hydrocarbons leads to their concentration in the milk of mammals and in the egg yolk of fishes.

In the area of enforcement of anti-pollution laws, a major accomplishment was the recent establishment of water quality standards. These standards set acceptable values for the chemical, physical and biological variables in individual bodies of water. When the use of water reduces water quality below the established minimal values, the user is subject to prosecution. Formerly, prosecution was only possible when pollution could be specifically demonstrated as by a fish kill.

The establishment last year in Illinois of the Environmental Protection Agency covering water pollution, air pollution, waste disposal and noise and the nature of this agency's authority will make it possible for Illinois to successfully enforce the water quality standards as well as effectively deal with many other environmental problems.

Another current development in environmental science is the utilization of systems analysis by which the multitude of variables of an ecosystem can be dealt with by computer and the effects of a given magnitude of change in a particular variable can be observed.

The question arises as to whether this whole area of environmental technology should continue to be emphasized in universities. In the writer's opinion, it definitely should be. The complexity of the subject matter requires advanced training. In addition, many existing problems have not been solved or have not been adequately solved, and as technology in other fields continue to develop, new problems will be created, the solution of which will require continued research in a number of different disciplines.

The shrinking landscape and growing population

By James S. Fralich
Department of Forestry

In considering the forest, environment and population one basic question needs to be answered: how can the forest land area produce enough raw material to satisfy the needs of 425 million American citizens or 7.5 billion world citizens by the year 2000?

The answer is that it can not; therefore either population growth will have to be stopped, or the standard of living of the middle and upper classes of the population must be substantially reduced, or both. In view of present trends, the second alternative appears more likely to be forced upon the people.

Standard of living vs. natural resources

Our American standard of living raises havoc with the resources and environment; every child born to a white, anglo-saxon, middle class American family makes 30 times the impact on the resources and environment as does a child borne in India and the figure may not be much different when using as a comparison a child born to a minority group family in the United States. How can we morally and ethically continue to produce children knowing that within thirty years they may not have enough food or resources to maintain a minimum existence? By analogy, we need only view the living conditions of the minority groups in the United States and elsewhere to gain a picture of general living conditions thirty years hence if human life still remains on the earth at that time.

From a forestry standpoint, it appears that the forests in the United States and elsewhere will be substantially depleted by the time the population doubles. The original forest in the United States was around 900 million acres but is now only 450 million acres and going fast. Presently there is on the average two acres of forest for every person in the United States. By 2000, there will be only one acre per person, assuming no further loss in forest area.

However, the increasing consumer

demand for outdoor recreation, living space, farms for food, factories, roads, garbage dumps, and natural resources (i.e. coal) will continue to usurp land from forested areas. Most state planning agencies proceed without regard for forest or farm on the erroneous assumption that every other state is planning for them and that there will always be land.

Ecological zoning may not be in time

The First National Congress on Optimum Population and Environment held in Chicago in June, 1970, unanimously called for a nation wide system of land zoning based on ecological principles and priorities. It seems doubtful that groups having economic interest and power will ever let it happen in time. By 2000 there may be only one-quarter of an acre of forest for each person; this acreage is insufficient for our present level of consumption.

Few people realize the multitude of products obtained from the forest. Other than pure water from areas not sprayed with pesticides and wildlife endeared by hunters and aestheticians, the forest yields such things as rayon, paint, varnish, solvent, drugs, chewing gum, alcohol, flavoring extract, perfumes, imitation leather, dye, tannin, photo film, and charcoal as well as lumber, plywood, ties, poles, fuel, and an array of composite wood products. The list of products is almost inexhaustible and whether the average American knows it or not, he consumes 1700 pounds of wood each year.

Vacationers moving to the countryside

The demand for acres for recreation often precludes the use of forests for products and the demand for recreation and relaxation is high. The innate qualities developed in man while he was still a primate evolving in an open forest or savanna

are still with him; thus the high density urban centers are now intolerable and those people than can afford it move to more open spaces in suburbia where there are fewer people and some trees which approximate a savanna. Those who can afford vacations demand that areas of forest or other land be preserved for times when they wish to clear themselves of the mental stresses of urban life.

Since it is unlikely that the world can maintain its standard of living without forests or other natural resources, what can be done to obtain wood products without decimating the forest in the face of a tremendous population explosion? tremendous population explosion? One solution is recycling of waste paper, cartons, boxes, and other paper materials. The recycling of paper products that are often burned at the dumps causing air pollution or are swept "under the rug" in sanitary land fills would be a step toward preserving forests for future generations and the elimination of the perpetual problem of finding new land fill areas.

Paper recycling on the increase

The recycling of paper is now an absolute necessity and vital to forest conservation. For instance, as a rule of thumb one ton of recycled news print saves approximately 17 trees from cutting. For a city the size of Carbondale with each family receiving a 25-page newspaper daily, approximately 30 acres of large mature trees per year are needed, and for Illinois, 2000 acres of forest would be needed per year—for only a small daily newspaper. A newspaper is infinitesimally small compared to a wooden house. Those same newspapers which end up in dumps also bring news that the cost to Williamson County will be \$26,000 to use the Herrin or Marion dumps when much of the waste material could be recycled at no cost or a profit to the taxpayer and conservationist.

Some cities like Madison, Wisconsin, practice conservation already by recycling their waste materials, but, unfortunately for south-



ern Illinois as well as many other parts of the nation, conservation is dead or at least living in disguise in a strip mine.

The problem of forest depletion is only one of the ecological problems facing the nation and the world. Air and water pollution are more serious at present as these resources are related directly to public health and human survival. The public has been aware of the ecological crises for some time but pitifully little has been done to stop the degradation of the ecosystem. Hardly anything has been accomplished by government agencies and the present Washington administration has done little but use the crises for political mileage. To swim in any lake (i.e. Thompson) or stream or to fly into any large city is to know the truth. Pollution is still with us and daily becomes worse.

May be too late to save mankind

Ecologically, it may already be too late to prevent the extinction of man. There are those people who would pooh-poo Paul Ehrlich for predicting a series of major catastrophes including mass world starvation by 1975. Ehrlich's words may also be interpreted to mean that unless immediate drastic and severe changes are made to correct the present environmental problems by 1975, the ecosystem will be in a state of irreversible degradation and man will likely cease to exist.

The process of degradation can be thought of as an exothermic chemical reaction where only a little energy is needed as an input to start the reaction. Once started it cannot be stopped and proceeds at an alarming rate of speed. I believe that the amount of energy necessary for spontaneous degradation has already been input and man, as we know him, will vanish from the earth.

Shall we call this progress?



Disputed parking lot haven for student cars

By Paula Musto
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Wire barricades and roadblocks seem to have little effect in deterring SIU students — who are willing to go over or around them — from parking on the Illinois Central Railroad property across from Washington Square.

And, judging from the crowded parking conditions there, driving over the wires or around the barricade posts takes no great effort.

The property, which SIU formerly leased as a parking lot from the railroad until the IC raised the rent, is the subject of a zoning dispute. SIU has requested that the property, which is presently zoned business, be rezoned university.

"If the property is rezoned, the railroad will have to ask special permission from the Planning Department to use the property for purpose other than University function," said John Quinn, city planning director.

A public hearing has been set for Oct. 21.

This was agreed upon by the legal counsel for the railroad and the University, Quinn said. "It is the opinion of the plan-

ning department staff that there should be control of the kinds of use of the property because of its location," said Quinn.

Quinn added that the narrowness of Washington Street, heavy traffic congestion in the area, and the relation of the land to SIU activities enter into the zoning question.

Until the zoning issue is settled, however, the property will probably remain a parking haven for many drivers. The former blue and red sticker lot now sports cars with stickers of every color — and some without any sticker.

As one student whose Volkswagen boasted no parking sticker, said, "This is my favorite parking spot."

Justice Department officials at SIU Oct. 27

A U.S. Justice Department team will visit the Carbondale campus Oct. 27, Chancellor Robert G. Layer said Friday.

James Barnes, an aid to Attorney General John Mitchell, called Layer Friday to announce the date. Time and place are to be decided later, Layer said.

Earlier this year, Layer had invited Justice Department officials to include SIU among colleges and universities to be

visited. The Justice Department hopes to improve communications between the government and students.

Layer's office said exact details of the visit, including who the officials will be, won't be available until next week.

Drug offenders treated

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — The state Parole Board plans to transfer a number of first-offense marijuana offenders from reformatories to hospitals, with treatment up to one year planned. The move is legal under a new state law.

Campus Riviera

LAST NIGHT AT BOTH THEATRES



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12 ACTION PROGRAM
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IN COLOR RATED R
STARTS SUN. At Both Theatres
2 Big Action Hits
Here is the Horror that Nightmares are made of!!!

SCREEN AND SCREEN AGAIN RATED GP
STARRING VINCENT PRICE PETER CUSHING CHRISTOPHER LEE
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20th Century Fox

Dance company to repeat show

The Southern Repertory Dance Company will repeat its new fall show, "Barabajagal Edited," at 8 p.m. Saturday and at 3 p.m. Sunday in the Dance Studio in Building 0813.

Under the direction of W. Grant Gray, Elleva Davidson and Nancy Lewis, the company will perform a selection of dance and dance theater pieces.

Vietnamese group elects club officers

New officers have been elected for the Vietnamese Student Association for 1970-71.

The new president is Huynh-Van-Quang, vice president is Pham-The-Hung, first secretary is Nguyen Hong Phan, second secretary is Nguyen Hong Cuc and treasurer is Du-Duan-Van. Nguyen Dinh Hoc is adviser of the group.

Job interviews on campus Monday

University Placement Service has announced the following on-campus job interviews for Monday. For appointments, students may stop at the office at Woody Hall, section A, north wing, third floor.

Jervis B. Webb Company, Detroit, Michigan; four-year engineering technology graduates for material handling, designing, sales an estimating.

Harvard professor to give lecture

Harry Levin, professor of comparative literature at Harvard University, will deliver a public lecture, "Shakespeare and The Revolution of the Times," at 8 p.m. Monday in Lawson 151.

NOW AT THE VARSITY
FEATURES AT 2:10-4:20-6:25-8:40

"THE BOYS IN THE BAND" IS HILARIOUS!
REX REED, Holiday Magazine
"A LANDSLIDE OF TRUTHS! BRILLIANTLY BITCHY AND INCISIVE."
TIME MAGAZINE
"A CRISP, BITING MOVIE! NASTY, HILARIOUS AND GRATIFYING."
REX REED, Holiday Magazine
"AN IMPORTANT MOVIE!" LIZ SMITH, Cosmopolitan
"A MOTION PICTURE THAT IS NOTHING SHORT OF BRILLIANT."
JUDITH CRIST, NBC Today Show

Mart Crowley's **"THE BOYS IN THE BAND"** ...is not a musical.

Written and Produced by Mike Cressley. Executive Producer: Douglas Turner Anderson. Directed by William Friedkin. Also Produced by: Lasker-France. A National General Pictures Release. Color by DeLuxe. R-13, 13-1/2, 14-1/2, 15-1/2, 16-1/2, 17-1/2, 18-1/2, 19-1/2, 20-1/2, 21-1/2, 22-1/2, 23-1/2, 24-1/2, 25-1/2, 26-1/2, 27-1/2, 28-1/2, 29-1/2, 30-1/2, 31-1/2, 32-1/2, 33-1/2, 34-1/2, 35-1/2, 36-1/2, 37-1/2, 38-1/2, 39-1/2, 40-1/2, 41-1/2, 42-1/2, 43-1/2, 44-1/2, 45-1/2, 46-1/2, 47-1/2, 48-1/2, 49-1/2, 50-1/2, 51-1/2, 52-1/2, 53-1/2, 54-1/2, 55-1/2, 56-1/2, 57-1/2, 58-1/2, 59-1/2, 60-1/2, 61-1/2, 62-1/2, 63-1/2, 64-1/2, 65-1/2, 66-1/2, 67-1/2, 68-1/2, 69-1/2, 70-1/2, 71-1/2, 72-1/2, 73-1/2, 74-1/2, 75-1/2, 76-1/2, 77-1/2, 78-1/2, 79-1/2, 80-1/2, 81-1/2, 82-1/2, 83-1/2, 84-1/2, 85-1/2, 86-1/2, 87-1/2, 88-1/2, 89-1/2, 90-1/2, 91-1/2, 92-1/2, 93-1/2, 94-1/2, 95-1/2, 96-1/2, 97-1/2, 98-1/2, 99-1/2, 100-1/2.

DRIVE IN THEATRE GATES OPEN 7:00 p.m. SHOW, STARTS 7:30 p.m. 1ST

"I couldn't live in a man's body."
Sex with a woman was strange and impossible
Dresses and dolls were my world as a boy

"Did the surgeon's knife make me a woman or a freak?"
But I had to make it as a woman. There was no retreat.
Could I ever love a man physically?

"THE Christine JORGENSEN STORY" THE FIRST MAN TO BECOME A WOMAN
JOHN HANSEN
CHRISTINE JORGENSEN PENELOPE WOFFER EDWARD THULL
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GAILY GAILY The movie of a 19 year old who went to town who went to town

Women's Lib and a stable population

(Continued from page 7)

pregnancy, many couples would still want more than two children which, research shows would result in a population larger than the world can sustain.

Women's Liberation can be further instrumental in achieving stable population growth in that we redefine women not only in terms of their reproductive capacities, but also in terms of their own individual non-reproductive capabilities and thereby channel women's motivation away from solely childbearing. Women are socialized to conceive of themselves in terms of being good wives and mothers. Women's Liberation, recognizing that women are discriminated against because of their reproductive function, advocates that each woman express her unique self in choosing her life style and goals without the fear of discrimination, legal or social, on the basis of sex. The removal of legal and social barriers to equal employment

and educational opportunities would result in more women pursuing careers outside the home. Equal educational opportunities would probably result in more women delaying marriage and in the bearing of children. Both of these factors could be instrumental in reducing the birth rate—which is declining most rapidly among the well-educated and financially secure families. It is also necessary in remaking the image of women to end all practices of industry and the mass media which encourage women to reproduce and limit their horizons to the home.

We feel that the motivation to reduce the number of wanted children will come not only from the use of contraceptives and abortions, but also as a result of women being encouraged to have careers outside of the home and in finding alternatives to the nuclear family structure. Day-care centers, communal nurseries, cooperative living arrangements and extended family

structures would free women to pursue careers and would enable the sharing of the joys and burdens of parenthood without each woman having to personally reproduce or devote her life exclusively to motherhood. We advocate that adoption laws should be liberalized to eliminate restrictions as to sex, racial and religious backgrounds, age and marital status and that all laws restricting non-reproductive sexual behavior between consenting adults be repealed. These changes would not only result in more childless relationships, but would enable and encourage women to have the joys of childrearing without being married or having to reproduce and would in this way contribute to a decline in the birth rate.

The goal of the Women's Liberation Movement is to free women from being confined to their reproductive function and to open to them alternative life styles which would deemphasize the necessity for each woman to reproduce and would

encourage women to contribute to society in more than a reproductive role. With this goal in mind we advocate free birth control and abortion upon demand, an end to all discrimination on the basis of sex, an end to practices which encourage women to confine themselves to their reproductive function, and suggest alternative life styles and cooperative living arrangements which would enable women to share the joys and burdens of motherhood without having to personally reproduce. Until women are freed, through the collective struggles of the Women's Liberation Movement, from the necessity to fulfill their role in society through reproduction, we feel that little progress can be made in the achievement of zero population growth.

Those laws which protect women from the exploitive practices of employers in terms of hours and working conditions should be amended to include protection for males.

Campus weekend activities

Student Activities Film: "Don Quixote," 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium, admission free

Grand Touring Auto Club: Rallye, 12:30 p.m., Epps Motors.

Alpha Lambda Delta: Initiation and Reception, 1-5 pm, Ballroom AB.

Sigma Gamma Rho: Meeting, 2-6 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Yoga Society: Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Alpha Phi Omega: Rush, 7-9 p.m., Agriculture Seminar.

Free School: "Open Forum on Jazz," 3-5 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium, General Information Meeting, "What Free School Is," 7 p.m., Lawson 141, "Theater of the Absurd," 3 p.m., Free School House, "Philosophy of the Spontaneous," 4 p.m., Free School House, "Photography Workshop," 7 p.m., Free School House.

Monday

Illinois Education Association Delegate Assembly: 7 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

SIU International Soccer Club: Practice, 5 p.m., Southeast Arena.

Graduate Wives Club: Meeting (Fall Reception) 8 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Vocational of Educational Counseling for Students: Counseling and Testing Center, Washington Square

Hillel-Jewish Association: House Open, 1-10 p.m., 803 S. Washington.

Alpha Phi Omega: Rush, 7-9 pm, Agriculture Seminar Room, Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Sigma Phi Sigma: Meeting, 7-10:30 p.m., Communica-

tions Lounge. Sailing Club: Executive Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 122.

Alpha Kappa Psi: Meeting, 8:30-11 p.m., Lawson Hall 221.

Off Campus Resident Counselors: Meeting, 10 am-12 noon, General Classroom 121.

Society of Physics Students: Meeting, 7-9 p.m., Physical Science 410.

Phi Eta Sigma: Meeting, 7-10 p.m., Physical Science A156.

English Department: Lecture Professor Harry Levine, Harvard University, 8 pm, Lawson 151.

International Relations Club: Executive Meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Home Economics 122a.

Free School: "Creative Problem Solving," 7:30 p.m., "New World," 8 p.m., "Observational Astronomy," 8 p.m., "How to Cop Yourself a Good Stereo System," 8 p.m., "Landlord and Tenant Law," 9 p.m. All classes in Free School House.

TV workshop to aid parents

OLNEY, Ill. — School instructors, administrators and interested parents are invited to an Instructional Television Conference-Workshop at 7 p.m., Tuesday at East Richland High School in Olney.

The conference is sponsored by the Southern Illinois Instructional Television Association (SIITA) and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Instructional Television.

William Perrin, field representative of the National Television Center, Bloomington, Ind., will discuss production and utilization of National Instructional Television programming carried by SIITA.

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"BULLITT" WEEKDAYS AT 7:00 SAT. SUN. AT 4:30, 7:30
"BONNIE WEEKDAYS AT 8:30 SAT. SUN. AT 7:00, 9:40, 9:20

SPEAKING OF TOGETHERNESS... CATCH THEM BOTH!

STEVE McQUEEN as **BULLITT**

BONNIE AND DUNAWAY

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LATE SHOW TONITE VARSITY
BOX OFFICE OPENS 10:15 SHOW STARTS 11:00 P.M.
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NO MORE COLD NIGHTS!!
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Knows Frats are of no value
But then not everyone has rushed Alpha Phi Omega

RUSH
Alpha Phi Omega
National Service Fraternity
Sunday & Monday, Oct. 11 & 12
Agriculture Bldg. Ag. Seminar Room
7:00 - 9:00 P.M.

Women's Club tea Tuesday

The SIU Women's Club will hold its annual lawn tea and fashion show at 1 p.m., Oct. 13. The tea will be the last one given at the campus home of President Emeritus and Mrs. Delyte W. Morris.

Mrs. Morris, Honorary president of the organization, has hosted the club's tea for the past 20 years.

"Getting to Know You" is the theme of the tea. The program will be held in the University Center Ballrooms in the event of rain.

An outgrowth of a faculty sewing club started in 1937, the Women's Club has a continuing goal of bringing about a common interest among SIU women. Membership is open to women members of the faculty, wives or relatives who may be homemakers or members of faculty and administrative - faculty staff, retired faculty women, and wives or widows of retired faculty members. Each year the organization awards a scholarship to one or more outstanding university women students.

The club also has an auxiliary society, the Newcomers' Club, designed to orient new women faculty members and new faculty wives to university programs and the Southern Illinois area.

Special interest groups organized by the club include art, bridge, creative cooking, dance, exploration, handwork

Housing study may help, can't hurt

While off-campus students apparently are not convinced that the Campus Senate's housing regulation study will accomplish anything for them, most seem to have adopted a wait and see attitude.

With the report due Nov. 5, the "inmates," as some call themselves, hope that something material will be done before the start of the winter quarter to alleviate their problem.

Some of the major complaints voiced by the majority of students interviewed were lack of laundry facilities, study areas, lounges, telephones and recreation facilities. Complaints other than those pertaining to nonavailable facilities focused on women's hours and open house regulations.

All of the students who have contracts for the year were hesitant about their names being used, but weren't shy when it came to giving their opinions.

"If we're treated as adults in every other area, why not in these areas too? As long as you don't affect anyone's right to privacy you should be able to do as you please in your own room which you pay for dearly," one senior female resident said about women's hours and open house regulations.

ACLU

Southern Illinois Chapter
General Meeting

October 12, 1970 7:30.

Reports of recent and current activities
Recruiting new members, raising funds
Election of new Chapter Chairman

Unitarian Fellowship,
S. Illinois Avenue

(knitting and sewing), music and recreation.

Active officers this year are Mrs. Donald Ugem, president; Mrs. Arthur L. Alkman, first vice president; Mrs. Robert Odantell, second vice president; Mrs. R. Clifton

Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Roy E. Abrahamson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Andrew Powell, treasurer; Mrs. John D. Mee, director and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, Newcomers' president.

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5 oz ULTRA-BRITE TOOTHPASTE
gives your mouth sex appeal

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PURCHASE OF ANY POSTER IN OUR BIG WHARFSIDE SECTION!

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Limit 1 to a customer

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8-oz, BANQUET FROZEN PIES
regularly 2 for 49¢

2 FOR 39¢ Limit 2

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21-OUNCE AJAX CLEANSER
with oxygen bleach

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VALUABLE COUPON

Pkg of 200 BALLS MALT MILK
delicious candy confection

REG. 79¢ **57¢** Limit 1

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VALUABLE COUPON

1-lb BLUEBELL SLICED BACON
sweet cure flavor

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all popular brands

\$3.37 PER CARTON

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for best internal protection

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Durogloss Human Hair EYE LASHES
with free applicator

REG. \$1.69 **97¢** Limit 1

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London theater editors scheduled to visit SIU

Four authorities on the 18th century English theater and a noted Shakespearian scholar are scheduled to visit SIU Sunday and Monday to celebrate completion of a 10-year publishing project by the SIU Press.

Four of the guests are editors of the SIU Press' 11-volume "The London Stage:

1600-1800" which was completed with publication of the final three volumes in August. They are Emmett L. Avery, Washington State University; Arthur H. Scouten, University of Pennsylvania; George Winchester Stone, Jr., New York University; and Charles Beecher Hogan, Yale University.

Another editor, William van Lennep of Harvard University, died during preparation of the early volumes.

Memorial service set for Duncan

A memorial service for Hugh Dalzier Duncan, late professor of sociology and English at Southern Illinois University will be conducted Tuesday.

Duncan, nationally known authority on social theory and communications, died Aug. 8 in Harvey, where he had been hospitalized with a brain tumor.

Presiding at the 4 p.m. service in the Lutheran Student Center will be John F. Hayward, director of religious studies at SIU. Among the speakers will be Kenneth Burke, social scientist and literary scholar of Washington University, who was a friend and mentor of Duncan.

The fifth guest is Harry Levin of Harvard University, holder of the Irving Babbitt professorship in comparative literature.

Levin will give a lecture which is open to the public at 8 p.m. Monday in Lawson Hall, Room 151. Title of the lecture is "Shakespeare and 'The Revolution of the Times'."

"The London Stage" represents more than 35 years of research by the editors, contains 8,977 pages and more than three million words. It has been hailed by critics as the fullest and most detailed account in existence of performances in the London theater for the 140-year period covered.

'Ye olde sheepskin' SIU game goal

By Pat Silha
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Many students wish they could attack registration with a six-pack or a bottle of wine. In the SIU Game, they are allowed, even encouraged, to do just that.

The SIU Game, originally entitled the MSU Game, is a board game developed last May by three advertising students from Michigan State University, Mike Kenealy, Mark Doble and Dick Murrberger. The object of the game is to get through four years of college in about two

hours, while downing as much liquor as possible.

When playing the SIU Game, the student begins his college career, quite logically, at registration. Half-way through he is advised to "chug your drink and waive the rest of registration."

The student drinks his way through Greek Row, the library, the health center and other campus landmarks toward the eventual goal of "Ye Olde Sheepskin."

On his way, he is instructed to draw cards for directions, and, of course, to drink like crazy.

Samples of the directions include: "Molested by horny coed. Lose 2 turns to see if she comes again." "Caught in shower during dorm fire drill. Go immediately to Campus Police Station to clear up rudity-charge." "Because you failed to remove your trigger finger completely for your draft physical, you must go to the Health Center immediately to get a hand-aid. Take 4 drinks for the pain."

"We wanted to make it primarily for MSU until we realized the potential it had," Doble said.

They are now marketing the game to all major schools in the Midwest, according to Kenealy, and the response has been great. He said the game is adapted to each school through pressure-sensitive labels applied to the box and board.

The project began last spring, when the three, now all graduates, designed the game, researched production costs and found an investor.

Phil Frank, an artist syndicated in over 100 college newspapers, did all the artwork for the game.

According to Kenealy, the game has good potential for a cheap, but interesting date,

"one broad, one bottle and one SIU Game."

An added feature of the game, "a more risque set of game cards" available from an address on the box cover, has attracted much response, said Doble.

Kenealy said the first 2,500 games were printed by three different concerns in Lansing, Mich. He said 10,000 more games, which will be distributed nationally under the name of "College Daze," are now being printed by Western Publishers. The games may still be personalized if a large enough order is placed by a store.

The SIU Game, said Doble, is available exclusively at Southern Illinois Book and Supply, for \$7.95.

From friends in the book store business at Michigan State, Coatney, manager of 710, said he learned the game is so popular there, the advertising posters for it are selling.

Business scholarship awarded

Ramanathan Meemapat, a junior majoring in business management, is this year's recipient of the Frank Stramberg Memorial Scholarship which will be awarded Tuesday at the

Capitol contract covers all Beale recordings

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Salvatore J. Iannucci, president of Capitol Records, made the following comment in response to the story that the Beatles might never record together again as a group.

"Capitol's recording contract with the Beatles, through EMI, has 6 1/2 years to run, and it covers all recorded performances, not only by the group as a whole but by any of its individual members."

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Holiday Inn in Carbondale.

Meemapat, who is from Screemapat, Malappuram, India received an Associate in Business Degree last spring from the Division of Technical and Adult Education with University honors. He entered the school of business this summer and has maintained a 4.5 overall average.

The Frank Stramberg Memorial Scholarship was initiated in 1966, and is given each year to a foreign student in the school of business who plans to return to his native country after graduating from SIU.



PHOTOS FOR 1970

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October 1-24

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Carbondale, IL 62901

Spartans to try and catch Buckeyes looking other way

CHICAGO (AP) — The Big Ten's two entries from the state of Michigan are on the spot as the conference football championship race begins Saturday.

Co-Champion Michigan's Wolverines, although 7th ranked nationally, are pegged only a one-touchdown favorite at Purdue where the Boilermakers still are elated over last Saturday's 26-14 stunning defeat of previously 3rd ranked Stanford.

Michigan State's Spartans open league play at home, confronted by the nation's top-ranked Ohio State Buckeyes. The Bucks probably will try to better the Spartans last Saturday by independent Notre Dame, ranked No. 3 and holding.

Like Notre Dame, the powerful Buckeyes are unaccustomed to artificial turf which carpets MSU's field. But the shortcoming failed to impress the oddsmakers who pick Ohio State by 24 points.

Other league openers, after the Big Ten wound up with a nonconference record of 12-16-1, include Wisconsin (1-1-1) at Iowa (0-3); Illinois (2-1) at Northwestern (0-3), and Indiana (0-3) at Minnesota (1-2).

Preseason consensus was that the Big Ten race would be strictly a two-team scrap between Ohio State, which is eligible this year for a Rose Bowl bid, and Michigan, which isn't.

However, the three-game round of nonconference skir-

ishing has caused some re-evaluating. Michigan forged a perfect 3-0 mark mainly on defensive skill, with few flashes of its 1969 offensive power.

Purdue and Wisconsin, after last Saturday's tumbling of Penn State, may prove stronger than expected. Illinois may be emerging from the victory famine caused by the school's 1968 slush fund scandal.

Northwestern's 0-3 record is misleading. The Wildcats stayed with Notre Dame until late in their opener and dropped hard-luck decisions to UCLA 12-7 and Southern Methodist 21-20.

Minnesota, always a slow starter, also has a deceiving 1-2 record, the two defeats inflicted by powerhouses Nebraska and Missouri of the Big Eight.

The Big Ten chase now seems to be a matter of a couple of rivals trying to catch Ohio State looking the other way—just as Michigan did to wreck the Buckeyes' national championship bid in the 1969 finale.

Surprisingly, new coach John Jardine's Wisconsin Badgers are rated only a three-point pick over winless Iowa. Northwestern, with No. 1 quarterback Maurie Daigneau shelved by a shoulder injury, still is a four-point pick over sophomore-burkward Illinois.

Minnesota gets the call by eight points over Indiana in a Hoosier rebuilding season.

SIU, Kansas harriers will meet here today

By Bob Richards

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

The Saluki cross-country team shoots for its second win in four tries at 11 a.m. Saturday when it vies with the University of Kansas in a five-mile race.

The meet will be run over the SIU-course which is laid out over the area southwest of the baseball field which is just south of the SIU Arena.

Kansas comes to Carbondale unbeaten and with an experienced corps of runners who return from last season. Jay Mason and Jon Callen appear to be the best; the Jayhawks can offer in the long distances, but Rich Elliot and Doug Smith are equally as tough.

The Salukis, winners last week at Illinois State 26-29, will have to intersperse the Kansas runners to win the meet. Coach Lew Hartzog said freshman David Hill

would be able to stay with the top men from Kansas but SIU hopes for a victory would lie with the other team members placing high as well.

Freshman Jerry Craig and veterans Ken Nalder and Glenn Ujaye were reportedly in top shape for the meet and Hartzog tapered off hard workouts towards the end of the week to allow his runners a chance to run on full power.

Doug Brown and Carl McPherson will also run for SIU and former All-American Gerry Hinton will be competing. His predicted finish is impossible to make, Hartzog said. He added that a strong race by Hinton would spell trouble for the high-flying Jayhawks.

Immediately following the Jayhawk-Saluki dual meet, a "B" team from Southern will run a four-mile meet against Land of Lincoln Junior College.

SIU still atop CMU grid heap

Postponement of the Saluki football game at Wichita State Saturday assured SIU of remaining the only undefeated team after four weeks among

members of the Conference of Midwest Universities.

Thirteen members of the Shocker football team, their coach and supporters of the team died in a plane crash Oct. 2, as the team headed to Logan, Utah to play Utah State.

Indiana State's Sycamores (2-2) try to go above the .500 mark when they meet future league rival Ball State in the Cardinal's homecoming game at Muncie. Ball State is also 2-2.

Illinois State (1-2) hosts third ranked small-college power Akron at Normal in another key contest involving a CMU school. Akron blasted Ball State 31-0 last week.

Injury-ridden Northern Illinois (1-3) takes on the Missouri Valley Conference's newest member, West Texas State, in De Kalb Saturday. The huskies were blasted by Miami of Ohio last week, 48-0.

Loyalists sponsor trip to East Carolina game

Anyone wishing to attend next Saturday's away football game at East Carolina University should contact Al Green of the Saluki Loyalists in Wilson Hall.

The Sports Calendar

SATURDAY

CROSS COUNTRY
Kansas at SIU, 11 a.m.

BASEBALL (Sat. and Sun.)
WORLD SERIES
Baltimore at Cincinnati

FOOTBALL-PRO
Miami at New York Jets

SUNDAY
FOOTBALL-PRO
NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta at Dallas, Detroit at Washington, Minnesota at Chicago, New Orleans at St. Louis, Philadelphia at New York Giants, San Francisco at Los Angeles.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Baltimore at Houston, Boston at Kansas City, Buffalo at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Cleveland, Denver at Oakland.

MONDAY
FOOTBALL-PRO
Green Bay at San Diego (ABC)

Weekend IM football games

The following intramural football games are scheduled for Sunday and Monday. Saturday's schedule appeared in Friday's edition of the Daily Egyptian.

Sunday, 1:30 p.m.: Wright Wranglers vs. Pierce Pack Rats, field one; Happy Romans vs. Bachelors III, field two; Brown 2nd vs. Boomer Boomer, field three; Abbott 2 vs. Felts Raiders, field four; Phi Sigma Kappa vs. Delta Chi, field 10;

2:30 p.m.: Abbott Costellos vs. Abbott Hall Triars, field one; Warren II Mafia vs. Tri-Warren Kings, field two; War-

ren Wizzards vs. Felts Fungus, field three; Free Schneider vs. 8th Floor Spades Players, field four; TKE Heads vs. Sigma Tau Gamma, field 10;

3:30 p.m.: Hairy Armpits vs. Brush Tower Gribbles, field one; Schneider 5th vs. TNUK's, field two; Shaws Shenanigan's vs. Seventh Air Borne, field three; Hustlers vs. Bailey Boozers, field four; Sigma Alpha Mu vs. Delta Upsilon, field 10.

Monday, 4:20 p.m.: Wilson Hall 3rd Floor vs. Stevenson Arms, field one; Wooste Wompers vs. Saluki Hall, field two; Cambridge III vs. Pyramid Pak, field three; Ivy Hall vs. The Gremilins, field four; Brentwood Bruins vs. Wilson Hall 2nd Floor, field five; Kappa Alpha Psi vs. Theta Xi, field 10.

Road Runners plan races here Sunday

The Southern Illinois Road Runners Club will sponsor cross-country races for men and women Sunday on the SIU course southwest of the SIU Arena. All entrants will meet at the east entrance to the Arena.

McLain is back, departs Detroit

CINCINNATI (AP) — Denny McLain has been reinstated and his contract assigned to the Washington Senators, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced Friday.

To complete the transaction sending the controversial pitcher to Washington seven other players changed hands, four going to Detroit.

Sent to Detroit were pitchers Jim Hannan and Joe Coleman, shortstop Ed Brinkman and third baseman Aurelio Rodriguez.

The Tigers also sent to the Senators third baseman Don Wert, infielder-outfielder El-

lott Maddox and right-handed pitcher Norm McRae.

Nicklaus in golf final

VIRGINIA WATER, England (AP) — Jack Nicklaus defeated Tony Jacklin, 5 and 4, and Lee Trevino eliminated Dave Stockton, 7 and 6, Friday in the semifinal round of the Piccadilly world match play golf championship.

Nicklaus, who holds every major world golf title except this one, will meet Trevino Saturday in the 36-hole final over the 6,997 yard, Westworth golf course.

Suit may stop Michigan game

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP) — A court suit has been filed seeking to block the Michigan State-Michigan football game here Oct. 17 alleging it is a nuisance because alcohol and drugs are in use in the stadium.

Don Koster of Ypsilanti, Mich., an attorney active in civil rights cases, filed the case in Washtenaw County Circuit Court Thursday in support of Joel Block, 22, a University of Michigan janitor and union steward who was sports editor of the campus newspaper during the last academic year.

"I am not against football, but I am for equal law enforcement. If the law applies to rock festivals, then it should apply to football games," Block said.

A similar suit was used to prevent a rock festival at Goose Lake Park, Mich., over the Labor Day weekend.

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Daily

EGYPTIAN

Southern Illinois University

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Crisis committee backs United Front conference

By John D. Towns and Steve Brown
Daily Egyptian Staff Writers

The Chancellor's Committee on Crisis Prevention (CC-CP) approved a statement Friday supporting the view of the Black Student's Union in regards to the sponsoring of a benefit conference for the United Front of Calro.

Tom Scherschel, SIU student body president, said the CCCP is sending a statement to James Brown, Chief of SIU Board Staff, supporting the Black Student Union benefit conference.

Some controversy has arisen over the recent publicity of a United Front Survival Conference to be held at SIU on Oct. 24-25. The two-day event includes a stageshow featuring Jerry Butler on Oct. 25.

The University has apparently not approved the events.

A spokesman for the Scheduling and Information Center said the BSU has been scheduled to use Muckelroy Auditorium in the Agriculture Building Oct. 24.

A spokesman for the SIU Arena said the United Front's request for the use of the Arena is under consideration.

A meeting of the Black Student Union Friday evening reached the decision that the United Front Survival Conference will proceed as planned.

Over 300 students heard from representatives of the United Front, who said it was impossible to cancel the conference. The representative said groups from as far away as Kansas, Chicago, Atlanta and Washington D.C. were planning to attend.

The spokesman said, "the purpose of the conference is for brothers and sisters throughout the country to protest the overall conspiracy."

Workshops will consist of religion, defense, political education, pollution, wars, communications and social life. Buses will be provided for people in communications workshops to go to Calro.

The leaders of the meeting had already been informed of the decision made earlier Friday by the Chancellor's Committee on Crisis Prevention.

Some of the students' protests grew out of the precedence for an activity to be given by student groups in conjunction with a community group. The students said the precedence was established May 8 when SIU Student Government and the Northeast community sponsored a benefit concert to raise funds for Headstart.

Brown said he had been informed of the Chancellor's decision earlier in the evening.

"I told him I felt this (the conference) was contrary to Board policy," Brown said.

Brown said he was not familiar enough with all the scheduling regulations in this matter to make any distinction between the various types of previous fund-raising activities held at SIU.

Gus Bode



Gus says the Security Police is conveniently located, just a stone's throw from the overpass.

Witnesses hit IC rail proposed rate increases

By Chuck Hutchcraft
Student Writer

In its second day of hearings on the proposed fare hike by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Commission heard four witnesses reiterate their opinion that the proposed fare like does not correspond with the quality of service provided by the IC.

The testimony, from three students and a faculty member, alleged poor maintenance of coaches, poor passenger service and that trains are not always on schedule. All three students said they would be inclined to patronize the IC more frequently if a special student rate was established.

The IC, which is the only direct public transportation line between Carbondale and Chicago, has proposed a fare increase of 20 per cent. The increase would be 31.5 per cent between Champaign and Carbondale.

Friday was the last day of hearings prompted by the "Motion for the Scheduling of Local Hearings" submitted by the Corporation Counsel of Chicago to the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The hearings were started at 8:30 a.m. by ICC examiner Morton I. Kovin.

Phoebe Renz, an SIU sophomore from Chicago, testified that she used the IC five times during her freshman year and said she had known the train to be off schedule, but that it did not affect her.

She did say that the 20 per cent increase over the present

fare would be too much for her to pay.

Ernest Schwiet, a junior from Chicago, said that when he started riding the IC he wasn't aware of the excursion rates. He said he saw no signs advertising these rates posted at train stations at Carbondale and Chicago.

Saying that a considerable number of faculty members use the train service to travel to Chicago for conventions and seminars, Arthur Casebeer, coordinator of college student personnel, said, "Deliberate downgrading of services can have a deterrent effect on travel."

But now "The equipment is so funky we couldn't play bridge," Casebeer said. "I can attest to filthy windows and dirty washrooms." He said he had better luck with scheduling.

Richard Lorenz, a junior from Chicago, said he would use the IC more if a student fare was established.

He said when he returned from Chicago to Carbondale last Thanksgiving the train was so crowded students were sitting in the aisles. "I have never seen anything quite like it," he said.

In an interview during a recess, Bernard Rane, assistant corporation counsel with the City of Chicago, said some type of continuous supervision by the Commission on the railroad was needed to insure reliability and adequacy of the service's performances.

"I am hopeful," Rane said, "that the IC will establish a student rate which will attract more patronage and increase

the frequency of present users."

Robert Smart, director of passenger rates and baggage services for the IC, and Kenneth Novander, commerce attorney for the railroad, both spoke outside the hearing, defending the IC's position.

Smart said he was instructed to prepare a tariff to increase rates and yield \$600,000 yearly. "We appreciate the interest shown by the faculty and students at the hearings. Their comments will be taken into consideration," he said.

Novander said that the Illinois intra-state deficit increased from \$1,914,253 in 1967 to \$3,735,695 in 1969, while, during the same period, the revenues from the passenger operations remained constant.

In 1969 the rate of return for the entire railroad was 2.8 per cent, which Novander considered to be an inadequate return. He said many companies have a rate of return of 10-12 per cent. "We don't believe a rate of return is adequate unless it's up to 8 per cent," he said.

"Just put yourself in making decisions for the railroad and you found your deficits increasing," Novander said. He added that a higher rate of return was needed for investment.

What has hurt the railroad, Novander said, is the increased construction of interstate highways, increased frequency of air travel and improvement of competing services which are subsidized by the government.

Guard shoots juvenile boy suspected in hospital break in

A juvenile boy shot by a Holden Hospital guard Thursday night was charged with burglary Friday by Carbondale Police.

Carbondale Police said the youth, who lives in Carbondale, cannot be identified because he is a juvenile. He was shot by Richard Smith, a hospital guard.

Smith said he observed the youth attempting to enter the south portion of the hospital through a window. Smith said he approached the youth, telling him not to move and that he was under arrest. When the young man then started to run, Smith ordered him to halt and fired two warning shots. When the youth did not

stop, Smith fired again and hit him in the arm.

The youth was taken to Holden Hospital and then to Doctors Memorial Hospital by police for treatment. He is being held under guard.

Doctors Hospital had no report on the condition of the youth Friday afternoon.



Haven for the frustrated

The owners of these cars seem oblivious to the barricades and flag put up by the Illinois Central Railroad. The wire and flag obstacles were meant to keep motorists out of the disputed lot on Washington Street but driving around them appears to be great sport. Story on page 10. (Photo by John Lopinski)