

Interview With Ray Regal

By Andy D'Angelo

Ray is an administrator of the Health Housing Dept. in Reading. His office (the House & Housing) works closely with other offices in Reading such as Public Health, Water Works, etc. His concern with pollution (of all types) is private as well as

part of his position. He must investigate pollution problems concerned with the public health as pollution does present a public health hazard. He must also be concerned with where the people are living in correlation with possible health hazards, i.e. pollution.

Q. Has any specific study been

conducted in Reading?

A. No, there has been no specific studies in pollution done here in Reading, but we are now part of a national program called the National Air Specific Network whose headquarters is in Cincinnati. This program, of which cities all over the United States are members, attempts to gather

data on air pollution. It has been in effect since 1963 and by 1974 they will have enough information to set up daily graphs showing norms of pollution levels for each participating city. Then each city will be able to compare the pollution level of that day with the chart to determine whether the level is normal, above normal or average. An

annual report, which is very technical, is sent to each city from Cincinnati, on which results of all participating cities are compared. The comparative chart is called a critical chart.

Q. What is being done or has been done in Reading to curb water and air pollution.

A. Little if anything has been done. One good point, although, is that we do have two distinct water systems. One used exclusively for water drainage and the other for sewage disposal. (A problem occurs here if the two systems are interconnected in any way. Often during a mild rain, the lines become heavily filled and tons of sewage and human excrement is pushed past the treatment plants, to be deposited into the cities water reservoirs.)

Reading does, however, set up standards for the amount of

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE

The Albrightian

VOL. LXII

READING, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 17, 1970

No. 21

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Duddy Keynoter For Environmental Pollution and Sex Equated

By Bob Clark

Pollution is an eye-opener, sort-of like sex is now." And April 22 will be an all-day orgy dedicated to the fight against pollution.

Except for 8 and 9 o'clock classes, there will be none on Wednesday. The administration, realizing the significance of April 22, cancelled the remaining classes of the day. So there is no good reason for not participating!

Mr. Patrick J. Duddy, Ass't Professor of Biology at Kutztown State College, will present an overview on environment and the pollution of it as his keynote address at 10:15 a.m. in the Chapel. He will discuss water,

air, land, thermal, and internal (smoking and drugs) pollution. More than likely, he also will discuss the pill.

It is Prof. Duddy's contention that the population explosion itself is the prime cause of environmental pollution—it is here that the problem must be attacked.

Did you know, for instance, that the DDT content in breast milk is at above-health standards level, and babies across the nation are receiving this contaminated milk! It is not restricted only to mothers in the large urban areas.

Did you know that the most northern regions of the Arctic

have been contaminated with radioactive fallout and that it's affecting the Eskimos. This fallout, carried north by circum-polar wind, is rendering male Eskimos sterile, not only because of the air they breath and the water they drink, but also because of the animals they eat (they are at the top of a food chain).

Duddy, who took his B.S. at Notre Dame and his M.S. at Villanova, tries to combine some of these social aspects with his biology courses 1100 biology students at Kutztown - making relevant the subject matter. He is a firm believer in the educational system as the primary avenue for answers to ecological problems.



Bosco's Department stores is advertising April 22 and Albright's related program in the Reading newspapers. The major radio stations in the area are also making announcements concerning April 22. It was through Bosco's that Albright was able to get Duddy as the keynote speaker.

At one industrial establishment, a supervisor told his men to watch out, that the college kids were on another kick with this ecology bit. But are we? Try to find out with question whether or not the panel members representing industry are really sincere, or just bettering their public relations.

Why The 'Y' A Dissertation on Many Things

By Coleen Smith

Back in the hazy recollection of my freshman year, I have vague memories of a religious group called "The Y" and the soft objections of indistinct voices complaining that we all had to belong, Christian, Jew, and atheist alike. Gradually those voices have become more persistent, rising out of the bog of the past to a dull but ever increasing roar. And finally Monday night we talked about it, not whining in our rooms but at an open meeting of the Y. There we fifteen people were. And we found out why we belong to the YY-YMCA.

That little card which you receive every year in your mail box has a purpose: It gives you access to any YW-YMCA in the country - access to their pools, gyms, craft rooms, and judo instructions. For this you pay nothing - the cards are given without charge to the school

organization only because of their affiliation with the downtown Y.

The National Y association sends us much literature and information to keep abreast of other colleges. It gives us channels through which we may become involved in or initiate intercollegiate activities, such as Y-week-end. And for this we only fill out one evaluation sheet a year for the Y organization.

But then why the resentment against belonging? Perhaps because it is a Christian organization, students think it is for Christians. But our purpose, though from a Christian beginning, is to serve all people. Maybe students don't know what it does. But have you been reading your ALBRIGHTIAN? Y-Report will keep you informed if you care to know. Maybe the real problem is that people just feel



TROUT SEASON NEARS

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING....

SAVE OUR SQUIRRELS

Albright College is renowned among squirrel lovers as having the most tame squirrels in Eastern Pennsylvania. With a little patience, Albright squirrels will take the peanuts right out of your hands. They add a certain intangible pleasant quality to campus life.

Unfortunately the squirrels here have been fighting for survival for quite some time: There are not enough nut trees to support a squirrel colony as large as the one which used to populate Albright. In the past, they have managed to survive because students and faculty (Miss Gheres has been feeding sunflower seeds to the 'Science Hall squirrels' for years) graciously feed them peanuts and seeds endlessly.

Now the squirrels face a new danger. For whatever reason, the grounds personnel have plugged up their nests (especially at the administration building) with unsightly cement.

THE ALBRIGHTIAN has not noticed the usual population of baby squirrels this year. True, there has been an especially cold spring, but that hardly seems the cause.

THE ALBRIGHTIAN hopes that the concrete plugs have not destroyed the squirrel's ecological niche. Their disappearance would be a great sentimental loss to Albright College.

FOOD CHAINS

The Bald Eagle, America's long-time symbol of fortitude, is in danger of becoming extinct. And it will probably be due to the high concentration of chlorinated hydrocarbon residues that have accumulated in their bodies because of pesticides. This sharp decline in the population of the Bald Eagle has been paralleled by abrupt population decreases of the peregrine (duck hawk), the osprey (fish hawk), and the Cooper's hawk in the U.S., and of the golden eagle and the kestrel (sparrow hawk) in Europe. The population declines of all of these raptorial birds are traceable to a drastic drop in reproduction.

It seems that chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as DDT and dieldrin, upset the normal breeding behavior of these birds, affecting the calcium content of the egg shells. It is interesting to note that the regions with the greatest population declines coincide with the areas where persistent pesticides are most widely applied. First, there is delayed breeding or failure to lay eggs altogether. If the eggs have been laid, they may be very thin with merely the weight of the nesting parent's body causing many to break. In many instances, after the loss of the initial clutch, new eggs will not be laid. Finally, the mortality rate of the embryos and among fledglings is very high.

Because birds of prey are at the top of a food chain, they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of persistent pesticides. In passing up a chain a pesticide accumulates to an increasingly high concentration, and may, at the top of the chain, be concentrated a thousand-fold or more over the content of the original source. Indeed, if the Bald Eagle is to be saved, the solution to this problem is of no small concern to man, who is himself at the top of just such a chain.

Chemistry Seminar

Dr. John F. Wojcik, professor of chemistry at Villanova University, Philadelphia, will speak here on Thursday, April 23, as the fourth of five in the Chemistry Seminar Series. His presentation will be "Study of Fast Reactions by the Pressure Jump Method."

Dr. Wojcik received his B.S. from Kings College and earned his Ph.D. at Cornell. Before going to Villanova in 1966, Dr. Wojcik was an Ast. professor of chemistry at St. Frances College. He

also was a Petroleum Research Fund recipient from 1966-68.

Last evening's speaker was Dr. Irving J. Borowitz, professor of chemistry at Yeshiva University, New York. His presentation was "Recent Advances in Phosphorous Chemistry."

Dr. Bruce R. McGarvey, professor of chemistry at The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will end the series with his "ESR of Transition Metal Complexes" on April 30.

AIR POLLUTION

Paralleling this country's economic growth is the rise of all the major trends that contribute to air pollution. Our production and consumption of goods and services, the number of motor vehicles on our highways, and our demands for heat and electric power produced by the burning of fossil fuels, are all mounting. And the multiplying index of our technology is constantly adding new and complex dimensions to the air pollution problem.

Presently, there are no pollution laws on the Federal lawbooks. Some states do have laws protecting against pollution, but most environmental laws exist only at the local level. These, however, usually do not protect the community from the sprawling industrial plants in the area. Communities having such laws may fine a given company \$100 a week, a nominal sum indeed when compared with that company's returns for the same week. Obviously, companies will continue to pollute until criminally prosecuted for doing so.

One solution to the problem might be that companies not be taxed on money they have to spend to clean up pollution. Whatever the solution, it must be remembered that the trends contributing to air pollution are on the rise and that our only sensible recourse is to control the sources.

Better IDEA

Midway through the month of February of this year, students at California's San Jose State College buried one of Ford's \$2500 better ideas. The car was never driven—it was pushed from the auto dealer's lot 1½ miles before being towed the remaining distance to its gravesite on campus.

Such action is a fine show of support in the fight against pollution, but besides being costly, the demonstration itself does not strike at the real root of the problem. It is merely another event to be recorded and forgotten.

Environment is suddenly a big issue with politicians, bureaucrats, and businessmen leaping to record themselves in favor of a cleaner environment. But the record of achievements is bleak. There has been too much rhetoric and too little understanding of ecological problems—while the problem itself grows steadily worse and worse. Air pollution has practically rendered some of our cities unlivable. Our technology has taken us to the moon, and still dumps garbage into our drinking water.

And what of it?

April 22 will be a day to find out.



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Letters

Evaluations

Letter to the Editor:

I am very glad that Dr. Bell has raised some important questions about Section 11 C, Protection Against Improper Disclosures, of the "Joint Statement of Rights and Freedoms of Students." I applaud his interest in clarifying the wording of Section C and know that his long experience in writing evaluations gives some authority to his comments. However, I cannot agree that "a strict interpretation of the wording in part C would be both to the evaluator's and the evaluatee's disadvantage."

Although I realize that an evaluator may know something about a student's personal feelings, I do not believe that I could know a student's views and beliefs so well that I could describe accurately, in Dr. Bell's phrase, "an individual's whole personality and character" (italics mine).

If I were obliged to know a student's whole personality and character, I would probably have to demand that the student give me an exhaustive description of his views and beliefs on a broad spectrum of issues and ideas.

On the other hand, if a student had to give me such information, I could understand his interest in knowing my own views on the same matters, since a conflict of views could result in serious prejudice or discrimination against the student.

Moreover, since both the student and the evaluator might have to probe at some length into each other's views, I can see the danger of witch-hunting on the part of either individual.

If there is any possibility that the evaluator or the student might misunderstand each other's views, I see the absolute need for them both to clarify their positions before a letter of recommendation were asked for or given.

Although I realize that an evaluator must base his evaluation about a student's character on some of his own decisions, I understand the student's need to protect himself against the possibility of a hostile evaluator.

While I agree with Dr. Bell that a "person's views and beliefs are part of his very identity, I do not think that as a teacher I can or should try to penetrate into a student's identity so far that my agreement or disagreement with his opinions would affect in any way my primary job as an evaluator: to assess impartially and objectively a student's academic performance in my classes.

Louis L. Yorke
Department of English

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Write Student Activities Office

DR. MARY A. TELFER SPEAKS

By Gary Drizin

Several students and faculty members were the welcome recipients of a most interesting lecture Tuesday morning, April 14. Dr. Mary A. Telfer, from Elwyn Institute in Elwyn, Pa., spoke on "Genetic Disorders and Implications for Human Behavior." Dr. Telfer, who was graduated from Wesley College and completed graduate work at Columbia and Radcliffe, is presently employed at Elwyn Institute, where she specializes in the care, education, and rehabilitation of mentally retarded children.

Dr. Telfer began her discussion by professing that genetics does not work in a vacuum; environment works its effects on heredity. Dr. Telfer noted that man has 46 chromosomes, and genes, although we can't see them, are located on the chromosomes like "beads on a string." These genes may undergo mutations, which are permanent changes in the gene structure. Mutations are of two types—dominant, in which only one parent needs to carry the gene in order for the mutation to be expressed in the offspring, and recessive, in which both parents must contain the mutated gene to have the mutation expressed in the offspring. Dr. Telfer spoke of various dominant and recessive mutations, which have a direct affect on mental stability.

As an example, phenylketonuria (PKU) is a form of mental deficiency in which victims lack an enzyme (or it is present but defective) necessary for the utilization in the body of phenylalanine, a constituent of protein foods. The lack of this enzyme causes phenylalanine to accumulate in the bodies of children in quantities which are toxic to the central nervous system. Dr. Telfer stated that if children are tested at birth and are found to lack this important enzyme, they can be placed on a low phenylalanine diet for ten to twenty years, and the disease would be prevented in the adult. Also, Dr. Telfer noted that

mothers with PKU may become pregnant and give rise to mentally retarded children who do not have PKU. An explanation for this effect is that the mother with phenylketonuria is loaded with phenylalanine. The fetus comes in contact with the mother's blood for the nine months before birth, and brain damage, from the mother's phenylalanine, could result in the offspring.

Dr. Telfer next spoke of gross chromosome errors. As previously stated, man has 46 chromosomes. Any offspring born with more or less than this amount (from various causes) is said to have a gross chromosome error. The incidence of gross chromosome errors is one in every hundred offspring. One example of a gross chromosome error is mongoloid idiocy. This disease is characterized by an open mouth, a protruding tongue, a third eyelid somewhat square-shaped hands, and very short fingers. In addition, mongoloids have very pronounced palm and finger

prints. Dr. Telfer noted that at age 20, women have a 1/2000 chance of bearing a mongoloid offspring and at age 40, the probability is reduced to 1/40. Therefore, two-thirds of all mongoloids could be eliminated if women didn't have families after age 37. In mongoloids, chromosome pair no. 21 (there are 46 chromosomes in man, 23 pairs

which are numbered from largest to smallest) has three chromosomes present. This is believed to be the cause of this mongoloid condition.

Dr. Telfer then spoke of gross chromosome errors in relation to sex, and next related types of conditions could occur if there were extra (which is necessary for life and also determines the female) or y (which determines the male) chromosomes present.

Dr. Telfer concluded the lecture by generalizing that behavior may definitely be affected by genetic disorders.

Course Instructor Evaluations

Ames, Ia.—(I.P.)—Gregg Walters, chairman of the Iowa State University Government of the Student Body Committee on Course-Instructor Evaluation, recently suggested that this procedure be followed to get the most benefit from the booklet during pre-classification:

Find the instructor's name in the index, the course number and the computer code number. Locate the ratings by the computer code number for the class.

Turn to the questionnaire at the end of the index.

Note student response to individual questions. The numbers given are the percentages of the class that chose each response.

In addition, Walters said the student should compare the All-University norm (class code No. 0) to ratings for single classes. The norm, on the first page of the computer print-outs, averages the results for all classes and instructors included in the survey.

"The comparison will give an accurate picture of how the instructor rated compared to others who participated."

Since its inception in 1965, content and administration of the questionnaire has gradually changed. The first evaluation was very subjective. Individual students picked up evaluation forms from the GSB office. The resultant small sampling did not necessarily represent all students in a class. The booklet published from this first run of the program pictured those professors who rated very well, resulting in refusal by some instructors to participate further in the program.

But the current computerized booklet of evaluation results is not totally objective. Dr. Jack Menne, faculty adviser for the evaluation committee, notes that replies to the last pair of questions rates courses and instructors quality high.

Nearly half in the top quarter compared to other classes and instructors. The committee will attempt to improve the evaluation in two ways this quarter. First, separate norms will be established to separate ratings for large-lectures and another for smaller sections.

The second change should be welcomed by students who have attempted to wade through the computer print-outs in the current booklet. Walters also hopes to find some way to make the data more readable.



... And you viewers from all 16 states will be able to watch as we endeavor to explore this gas bog which, during the 20th century—believe it or not—was actually a populated area known as "Cal-if-ornia."

Faculty Evaluation

A new faculty evaluation form along with the stipulations for its use was just brought before the faculty for its vote and approval. The questionnaire is constructed on the same format as the nationally approved format developed by the University of Michigan. It is basically a continuum of ratings, with only the extremes listed. The faculty, before passing the form by a very close vote, raised some objections to the structure and format of the questionnaire, primarily to the fact that the student is given no guide as to the middle of the extremes. Some objections to apparent inconsistencies were also raised.

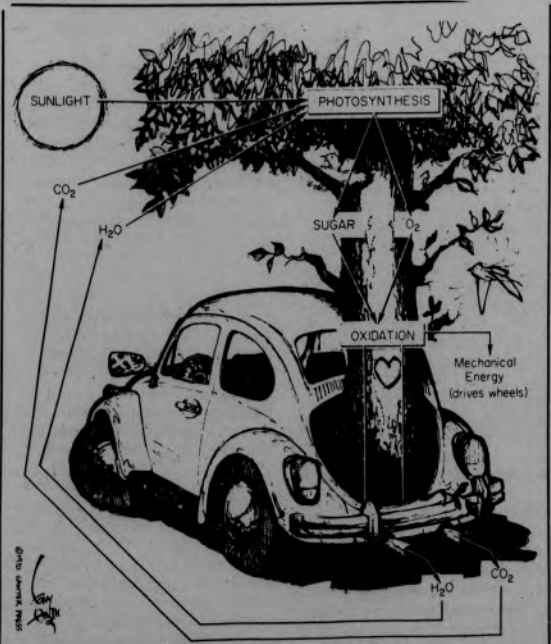
faculty rejected the stipulation that the forms be submitted to the Dean's office for possible use in salary and tenure considerations. Their rationale is that student evaluations should not be used for that purpose because of potential misuse. They also objected to the fact that this is the second year in the row for evaluation, and they feel this is not necessary.

As it stands now, the evaluations will be handled only through the computer center, and only overall statistical analyses will be made public. The evaluations of individual professors will remain solely the property of the faculty member involved.

As far as the use of the form, the



"That's what I'd call a positive mutation!"



THE NATURAL AUTOMOBILE

FREE UNIVERSITY

By Craig Sansonetti

Much talk has been heard about improving the academic atmosphere of Albright, but proposals which have been put forth to further this aim have failed to gain full support from either faculty or students. Student Council is now investigating the possibility of a free university unencumbered by the strictures of normal institutional policy. In a free university structure, those students desiring to participate together in a broader learning experience could follow their inclination without the necessity for implementing policy changes or the pressure of creditation and grades.

A committee has been formed to set in motion the organization of the free university. The intention of the committee is that Student Council should serve only a coordinating function of bringing together prospective students and instructors and providing a central clearinghouse for information. It will not in any way limit the nature of courses or attempt to structure them.

At present the committee is attempting to organize a workshop, tentatively scheduled for April 30. The purpose of this workshop will be to inform students of the nature and goals of

the free university and to solicit their ideas for courses. It is hoped that one or more resource people from the free university at the University of Pennsylvania will be able to be present.

If the free university is to be a success it must be based on the interest and willingness to work of its participants. If courses degenerate to unstructured bull sessions the university will have failed. It is therefore important that the work of preparing worthwhile courses begin now. There is no limitation on the length or content of courses; but in fairness to students who will want to decide responsibly whether or not to embark on a course, it is important that the instructor have a clear idea of the format of the course and the material he wishes to cover. The committee, chaired by Mark Shaw, is anxious to receive course suggestions from prospective instructors. The committee will also attempt to locate instructors for courses proposed by prospective students.

Announcements will be forthcoming from the committee regarding the scheduling of the workshop and the solicitation of courses for the initial session next fall.

Ecology Groups Disagree Over Tactics, Ideology



A Nice Place For The Kids To Play

Marat Sade

By Barry Comen

The next production by Albright's Domino Players will be given on May 14th, 15th and 16th. The play is best known as Marat Sade but the actual title is The Persecution and Assassination of Jean Paul Marat as Performed by the Inmates of Charenton under the Direction of the Marquis De Sade. The play was written by Peter Weiss and it played on Broadway and in London in 1965.

The title tells the story of the play; as stated it is a play within a play. The story asks the questions of is the individual more important than society as a whole, and if man can better himself or is he in a hopeless state of misery? It is said to have intentional overtones on today's society.

The idea of total theater is used in Marat Sade. This means that every tool of the theater is used. These include monologue, dialogue, satire, pantomime, and music. Mr. Sargeant of the English department, who directs the production, said the play is part of the Theater of Cruelty.

A very large cast is needed for the play. Senior William Wyatt a veteran of several Domino productions has one of the leads. He stars as the Marquis De Sade who directs the play put on by the inmates of Charenton. The star of the inmate's play is Jean Paul Marat who as the title states is eventually assassinated. Marat is played by sophomore Mark Shaw. Marat is killed by Charlotte Corday a character performed by freshman Laura Beattie.

Others in the play are Simonne Evrad, Marat's Nurse and Mis-

tres, who is portrayed by Shelly Moser. Gary Shane plays Dupere Corday's friend and lover who attempts to talk her out of killing Marat. Nathan Balais is Jacques a former Priest and the Herald is Steven Schwartz. The production calls for four singers who are Beverly Irons, David Minnich, Peter Minnett, and Thomas Scornavacchi.

The production's Director Mr. Sargeant also takes part in the play. He portrays Couliemert the director of the asylum. Mr. Sargeant says it is a common practice for the Director of Marat Sade to take this role.

The cast has been busy learning their lines and rehearsing the production. By the time May 14th comes around Marat Sade should prove to be an enjoyable and rewarding experience for all.

By Phil Semas
Chronicle of Higher Education
College Press Service

(CPS)--Student activism on environmental issues is moving toward its first national teach-in -- faced with disagreements over tactics and ideology which threaten to divide it in the same way as earlier student movements concerned with the war in Vietnam and racial issues.

In Washington leaders of the group coordinating the national teach-in -- which now calls itself Environmental Action -- said they expect students from more than 600 colleges to participate. They expect as many as 1,300 high schools and many community groups also to be involved.

Activities which the coordinators say will take place in some communities and on some campuses on April 22 include:

--Seminars, courses, and mass meetings on environmental issues.

--Such "dramatizations" as the presentation of satirical awards to polluters, burying automobile engines, turning spotlights on belching smoke-stacks, touring industrial plants, and gathering garbage and returning it to its producers to be re-used.

--Drafting model pollution laws and preparing anti-pollution lawsuits.

--Demanding the establishment of university offices of environmental planning, to see that the institutions are not polluters.

--Marches and rallies at sites of pollution.

--The presentation of pollution film festivals, concerts, and photo displays.

--Writing and distributing reports on local pollution problems.

--Sit-ins or phone-ins to try to immobilize the operations of corporations deemed guilty of pollution.

The national teach-in has come in for some criticism from some more radical ecology groups.

Much of the criticism has been directed against the national teach-in coordinators, but there also have been open conflicts between local teach-in organizers and radical ecology groups at such places as Boulder, Colo., and Philadelphia.

Some radicals fear the environment is being used by politicians to take students' attention away from war and racial issues. Thus they are suspicious of the teach-in, and especially of the sources of its money and its ties with politicians.

Confronted with some of these questions at last week's meeting of student editors in Washington, Denis Hayes, the national coordinator of the teach-in, responded that his group had received its funds entirely from private foundations and individual donors.

Hayes said also that even the moderate ecology activists had little faith either in President Nixon's announced plans to clean up the environment or in other politicians. "We're not interested in the debate between Nixon and [Sen. Edmund S.] Muskie about how much the government should spend on stopping pollution," he said.

Underlying the disputes about the teach-in are more basic disagreements about tactics and ideology that many fear may divide the ecology movement.

Some activists believe the basic causes of environmental problems are scientific-population growth that is out of control, the misuse of technology, and pollution of air and water. Control population, change the way technology is used, and get industry to stop polluting, they argue, and the environment can be saved.

Others maintain that the roots of the environmental crisis lie in the economic and political system. Capitalism, they argue, is oriented toward the exploitation of resources and domination of the environment. Until that system is changed, they say, the environment cannot be saved.

This difference in analysis results in a disagreement over tactics as well.

One group believes in educating the public and trying to elect politicians on environmental platforms. Its members are afraid of tying environmental issues too closely to social contro-

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18 YEAR-OLD VOTE WON'T PASS THIS YEAR

By Floyd Norris
College Press Service

WASHINGTON--(CPS)--The voting age will not be lowered by legislation in the current session of Congress, and chances for passing a constitutional amendment to allow 18 year olds to vote are considered slim.

This is the view of most observers here despite the Senate passage of the Mansfield amendment to the Voting Rights Bill which would allow 18 year olds to vote in all elections after January 1, 1971.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives. If the House refuses to agree to the Senate amendment, as expected, the question will be left to a House-Senate Conference Committee whose chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) has vowed to "fight like hell" to kill the bill.

Since Celler, as House Judiciary Committee chairman, will appoint a majority of the House conferees, it can be expected they will not be sympathetic to the idea of lowering the voting age. Rep. William McCulloch (R-Ohio), the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, will appoint Republican committee members. He is believed to feel the issue should not be decided without hearings, which the House has not held.

Although the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Mansfield amendment, its conferees are not expected to be much more disposed toward the 18 year old vote. Both Senators James Eastland (D-Miss.), the Judiciary

Committee chairman, and Roman Hruska (R-Neb.), the ranking Republican, voted with the minority on the motion to table, and therefore kill, the Mansfield amendment. The motion lost by a vote of 21-62.

Senator Mansfield conceded there would be "some difficulty" in getting the bill past the conference. Celler seemed more certain, saying "Come hell or high water I'm not going to accede to it, and I'm sure that my fellow conferees from the House agree."

Debate on the bill centered on its constitutionality, which all agreed was doubtful, since the constitution leaves voting qualifications to the states. Proponents argued that the Supreme Court decision in the 1966 case of Morgan vs. Katzenbach offered hope the Supreme Court would not throw out the law.

If the bill were passed, the Constitutional defense would be based on the theory that since 18 year-olds can do such things as marry, get drafted, and get tried in adult courts, it can be considered a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment for them not to be able to vote. Under the Morgan decision, Congress is given wide powers to determine what practices violate that clause.

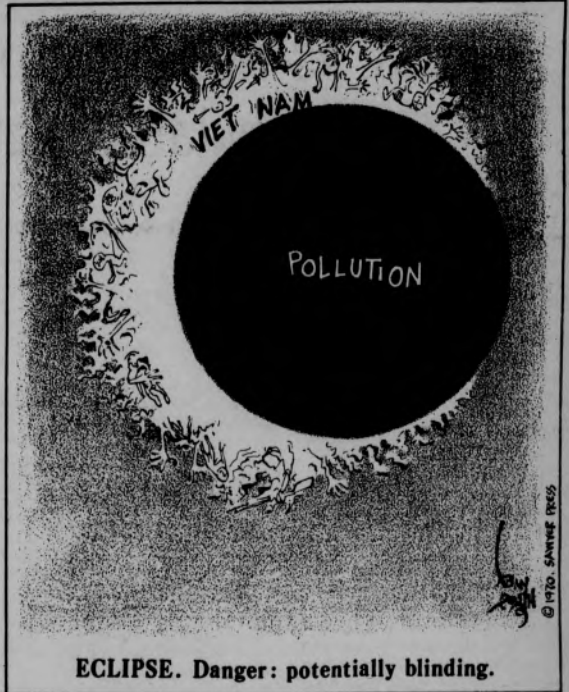
Opponents and proponents both raised the specter of student riots in support of their arguments. Supporters argued that 18 year-olds need to be given "a part of the action," and would be less likely to resort to violence if they could vote.

Senator Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), opposing the bill, asked what would happen if the law were declared unconstitutional after 18 year-olds had voted in the 1972 presidential election. "No one can see what their frustration might lead to," he said. Senator James Allen (D-Ala.), who lead the opposition, thought he knew what would happen. "You'd have a near revolution in this country," said Allen.

Supporters pointed out that over half the men who have been killed in Vietnam were under 21, and unable to vote. Speaking of those who are drafted at 18, Mansfield said "I think they have earned the vote, and earned it far better than many of us in this chamber."

The basic idea of lowering the voting age has become, as one Senator put it, "just like Motherhood. You can't oppose it." Over 70 Senators, including a majority of the Judiciary Committee have joined in co-sponsoring a Constitutional amendment to drop the minimum age to eighteen. But such support is not very strong, and the constitutional amendment may never emerge from the Judiciary Committee. "We've got sentiment, but not much action," said Mansfield. "I don't think the amendment will ever reach the floor."

The amendment would have to be passed by two-thirds majorities of both houses, and then ratified by three-fourths of the states. If it reaches the Senate floor, it will almost certainly pass, but its chances in the House are slim.



ECLIPSE. Danger: potentially blinding.

If passed by the Senate, it would be referred to Celler's Judiciary Committee, and he's been killing such amendments for years. Recognizing this, Mansfield told the Senate "Either it becomes law on this bill, or it is dead for this Congress."

Committee chairmen have lost votes before, and if sentiment in the House for lowering the voting age were strong enough, Celler might lose this one. But the odds are against it.

With the chances for lowering the voting age almost zero, some supporters questioned whether it was that big a thing. "Afterall," said one Senate aide, "18 year-olds have been voting for years in Georgia, and they've got Lester Maddox."

ECOLOGY TACTICS...

cont'd from Page 4

versies, because they believe the public is tired of such issues as the war.

The other group argues for more militant tactics against government and industry, and for relating the ecological crisis to other social issues. They argue that the war in Vietnam, for example, must be tied directly to the environmental crisis. "If you're worried about the extermination of seals and sparrows," one of these activists said at a recent meeting, "I suggest you worry about the extermination of millions of people as part of U.S. foreign policy."

Some observers fear these disagreements eventually may splinter the ecology movement.

"The ecology movement is at the same place as the anti-war movement and the civil rights movement were a few years ago," says Steven Shapiro, professor of English and comparative literature at the University of California at Irvine. "We're all singing 'We shall overcome' or, rather, 'We shall clean the street. We're going to have the same collision course in the ecology movement as in the civil rights and the anti-war movement."

Circulation

Personnel

APPLY

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YR Meeting

Bill Cromer, the Director of Research and Assistant Director of Public Relations for the Republican State Committee, was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Young Republicans of Albright College on Tuesday, April 7th. After showing a film entitled "Setting a New Course," which concerned Nixon's first year in office, Mr. Cromer answered questions raised by the students concerning the upcoming state elections, the taxing situation in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the reason for George Wallace's following.

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Albright College Gingham Library

U.S. Is Most Seriously Overpopulated Nation

By Wayne H. Davis
College Press Service

(CPS)--The United States is the most seriously overpopulated nation in the world today. I define as most seriously overpopulated that nation whose people by virtue of their numbers and activities are most rapidly decreasing the ability of the land to support human life.

Compare the U.S. to India, for example. We have 203 million people and they have 540 million on much less land. But let's look at the impact of people on the land.

The average Indian eats a few cups of rice a day, draws a bucket of water from the communal well and sleeps in a mud hut. In his daily rounds to gather dried cow dung to cook his rice he has a rather small impact on his environment. He does not clamor for highways, jet-ports, and steel mills.

An American on the other hand, will destroy a piece of land on which he will build a house, garage and driveway. His employer will destroy a piece of land to provide him a parking space as will the developer of his shopping center. The government will provide a road to his house and a piece of ground on which to dump his daily eight pounds of garbage.

With 38 times the per capita GNP of the Indian, our citizen's demand for the latest fashion will cause cotton farmers to kill the southern streams with endrin, his demand for power will cause the miners to kill streams with silt and acid, and his (manufacturer-induced) demand for steel to replace last year's auto will cause U.S. Steel Corp. to kill the Great Lakes by increasing the daily equivalent of 130,000 junked autos. Life says it dumps into Lake Michigan. And in hundreds of ways he will contribute to the pollution of our oceans causing the final death of our fisheries which the Commercial Fisheries Review for October 1969 described as a "national problem" and a trend which has "become precipitous in the past seven years."

To supply him with his 26,000,000 gallons of water to pollute in his life-time we will build a reservoir and flood the farmland. He will contribute his share to the annual 142 million tons of smoke and fumes which killed the spinach industry in southern California, are killing forest trees and decreasing the amount of sunlight reaching our land. He will contribute his share to the annual load of seven million junked cars, 20 million tons of paper, 48 billion cans, 26 billion bottles, and a rapidly increasing number of plastic Chlorox and antifreeze containers our environment is expected to absorb each year. He will poison the land with the lead, nickel and boron from the 21,000 gallons of gasoline he will use in his lifetime.

He will eat 10,000 pounds of meat. To supply this demand,

cattle will eat plants on western range land and the nutrient minerals are passed to our friend who flushes them down the toilet and into the ocean. This life pattern, unknown in the Orient, has joined overgrazing, erosion and lowering of the water table by pumping out ground water for irrigation and city and industrial use, to hasten the destruction of our land's capacity to support people.

Because the American is far more destructive of his land than citizens of other overpopulated lands are to theirs, I want to introduce a new term which I suggest be used in all future discussions of problems of human populations and ecology. We should speak of our numbers in "Indian equivalents" or IE. An IE I define as the average number of Indian citizens required to have the same detrimental effect on the land's ability to support human life as would the average American. This value is hard to determine. I take a conservative working estimate of 25. My Indian friends say this is much too low. One person suggested to me 500 as more realistic. But let's use 25 as our IE.

In terms of IE, then, the population of the U.S. is over four billion. And the rate of growth is even more alarming. We have by far the most serious population growth problem in the world. We are growing at one percent per year, a rate which would double our numbers in 70 years. India is growing at 2.5 percent. Using the IE of 25, our growth rate would be 10 times as serious as India's if our people had their life expectancy of 35 years. With our expectancy of 70 years, our

growth problem becomes 20 times as serious.

But this cannot be true you say. I am playing with statistics. You are right. I am assuming 70 years life for today's baby at today's level of affluence, and such an assumption is absurd. If we continue population growth or rape of the resources, or both, IE will drop so drastically that by the year 2000 we may think the average Indian is fortunate.

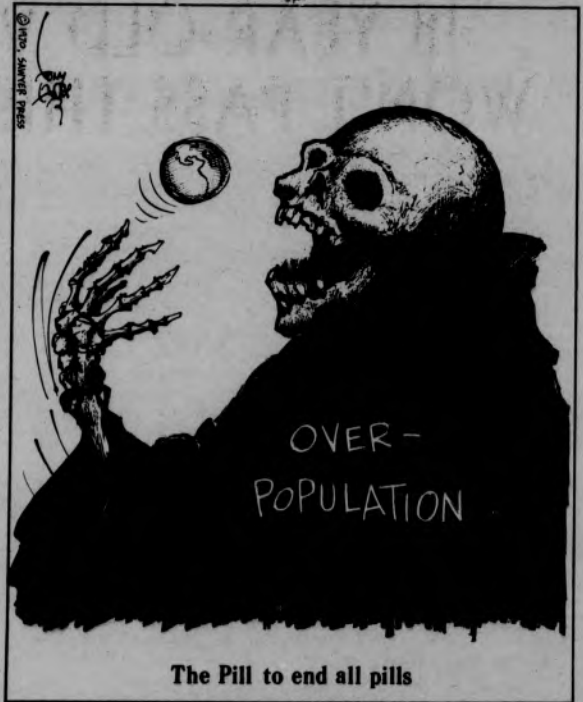
So we should not worry about the hungry nations. The tragedy facing the U.S. is greater and more imminent than theirs. India will be there after the U.S. is gone. She will have colossal famines, but the land will survive and she will come back as she always has before.

Our citizens vary tremendously in IE. If we plot IE vs. its reciprocal (the percentage of land surviving a generation), we obtain a linear regression. Now if we place occupation types on this graph we would find the starving Blacks of Mississippi on one end. They would approach unity in IE and would be least destructive to the land. At the other end of the graph would be the politicians slicing pork for the barrel, highway contractors, real estate developers and public enemy number one--The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

So blessed by the starving Blacks of Mississippi with their outdoor privies, for they are ecologically sound, and they shall inherit the nation. Young people who are working with these folks in hopes of saving the nation are working on the wrong end of the graph.



This Looks Like A Good Place To Picnic. At Least The People Here Before You Thought So.



Population Explosion Crusaders

WASHINGTON--(CPS)--Dr. Margaret Mead locre in conjunction with Ralph Raider has announced her latest battle in the fight to stem the population explosion.

The duo will seek injunctions against the Ultra White and Plus Bright Toothpaste Companies, Hai Karate Cologne Co., Scope and Bianca mouthwash companies, and Charmin Bathroom Tissue Co. for aiding and abetting the population explosion in Amerika by inducing increased sexual relations.

Specific allegations are:

Ultra White toothpaste gives "your mouth sex appeal" encouraging all sorts of sexual perversions, not to mention intercourse. Plus Bright likewise makes "pucker power the power of the hour," encouraging similar promiscuity.

Hai Karate Cologne turns

normally self-controlled women into mad father rapers.

Scope and Bianca have, as demonstrated in the 60-second public information television research films released by these companies, caused typical bad-breathed Amerikans to become sexually irresistible.

And Charmin Bathroom Tissue has made millions of Amerikan women go "squeeze crazy" in public places.

Dr. locre says more companies will be added to the injunction as she has time to research the effects of the products. "It's great work if you can get it..." she said.

The Daughters of the Amerikan Revolution, seven of whom have been the victims of Scope and Charmin, have joined the bandwagon terming the new crusade "the strongest hope yet for saving our ecology."

Santana & The Byrds

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

Allentown Fairgrounds Grandstand - Allentown, Pa.

3:00 P. M.

(All weather concert - 7,000 covered seats)

Tickets: \$3.50 - Reserved: \$4.50 and \$5.00

On Sale At: Century Music House - Easton, Pa.
Park's Mens Sportswear - Bethlehem, Pa.
Nazareth Sporting Goods - Nazareth, Pa.
Sound Shop - Phillipsburg, N.J.

Mail Orders: Checks or money orders made payable to Jefferson Airplane Concert - Box No. 565 - Allentown, Pa. Please enclose stamped self-addressed envelope.

Booked thru: William Honney Productions, Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.

Baseball Team Optimistic

THE SPORTSMAN SPEAKS

The Albright Lions opened their season last Wednesday by dropping a 9-1 decision to Upsala, but rebounded Friday with a 6-0 win over Scranton behind the brilliant pitching of sophomore Mark Porter. The Upsala game was virtually decided in the first inning when Viking third baseman George Horton teed off on Terry Rhodes, and sent one over everybody's head into the street for a three run homer. The Lions struck back for a run in the third when Rhodes singled, went to third on Roger Gallo's single,

and scored on a sacrifice fly by Tom Druckenmiller. The Vikings then put it out of reach with a run in the fifth and two in the sixth before adding three against reliever Ralph Dolfi to win 9-1. Horton had a great day driving in six runs with three hits, while second baseman Kevin Donovan went three for four and knocked in two. The Lions managed 9 hits against pitcher Tom Gaul, with Gallo, Rhodes, and Tom Sweeney each getting 2 including Sweeney's booming triple,

but they were unable to put it all together when it started.

Friday, the Lions journeyed up to Scranton to meet the Royals. When they got there the conditions were hardly suitable for baseball with freezing cold

weather, and frequent snow flurries throughout the game. Yet none of this seemed to bother the hard throwing righthander Porter, who kept the Royals hitless for five innings before yielding, and eventually setting for a four hitter. The Lions managed eight hits off Bill Mang including three by shortstop Dale Farence, and two by left-fielder Denny Zimmerman. They took the lead in the third on an unearned run and added two more in the fourth, one in the sixth and two in the seventh. In all, four runs were unearned as a result of four Royal errors, caused largely by the weather. The other Lion runs were driven in by Zimmerman and Ed McCloskey as Porter had a big lead to work with most of the way. He kept Scranton off the board by relying mainly on his fast ball, with a few curves. He struck out four but did have some control problems in walking eight. His wildness kept the Scranton hitters from digging in, as they were worried about their heads, but his ball was moving very well. In fact it seemed like the only bad part of the day came on the ride home when the bus broke down on the turnpike, and the team had to wait two hours for another bus to replace it. Still, the earlier events of the day were more than enough to offset this inconvenience.

After two games it is too early to tell what the rest of the season will bring. Yet, there is an optimistic feeling among most of the players that this is a very good team that should be in the middle of the fight for the MAC title. The pitching is good, the hitting balanced with speed and power, and the defense is superb. (It has yet to commit an error so far.) It seems that Coach Potskian should be able to bring Albright its first winning season of the year in major sports.

lettermen are back this year and the team really had to start from scratch. With all freshmen and sophomores, Coach Weislogel has a nucleus from which to expand the program and make tennis a competitive part of the athletic program.

Track Lacks Depth

A pattern has seemingly been established for this year's track team. The team has no real depth, except for co-captains Paul Lehatto and Dave Boyles. Paul, Albright's Iron Man for the past three seasons, is off to a fast start, figuratively and literally. Against Lycoming and Haverford, Paul anchored the victorious 440 relay team with a blistering anchor leg, smoked his opposition with a 22.1, 220 yd. dash, took the triple jump, placed 4th in the long jump despite fouling in five out of six attempts, threw the shot put and anchored the mile relay team. At Lebanon Valley, it was all Lehatto again. This time Lehatto scored 19½ points by taking the triple jump, 100, 220, and anchoring the 440 relay and placing 2nd in the long jump. The other big point grabber has been co-captain Dave Boyles. Against Lycoming and Haverford, Dave placed 2nd in the 120 HH and the long jump and won

the high jump. Boyles was a double winner at Lebanon Valley as he took his specialties, the 120 HH and the high jump.

Despite the efforts of Lehatto and Boyles, Lycoming had too much depth for Albright's 13 man squad. However, Albright easily beat Haverford. Fresh Mike McNaney showed his tremendous potential by placing 2nd in the high jump, 3rd in the 440 IH and 4th in the 120 HH. Jim Kuhn put the shot 49'3" to place 1st in the event and break his own school record. Sprinters James Swartz and Wayman Clark added points in their events. The distance events, which could prove important to the success of the team, lack depth. Al Adelman placed 2nd in the half, while Bob Dingle took a 3rd in the two mile.

On Saturday, Albright proved

Continued On Page 8

By Ronald Rasansky

In continuing with a look at the Albright Sports scene, it is time to focus upon the intercollegiate athletic program. To say that this has been a disappointing year, is a gross understatement. You can't entirely blame the individual athletes, and you can't entirely blame the respective coaching staffs. Rather, to have a winning season, a re-evaluation of the intercollegiate program is essential.

Football is probably the biggest sport on campus. It has the most intensive recruiting program. In this program lies the hope of success for seasons to come. Other schools are expanding their athletic programs at a much greater rate than Albright. This accounts for the reason that Gettysburg will continue to overwhelm the Lions; Drexel will eventually reach big time proportions. But as long as Albright schedules College Division teams, the football picture is bright.

Basketball has been the scene of a complete reversal since my freshman year. I think a very important lesson can and should be learned from the slide of Lion hardcourt fortunes. That is a major sport cannot be successful with a recruiting program that is almost entirely locally oriented. While there are many fine ball players in the Berks County area, there are many equally fine athletes and many better prospects in other accessible areas. In other words, recruiting must be re-established or the LaSalle game will look more like a scrimmage.

The one bright spot in the intercollegiate program is the Wrestling team. By doing some minor outside recruiting and major local scouting, the prognosis for

this sport is good. Albright's recent showing in the MAC tournament proves this fact.

In fact, the Spring teams might do well to follow this example. It is very difficult on a limited budget to get a tennis or golf star to come to a school that basically has little to offer except a chance to start for four years. But some local scouting would help and certainly boost team morale.

Baseball, though hit by dissen-tion, has had the most consistent program. By that I mean that the material is basically local, but is often top notch for an MAC School. While the record of the team over the years has not been spectacular, the squad has never been terribly over-matched. You can't ask for more than that.

The sport that is really in trouble is track. A thirteen man squad is not exactly a healthy situation. In a school in which the sport takes a back seat to football, basketball, and baseball, something must be done. It is fortunate that the quality of the squad is excellent, and a tribute to the team that they can keep their competitive edge and fine morale. It is a sad testimony to the athletic program that the squad is so small. While many guys who have potential have not gone out, or dropped from the squad, the team is still too small. A change in the program is necessary to keep track a competitive sport in future years.

That is basically the story of the intercollegiate program. To be successful Albright must recruit, and analyze objectively the present situations in all sports. Only by change can the Lions remain a winner, and athletics continue to be a viable part of campus life.

Intro-Mural Bowling League

The Albright College intramural bowling league has completed another successful season with a very exciting finish. The race for first place was an extremely close one and was not decided until the last week of the league. Joe Dengler's team, captained by none other than Joe Dengler,

managed to ease out the Con-verts during the last week of the season. Both teams went into the last week of the season tied in the standings, but Joe Dengler's team managed to come up with the big series to win the league.

The league this year was high-lighted by superb individual performances and some truly excellent bowling. Gary Bryan had high average in the league with a 183. For his individual effort he won a nice trophy. President Arthur Schultz had high set in the season with a 640. Dr. Schultz also had high game.

The Third Annual Albright Tournament was recently held in the Campus Center Bowling Lanes and featured the top bowlers in the school. The doubles division was won by Mike Heller and Jim Eddy. They beat out Art Purcell and George Pelko. Only about eight pins separated the two teams. The singles division was won by Dan Pfeiffer with a 596 series. His nearest contender was some 30 pins behind. Both singles and doubles winners were rewarded with handsome trophies.



Gary Bryan



Ed McCloskey and Tom Druckenmiller take Fielding Practice

Tennis Team Lacks Depth

The Lions' tennis team which began the season short of bodies (8 men) and under the guidance of a new coach Dean Louis Weislogel managed to start the season off with a victory. Hampered by bad weather during the past few weeks, Coach Weislogel's team managed to open at home on April 7th with a 5-4 victory over Scranton University. Jim Meade (No. 1) Dave Sierer (No. 2), and Stephen Hoffman (No. 6) all won in the singles, and Sierer and Meade defeated their opponents in the doubles. Ben McCormick and Pete Jespersen gave Albright its win when they defeated their opponents in the final doubles match of the day. In singles competition Meade won 6-3, 6-2, Sierer triumphed 6-2, 6-0 and Hoffman came back to win 0-6, 6-4, 6-4, while McCormick (3-6, 3-6), Jespersen (5-7, 2-6) and Craig DeJarnett (2-6, 2-6) all went down in defeat.

The Lions didn't have long to savor their victory though as they succumbed 9-0 to the unbeaten team of Franklin and Marshall College (who have now won three in a row) on Friday the 10th. F & M is a perennial net power.

It should be noted, however, that the team will have a rugged time of it this year, lacking depth with only eight players (six of which are freshmen) and experience. None of last year's

Injustices Toward Homos

By Rick Fitch
College Press Service

WASHINGTON--(CPS)--Universities do more to aggravate the problems of homosexuals in contemporary American society than to alleviate them, according to Dr. Franklin Kameny, author of The Same Sex and founder and president of the Mattachine Society of Washington.

A nationally-recognized expert on homosexuality, Dr. Kameny was interviewed by CPS to obtain some perspective on the upsurge of organized homosexual activity on U.S. college campuses. Stanford, San Jose State, Cornell and the University of Minnesota are among schools where homosexuals have formed clubs within the past year.

Colleges and universities discriminate against homosexuals in the areas of counseling, curriculum and social activity, he said.

Counseling provided homosexuals is "abysmally poor," according to Dr. Kameny, because counselors tend to approach homosexuality as a form of deviant behavior, attacking "not the problems, but the state." Instead of encouraging the homosexual to accept his nature, he said, counselors react as though homosexuality were something bad that needs changing.

College curriculums, he said, are conspicuously absent of courses on homosexuality. New York University offered the first course on homosexuality last fall, Dr. Kameny said, and if more schools would offer such courses, homosexuals would benefit just as Blacks have benefited from the inclusion of courses on Afro-Asian history and culture in various academic programs.

Academic emphasis on homosexuality, he said, could both help to eliminate prejudice and ignorance regarding homosexuals and make homosexuals open, rather than furtive and secretive about themselves.

Concerning social activities, Dr. Kameny said, administrations and student governments should make offices and ballrooms just as available to student homosexual groups as to other campus organizations. At Columbia, he said, the authorities permitted the staging of a "mixer dance" into which both homosexuals and heterosexuals were admitted.

If "mixer dances" were held at numerous schools, he said, the cause of integrating the homosexual into society would be aided.

According to Dr. Kameny, student homosexual organizations are "very much needed" on campuses because they can serve as a power base from which to protest violations of the civil liberties of homosexuals, educate the



The Obstacle Course

university and community citizenry, organize social events and work toward correcting the deficiencies in schools' treatment of homosexuals.

Also, he said, the existence of such groups can help persuade "closet homosexuals" to come out in the open.

He said there are currently two types of homosexual organizations: groups like the Gay Liberation Front which advocate demonstrations and radical action as a means to achieve rights for homosexuals and groups like the Student Homophile League which rely on a strictly educational approach. A great majority of the country's estimated 15 million homosexuals do not support the militant groups, he said.

Dr. Kameny said the hippie movement has undoubtedly helped homosexuals by creating an atmosphere of sexual permissiveness in this country.

He said oppression of homosexuals isn't unique to the U.S.; Russia's criminal laws are very discriminatory toward them also. Homosexuals here, however, have been subject to the "Anglo-Saxon-masculinity-femininity fetish," in Dr. Kameny's opinion. It derives from a strong puritan tradition, he said.

He said the occurrence of homosexuality isn't peculiar to any social class, race or geographic region. And the nature of the governmental system seems to bear no relationship to the treatment accorded homosexuals. He noted that Cuba, which is generally considered the best example of a socialist system in the western hemisphere, is especially intolerant of homosexuals.

Dr. Kameny said that, ideally, governments should allow individuals to pursue any relationships that satisfy them. "If a man and a woman wish to have a relationship with one another, that's fine; if two men wish to have a relationship, that's fine too. It should be whatever different individuals can relate to."

TRACK TEAM

cont'd from Page 7

that quality rather than quantity counts. Against Lebanon Valley's 15 man team, Albright's thirteen won out by a score of 89-56. This time everyone got into the act. Besides triple-winner Lehatto and double winner, Boyles, there were Rich Orwig winning in the 440, Al Adelman coasting to easy victories in the 880 and mile, Bob Dingle lazily taking the two mile. In the field events Jim Swartz took the pole vault while Kuhn won both the shot and discus.

Spirit is high despite the team's size. Against Lebanon Valley, it was a true team effort. Boyles tried the javelin and almost placed; Lehatto missed placing in the shot by 2"; sprinter Swartz tried his luck at the intermediate hurdles and placed; weightman Joe Louth ran the 440 and placed. Runners tried field events and weightman tried the dashes.

Whenever this year's team loses it will not be due to lack of desire, but because of lack of numbers.

Senator Scott Endorses Earth Day

Pennsylvania's Senator Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) introduced into the U.S. Senate the Administration's package of 7 Environmental Quality Bills to implement the President's recent Environmental Quality Message.

The Senate Republican Leader has called this legislation "top priority" for this session of Congress.

Senator Scott called the Administration package "the first step down the road that leads to conserving America, and improving America, and restoring the American environment."

In a speech prepared for Senate floor delivery today, Senator Scott outlined the provisions of the various bills, saying, "All are important. All are part of the whole. All are essential to the task at hand."

Following is a brief outline of each of the 7 bills:

1. WATER POLLUTION - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Water Pollution-Research and Development bill to be referred to the Public Works Committee, amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize research, investigation, training and demonstration projects to improve State and interstate water pollution control programs. It adds greater flexibility to basic grant programs.

2. WATER POLLUTION - FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Water Pollution-Facilities Construction bill to be referred to the Public Works Committee, amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a \$10 billion (\$4 billion Federal

share) program of construction for waste treatment facilities. It authorizes the issuance of comprehensive, mandatory standards related to metropolitan or basin-wide plans, and the pre-treatment of industrial water waste.

3. WATER POLLUTION - ENFORCEMENT

The Water Pollution-Enforcement bill to be referred to the Public Works Committee, amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to grant the Secretary of Interior comprehensive authority for the enforcement of water pollution control measures. It authorizes the Secretary to develop comprehensive water quality programs based on a total environmental concept.

4. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The Solid Waste Disposal bill to be referred to the Public Works Committee authorizes a three-year program leading to studies and recommendations by the Council on Environmental Quality on matters relating to reclamation and reuse of solid wastes. It gives special emphasis to disposal of automobile and vehicle hulks.

5. CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

The Clean Air Act Amendments to be referred to the Public Works Committee extends the Clean Air Act for three years; authorizes the Secretary of HEW to set national air quality standards and standards for emissions from stationary sources; establishes the authority for standards for the composition of transportation fuels and fuel additives; provides for mandatory testing and certification of systems to control emissions from new motor vehicles and engines.

6. PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATIONAL PROCUREMENT

The Parks and Public Recreational Procurement bill to be referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, amends the Land and Water Conservation Act to provide for the identification and conversion of Federal properties which would be better used for recreational purposes. It also authorizes long-term contracts with owners of idled farm lands to make these lands available for public recreational use.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCING AUTHORITY

The Environmental Financing Authority Bill to be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee establishes an Environmental Financing Authority to assure the availability of adequate financing to pay State and local shares for the costs of water pollution abatement facilities construction under bill No. 2. It authorizes the Authority to make commitments to purchase obligations and participations issued by State and local public bodies to finance the non-Federal share of treatment construction projects deemed by the Secretary of Interior to be eligible for direct Federal assistance.

Scott said "Obviously, these bills will not do all that must be done for all time. But they are a major beginning at a time when a beginning is urgently needed. I urge that this body begin work immediately on this legislation and that we pass them as early in this session as possible. Every day we delay makes the job of cleaning up our Nation that much harder. We cannot afford to wait much longer.

PROFESSOR DOUDS TO RETIRE THIS SPRING



By Gary Drizin

"All men by nature desire to know." This Aristotelian quote exemplifies Professor Douds' inspiration to lead a life as a teacher. Throughout her career, she has lived by the words of Solon (a 6th century B.C. reformist in Athens): "I grow old, ever learning." This year, Professor Douds has decided to retire from Albright's faculty. Her reasoning, as stated by W. A. Perez—"I have a need of silence and of stars. Too much is said too loudly; I am dazed."

And so at the close of this Spring Semester, Professor Douds will leave Albright's campus. She has prepared, before her departure, a statement for her students:

THROUGHOUT MY YEARS AT ALBRIGHT I HAVE FELT A CUMULATIVE SENSE OF GRATITUDE TO MY STUDENTS WHO HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN ME GREAT COURTESY AND RECEPTIVITY. I SHALL MISS THEM, AND OUR RELATIONSHIP OF MUTUAL LEARNING AND RESPECT THE IDEA OF SHARED EXPERIENCE IS ONE WHICH I HAVE CHERISHED, AND ONE OF MY FAVORITE PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE IS THE ONE WHICH SAYS, "COME LET US REASON TOGETHER, SAITH THE LORD."

Professor Douds was born in 1906. She spent her childhood on the campus of the University of Mississippi. As a youth she traveled to Europe, occasionally being tutored in French and German. She spent her summers at the University of Colorado and on archaeological trips with her father. In 1925, she graduated CUM LAUDE with a BA degree from the University of Mississippi, and in 1926, she received her MA, also from the U. of Miss. Between 1926 and 1934, Professor Douds taught (mainly English and French, but also other Modern Languages) at various institutions and traveled, while studying and working, in Europe. In 1934, Professor Douds received her Ph.D. from Cornell University. Her field was, "Comparative Literature", with specialization in English and French. In 1935, she was married to Mr. John B. Douds, and in 1938 they moved to the Reading area, where Mrs. Douds

first became associated with Albright College as a part-time acting Assistant Professor of English, and by 1948, she became firmly established as a member of the Albright faculty. Professor Douds was also advisor to the Berks County Language Association and also worked as a language specialist for the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg. In 1952, she converted to Associate Professor of French, at Albright, and in 1958, she became Professor of French. In that year she was also included in the Directory of American Scholars and Who's Who Among American Women. In 1964, Professor Douds was the recipient of the Lindbach Award for Distinguished Teaching, and in 1967, she had a biographical and critical article on William Faulkner published in the Louisiana State University Press.

In this tour through the life of Professor Douds, we now reach the spring of 1970. The next line of her biographical sketch reads - Professor Douds announced her retirement as Professor of French, Albright College. Her future is uncertain, her past has proven to be a search for knowledge. Her life has been like a burning candle, helping to lighten the path of her students on their way through the adventure of life. Professor Douds will be missed by Albright, and she leaves with the best wishes and gratitude of past and present Albrightians.

Interview with Ray Regal

cont'd from Page 1

effluents in both the air and in the water supply. The pH, color, temperature and amount of bacteria are carefully noted within the water system. The water treatment plants carefully measure and add certain species of bacteria which helps to hasten the decomposition of refuse and garbage. The city also carefully notes the temperature of surrounding bodies of water. They never let the temperature rise 50F above the original temperature. Reading has a so called Industrial Waste Ordinance which controls the amounts and types of acids, bases and chemicals expelled into the systems.

Q. Describe the sewage and garbage disposal system? Does it just meet the standards set by the F.W.P.C.A. or do they surpass them?

A. Reading's standards for garbage and sewage disposal are below those set by the F.W.P.C.A. The city controls garbage disposal and is doing a poor job of it. Reading has a Solid Waste Management Program which is in charge of the disposal of solid wastes. Presently these wastes are burned but combustion is not complete. Out of every 100 tons burned 40 tons escape into the water supply. (The combustion ratio is only 60% by volume.) Various toxic gases also escape into the atmosphere.

Q. Where does Reading get its water supply? What types of treatment does it undergo?

A. All of Reading's water comes from either Antietam Lake or Ontelaunee. The only treatment is that basic treatment needed, i.e. sedimentation, filtration, aeration and the addition of bacteria. Chlorine is now added to the water supply.

Q. Has there been a general willingness to prosecute violators? Does the city have the people's support?

A. There is no enforcement on water polluters by the city. There are no fines or restrictions on water polluters. The people are very apathetic. They "just don't give a damn" unless they are personally involved. If a smoke stack is pouring refuse on their cars, laundry, and making their children sick-then, and only then will they demand action. The pollution problem is not the prime concern of the legislators either. They would rather please the voter - by building parks and parking lots - then help them breathe easier. If a billion dollars were allotted for a city to spend, 999 million would go before pollution came up. They always find some other, more important way to spend the money.

Q. Is this a realistic fine?

A. Yes

Q. How do you go about investigating a polluter?

A. With air pollution, the damage is usually visible. We use colorimetric tests on the particulate matter in the air. Volume of the particulates per time period is measured to determine if the emission is average for that particular stack, above average, etc. A long period of time must be used, that is a few days, because of the possibility of a furnace break-down (which, by the way is permissible). If the observations conclude that the expelled matter is above average and presenting a danger to the community, court action and the fines can be used.

Q. Where can you go above the city courts?

A. Directly to the state or the federal government. But the federal government merely lends assistance in the case. A corporation can get out of installing pollution control devices by saying it is not economically feasible for them to install them. Or they can phase the program over a long period of time.

Q. You already stated that Reading receives \$3.00 for every one from the Federal government. Does the city supply any additional funds?

A. None. Only funds come from the sale of the water.

Q. Considering the rise in the daily consumption of water per person and the increased need for usable water, has Reading taken any measures to insure the adequate supply of water for the future?

A. No! The daily demands are 21 million gallons and our source of supply can accommodate up to 40 million gallons per day.

Q. The newest form of pollution is thermal pollution - usually from electrical power plants. Does Reading have any plants? Where? What type of cooling systems do they employ? Do you have any laws specifically concerning thermal pollution, or the temperature of streams used?

A. We don't have any problems with thermal pollution. Nor do we have any laws concerning it. The temperature of a stream must not rise 50F above the normal temperature of the stream. The Mill Station on the Susquehanna does thermally pollute the water but we are not affected by it. They employ 80 foot high cooling towers.

Q. Where do you go if a polluter is out of your jurisdiction and endangering the public safety?

A. We go directly to the state.

Q. You already stated that the public is apathetic, except where they are indirectly involved. Then they get out the banners, the flag and raise hell. Can you give us any areas where this occurred?

Q. Exactly what funds are available for pollution abatement? Where do they come from?

A. As stated before, little if any funds come from the city. The federal government gives \$200 for every one spent by the city, and \$3.00 for every \$1.00 spent if Reading (i.e.-Berks County) combines efforts with a neighboring county.

Q. You have absolutely no fines or restrictions for polluters? A. Not for water polluters. The 1961 Smoke Ordinance was put into the hands of the Board of Health in 1961 but as of 1970 we still don't have an adequate staff, nor any with a formal background on pollution and its problems. The Smoke Ordinance does post a \$300 a day fine on air polluters (plus court costs) and a 90 day prison sentence.

A. In the Northwest section and the 18th Ward area. The companies involved were Guenther Company and Tenneco.

Rap up:

The Northeast area, particularly Pa., N.Y., and N.J. are highly industrialized and the people are usually interested, at least more interested than those of the Western states. Pa. is the leader in air pollution (statewide), but also a leader in its control. A lot is being done but not-by a far chance-enough.

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POLLUTION AND YOUR CAR

Earth Day

April 22, 1970

No Classes After 10

(CPS)—Air pollution is like the weather—everyone talks about it, but no one does anything about it. What can you do about it? After all, it's those giant factory smokestacks that make our air dirty.

Let's take an imaginary ride in the family car (in a recent survey, most Americans indicate that their favorite form of recreation was riding in their car). We're driving the latest Detroit creation for the insecure American male. 5000 pounds of polished machinery driven by the most perfect internal combustion engine that man has learned to build; four hundred cubic inches of throbbing sexual adequacy, a steel and plastic embodiment of America's achievements. We can go 125 miles per hour if we want to! Think of the danger, the excitement! Anybody who can afford a pound for a two-ton lump of steel and chrome can lead the "good life", can "move up", be a "swinger", or get a "piece of action" — it's the American Dream.

The automobile is responsible for sixty per cent of the air pollution in the United States (*Environment Magazine*, October 1969). The internal combustion engine is a grossly inefficient machine. At best it uses 25% of the energy of combustion for mechanical power, the remainder is given off as heat. The next time you put four dollars worth of gas in your tank consider the fact that only one dollar's worth of that gas is being used to drive your car, the other three dollar's worth is merely heating up your engine and the air around it. Of course the oil companies and

state government are still collecting those three dollars.

The internal combustion engine liberates various poisons as by-products of the burning of gasoline. Some of the more familiar ones are: carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and lead. In 1967 the government spent 3.2 million dollars on research on emission controls for the internal combustion engine and only \$115,000 on research for low-emission alternatives to it. A clear-cut case of treating the symptoms, but not the disease.

There are engines in existence now which emit a tiny fraction of the noxious material which are released by even a controlled internal combustion engine. Their engines are of two general types: steam and electrical.

The electric engine is no real solution to the problem since the power to charge these batteries must be produced at a generating plant which produces the pollution instead of leaving it for the engine to produce. Also the electric engine emits significant amounts of ozone, a dangerous pollutant in its own right.

The steam engines pioneered by William Lear seem to be the bright spot in the future of clean air. They are a vast improvement of the old Stanley Steamer type of engine which was actually quite a good engine.

If the government was serious about pollution control, it would seem logical that it require the auto industry to research and develop an alternative to the internal combustion engine. At present none of the

big three car makers are doing any research in this area. They are, however, spending large sums to fight antitrust suits over their production of emission-control devices. Presumably it would be tremendously expensive to re-tool the factories, so we're stuck with the ecologically obsolete engine as our only choice when buying a car.

If everyone drove a car that got 30 miles to the gallon instead of 15, we could cut our automobile air pollution drastically and also help conserve our rapidly dwindling, petroleum resources. (The oil companies, as self-appointed caretakers of a finite, non-renewable resource, would rather pump it all out today in preference to saving any of it for our grandchildren. It is estimated by the Committee on Resources and Man of National Academy of Sciences that by the year 2010, forty years hence, 90% of the world's crude oil will have been used up. This is a conservative estimate and assumes a diminished rate of use after 1980 due to scarcity.

Perhaps if everyone bought a Volkswagen for their next car instead of a domestic car, Detroit might be convinced that it was to their advantage to develop and market a low-emission engine. With the \$200.00 or so that each person saves (thereby fighting inflation) by not taking an ego trip on a gaudy pig, he could cure his inferiority complex with a good analyst rather than feed it.

Or, around the campus, one can ride a bicycle. The money saved on gas will pay for the bike, and the peddler will feel better for it, too.

The following schedule is the tentative format of April 22. The panels listed will each take part in two similar but separate discussions on the topic they are listed under. This will enable students to participate in two different discussions.

Resource people not on the list include Professor Bell (Health and Population), Dr. Raith (Legal Aspects of Environmental Control), and Mr. Rock Williams from the State Health Department.

Program as of 4/13/70

10:15 - 11:15 - Chapel-Aud.

Keynote Speaker - Patrick J. Duddy, Asst. Professor of Biology Kutztown State College, who will speak on the problems of pollution and environmental control practices on a general overall basis.

11:15 - 1:00 - Campus Center

Individual presentations by industries, displays, films, informal discussion, lunch (11:30 - 12:45.)

1:00 - 2:30 and 3:00 - 4:30
Various Locations

Panel Discussions
Gorilla Theatre
Land Pollution

Jacob Bowers - Exec. Dir. Berks Co. Planning Comm.
John Moyer - Penna. Dept. of Health, Dir. of Environmental Services for Region III.
Al Trexler - Berks Co. Soil & Water Conservation Dist.

W. High Geib - Glidden Paint

Legal Aspects of Environmental Control

Mr. W. Eichbaum, Esq. - Lawyer for Phila. Ecology Group, Community Legal Service.
Anthony Carabello - City Councilman for Reading
Leonard Schickler - Gilbert Associates
* Michael O'Pake - Penna. State Legislature

* Not Definite

Air Pollution

Gerry Master - Met. Edison
Dr. F. Higgins - Ass't. Prof. of Environmental Science - Drexel University
Augustus Hatzas - Reading Model Cities Agency
Oliver Smith - Western Electric
James Adams - Carpenter Tech - Chief, Mech. Eng.
James P. Butler - Kawecki Beryllco

Water Pollution

Leo Shinasi - Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.
David Mann - Carpenter Tech. Chemical Eng.
Jack Schatz - Gilbert Associates
Joseph Sebald - Gilbert Associates
John Schell - City Eng. Reading

Health and Population

Dr. Irving Jones - American Cancer Society
Durland D. Fish - Penna. Dept. of Health, Vector Control Coordinator

* Representative from Planned Parenthood

7:00 - Chapel Aud.

Pollution on the local scene, possible local group action
Ray Regal - Administrator of City Health
Anthony Carabello - City Councilman Reading
* Member of Albright Faculty
* Rep. from State Health Dept.

Why The 'Y

unwanted. If that's the case you should have been at Y-weekend registration on Monday.

So what do we do? Historically the Y was the center of all social activities on the campus. When the Campus Center Board was formed, it took over much of this responsibility. Perhaps it is time for the Y to hand over the rest of its social activities to the CCB instead of clinging to a few annual events which seem to be dying. With the financial backing and the aid of CCB personnel, Y-weekend might be an even greater success than last fall's event. Bruce Smith, president of the CCB, said that the possibilities for cooperation between the two organizations were unlimited.

Social service takes up a good portion of Y effort. But, while not wishing the abandonment of projects such as the Christmas party, I might suggest that the organization may be missing the immediate needs of students. For instance, on this campus there seems to be a great need for information on reproduction and contraception as witnessed by the large enrollment in Dr. Ronaldson and Dr. DiVirgilio Interim Psychobiology course. The Y might do well to look into sponsoring an on-campus information center, with a continuing series of lectures on some of the social and sexual

Continued From Page 1
concerns of the college years. There are some students on campus who would even like to see the Y run seminar courses in the preparation for marriage. Perhaps this is a need the Y can fulfill.

It could be such a vital organization, with some ideas and a little work. Bill Marlow was right when he said the Y must think and act in terms of people and their needs, not history. We must not be bound by tradition and yet we need not be afraid to sponsor a program that only attracts 10 people on campus, as long as it is fulfilling a need. The question remains, why is the Y rejected by so many students? And what do we do? The answer is found not in breaking away from the downtown Y. The answer lies in becoming a relevant organization, answering the needs of students on campus and in this way, urging them to become personally involved in an organization which has the potential to serve us all, Christian, Jew, and atheist alike.

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