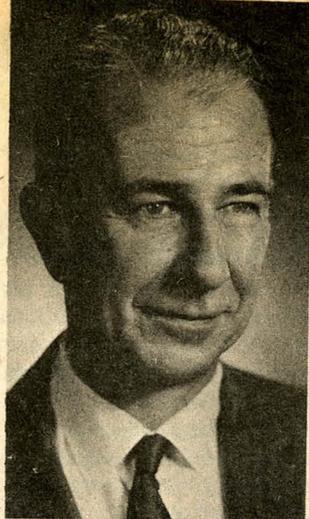


All-nighter

JAN 23, 1970

7 p.m. Welcome
7:05 Purpose of Teach-Out
7:15 National Science Foundation Message.
7:30 Dr. Lamont Cole
7:55 Dr. Lawrence Slobodkin
8:20 Dr. Peter Flawn
8:45 Dr. Barry Commoner
9:10 Dr. Paul Ehrlich
9:35 Hon. William J. Scott
10:00 Hon. Adlai Stevenson III
10:25 Hon. Paul Simon
10:50 Victor J. Yannacone
Midnight Environmental Sing-Out by folksinger Tom Paxton
1 a.m. Study Sessions — Each on a half-hour repeating basis until dawn
First Floor:
Auditorium All Discussion Group Panels, in sequence
Lecture Room 2 Series of Movies on Environmental Problems
Lecture Room 3 Cooperative Meeting of Student

Environmental Groups and S.C.O.P.E.
Room 1630 Depletion of Natural Resources
Room 1667 Life or Death for the Oceans
Room 1792 Ecological Principles: How to Save a Lake
Second Floor:
Lecture Room 6 Surplus People and Instant War
Lecture Room 7 Psychological Problems of Overcrowding
Lecture Room 8 Don't Labor Under Misconception
Room 2408 Medical Aspects of Air Pollution
Room 2411 Politics and Air Pollution
Third Floor:
Room 3400 Government Spending and Pollution
Room 3403 Legal Aspects of Pollution
Room 3568 Legislative Approaches to Preserving our Environment
Room 3569 Environmental Problems of Nuclear Power Plants
Room 2526 Radiological Pollution: Radioactivity and Prenatal Fatalities
Room 3397 Issues in Water Pollution Control



LaMont Cole



William Scott



Sidney Peck

Tech pollution pow-wow tonight

By JIM DETXER and GREG HINZ

The first of a series of major environmental "teach-outs" across the country will begin in Northwestern's Tech Institute tonight at 7.

Nationally-known scientists and Illinois politicians are scheduled to voice their support of anti-pollution programs in the all-night program, "Project Survival."

Included are ecologist Dr. Lamont Cole, population biologist and Paul Ehrlich, Washington University Prof. Barry Com-

moner and experimental ecologist Lawrence B. Slobodkin.

ILLINOIS OFFICIALS — Atty. Gen. William Scott, Treasurer Adlai Stevenson III and Lt. Gov. Paul Simon —each will speak for 20 minutes.

Vinton Bacon, controversial superintendent of the Metropolitan Sanitary Sewer District, will participate in one of the 21 study sessions, to be repeated each half hour until dawn. Folk singer Tom Paxton will entertain at midnight.

The study sessions will cover topics such as "Life or Death for the Oceans" and "Psychological Problems of Overcrowding."

The teach-out, designed to get knowledge from the universities to the outside community, will be covered heavily by broadcast and print media. Campus radio station WNUR will broadcast the teach-out on 89.3.

ALL CLASSES IN Tech Auditorium today have been cancelled or moved to enable television crews to set up cameras.

Officials of Northwestern Students for a Better Environment, one of the sponsoring groups, expect up to 15,000 to attend.

The university has given over \$16,000 to pay for the teach-out, NSBE officer Casey Jason said.

Housing is still needed to house groups coming from as far as the University of Michigan and the University of Iowa. Anyone offering space should contact NSBE at 491-9627.

Thousands jam Tech to talk of pollution

BY JIM DEXTER and GREG HINZ

The crowd filled the seats in Tech Auditorium, sprawled in the aisles, spilled out into the corridors and crammed adjoining lecture rooms to hear ecologists, lawyers and politicians ponder the extinction of man at Friday night's "Project Survival" teachout.

Most of the audience, estimated by some as high as 10,000 persons, had to rely on closed-circuit television to hear of damage to the environment, perhaps beyond repair.

The decay, speaker after speaker said, has been caused by man's "total disregard" of ecological systems. Repair of these systems has been too little, too late and pollution is growing, they said.

And speaker after speaker attacked President Nixon's plan to spend \$10 billion over the next five years to curb water pollution as "too little to do the job."

THE TECH MARATHON, which lasted from 7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday, was the first in a series of about 350 pollution teach-ins scheduled to be held at American colleges and universities this year.

Both major wire services, three television networks, nearly a dozen newspapers, at least six national magazines and two Chicago radio stations were there, making the all-night event one of the heaviest-covered in Northwestern's history.

Film of the teach-out will be broadcast nationwide in an hour-long CBS news special early next month, a CBS spokesman said. Radio WFMT will air much of the teach-out beginning at 8 p.m. Friday.

THE TEACH-OUT WAS DIVIDED into two sections. In the pre-midnight hours, noted ecologists and Illinois state officials spoke for about 24 minutes each. Folk singer Tom Paxton entertained at midnight.

About 3,000 persons stayed for at least part of the second section of Project Survival — a series of study groups led by environmental specialists. They covered such topics as "How to Save a Lake" and "Psychological Problems of Overcrowding."

Jim Reisa, a Northwestern graduate student and teach-out coordinator was the first speaker. Reisa spoke in Tech auditorium, crowded to at least 300 more than its seating capacity of 802.

The major speeches were carried to eight lecture rooms and four halls by closed circuit television.

"Please devote this night to the cause," Reisa said. "It's a night not only for you and your children but for your children's children."

REISA SAID PROJECT SURVIVAL was called a teach-out, "to get information from the colleges out to the community. Only an informed population can take the action that is vital now."

Dr. Lamont Cole, vice-president of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, was the first of five ecological scientists to speak.

Cole spoke of the California pelican, a species rapidly becoming extinct because DDT makes its egg shells thin and brittle.

"Why is a pelican important," he asked. "When we're making an earth so harmful and toxic that a pelican can't live on, we're making an earth that no one can work on."

Cole spoke of St. Louis, "a city that has no better use for the Mississippi River than to dump 300,000 gallons of urine into it every day."

"AND THAT WATER has to be re-used" by people



(Photo by Wally Belback)

downstream, he said.

The U.S. has to spend \$30 billion "just to stay even with pollution," he said, not just the \$2 billion the president recommended Thursday in the State of the Union Address.

The United States has an "intolerably high," infant mortality rate, he said. Ranked 18th in the world two years ago, the U.S. now has the world's 23rd highest mortality rate.

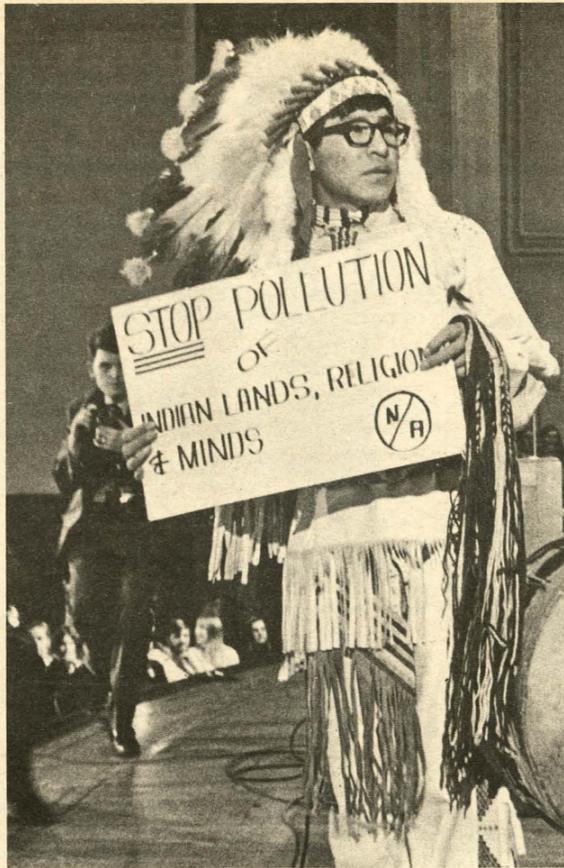
COLE SAID THE AMOUNT of money spent by the U.S. on population control in one year would "run the Pentagon for three hours."

New York University Prof. Lawrence Slobodkin received a cool reception when he attacked the belief that birth control is a "panacea" for world pollution.

"Why is it," he asked, "that SDS, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, George Wallace, Edmund Muskie and two Mississippi senators all join together in opposing pollution? Why do you suddenly find yourself with such a collection of bedfellows?"

The collection is formed, he said because the left and right are trying to cover up "the real problems for political reasons."

SLOBOTKIN WAS INTERRUPTED near the middle of his talk when about 30 American Indians walked on stage to present a list of demands to the university.



The group, from the Native American Committee of Chicago, protested "pollution of Indian lands, religions and minds."

They demanded that NU confront Federal agencies that have "polluted" Indians, provide 15 jobs for Indians, offer 15 scholarships and hire speakers "to teach you the truth about the American Indian."

The group asked that NU negotiate the demands by Feb. 5.

Peter Flawn, director of the bureau of economic geology at the University of Texas, compared the earth to a contaminated spaceship, and said "we are the disease."

Flawn said the real cause of pollution is our industrial society, which "permits and sustains our population beyond that that our earth can supply."

Following Flawn, Washington University Prof. Barry Commoner said the reference to pollution abatement in Nixon's address was the "first large victory" in the attempt to stimulate government action.

Commoner, who predicts that without radical action the earth will be uninhabitable within 30 years, is director of Washington University's Center for the Biology of Natural Systems.

BUT NIXON'S WORDS should not make environmental specialists complacent, he said.

Commoner attacked Nixon's proposed \$10 billion program as much too little to solve the problem. He said the present waste treatment plants do not work well.

"Something is wrong with that inventive genius if it causes pollution," Commoner said.

BIOLOGIST PAUL EHRLICH, author of "The Population Bomb" said the real problem of birth control is not abroad but in the U.S.

"The birth of the average American child puts roughly 50 times the stress on the ecological system as the birth of a child in Calcutta," he said.

The world is dangerously over-populated, he said, with more people born "since last Tuesday than were killed in all American wars."

Ehrlich termed as "rubbish" claims that so-called miracle wheat and rice strains have solved a world food shortage. The strains were first planted in 1965-66 and resulted in very high yields in India and the Philippines.

But Ehrlich said the yield increase was due to "extraordinarily good weather" rather than miracle grains.

In 1965-66 "mainland China had a large increase without miracle grains and without needed fertilizer," he said.

EHRLICH OUTLINED A PROGRAM to limit population growth.

To do this "you have to take the pressure off women to reproduce." The American woman must be given a role as a person rather than as a "married producer," he said.

Young men with different insights must be brought into government, he said. "The government does not have to be run by a group of elderly, rustic boobs."

"The first thing they'll talk about is sterilizing people on relief."

Contraceptives must be used more widely, he said. Ehrlich said "the American woman of the year is the sterile woman who adopts two children."

Illinois Atty. Gen. William J. Scott led off the political speakers with praise for students participating in the teach-out.

"You have to be the conscience. You have to be the guiding force," he said.

Scott has been spearheading recent state action against pollution. He said Lake Michigan will be dead within nine or ten years unless adequate action is taken.

Scott, a Republican, said the fight was non-partisan. If nothing is done about the situation, he said, Republicans and Democrats will die alike.

But State Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson III, who is running for United States Senator from Illinois, said that since governmental leaders must fight pollution, politics is involved.

DEMOCRAT STEVENSON did praise Scott as "the Officer Obie" of air pollution. He referred to the police chief who arrested Arlo Guthrie in the song and the movie, "Alice's Restaurant."

But he blasted the Republican state administration on the issue. "Politics is our cutting edge," Stevenson said, and he began cutting the GOP.

Stevenson noted that during 1969 more had been spent on the voyage of Apollo II than on cleaning the air. "We reach for the stars but cannot see the sky," he said.

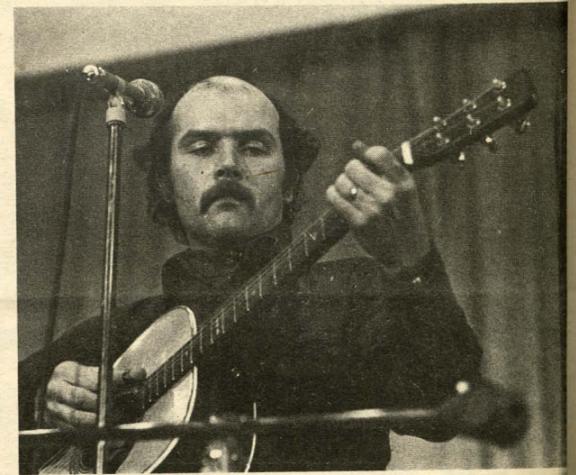
"I have some difficulty conceiving Mr. (Secretary of the Interior Walter J.) Hickel as the 'generalissimo' of an all-out war on pollution."

NSBE PRESIDENT CASEY JASON then appeared to introduce State Lt. Gov. Paul Simon. Before the introduction, he introduced former Sanitary District Supt. Vinton M. Bacon, who was sitting in the audience.

NSBE has been active in supporting Bacon, whom they charge was dismissed from his post because of his opposition to political corruption. Along with other environmental groups, NSBE believes Bacon to be a major foe of pollution.

Bacon accepted one of the most enthusiastic ovations of the evening, but did not speak publicly.

After the ovation, Simon joined in the political criticism. He blasted a veto by Republican rival Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of a bill that would have raised the Chicago



Tom Paxton

(Photo by Bob Hinshaw)

Metropolitan Sanitary District's fine to polluters from a maximum of \$100 to a maximum of \$1,000.

The longest and most popular speech of the evening was delivered by Victor Yannacone, a pollution-fighting lawyer from New York who said that legislation would not work quickly enough to save the environment.

"SUE THE BASTARDS," Yannacone said.

Yannacone asked the initiation of World War III against pollution, and said that industry should pay the bill.

He disputed the belief that rigid anti-pollution action would drive away industries.

"Where are all the steel companies going to find another Lake Michigan?" he said. The industry, like a messy child, should be "toilet trained," he added.

LATER IN THE evening, Yannacone offered to begin proceedings immediately against Commonwealth Edison's proposed nuclear-powered power plant, which had been attacked throughout the night as a potential pollution source, if teach-out participants could raise \$1,000.

Only \$400 was raised. But Yannacone said he may consider the money as a deposit.

Folk singer Tom Paxton played for about an hour at midnight to a tired but enthusiastic crowd. As Paxton sang students crawled up on stage and eventually nearly surrounded him.

At 1 a.m. about 3,000 participants divided into 21 discussion sections.

A HEIGHT TO the post-midnight session came when participants discussed the use of Student Committee on Environment and Pollution — an advisory body to the federal government — to coordinate local pollution groups.

Activists clashed with students affiliated with SCOPE charging that cooperation with the government would be a "sell-out."

About 250 persons remained in Tech when the last study section ended at 5:30 a.m. Saturday. A dawn sing-out, featuring Michael, Mark and E. Kitch Childs, ended at about 7.

Project Survival was sponsored by Northwestern Students for a Better Environment, the College of Arts and Sciences, 12 NU departments and several Chicago-area service groups.

emphasis

Environment problems and NU

Teach-out boggles mind and body

By ED ZOTTI
and JIM DEXTER

The new spring offensive against pollution began last Friday in Tech amid an ironic heap of coffee cups and paper napkins.

The teach-out, already duly recorded in the city's major news outlets, drew more than 10,000, according to some estimates.

About three-fourths of the participants were milling about in the hall at any given time, feeling somewhat shocked to hear that in a hundred years there might be only one square meter of land per person.

To those accustomed to Northwestern's customary mid-winter doldrums, it was a pleasant surprise to see that so many people gathered together in the name of ecology.

SOME, SHUNTED off into lecture rooms to view the speakers on closed-circuit tele-

vision, felt a mixture of amusement and annoyance as the sound periodically buzzed, crackled and died altogether — the failure of technology within the very temple of technology.

There was a communal feeling of sorts among those crowded in the aisles, pressed together watching the tube in a hallway. Kids shared their blankets, gripes and great thoughts.

One gent rambled at length on pollution in Podunk and his attempts to save the race from sulphur dioxide. Another guy with curly hair swayed his body rhythmically, waiting anxiously to get his chance to speak.

A group of freaks with a blanket at the intersection of two corridors put on a kind of living theatre for their own amusement and a number of wondering onlookers.

Later, after Tom Paxton had come and

gone ("oh, wow, he's too fantastic"), the groups began to disintegrate. The crowd diminished, and many people who had come a long way tried to find somebody they knew, or else a place to go for the night.

BUT ABOUT 3,000 did not leave; not at first, anyway. They stayed on for the second section of the program, the study sections.

The seminars were full at first. At "Psychological Problems of Overcrowding," a line of people waited outside after all the room within was taken.

But even at the early hour of 1 a.m. came the first signs of people losing the "Battle of Saturday Morning" to the inevitable foe, sleep. Northwestern Students for a Better Environment President Casey Jason was walking around in open collar and undone tie, wondering how he'd stay awake for five more hours.

Speakers in the study sections yawned, rubbed their eyes and then went on to answer the same questions again and again as new students came into the sections.

AS THE NIGHT wore on, tempers became short. A rift displayed itself during a cooperative meeting of student environmental groups visiting the Northwestern teach-out.

The discussion began over whether the local groups should elect members to the Student Committee on Pollution and Environment (SCOPE), an advisory board set



Photo by Jim Procter

up by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Students who have already been serving on SCOPE, including NU's Jim Reisa, argued that it would provide coordination for the local groups and federal pollution data.

BUT OTHERS saw joining SCOPE as a "sell-out" to the federal government. They said it would give the Federal Water Pollution control Administration "legitimacy."

One student declared himself opposed to any cooperation with "a government that screws the students" and left.

A young woman leaped up and demanded to know why politics had anything to do with it.

"WHY DOES everything have to be anti-Establishment?" she asked. "We're talking

More on page 5

Pollution Campaigners

The newly-organized Northwestern unit of Campaign Against Pollution (CAP) will meet tonight at 7:30 in Parkes 224 to discuss efforts to limit pollution from such Chicago industrial giants as Commonwealth Edison.

Northwestern owned 64,808 shares of Edison stock in 1967 and trustees Thomas Ayers and Edward B. Smith are also Edison trustee-board members. (Ayers is president of Edison).

The Chicago-area organization of CAP hopes to stage a payment boycott to force Edison to stop releasing air-pollutants from its boilers.

CAP is also supervising small-quantity purchase of Edison stock by supporters of the anti-pollution drive. Stock holders will then represent CAP at the April 27 Edison stockholders meeting, and will be able to vote on pollution policy.

NU foots most of bill for Project Survival

By GREG HINZ

The nationally known speakers, short circuit television, Tech auditorium and 9,000 cups of coffee and doughnuts for the teach-out Friday did not come free. About \$10,000 was spent to run "Project Survival," nearly all of it donated by the university at the last minute.

Speaker fees totaled about \$8,000 said Peter Bretske, NU professor of geology and treasurer of the sponsoring Northwestern Community for a Better Environment.

Singer Tom Paxton cost \$2,500 and Stanford Univ. Prof. Paul Ehrlich asked \$2,000, donated at his request to the Stanford Center for Biological Studies.

CLOSED-CIRCUIT TV cost \$1,500 and refreshments added another \$900.

To pay for those expenses, NCBE went begging to university officials last December. "It wasn't easy" getting money from NU, Bretske said. "The university wouldn't give us a damn's worth of money until it looked like the teach-out was going to be a success."

But the money did come, if grudgingly. First came \$3,500 from College of Arts and Sciences Dean Robert Strotz who, unlike others in the university hierarchy, was "most helpful," Bretske said.

STROTZ RELEASED money from the CAS dean's fund, a pool of free-floating funds doled out by the administration throughout the year to sponsor symposiums, visiting lecturers and some research.

Another \$5,000 came from the Science Division Chairman's Fund, SDC Chairman and Biology Prof. Lawrence Gilbert said.

The fund usually totals about \$80,000, Gilbert said, coming from unspecified National Science Foundation government grants. It is used to sponsor seminars, group teaching and faculty and student research.

Other teach-out contributions included \$2,289.86 from gifts at the teach-out and \$400 from the Evanston Kiwanis Club.

NSBE breaks tradition with campus inefficiency

By BONNIE SOLOW

In this age of fly-by-night campus organizations, it's pretty unusual to find a student group that breaks the Northwestern tradition of inefficiency and poor attendance. But Northwestern Students for a Better Environment has done just that.

Springing from a nucleus of 15 members last fall, NSBE has since launched a national teach-out on pollution, waged successful campaigns for two local sanitation amendments, and increased its membership twenty times.

NSBE began when Casey Jason, a biology senior, observed "pollution hanging like a cover over Lake Michigan" last summer and decided to do something about it.

JASON TEAMED UP with Jim Reisa, a biology grad student, and Civil Engineering Prof. Wesley O. Pipes to investigate water pollution in the lake.

Early in the fall NSBE charter members

By PHIL LENTZ

Northwestern will soon have an Ecology Center — probably by the end of this quarter. That is the opinion of Robert F. Acker, assistant dean of faculties for research, who chaired the ad hoc faculty committee charged with the investigating the possibility of setting up some University-wide institution to study ecology.

While the committee's report has not been made public, Acker did reveal some of its tentative recommendations. They include a university commitment to set up

either an institute or a center, a permanent committee to bring such an institution into existence and a recommendation that students be represented on the creation committee.

Acker said that the General Faculty Committee will recommend members for the permanent committee. Acker expected the committee to be named within the next few weeks.

"THE FACULTY and Provost (Payson S.) Wild are at the stage where the committee chairman can be acting chairman of the center and the committee members can be the temporary staff of the center," Acker said.

"The committee will begin to focus faculty interest. The (University's) department of development has pledged to support this new thrust," Acker added.

The new ecology center will be run without the benefit of university funds; instead it will hopefully be funded by private foundations and industry.

Acker said his job is to also solicit funds from the government. He specifically mentioned the National Institute of Health, National Science Foundation and the Department of Interior as possible sources of income for the center.

THE AD HOC committee received its charge from Provost Wild on Nov. 3, 1969. Acker said that "Wild recognized students were active and recognized a lot of desire on the part of the faculty and students to become involved and committed to environmental studies, research and teaching."

The committee gave its report to Wild at the end of last year.

Acker said that members of the Northwestern Students for a Better Environment, one of the groups influential in committee's formation, worked closely with his committee.

More on page 4

NU may soon set up institute for ecology

News and comment

Politicians secure in pollution issue

By JOHN GOLDBERG

In advanced industrial society, there are two ways to view an issue such as pollution which involves the interests of large numbers of people: either it is a technical, managerial, administrative problem, or a political, social and moral one.

But in recent years, a group of intellectuals has put forth the proposition that moralistic ideology has "come to an end." Then all matters which concern the public welfare must be resolved by a hierarchy of experts called technocrats. The intellectuals believe such problems are never to be treated in relation to the structure of society, the distribution of political power, or the nature of the culture's moral and spiritual orientation.

The results of this system have consisted of the depersonalization of man and alienation from his work, a continuing bleak prosperity which depends upon the maintenance of an equally continuous threat of thermonuclear holocaust, and a pernicious and growing contrast between private affluence and public squalor.

BUT NOW, IN the words of President Richard Nixon, "our debt to nature is being called." The deterioration of the American environment, has resulted in ecological havoc. We have been witnesses to a long series of senseless acts of technological ravishment and destruction whose sole purpose was to generate more surplus wealth for the sake of profligate conspicuous consumption.

Ironically, the very magnitude of the disaster which pollution portends that contains encouraging elements. The menace which it presents to the biological integrity of its human victims tends to rip away the veil which conceals its root causes.

THE NATURE of those causes certainly can be isolated, and isolated beyond mistake. There is only one system of economic

organization which needs constantly to maintain a profit motive, and which in order to do so needs continuously to develop new sources of raw material and to increase production and consumption — free from public restraint.

Throughout history, the powerholders of capitalism have been able to find grounds for mass acceptance, but their time is running out. And politicians who attack industrial polluters know this. No way is available to persuade humanity to accept its own extermination.

NSBE springs to national fame

From page 3

support to bring about change within the system. "Above all we try to avoid litigation," Jason said. "If we ever got tangled up in the courts, we'd all be out of grad school before the case would be settled."

NOW WITH THE teach-out in the past, NSBE hopes to muster support for a multiple-pronged attack on polluters.

The Municipal and Industrial Wastes Committee of NSBE will soon begin formulating new criteria for water quality based on a system of effluent standards. This should enable officials to examine pollutants fresh out of industrial plants. Sanitary policemen now must work backwards from accumulated wastes in Dick Tracy fashion to trace pollution sources.

NSBE also plans to fight for an industrial waste surcharge to penalize industry for dumping water pollutants above set levels. Designed to raise revenue for the Metropolitan Sanitary District, the proposal could also encourage industry to invest in purification equipment rather than pay high pollution penalties.

OUTSPOKEN

Polluted parable

Outspoken is a weekly Daily column open to contributions on any subject from faculty members or students. This week's column is written by graduate student Bob Birch.

One day long ago a caveman let his fire get out of hand. It burned up his wood supply, ruined his hides, and blackened his cave walls. The caveman was very unhappy. The fire had been his friend. It had warmed him, cooked his food, kept him safe at night, and lighted up his paintings. He never suspected it could also be his foe. But he was not unhappy long. He packed up his bag of clubs and moved down the forest to a new clean cave.

Centuries passed.

The caveman's descendants soon ran out of natural caves and started building square ones of their own. Some of brick, some for play, but all for progress. To protect these caves, building man put his fire smoke in round containers. These smoke-scrappers (also skystacks) became very popular and in building them not even the sky was the limit.

SOON THERE were wheels and deals. Buildingman left his big squares for small moving ones. These cars made constantgoing and closeshaving very important.

But carman seemed destined to live with his containers, his fire, and his progress. Nature kept a lid on carman's drive for sportier transportation. Carman's burning energy got just as far as the air inversion and then it came back to burn him. This was the birth of smog.

Some people called Naders saw through the smog to the foreseeable future, fought the good fight, even sabotaged smoke-scrappers and freeways. But they failed and finally left for lands outside the Black Belt, the polluted air zone of 20-60 degrees north latitude around the world.

EVENTUALLY THE whole world came to the brink of war. Not over politics. But pollution. You see, the crops and people of the unindustrial countries were being eaten

up by the smog and sewage of the industrial countries. Often the unindustrials would run border raids into neighboring countries and destroy factories. Other times the industrials would build smokestacks on the border and camouflage them as trees. Once in a daring dawn attack, the Israelis set up smokestacks along the Suez and piped pollution into Egypt, wiping out thousands.

People got used to life in the Black Belt. The rain, a mixture of smog and guck (H₂O) which Time magazine called smuck was highly corrosive, so that steel tires, platinum umbrellas, and chromium shoes had to be invented.

Finally the United Nations called a crisis session. The smuck was destroying the factories. As things got worse, nations built Noah refrigerators and in them put all surviving plants and animals. They lived in suspended animation. But the refrigerators were not big enough for humans, so they had to return to the natural caves which were the only things the smuck had not eaten up. There in the caves smuckman was to wait the seven generations until the earth was once again pure.

Robert Birch

Emphasis is a weekly magazine of analysis and opinion dealing with one issue of interest to the university community.

EDITOR: Joann Lublin
STAFF: Jim Dexter, John Goldberg, Greg Hinrichsen, Greg Hinz, Bill Kroyer, Phil Lentz, Chuck Neubauer, Cathy Newman, Mike Pollock, Jim Procter, Baran S. Rosen, Ray Sidrys, Bonnie Solow and Ed Zotti.

Page 4 Wed., Jan. 28, 1970

BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS

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Photo by Jim Procter

Seminar survivors keep-in at teach-out

page 3
death. People in the government
want to die either."
at the height of the argument, another
science member appealed for calm.
"Let's be orderly or this TV camera is
going to show us as a lot of hippie radi-
os."

LU lagoon algae may help pollute beaches and lake

GREG HINRICHSSEN
Last fall, Northwestern Students for a
Better Environment made charges that
Northwestern was polluting Lake Michigan.
The group promised to investigate and
hopefully take action — but they have to
wait now for warm weather.
Chuck Sigwart, one of the leaders of
NSBE, said last week that the nature of
LU's pollutant prevents the group from
taking any action until spring. Sigwart said
LU's use of the lagoon on the J. Roscoe
Miller Campus for air conditioning. The
Technological Institute raises the tempera-
ture of the lagoon several degrees.
The rise in temperature creates a situa-
tion in which an algae may grow at a fast
rate. Since there is a flow between Lake
Michigan and the lagoon, the algae will ul-
timately be carried outside the lagoon and
may pollute Evanston beaches.
Although NSBE has brought the algae issue
to the attention of university officials,
"we don't know if the university will take
steps to eliminate the pollution," said Sig-
wart, "so we'll just have to wait until
spring when the air conditioning facilities
will be needed again."
Sigwart declined to say what sort of ac-
tion the group might take against the uni-
versity if it doesn't stop its pollution.

THE EVENING did not continue exactly
as planned. No rigid attempt was made to
make people change study sections, every
30 minutes, so most were simply open-end-
ed discussions with people casually walk-
ing in and out.

By about 3 a.m., the first study sections
closed down. The teach-out took on a new
atmosphere. Before, it seemed like some
kind of giant party. Now it was a common
experience shared by an ever-diminishing
number of participants. Students whose
eyelids had stubbornly refused to stay open
rested in the auditorium.

But in the study sections that remained,
the conversation grew more sophisticated.
Most of those who stayed knew more of the
technical side of pollution than the average
teach-out participant had earlier.

FIVE A.M. WAS about the end of the line
for most of the study sections, although a
few hardy souls stayed past that. By 5:30
almost everyone left was waiting in the
Tech auditorium for the dawn sing-out.

Almost everyone was half-dreaming by
that time, but the schedule said the teach-
out would end at 7 a.m. and 7 was when they
resolved to leave.

The sing-out itself was interrupted by a
request for more money from NSBE offi-
cials who were collecting money to take le-
gal action against the proposed Com-
monwealth Edison nuclear power plant in
Zion.

They were trying to collect \$1,000, so the
250 still in attendance contributed a couple
hundred more.

The three singers entertaining finished
with a chorus of "Good-Bye, It's Been Good
to Know You," and everyone left, with only
thousands of wrappers and empty cups on
the floor to show they had been there.

Let's all go out and study littorial habi-
tats and other assorted principles of envi-
ronmental biology. In three years there'll
be different problems and we can all culti-
vate our corn sprouts.

Wed., Jan. 28, 1970 Page 5

Teach-out is a put-on for wired world outside

By JOANN LUBLIN
"Both major wire services, three tele-
vision networks, nearly a dozen news-
papers, at least six national magazines and
two Chicago radio stations were there,
making the all-night event one of the heav-
iest-covered in Northwestern's history."

Daily Northwestern, Jan. 26
Last Friday's teach-out on "Project Sur-
vival" was also one of the greatest staged,
put-on pseudo-events in this university's
history.

The entire set-up of the night-long series
of speeches and crowded seminars catered
to the demands of the occasionally que-
rulous press. The press sported obtrusive
artifacts of a highly technological society
— static-filled walkie talkies, clicking cam-
eras and five-foot high speakers embla-
zoned with the words, "Sound by Kraden
Electronics."

For the press, cluttered chemical labora-

tories in Tech were turned into temporary
havens for NBC, WBBM, WIND et. al. For
the press, one-fifth of the ground-floor au-
ditorium seats were delegated to equipment,
coats and journalistic bodies. For the press,
lucky seat-holders had to endure at least 10
blinding "spots" and squinting, sweating
ecologists who wished they had worn sun-
glasses to block the "light pollution."

THE REALITY of the press power at
the teach-out did not become frighteningly
apparent until 1 a.m. That's when one radio
station engineer removed his microphone
from the speaker's podium — even though
the Native American spokesman was still
pleading his cause.

The Indian paused to look around a mo-
ment to make sure the one remaining
microphone was still working — to make
sure he was still "happening" in the out-
side wired world. Those 30 Indians who
invaded the Tech stage were hardly naive.
They realized the men who wore spare film
boxes on their belts would be attracted by
their headdresses, bass drum and demands
of the university.

The teach-out was what historian Daniel
Boorstin would call a pseudo-event in other
ways too. Each scientist who spoke — from
Paul Ehrlich to Barry Commoner — mere-
ly translated what used to be esoteric re-
search into flamboyant, frightening meta-
phores about the extinction of mankind.

FOR THE benefit of the live and listening
audience packed into one auditorium and
eight lecture rooms, the scientists became
revivalist performers. And they got fees
comparable to any big-name entertainer.
Ehrlich, for example, received \$2,000 for
his 25-minutes of excitement in the teach-
out.

The overabundance of printed and broad-
cast media representatives also influenced
the behavior of the predominantly student
audience and the journalists themselves.
They too became actors in the execution of
the pseudo-event, reacting on cue.

At one point, a theological student from
Garrett held up a sign proclaiming victory
in securing control over the seminary's
Commonwealth Edison stock. A man began
shooting film feet of the student waving the
sign.

SO TWO other students lifted up their
Garrett signs. And other cameramen
followed the first one's example.

It reached a point at the teach-out where
some camera-toting journalists began pho-
tographing each other. They seemed obses-
sed with a nonchalant self-importance.
They knew that to remain ethically "objec-
tive," they could not visibly react through
smiles or applause to the scientific prop-
hets of polluted doom on stage.

But they also knew that without their
McLuhan-like technical extensions of the
human eye — the whirring camera and the
scribbled notes — Northwestern's teach-out
would never occur "on the record." The
verbal teach-out would never survive its
own fleeting moments of utterances.

New biology smells like old

By CATHY NEWMAN
Even though the world faces imminent
suffocation under smog, and John Donne's
formerly "crystall brookes" become more
polluted than poetic, Northwestern students
seem even less enthused than ever about
A10 Biology — with its deluge of such tri-
vial facts as "spreading trees have delin-
quent growth pattern."

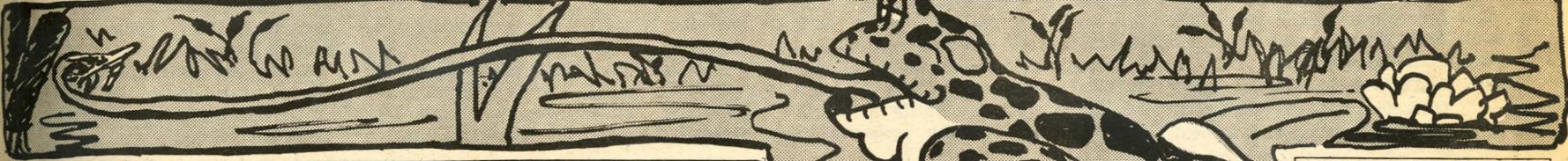
So the biology department, after years of
student and faculty complaints about how
science is taught to non-majors, will at-
tempt to inject a bit more relevance into
A10 Biology next year.

The new three-quarter course sounds im-
pressive: biophysics for poets, human
biology and environmental biology. In light
of last week's teach-out, a biological study
of the environment should be relevant. For
if we are asphyxiating ourselves, we would
do well to inform college freshmen of the
situation and alert them to possible solu-
tions.

BUT ACCORDING to the syllabus of En-
vironmental Biology Prof. Frank Brown, at
least one of the NEW biology courses looks
suspiciously like OLD biology in sheep's
clothing.

Brown says his environmental biology
course will stress the principles of biology.
Thus, his syllabus displays such choice top-
ics as Tundra, Taiga, palaeoecology and lit-
torial habitats.

"One must learn general principles,"
Brown scientifically points out. "Stu-
dents are too concerned about things having
'relevance.' What's the use of studying
contemporary problems when there will be dif-
ferent problems three years from now ...
whereas the principles will always be the
same."



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Adlai the candidate Scott the giant-killer

By CHUCK NEUBAUER

The trouble with Adlai Stevenson is there are three of him. And the three Stevensons keep battling each other.

There's Adlai Stevenson the Third and the Vote Getter, member of one of Illinois' most famous families. Son of a presidential candidate and great grandson of a vice president, Stevenson entered politics with a name that helped him attract large numbers of voters in his statewide elections for the General Assembly and State Treasurer.

Then there's Adlai the Reformer. His Vietnam views cost him a chance for the Senate in 1968 because they disagreed with those of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Stevenson the Reformer went to Springfield to talk about pollution to the Constitutional Convention and came to Northwestern's teach-out Friday. This man calls for reform in the Democratic Party and supports the wing which includes Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.).

THEN THERE is a third and newer Stevenson — Adlai the Political Bedfellow. By making peace with the Daley machine, this Stevenson made it possible for the other two to run for the Senate. He's the one who must keep both his liberal reform friends and his new found cronies happy until the election.

Friday night, the speaker was Adlai the Reformer and Adlai the Vote Getter. (Adlai the Bedfellow apparently stayed home). He talked as a member of the New Politics about national priorities, ABM and the administration. He recalled the promise of John F. Kennedy and even made an allusion to the late missionary, Albert Schweitzer. In an attempt to appeal to the apparent liberalness of the crowd, he asked for changes in the selection of delegates to political conventions.

Peering from under his new glasses, Ste-

venson in his Mike Royko ruffled suit forced a few sardonic comments into his speech. "We reach for the stars but can't



Adlai Stevenson III

see the sky," and "If we don't go out with a bang or a whimper, it will be with a cough."

Stevenson did go beyond rhetoric and mention a few specifics: how the federal government spends more in Vietnam in two weeks than it has on air pollution in ten years, for instance. Without gestures, Stevenson even hinted at nepotism in the pollution field — but he failed to mention names.

STILL, THE REFORMER could not capture the crowd like Paul Ehrlich did. Maybe he did not belong at a pollution teach-out. Perhaps he had other worries (like why didn't his Honor the Mayor come to Stevenson's campaign kick-off last week.) Somehow the wooden figure on the closed-circuit television screen seemed incapable of telling anyone that he would wait until "Hell freezes over" as his father Adlai II did during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

By BARAN S. ROSEN

Illinois' youthful, soft-talking attorney general pounds on the doors of corporation giants which pollute the state's environment, declaring with as much authority as his voice can muster: "Either clean up your house or I'll blow it down."

Whether William J. Scott will succeed in his efforts is questionable. But the would-be "champion" is spending a great amount of his time to defeat pollution — produced by such impressive incumbents as U.S. Steel Corp., the Metropolitan Sanitary District and other industrial and governmental giants.

Scott has said that he "aims to make it damn expensive" for industries to pollute in Illinois.

SCOTT'S MAJOR source of power against polluters is derived from a law he drafted and which the state legislature passed in July. The law provides for criminal penalties of up to six months in jail and fines of \$5,000 for the first day of pollution violation and \$200 for every day thereafter. The attorney general's office has since filed lawsuits in Cook County Circuit Court against 23 domestic and international airlines. The airlines have agreed to meet the December 31, 1972 deadline set by Scott for installment of anti-pollution devices.

Word has it that Scott's zeal comes from his daughter's asthmatic condition, which he blames partially on Chicago's air. However, there are also political reasons for Scott's aggressive pollution fight.

BY BOLDLY challenging the "big" polluters, Scott, a Republican, may be losing much influential, political and financial support. But this battle is endearing him to Illinois voters. While many are talking about the pollution problem, Scott has appeared on the scene as a man of action. The "Project Survival" program, he said

However, Scott has denied any political ambitions.

In a speech he made Friday night during



William J. Scott

the solution to the pollution problem lies keeping "politics out of pollution."

"When you get lung cancer, it doesn't matter if you're Republican, Democrat, Socialist, or Communist, you'll die just the same."

Scott looks to youth as "the guiding force" in defeating pollution. He praised Northwestern students for their participation in the teach-out, telling them that they are the start of one of the biggest crusades ever to sweep college campuses.

The 43-year-old attorney general acknowledges that his department does not appear too threatening to the state polluters as a whole. He compares his pollution division's \$79,000 annual appropriation to the great amount of legal talent available to each of the industrial and governmental giants.

"We have one great advantage. They're all guilty and they know it. We haven't had a major case since I've taken office," said Scott in an interview with the Evanston Review.

Ecology topic of teach-out's late seminars

By MIKE POLLOCK

Collegiate America's first cram session in ecology was a literal and academic illustration of the effects of overcrowding and pollution.

"I thought that the seminar on overcrowding was too crowded, so I left," joked one participant at Friday's teach-out.

Most of the programs began as interesting opportunities to explore problems of the environment, and then ended as unsuccessful experiments in sleep-learning.

ONE OF THE well-attended seminars, entitled "The Psychological Problems of Overcrowding," was led by Northwestern professors Edward T. Hall and Allan Schnaiberg.

Hall explained that the personal spatial distances people ordinarily maintain would have to be adjusted if current population growth continues. This, he said, would not be without psychological stresses.

"DON'T LABOR under Misconception" was led by Dr. Lonnie Meyers, Vice President of the National Association to Repeal Abortion Laws.

She asserted, "If I decide not to have a baby, it's nobody else's damn business."

"Medical Aspects of Air Pollution" was led by Dr. Julius Goldberg, Professor of Micro-biology and Public Health at the Chicago Medical School.

Goldberg told participants that the real medical effects are not completely understood because most statistics list only deaths from diseases affected by air pollutants.

One way of determining what areas of Chicago are most heavily polluted, he said, is to examine the blood samples usually taken from Army inductees. The inductees come from all areas of the city and chemicals in their blood indicate concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere.

NORTHWESTERN GEOLOGY professors Fred Mackenzie and Ronald Gibbs led a seminar called "Life or Death for the Oceans."

They agreed that the possible consequences of ocean plant life being killed off by man-made chemicals, such as DDT, would be a depletion of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere.

Baby boom may bomb: Ehrlich

By GREG HINZ

Paul Ehrlich is an intense young man. He leans over the podium when he talks, head jutting over the side, legs crossed below at the ankle. As he speaks, his lips pout and the words are almost spit out. The skin is pulled tight across his face and his hair is short and combed back, like an athlete's.

Ehrlich is nervous, too, when he talks. His hands tightly grip the bottom of the podium. They turn blood-red or chalk white as the pressure varies. Occasionally, he flays the air with them, waving them wildly at an invisible demon, but they always return to the grip.

At age 37, Ehrlich really isn't young any more but he looks as if he ought to be. And if he's intense, it is because he's an expert in a subject he thinks enormously important.

"WE'VE GOT TWO years left," he says, or the forest fire of overpopulation is "going to burn us down."

Author of "Population Bomb," Ehrlich says world population is doubling every 35 years. The world isn't feeding the three billion people it's got now, much less another 35 billion by 2000.

Limiting population will be a long task, the Stanford University professor says.

"Simply making contraceptives available will not do the job."

At Friday's teach-out, Ehrlich outlined a program to limit population. To do the job, U.S. political structure must be changed



Paul Ehrlich

and the American woman liberated, he said.

Government efforts at population control have been "puny," Ehrlich said. "All of my colleagues laughed when we heard Dick (Nixon) talk about \$10 billion (promised by

the President to fight water pollution in the next five years).

"The government does not have to be run by a group of elderly, rustic boobs," Ehrlich said, but by a "younger group aware of the problems of pollution and population."

Besides the government, the role of the American woman must also be changed, he said. "You just take the pressure off women to reproduce."

This could be done, he said, by breaking social pressures to get married and instead encourage women to take jobs and live "normal" life.

"The American woman of the year is the sterile woman who adopts two children," Ehrlich said.

To ultimately stop pollution, the traditional American attitude of "foul your own nest and then move onward" must end.

American must stop taking resources from the rest of the world, he said, instead of "sending (New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller down to Latin America to look over his property."

Ehrlich has asked that his \$2,000 speakers fee be donated to the Stanford Center for Biological Studies. "They need it more than I do," he said.

Commoner hits Nixon speech and SST

By RAY SIDRYS

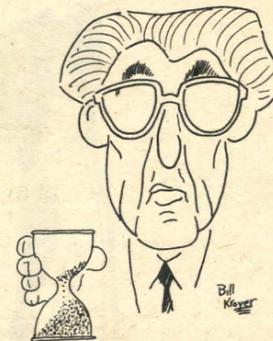
Barry Commoner, with aggressive stance and wiry gray hair, exudes a strange James Coburn-like appearance. It doesn't fit the image of a staid director of Washington University's Center for Biology of Natural Systems. But it was the man who looks like Coburn who lambasted President Nixon's late acknowledgement of our country's "debt to nature" at the teach-out Friday.

"He doesn't have real appreciation of the debt," Commoner said, "especially if he intends to proliferate our present sewage treatment, which does not work."

According to Commoner, excess sewage nutrients in our streams prevent bacteria from breaking it down into oxygen, disrupting a basic ecological cycle. Of Nixon's proposed \$10 billion program for water pollution, Commoner said \$15 billion would be "only adequate."

COMMONER EMPHATICALLY said the public should not look to technology to solve

the pollution problem, "since it is the success of technology that leads to pollution."



Barry Commoner

He cited as examples how DDT has killed both predators and parasite, and how the nitrogen oxide from the more efficient gasoline engine has become the prime component of smog. "The miracle of modern

nitrate fertilizer" has polluted all but a river in Illinois, Commoner noted.

The proposed supersonic transport plane (SST) was referred to as the "monster" that would put a fourth of the U.S. population in a noise range equivalent to "living within a thousand yards of the jet runway of Kennedy Airport," Commoner said.

The scientist reserved some caustic remarks for American politics that drew cheers from the audience: "We have eliminated modern warfare, it will upset the entire global eco-system."

In speeches after Commoner's, the problem of foul water and air was intellectualized and abstracted into pleonastic technical jargon. Commoner jarred audience awareness by simply stating, "I was writing the final chapter of 'Science and Survival,' I got pretty scared . . ."