



"One of the penalties of an ecological education is that one lives alone in a world of wounds. Much of the damage inflicted on land is invisible to laymen. An ecologist must either harden his shell and make believe that the consequences of science are none of his business, or he must be the doctor who sees the marks of death in a community that believes itself well and does not want to be told otherwise."

— Aldo Leopold

THE PONTON

OF MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

No. 11 Bozeman, Montana Friday, Nov. 5, 1971

Stadium testimony begins

Testimony opened in the court hearing the MSU stadium suit in the 18th district court. Plaintiff lawyer M. Neely called high administrative officials, the Health and PE Center director, and student to the stand.

Neely covered the testimony by the administration of the stadium, the 1968 student votes on the stand H&PE Center, and the final control of the stadium.

Neely's summary statement, and students were misled. An attempt was made to prove the misconception. He contended the students agreed to a non-binding vote because of changes in plans.

Neely lawyer Edward Laws said by noting all the elements of the law have followed by the MSU administration.

The action was filed in August by three student senators, Kurt Krueger, Dennis Daley, and Robert Kaze, on behalf of themselves and the Associated Students of MSU.

Named as defendants are MSU, the MSU building committee, MSU President Carl McIntosh, and the board of regents.

Game played in closet

Jerry Black, president of the Montana Broadcasters Association, yesterday blasted MSU officials for denying Montanans the right to view the Grizzly-Bobcat game on TV Saturday.

For many years, he said, Montana college athletic officials have permitted live and taped broadcast of MSU-U of M football games.

Now, "without explanation, Montana TV broadcasters . . . are confronted with an arbitrary demand for a high fee which comparatively is larger than that paid for televising the New York Knickerbocker basketball games," said Black.

"The result is that we have a Montana tax-supported college denying free access to coverage of a sellout athletic event to TV broadcasters who consider coverage of Montana college sports an obligation to their viewers."

Black stated that MSU is asking for a \$1,500 fee for broadcasting rights to the game. This, said Black, is "due to the shortsighted Big Sky Conference guidelines governing televising of college athletic events."

"This action on the part of MSU virtually excludes all tax-paying citizens from viewing the classic rivalry except the few fortunate ticket holders who will sit in the stadium," concluded Black.

The best game going

Many are the things to do
While you're here at MSU
Classes take up most your day
Lots of other games to play

Football's fun, that's very true
Dances, Beer Busts, they're fun
too
Dating, Marriage, and Divorce
Are even better games, of course

Another game's called Civil Rights
Fun for Blacks as well as Whites
Whether A, B, C, or D
Women's Lib will set you free

If alumni you would vex
Fight the new P.E. Complex
Or for real exhilaration
Crab on the Administration

If you like a masquerade
Join with Christ in his Crusade
There are, oh, so many more
ZPG to Anti-war

But there's one game that can't
be beat
Environmentalism's neat
Deals with something called
survival
Like a good old-time revival

Everyone can play the game
Be they famous or no-name
Pick a subject, anyone,
Atom bombs to chewing gum

Each relates in some small way
To the topic of today
Each, you'll notice, is anent
The matter of environment

Played with really catchy words
Like 'dirty air' and 'poisoned birds'
Or 'dirty birds' and 'poisoned air'
Anything you like is fair.

Play it now while you've the time
For movements and ideals sublime
Because it won't be long, you know,
'Til to the real world you will go

And in the real world you will find
No chance to utilize your mind
There won't be time for silly games
Important things will be your aims

Like buying cars and TV sets
And paying off your other debts
Playing golf and getting tanned
Making trips to Disneyland

So stride a pose imperious
Act as though you're serious
Pretend the world is really round
Pretend that food comes from the ground

Environmentalism's fun
Free enterprise is on the run
And other sacred cows as well
Soon will be all shot to hell

Join the game, it's fun to play
Write your congressman today
If you go for real schism
Play Environmentalism.

Environmental studies to be offered

By Mac Rugheimer
Assistant Dean of Letters & Science

Alternative plans have been made for Montana University to feature a coordinated series of current environmental problems during the summer session. The plan has emerged from staff meetings with MSU staff interested in not only serving the best things in our environment, but also increasing understanding and respect for

MAYBE THE toughest, but also the most important part of the proposed program, is the effort to break traditional boundary lines between departments and to get at both the financial costs and the changes necessary to stabilize and reverse the deterioration of the life around us. Present planning involves faculty from five colleges — Agriculture, Education, Engineering, Letters and Science, and Professional

The essence of the plan is that special courses will be offered following planning among the

departments concerned so that each instructor may use his special skills and knowledge with an understanding of the whole program.

The program is aimed to attract both Montana students and those from out of state, especially those who would like to escape the crowded metropolitan areas for the summer. Although the courses are planned primarily for undergraduates, many students (returning teachers for example) will find courses which will fit into graduate programs.

THE COURSES in this program will combine with the regular summer offerings to provide a substantial number of choices for students.

Most of the courses proposed for the plan will have few or no prerequisites. For example, CE 440 (G), Environmental Engineering, requires only freshman chemistry.

MANY OF the courses will be able to provide basic explanation of the reasons for some of the drastic actions which have been taken by citizens through their government. For example, the decline in eagle population led to the discovery that

unlimited use of DDT might seriously disturb human metabolism.

AN INFORMED public will need to know what can and what can't be done about sewage and insecticides if intelligent decisions about such matters as these are to be made and accepted.

The summer school environment studies program will be presented to the University Budget Committee on November 19, 1971. They will assess this value as compared with the other demands for funds and reach a decision before December.

ONE OF the budget committee's most difficult tasks is to estimate the number of students interested in various programs. If you are interested in this proposal and might participate in it, please contact Mac Rugheimer, Assistant Dean of Letters and Science, 105 Colter Hall, extension 265.

This program is designed to create a group of knowledgeable citizens who are not only concerned about the environment, but also understand how to do something about it. START BEING AN ACTIVIST TODAY. DIAL EXT. 265.

Big Sky needs adequate zoning, careful development

By Sherry Farwell and Ken Allen
Grad., Chemistry

NUMEROUS QUESTIONS and objections have been aired about recreational sub-division and developments which are pertinent to the local Big Sky project. Such criticisms are all too frequently treated in a laissez-faire manner, a situation which can no longer be tolerated in view of our limited natural resources and burgeoning population with concomitant demands on the environment.

The present generation of Americans have become accustomed to a life style which augments the depletion of our natural resources. The U.S., with six percent of the world's population, consumes about 50 percent of the world's natural resources. With this in mind, it is imperative to examine the accelerative trends in recreational developments which are threatening to subdivide western Montana and offer it for sale.

THESE ORGANIZATIONS, although publicly calling themselves recreational developments, are economically committed to the selling of home sites and condominiums which serve as secondary homes for those people who can afford such extravagance. For example, the text of Big Sky's master plan states that the purpose of the project is to promote a marketable real estate sales program.

The wisdom of secondary home development should be examined from the viewpoint of the additional and inessential stress placed upon our land and natural resources which are already heavily taxed for primary homes. Such duplication of housing means increasing a family's resource requirement and is an inexcusable waste.

WHEN WE incorporate this wastefulness with the desire to situate secondary homes within the virgin natural beauty of Montana mountains, the net result is a man-made environment replacing a fertile natural environment.

A further fallacy among the developers is that the use of electrical space heating satisfies environmental requirements. Whereas this obviously limits the amount of air pollution in their locale, consideration must be given to the resultant increase in pollution to these areas located near the power plant.

LIFE CAN BE INTOXICATING

*The human's a real screwy beast
In many ways like brewer's yeast
They both keep on feeding
Polluting and breeding
'Til their life support system's have
ceased*

*But maybe we've no need to fear
Perhaps even good cause to cheer
For there's a potential
That growth exponential
Will turn the whole world into beer*

IN ADDITION to this, the use of electricity for home heating is an inefficient use of chemical fuel since a gas-burning home furnace is at least twice as efficient as the electric-generating station.

Many proponents of recreational developments and

subdivisions point to the inevitability of such developments in view of an increasingly affluent society with more leisure time. It has been suggested that if there is no large scale corporate development, then we will only be presented with a haphazard array of small enterprises, and that the large corporation is capable of producing a well-planned and ecologically sound recreational complex.

HOWEVER, IT is often the case that the presence of a recreational development only serves to attract numerous short-term gain enterprises over

which there is no control without adequate zoning and pollution laws.

The economic consequences of similar developments in Colorado and Vermont have resulted in inflating not only land prices, but the price of

practically everything. Of course, there will be some economic benefit recreational real developments, however term effects, economic otherwise, are aptly negative.



Thank You

.. for your help with my
paign
.. for your "get out the
campaign"
.. for your votes.

I hope I can be helpful
students who want to par-
ticipate in the constitu-
tion convention process.

Dorothy Eck

Pd. for by Dorothy Eck

Bozeman TOI Theatres
proudly announces the Fabu-
lous Four winners according
to the earliest post mark.

They are: Vicki Beltz, Rt. 2,
Cher Jo Witson, Hedges N.,
Jon Losee, Roskie, Fred
Thurston, Julia Martin Dr.

Congratulations
See you at the Movies

Cinema one MGM'S FABULOUS FOUR

IN THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS WE WILL PRESENT
FOUR OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR FILMS OF ALL TIME.
SHOWN IN THE MAGNIFICENCE
OF WIDE SCREEN COLOR & STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

WINNER OF 2
ACADEMY AWARDS!

Ryan's Daughter



11/24-30/71

the ultimate trip

11/10-16/71

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY



WINNER OF 6
ACADEMY AWARDS!

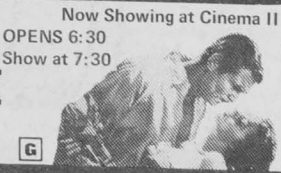
DOCTOR ZHIVAGO



11/17-23/71

WINNER OF 10
ACADEMY AWARDS!

"GONE WITH THE WIND"



Now Showing at Cinema II

OPENS 6:30
Show at 7:30

THANK YOU FOR HELPING TO MAKE OUR
"FABULOUS FOUR CONTEST" A SUCCESS:

Our Winners According to Earliest Postmarks are:

1. Vick Beltz
2. Jon Losee
3. Fred Thurston
4. Cher Jo Witson

(Congratulations)

GONE WITH THE WIND
NOW PLAYING CINEMA I

Cinema two OPENS 6:45
Billy 7:15
Stair 9:20

BILLY JACK

Just A Man Who Cares

GP

AND

Sandy Dennis

The Worm
can turn
... and
even "Teach"
learned
there was
a way to
fight.



GP

UP The
down! staircase

RIALTO
THEATRE
BOZEMAN, MONTANA
Ph. 586-9505

OPENS 7:00
MAKING 7:30 - B.S. 9:15
"SENSATIONAL."
—William Wolf, Cue Magazine



20th CENTURY FOX presents
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COLOR BY DE LUXE

(Two Great On

Inaplane! Inastent

Inadiscotheque

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Wilderness status studied

By Bob Anderson
Environmental Engineering
The U.S. Forest Service is
currently studying the Absaroka
Beartooth area in south central
Montana to determine if it
should be preserved as a
wilderness area. The study,
initiated by the 1964 Wilderness
Act, involves 1½ million acres.
The land management decision
may perhaps be the most
significant in this part of the
country since Yellowstone Park
was designated in 1872.
The Wilderness Act requires

the Secretary of Agriculture to
review, by 1974, all Primitive
Areas to see if they should be
given wilderness status. He
reports his findings to the
President, who, in turn, makes
recommendations to Congress.
The Forest Service is
studying, in addition to the
64,000 acre Absaroka and
230,000 acre Beartooth
Primitive Areas, a much larger
surrounding area. This area is
being considered under the
Multiple Use concept, which
strives to determine the highest

and best use of the land.

About half of the 1½ million
acres under consideration is *de
facto* wilderness and could
conceivably be preserved by
Congress.

Location of Area

The Absaroka Beartooth area
is best located by picturing
the area enclosed by a line
drawn through Livingston, Big
Timber, Red Lodge, Cody,
Wyoming, Cooke City, Gardiner,
and back to Livingston.

Looking at it another way, the
area is surrounded on the west
and north by the Yellowstone
River, on the south by

"The enemy we've met

And he is us," said Pogo.

The same was thought, I'll bet,
By some enlightened dodo.

Yellowstone National Park and
the North Absaroka Wilderness
Area in Wyoming, and on the
east by the Clark's fork of the
Yellowstone.

The Beartooth is a
spectacular area of towering
peaks (including Granite Peak, at
12,800', the highest point in
Montana), alpine plateaus,
glaciated canyons, numerous
lakes, and an austere
environment. It is in contrast
with the Absaroka, a more
heavily forested land with few
lakes, abundant wildlife, more
gentle terrain, and a less harsh
environment.

Coordinated Resource Management Planning

Under the Wilderness Act and
the Multiple Use Sustained Yield
Act, the Forest Service has
developed a land planning
concept called "Coordinated
Resource Management

Planning. The concept is
designed to be a process of
refined resource inventory which
shows each resource in relation
to other resources and to the
ecosystems involved.

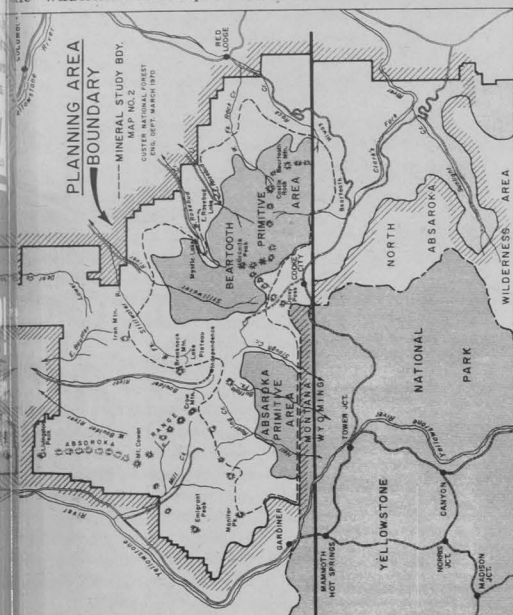
Ideally this concept will lead
to identification of alternative
management plans from which
the Forest Service can
intelligently choose the one
which best fits management
objectives.

Important to this
management concept is public
involvement and participation.
The public can help its paid
land administrators by voicing
management objective

preferences and by
supplementing resource data.

Public participation serves to
identify areas of conflict before
the proposal is made rather than
after, which has often been the
case in the past. In pursuit of
this involvement the Forest
Service has held a number of
public meetings in nearby
communities and has worked
closely with special interest
groups.

Interested people are
encouraged to become involved
by communicating with the
Forest Service, either directly or
through one of the many special
interest groups.



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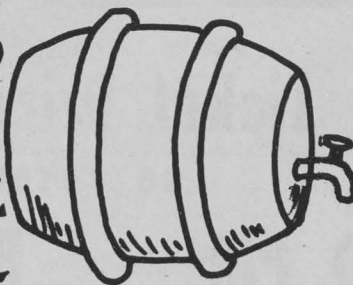
MENU

Please Specify if Extra Hot or No Sauce is desired.

TACO	30¢
SOFTSHELL	35¢
MURRITO	30¢
OSTADO	25¢
ENCHILADA	40¢
TACO BURGER	40¢
FRIED BEANS	30¢
TEXAS CHILI	30¢
CHILI FRITO	35¢
Four Tortillas	Dozen 60¢
Corn Tortillas	Dozen 40¢
All Soft Drinks 10¢ - 20¢ • Milk 15¢	

Folk, Blues,

& Ballads (& more)



Frank White

&

Mary Ann Best

&

Will

Come and Bring your
lady, or a friend
(or both)

Monday Evenings
at the

Knotty Keg

Did it work?

The decision to dedicate an **Exponent** to a single issue has not been an easy one. Within hours of Wednesday's front page story announcing this environmental issue, people began to complain.

Most have disagreed with the paper's timing, claiming that we were unjustly ignoring the largest sports event of the year. The Bobcat-Grizzly game, according to our own sports writers and Director of Athletics Tom Parac, is an event which should not be ignored.

Others have posited that a newspaper has no business concentrating on a single topic.

Maybe so.

To those who feel football is of prime importance, we have included three articles. Those on the front page concern the stadium suit and the allegation that the TV blackout of the Cat-Grizzly games is unethical.

The third, located on page 6, reviews the game itself.

Perhaps the question of how environmental thought — of any sort — can be fit into the **Exponent** is worth asking.

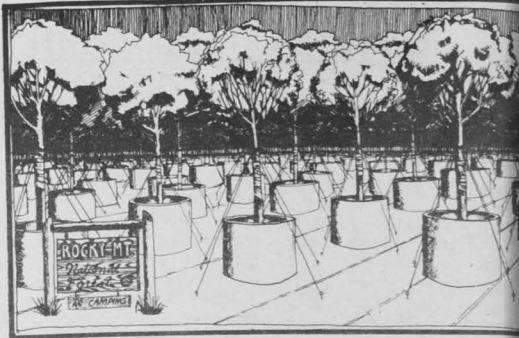
Is news of the recycling of cans less important than football, but more important than, say, what goes on in sociology club?

More importantly, how can the **Exponent** keep you, gentle reader, aware of what is going on environmentally? Can we do it with only a couple of articles a week, or must we force you — as we have done in this issue — to either read it or throw away the entire paper?

Reader response will determine the **Exponent's** future policy on issues like this one . . . And if you go to the game, recycle your beer cans, huh?

jpd

The **Exponent** is an independent, student-written and student-managed newspaper at Montana State University, Bozeman. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the university or the student body. Published twice weekly except holidays and final week during the school year by the Associated Students of Montana State University. Known office of publication, the **Exponent**, Student Union Building, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715. Editorial, business phone 587-3121, ext. 333. Subscription rates, second class postage paid at Bozeman, Montana, to any point within the United States and its possessions at \$6 per college year.



GUEST EDITORIAL

By David G. Cameron
Faculty Sponsor, Zero Population Growth

Nineteen seventy and seventy-one marked a turning point in our concern for ourselves. Nationwide higher education was questioned, whole school systems closed for lack of funds, physical and biological research was curtailed, foreign aid was scrapped while unemployment rose, public services became over-crowded, and inflated economy precipitated a price-wage freeze and "law and order" candidates swept the polls.

Internationally several hundred thousand persons crowded on the treacherous Ganges Delta perished in a single storm, a war broke out over the food basket of Pakistan, a few months later twenty-five thousand more died in a storm and tidal wave against India's Orissa shores, municipal and agricultural water tables dropped further, lakes and rivers "died", and junk heaps rose higher and higher.

Is there a common cause to such diverse insults to the human condition?

Contributors to numerous symposia on the environmental crisis have many ideas. Among the common themes are "the curse of our own productivity," "weakness in our institutions," "too much stress," "the tragedy of the commons," or simply "it's too late." All say in their own way that the root cause is too many people aspiring for too much, an ecosystem overworked.

How many of us recognize the problem? According to a Montana State University campus poll, the biologists and humanists conceded the need for two child families and

Have we a way out?

legislative constraints, while nurses, health and physical education majors would have impositions placed on their goals for large families. Whose problem is it?

Imagine, if you can, our world only thirty years from now. United Nations demographers predict a doubling of the world's population by the year 2,000. America, in spite of recent trends, is still expected to be desperately scrambling to provide the needs for 300 million polluting consumers.

Can we ignore the portent of six billion earthlings or an America with twice the consumptive waste of today? No wonder ecological spokesmen speak of doomsday or a year the ecosystem died.

Have we a way out? The more pessimistic world system analysts believe that the best we can hope for is technological failure and a quick dry up of resources, so that underdeveloped nations will reach their food crisis soon and the GNP of the developed world will decline.

They reason that a lot of misery now is better than catastrophic misery later.

The optimistic view economic population control as theoretically possible through international and national educational campaigns and persuasive legislation.

Zero Population Growth committees have formed throughout the United States and Canada to promote political and educational goals consistent with our survival. Our campus has such a chapter and invites your participation.

YOUNG BLOODS

Ticket Prices \$2⁵⁰
no reserve

Time: 8—10 PM Place: SUB Ballroom
Date: Saturday, November 6

Tickets Almost Sold Out
Room 259 SUB

Hey ma, where's the (hack!) sun?

By Cecil Garland
Businessman, Lincoln, Mt.
Pres., Mont. Wilderness
Association
It has been rightly observed
by the people in Los Angeles
that the present existing amounts
of pollution dumped upon them,
years ago and, all at once,
people unquestionably
could have gone screaming to
their governments for immediate
remedial action.

UNFORTUNATELY, LOS
Angelesians, like the people
around Lake Erie and the people
surrounded by the great oceans
of the world, are adjusting to the
constant, insidious, often
unperceptible hour by hour, day
by day, destruction of the very
life that must sustain all life.
That we are not on a collision
course with disaster is no secret.
The best minds and men of
science have been telling us that
for at least 25 years. The
question is whether man will
politically organize for an
ecological renaissance — call it
the Ecological New Deal, Fair
Deal, Great Ecological Society,
or any other of the political
buzz phrases — before we reach
the point of no return?

HEREIN LIES the challenge.
We will recognize the
existence of all hazards, the
destruction of all life? When will
we organize politically against
the hazard of environmental
destruction and create a
movement powerful enough to a
reverse environmental
destruction, often called
progress.

Let no one doubt that we are
living with revolution. Not
just revolution perhaps. But
as surely as there was an
industrial revolution which
made a dominant political
force affecting all our lives, there
will also be an ecological
revolution affecting not only our
style but also the very
existence of life.

CERTAINLY SOME of the
old beliefs must die and they
will die hard. Some of these now
antiquated concepts that we
have are:

- That human population
must expand.

- That the G.N.P. must
forever spiral upward.

- That industrial

- That if a little is good,
more must be better.

- That life is better if it is
easier.

- That technology is solving
problems as fast as it is creating
them.

THE GREAT question is
simply how to make man aware
of his ecological needs and

truly universal or long lasting,
there may be considerable
doubt.

I AM convinced one must not
look to government on any level
or private bureaucracies for true
political leadership. These
groups may become self-serving.
Meaningful change must always
be initiated by the people.
Apathetic people are simply
victims of forces to which they
have abdicated their authority.
Vigilant, concerned, and
informed people can always be
masters of their own fate.

Therefore, it is time to
change the old habits. We must
have responsive government; it
must be properly managed; and
we must have planning.

THERE IS within the
ecological movement of today
the makings of the greatest
single dominating political force
in the world. It can and will
bridge the generation gap. It can
and must unite for a livable
environment.

Pericles in his address to the
Greeks said, "You have exactly
the government you deserve."
Yes, not only do we have the
government we deserve, but we

also have the environment we
deserve. Only by forming a
strong policy governing the
quality of living, by politically
enforcing it can we ever hope to
succeed.

If the youth of today cannot
grasp the gravity of the times
and rapidly create a viable
dynamic political force for life,
then they deserve to share the
fate of all.

DO THESE things. Establish
communications among the
ecologically concerned. Know
who is running for office. Find
out before the candidate is
elected what he stands for. Let
the candidate know, in well
thought out terms, how you
feel.

JOIN IN as frequently as you
are needed with letters,
telegrams, and phone calls to
elected officials on all
governmental levels. Most
important, VOTE and insist that
your friends do the same.

Finally, prepare yourself to
run for office. Remember
somebody on the other side is
going to.

AFTER ALL, what have you
got to lose except life?

... not only do we have the government
we deserve,
but we also have the environment
we deserve

development and the
environment are mutually
exclusive.

- That quality of living can
always be expressed in dollar
values.

- That any and all forms of
and land planning are bad and to
be rejected.

environmental responsibilities.
Somehow we must all come to
know there is no such thing as a
free lunch.

That a great ecological and
environmental awareness is
taking place, there can be no
doubt. That it is happening fast
enough or soon enough, that it is

Classified

Zerox copies while you wait. Two for
25 cents, 19 S. Willson.

Lost: Contact lenses. My name is on
them — Cheryl Rowe. Please return
to 708 S. 11th or call 7-7584.
Reward.

Need spending money, call 586-2410.

Must sell: Brand new Honeywell
Pentax Spotmatic. Best offer,
contact Becky Somers, Hapner
Hall, Rm. 305. Leave message if not
there.

FREE: Puppies. Will make good
companions. Must give away. Call
6-9502.

Missey:
821, B821C, copy 2, pg 223,
XLIIV, XLIV.

Love, Prince

READ THIS! New hours starting
Tues., Nov. 2 at the Labyrinth will
be 12:00 pm to 6 pm Tuesdays

thru Saturdays. Posters came in. If
you haven't any coin, just come
rap!

For Sale: Brick bookcase with
finished 12" boards. Call 7-8569.

Found: Men's watch. Claim at 806
Roskie Hall.

Faith Methodist Annual Turkey
Dinner, 4:30 - 7:00 pm., Sat., Nov.
6, 203 N. Church. Price \$2.00 for
adults, children under 12, \$1.00.

One Sansui amp, one folk guitar,
with grand concert boy. Call after
5, 7-1726.

Free male miniature French poodle.
All shots. 7-3574.

Lear Set AM-FM radio, 8-track tape
player for an automobile, Burk,
7-4288.

1967 Ford Fairlane 500, 289 cu. in.,
automatic, stereo, call 586-5394.

They are Here!

* Anti-Freeze

* Snow Tires

* Batteries



Westgate Conoco

Here you are, sirs, Karl Marks 2 drinks for
the price of one.

Hey, lets get 2 pitchers, only \$1.25

Well, all right.



Bring a friend to Friday Afternoon Club at Karl
Marks and get two for one.

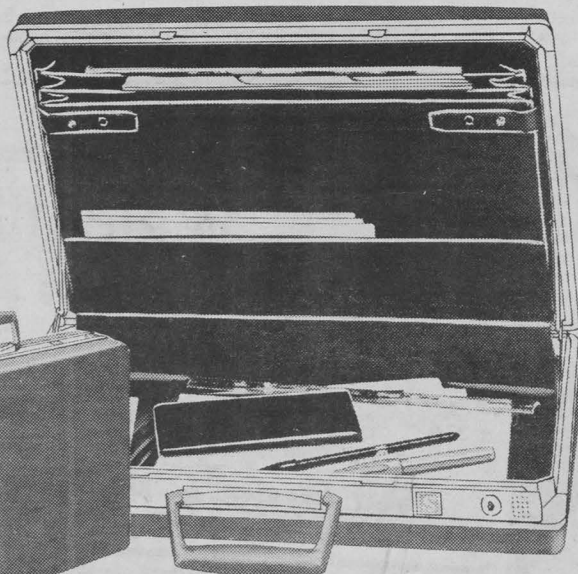
Two pitchers or mugs of beer for the price of one.

\$1.25 for two pitchers

.25c for two mugs

Karl Marks

Phone 587-5544



Samsonite®

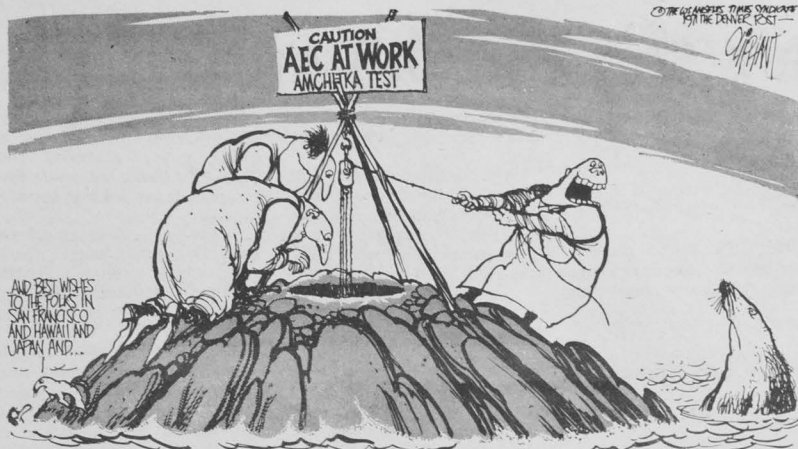
CLASSIC ATTACHE

AT

Phillips Book Store

111 East Main

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'OK, THEN — IF IT DOES CAUSE DAMAGE TO WILDLIFE, MASSIVE EARTHQUAKES AND DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVES, WE PROMISE NOT TO HOLD TESTS HERE AGAIN!'

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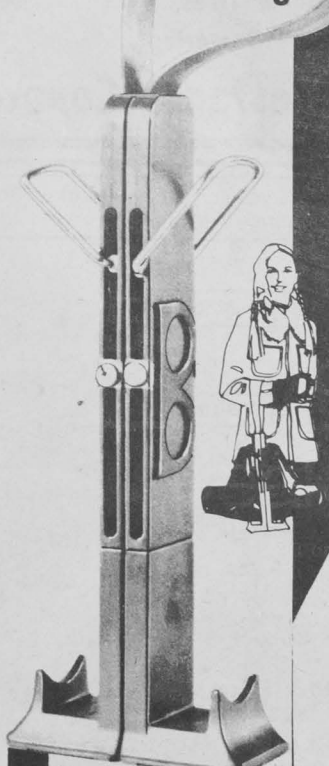


INTERLANDI (c) 1971, LOS ANGELES TIMES
"Well, if they're going to dump Agnew, I hope they can recycle him!"

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Cats vs. Grizzlies

Here it is folks:

By Gary Amundson

A lot of things can not be said about the Bobcat-Grizzly game that haven't been said before.

For instance, everyone knows the Montana State-Montana game is the classic sports rivalry in Montana. The game being the 70th meeting over a span of 74 years dating back to 1897.

It's old hack to tell of the 44-20 edge the U of M holds over MSU in the series. (There have been five ties.)

Few fans are not aware that MSU has dominated play since 1956 — racking up 11 of the last 15 contests. And everyone must know that two of those four Grizzly wins were in 1969 and 1970 . . . and that this is only 1971. Who hasn't read a million times that when the Bobcats play the Grizzlies, you throw out all the records?

The battle goes on and on like cowboys and Indians. The good guys wear white hats vs-the bad guys in black, the old "you win some, you lose some." It's the Hatfields and the McCoys.

In 1971 the bad guys (Grizzlies) seem to have that snowballing advantage called momentum. Missoula fans can logically point out that last year's 35-0 thrashing of MSU was the jinx-breaker the Tips had been looking for since 1956.

1956, fifteen years, only a decade and a

half ago, white socks were in, the Yankees won the series. Thunderbird cars were brand new. Crew cuts and the Ink Spots were next, Mickey Mantle won the triple crown. The jitterbug and bunny-hop, mid-calf skirts, and bobby socks. Eisenhower was in his second term and everybody had a pair of white buck shoes. That was the year.

That was also the year Montana State College recruited a high school All-American who was later destined to be the greatest Bobcat of them all. In his first season of four a Mid Bracket All-America center, Allyn "Sonny" Holland helped lead Montana State to a 9-0-1 season, best for a Bobcat squad since before. That celebrated season of 1956 set another standard. During the course of the year, the Bobcats defeated the Grizzlies 33-1, the first Montana State victory since 1947, and only the fourth since 1908. MSC proceeded to make it four straight, expanding it to 11 out of 13 as both football prominence and the name of the school came of age.

And here is 1971 — 15 years later — and Sonny Holland is back leading the Bobcats in charge. Perhaps destiny has made him the one to again break that Grizzly momentum. As it was fifteen years ago back in 1956, tomorrow could be a "Sonny" day for Montana State Bobcats.



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Cummings: Montana, you've over populated

Steve Cummings
land area as vast as overpopulation seems very remote concept. Once it appears that this land accommodate many millions of people. After population density is ever than that in Holland or Norway.

BY itself, the number per square mile has nothing to do with or not a given area is isolated. Rather, the factor is the land's to support a given of people.

dering only food in, it's clear that a region can support more than a mountainous, dry at the evaluation of an ability to support people every complex indeed the myriad other is necessary for human such as recreation, sources, and energy are.

NING MONTANA in I think there is a good believing that our state y overpopulated. A f symptoms come to d is unable to provide

career opportunities for the number of people that are being produced here. Witness the repeated cries of anguish from various state officials at the out-migration of Montana's young people. These are the same officials who label Montana's growth as revealed by the 1970 census as disappointing or inadequate.

IN THE past the response to this situation has been: develop and create more jobs. But an increasing population obviously requires increasing amounts of development. The result is today's environmental crisis.

A second symptom of overpopulation lies in the fact that the quality of many recreation areas in the state continues to decline. Water pollution threatens many rivers, streams, and lakes.

CAN YOU still expect to be alone in that hunting spot that was your favorite just ten years ago? Also remember that resident hunters outnumber out-of-state hunters by a margin of ten to one.

The Big Sky complex promoters promise a big increase in recreational facilities. Aside from the question of whether or not they will live up to their

promises, do you really believe that Big Sky will, in the long run, be adding to (rather than subtracting from) the quality of life for Gallatin county residents?

CHANGES in land use patterns are another sure sign of too many people and insufficient planning. A drive around the outskirts of Bozeman is all that is necessary to see that much prime agricultural land has been taken out of production to make room for more people.

Similar changes are taking place in the Flathead Valley and elsewhere in Montana. In a state whose economic base is largely agricultural, such changes are cause for alarm.

LOOKING AT the long term, the number of people being supported by the land in Montana is presently being kept at an artificially high level by our extensive consumption of non-renewable resources. Along with mineral mining on a grand scale, there is evidence suggesting that we may be "mining" the soil in many areas through over-management of timber and grazing lands.

The hydro-electric power, on which much of western Montana depends, is also a temporary

bonus. Eventually the reservoirs silt up and become useless.

I HAVE presented only four facets of life in Montana that I consider to be directly related to overpopulation in our state. You can probably think of others.

In any case, I hope that the next time overpopulation is mentioned, you won't dismiss it as a future question for people

living elsewhere. Overpopulation is a problem here in Montana and now in 1971.

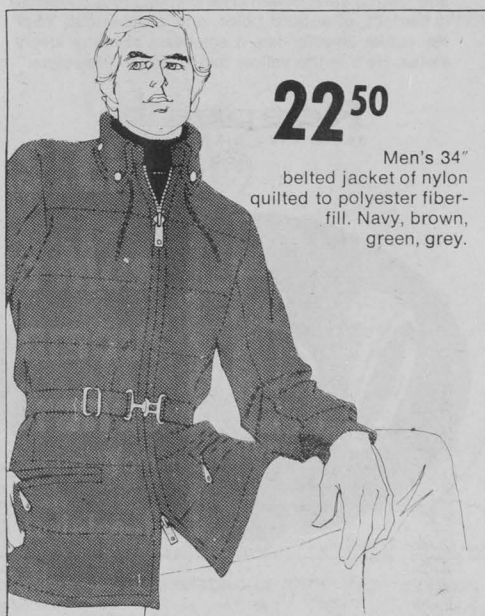
John McCabe, assistant dean of Law School, U of M, is to speak at pre-law club meeting Wednesday, Nov. 10 at 5 pm in room 207 Montana Hall. If interested in attending U of M Law School, call Jim Goetz at ext 610 for personal interview.

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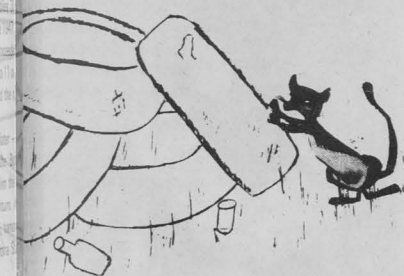


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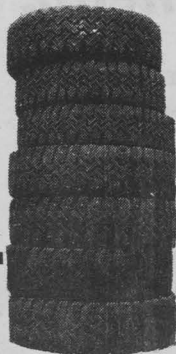
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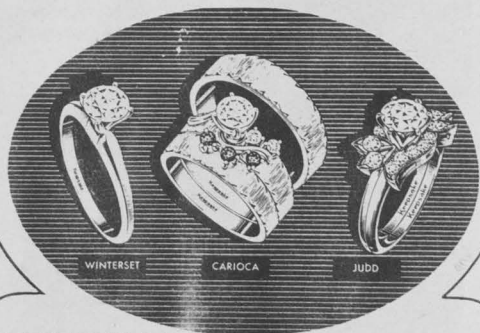
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involved in the pollution issue. We are all members of a race which ravenously consumes natural resources, reproduces itself at a frenetic rate, and consciously tampers with virtually all physical and biological features of Earth.

As a species we have altered the natural environment in both desirable and undesirable ways (we call the undesirable alterations pollution); and we all, as individuals, share responsibility for our collective actions.

Each man is free, however, to decide whether or not he wants to participate in action to correct or improve an undesirable environmental situation. And so we all fit into one of two categories:

1. Those who are part of the problem (all of us) but refuse to help solve it.
2. Those who are part of the problem, admit it, and participate in its solution.

Which are you, a free-loading burden on society and the natural environment; or a concerned, informed, and active contributor to the effort to improve our social and natural environment? Take the following test and see where you stand.

For each topic below evaluate yourself numerically according to the instructions. Just for fun, try to be honest and objective about your choices of numbers.

1. Sample Consumer Practices: for each of the following topics, rate yourself on a scale from 0 to 10.
 - a. Car Driving — zero means you think cars are not a pollution problem and that there is no reason to eliminate non-essential driving. If you refuse to drive a car except when absolutely necessary, score ten points. Score
 - b. Electrical Power Consumption — zero means you see no connection between pollution and the consumption of electrical power. If you understand why electrical power consumption contributes to pollution and make every reasonable effort to conserve electricity (e.g. not burning lights unnecessarily and refusing to buy or use electrical "gadgets") score ten points. Score

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The Quiz

(Continued from Page 8)

- c. Disposable Containers — zero means you do not see disposable containers as a pollution problem. If, whenever possible, you buy only those products packaged in reusable or recyclable containers, score ten points. Score
 - d. Detergents — zero means you are unaware of any connection between detergents and pollution problems. If you are aware of the pollution problems with detergents and buy and use detergents accordingly, score ten points. Note: if you never have occasion to buy or use detergents, score on the basis of awareness. Score
 - e. Litter — zero means you see nothing wrong with littering. If you are always careful and never litter, score ten points. Score
2. Population: rate yourself on a scale from 0 to 20. Zero means you see no reason to limit the number of people on earth. If you see a real threat to man's social and natural environment because of overpopulation, and if you practice and promote population control, score twenty points. Score
3. Self-education:
- a. Books — score four points for every book on the following list which you have read. If you have not read any of the following books, score minus ten points. Score
- Environmental Conservation*
The Forest and the Sea, Bates
The Quiet Crisis, Udall
Silent Spring, Carson
Environmental Quality, Council on Env. Quality
The Population Bomb, Ehrlich
Population, Resources, Environment, Ehrlich and Ehrlich
The New Industrial State, Galbraith
Since Silent Spring, Graham
A Sand County Almanac, Leopold
America The Raped, Marine
The Frail Ocean, Marx
Moment in the Sun, Rienow and Rienow
Resources and Man, Committee on Resources and Man
- b. Periodicals — score four points for every periodical on the following list which you either subscribe to or read regularly. If you do not read from any of the following periodicals, score a minus ten points. Score
- Montana Environmentalist*, monthly
Audubon, quarterly
Environment, ten copies per year
Environmental Science and Technology, monthly
Living Wilderness, quarterly
National Wildlife, bimonthly
Science News, monthly
American Forests, monthly
Environmental Action Bulletin, weekly
4. Citizen Participation:
- a. Membership in Conservation Organizations — score four points for every conservation organization listed below of which you are a member. If you do not belong to or support any such organization score minus five points. Score
- Montana Wilderness Association
American Forestry Association
Environmental Defense Fund
Friends of the Earth
National Audubon Society
National Parks Association
National Wildlife Federation and Montana Wildlife

Federation
Planned Parenthood
Sierra Club
Trout Unlimited
Water Pollution Control Federation
Wilderness Society
Zero Population Growth

- b. Political action — score two points for every letter, telegram, or other communication you have sent in the last 12 months to government officials concerning environmental issues (maximum of 20 points). If you have not sent any such correspondence, score minus ten points.

Score

Total Score

If your total score is 100 or higher you are probably a valuable asset in the quest for a quality environment. If you scored 25 or less you are probably an environmental burden and ignorant of the crucially important environmental issues. Between 25 and 100 you are probably starting to get the message and as you learn more about it your concern for environmental quality can't help but grow.



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Management of land needs increasing concern

By Frank Culver
Grad., Earth Sciences

The land ownership pattern within the boundaries of many of the National Forests in Montana consists of large amounts of alternate sections of

public and private lands. This "checkerboard pattern" exists because of Congressional grants of land in aid of railroads during the development of the Western frontier.

The Northern Pacific

Railroad grant was one of the largest made during the year when disposal of land was one of the objectives of federal land policy. The Northern Pacific in 1864 was granted over 33,000,000 acres of Northwestern land including over 14,000,000 acres in what is now Montana. This enormous grant was just one of many made in the 1800's when a total of approximately 94,000,000 acres were granted to various railroad promoters.

These grants of land were justified by Congress on the grounds that they would enhance the value of the remaining sections of public land, thereby bringing to the government a greater return on the disposal of those remaining public sections.

Thus, most grants to railroads reserved alternate sections of land to the government creating the burdensome checkerboard ownership pattern still present today. The scattered nature of the federal holdings was unimportant; for the ultimate objective of federal land policy when the grants were made was disposal, and in time the remaining scattered tracts would also be in private ownership.

However, at the end of the last century, a few farsighted individuals became aware of the value and importance of conserving resources and recognized the need to manage the remaining land in federal ownership. At the same time public reaction against land grants was growing due to the blatant irregularities and corruption involved.

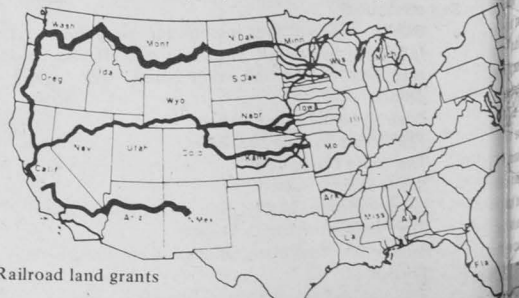
Despite wide criticism, what

land remained was set aside in relatively solid tracts as National Parks or included in the establishment of Forest Reserves in 1891. But by then the higher, more distant lands were all that remained, the more useful and profitable ones having previously been disposed of, and even those remaining were in patterns not ideally suited for resource management.

Congress in the early 1900's recognized this problem of scattered ownership and passed legislation to purchase back the remaining private lands so that federal ownership could again be consolidated. Some 18,000,000

However, these objections may become weaker as the value of federal ownership management is recognized by expanding population thus placing greater demands on federal lands. With increasing public support, appropriate for purchase may again be available to consolidate National Forest lands.

Without this support, General Exchange Act of will continue to be implemented and federal lands will be transferred for private lands within National Forests. To simplify the complex land ownership pattern, a significant number



Railroad land grants

acres have been purchased, about half during the three years 1934 through 1936. Purchases since 1942 have been minimal.

The main detriment to federal purchase of private land within existing park and forest boundaries seems to stem from the apprehension about further reduction of the state and local tax base in federally impacted areas, and from fear that lands with significant economic potential for the local economies involved might be taken for federal programs of lesser economic potential.

exchanges are made each and will continue to be made. exchanges remain the method of achieving consolidated ownership.

First, many private owners find it advantageous to own lands intermingled with federal lands and refuse to trade them only for federal lands within forest boundaries. Therefore, private land use remains within the National Forests after exchanges are completed and only the pattern of ownership has changed by scattered tracts to consolidate

(Continued on Page 11)



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both private and included in federal deeds to preserve important environmental values on public lands in certain situations."

In summary, the circumstances today have changed significantly from the era when the land grants were made to the railroads. Yet, despite changing circumstances the checkerboard pattern of ownership in many National

is.

st serious shortcoming 22 Exchange Act was its failure to provide future protection and resource protection of lands traded into ownership, for the city cannot, under the strictest as to the uses of land.

a possible that this shortcoming could be if the recent decisions of the Public Review Commission led into law. Two foundations of this issued in June 1970 now for the future of traded lands.

public lands should be disposed of in an area adequate state or local in effect. In the of such zoning, and disposal is otherwise covenants in federal should be used to protect values." Secondly, covenants should be

Forests still exists as a result of these century old grants.

Meanwhile there are insufficient funds and inadequate authority to purchase back these inholdings and, unless support for this authority and funding is forthcoming, exchanges under an antiquated Exchange Act of 1922 will continue to be made. With the present and projected demands upon all public lands it is questionable whether any public lands, especially those

within the National Forests, should be exchanged and returned to private possession where they can be sold again or managed for short term gain.

It seems debatable today, just as it was in 1962, to convert these lands to private ownership without any guarantees that they will be used for sustained resource production or without guarantees regarding their ecological protection.

The proper management of public land requires increasing

concern from every citizen for, in the future as land becomes a more scarce resource with ever pressing demands placed on it, either the strong will preempt the land and deprive the weak, or democratic collectivism will prevail. Unless there is more and stronger citizen participation in the decisions affecting them, the "Madison Avenue version" of the old robber barons will continue to have their way at the expense of public interest in sound resource management.

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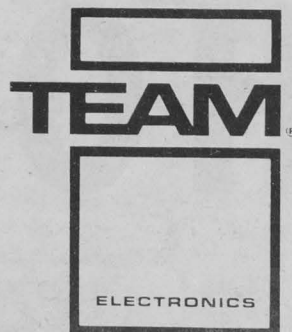
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Removing wildlife is like removing your car tires

By Richard Douglass
IN THIS century, many ecological investigations have been conducted concerning the effects of predators on the numbers of prey. The results of these studies have not been able to demonstrate that any appreciable control of numbers of prey species (game) by predators (coyotes, mountain lions, bears, etc.) occurs.

IN FACT, it appears that the number of predators is controlled by the numbers of prey species available to them. This is most clearly demonstrated in the arctic where large fluctuations in numbers of lemmings occur.

PERIODICALLY THE lemming populations build up to

tremendously large numbers and then, very rapidly, within months, decline to relatively few individuals. This build-up occurs in the presence of predators, lynx and foxes, and the rapid decline in numbers is effected by mass migrations and mass die-offs of lemmings.

IN THIS instance we see changes in numbers of animals, both upward and downward, without regard to the predators preying on them. The interesting point in the case of lemmings and predators is that the numbers of predators also rise and fall periodically.

THE DIFFERENCE is that the peak numbers of predators occur at a later time. In other words, the predator population

apparently increases and decreases in response to the increase or decrease of food - build up and decline of the lemming population.

STUDIES OF deer-coyote and caribou-wolf relationships have been made in Yellowstone and McKinley National Parks respectively. Some of the results of these studies are as follows:

Predators (coyotes and wolves) do in fact pursue and occasionally capture and eat deer and caribou.

The success of these predators at capturing such prey is remarkably low.

The individuals taken by predators are usually diseased, injured, or otherwise weakened and it is unlikely that these animals would survive anyway.

The general consensus of these and other studies is that predation by nonhuman animals has little effect on the amount of game present at any one time. Also it is suspected that the removal of unfit animals by predators can be of great benefit in maintaining the overall fitness of a herd of game animals.

IN VIEW of the scientific evidence, there is no reason to think that a program to control predators is of any real value to the goal of sustained yields of game animals. In fact, such a control program may be detrimental to the overall fitness of, and therefore, yield of, game animals.

THE PROBLEM of predator-agriculture (livestock) relationships takes three steps: 1) control on public land, 2) control on private land, and 3) the means by which control measures should be conducted.

AS FAR as predator control

on public lands is concerned the answer seems very simple. There should be no more predator control to protect domestic stock than there should be control of pricklypear cactus to protect my feet. Predators should be considered as just another hazard to be lived with just like other environmental hazards such as wind and snow.

ANY ATTEMPT to control predators on public land is in direct conflict with the multiple-use concept endorsed

textiles. Other sheepmen feel that their losses to are significant.

BIOLOGICALLY predator control programs have been too successful in accomplishing its goal removal, in fact, the still expanding its range appears to be no extinction than it ever seems that it may be fruitful to try to protect sheep in other ways to kill coyotes.



let it be

by the Department of the Interior. If we must view other animals as items to be used by man, we have to recognize uses other than elimination.

MOST OF the evidence concerning the need for predator control on private land comes from stockmen. Most of the sheepmen feel that predators can destroy the slim profit available in a business threatened by a foreign market and synthetic

ANY MANIPULATION of an ecosystem should be very carefully and with assessments as to the manipulation of the ecosystem. You remove predators from the ecosystem any more than you would park an automobile. You must chrome and paint but as easily remove special fuel pumps.

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Montana's choice: abortion or unwanted kid

By Dorothy Bradley
State Representative

tion was a hot issue in the 1971 Montana election. The concept hits at the root of traditional philosophy - a tradition that children are the greatest blessing of life, and a by-product of "the more children the better." In Montana there is no such thing as an unwanted

TT on the spot about abortion, one easy out to claim wholehearted support for family planning and birth control. Primary efforts should be directed toward preventing abortions and eliminating the need for abortions.

ever, it should be pointed out that abortion is one of the functions of any family

incompetent mother. And in Montana, if abortion statutes are not changed, the numbers of illegal abortions will continue to rise.

Abortions will be performed by unqualified persons, an outdated and unenforced law will become a mockery; and women will spend large sums of money to get out-of-state abortions. Very often - more often than necessary - unwanted children will be brought into the world. (One Bozeman doctor estimated that 60 percent of his pregnant patients, most of them unmarried, have unwanted pregnancies.)

THE ABORTION hearing in Helena of HB No. 554 - the Freedom of Choice Bill - was perhaps the best attended of all legislative hearings. Proponents and opponents of abortion-on-demand spoke clearly and eloquently for the most part, discussing their stands from the legal, medical, and religious angles.

This was the crossing of the highest hurdle regarding abortion reform in this state. The element of sanity was introduced for the first time, and it was apparent that the support for abortion reform was held by more than just kooks.

THE QUESTION, to my mind, is whether or not the opponents of abortion can deny the freedom of choice to all Montanans. It was clear at the hearing that the proponents were not trying to foist their view onto the opponents.

No doctors would be required to perform abortions. No religious groups would have to change their morals. It is simply that a woman could make the choice for herself, without being legally considered a murderer.

IN SPITE of a very informative, well-run hearing, the final vote defeating abortion reform was 95 to 5. The defeat was largely due to the tremendously well-organized opposition of the Right-to-Life lobby

in the form of petitions and letters - letters sometimes numbering up to 50/1 against any change in the present law.

If the "majority" in this state felt different they were bordering on the "silent." And in dealing with an emotional and controversial issue like abortion, silence will not promote change.

THE TYPICAL woman seeking abortion information and/or referral is between the ages of 18 and 22. There is, of course, the teenage and older elements. However, the issue is primarily related to those who have yet to bear children, wanted or unwanted. This, then, is the group that must carry the ball.

The issue is a dead one without the help and modern outlook of young people.

MORAL - MONTANA Organization for the Reform of Abortion Laws - has been organized recently on a state-wide basis, chaired by Joan Uda of Missoula. The issue must be approached on a local and personal level. A Bozeman chapter is presently struggling for survival, chaired by Jacquie Gonsior.

The chapter is struggling in spite of the fact that this, as a university community, should be a leader in the movement. Bodies are needed, but they must be prepared for unsensational work of organizing, letter writing, and financial campaigns. They must also be prepared for somewhat bitter opposition, for abortion is not a pleasant issue.

TO MANY people, especially those who heard the abortion hearing in Helena, it must be obvious that this issue will come up again and again, either until it passes at the state level, or until it is settled by a national decision.

I would like to see our state face this issue head on, as it has many other critical issues, and not simply wait for others to do the job for us.

**MAKE
LOVE
NOT
BABIES**

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH INC.

inic. There is a time when the real issue is avoided.

APS THE kindest thing one can say about is that on occasion they are the lesser of a greater evil being an unwanted child or an

USU chapter of Zero Population Growth is still collecting beer cans and bottles. These include Lucky cans, any m cans, and Lucky, Rainier, and Heidelberg bottles.

putors may call Steve or Sue Cummings at 7-3282 and a will come by and pick up cans and bottles. There is a box at 817 South 13th (in married student housing).

recycling effort, started last spring, has netted about \$35. s go to all the beer drinkers who have donated cans and the money received from redeeming the containers has been

as pamphlets and other literature for free distribution. has made a token donation to the Montana Organization for Reform of Abortion Laws. The group also plans to in Bozeman's Winter Fair again this year.

The rhymes scattered throughout this issue are part of a series entitled "Father Goose," or "Goose Father," either of which is appropriate. They may be more appropriately labeled "environmental papa gander," and should probably be confined to the editorial page. However, it is felt that so much bad verse should not be concentrated in one place.

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Logging by balloon rises to new heights

By David A. Perry
Grad., Botany

A traveler through logged
over portions of the forest

around Bozeman is struck by
three things in succession. First,
because it is impossible to ignore
them, there are the new clear

cuts. It is not overly dramatic to
say that the devastation in these
areas is such that vaguely
disquieting images of a post

World War Three earth are
evoked.

THEN YOU come across
some older cuts with grass and
young trees coming back and
you are suddenly and pleasantly
reassured about the resiliency of
nature. Finally, you may notice
that, even though the
regeneration in the old cuts is
good, all new stands are less than
ten years old, and you begin to
wonder about sustained yield.

Sustained yield means logging
in such a way that you never
deplete your timber base. It is a
concept unique to forestry, since
trees are the only resource which
can renew themselves over a
short time span. In its simplest
terms sustained yield is
accomplished in this way: If it
takes 100 years to grow a stand

A STRANGE SET OF VALUES

*How odd, it seems, that we reject
The prostitute and panderer
Yet simultaneously accept
The real estate developer.*

to maturity, then you log only 1
percent of your forest per year.
Thus, at the end of the 100th
year the 1 percent that was cut
in year one should be mature
and ready to cut again.

CONSIDER NOW a drainage,
such as Bear Creek or Squaw
Creek, in which perhaps 30 to
40 percent of the area has been
logged. The major timber species
of this region are cut on a 125
year rotation.

This means that if 30 percent
of a drainage has been cut, and
that drainage is managed on a
sustained yield basis, then one
should be able to find second
growth stands that are at least
40 years old. But you don't find
any that are over fifteen years.
The reason is simple - this
particular drainage is not
operated on a sustained yield
basis.

THE CONCEPT of sustained
yield itself defines no ideal area.
In theory one could practice
sustained yield on the world,
cutting one percent of the timber
volume per year, and if all U.S.
forests were leveled in ten years
we could still be comfortable
because there would be lots of
trees left in Europe and South
America. However, one of the
prime goals of wise logging
should be to disrupt the
ecosystem as little as possible
(although some disruption is an
ecological necessity), and here
the question of area becomes
pertinent.

The Forest Service practices
sustained yield on an area
defined as a "working circle."
On the Gallatin Forest there is
only one working circle, and so
the forest as a whole is the
sustained yield unit. The result is
that areas such as Bear Creek,
Squaw Creek, and Hebgen are
very heavily logged, while others
aren't touched. The disruption
in a single drainage, which in
many respects forms an isolated
ecosystem, may be quite severe.

THE REASON for this
second class ecology is largely
economic. Road building costs
may run in excess of \$60,000
per mile (five and one-half miles
of road up the West Fork of Mill
Creek will cost \$400,000). Each
mile of road gives access to
approximately 400 acres or, at
average Gallatin Forest timber
volumes and current stumpage
prices (stumpage is what a buyer

pays for standing timber)

\$64,000 worth of timber.
This puts logging in
on an extremely margin.
Even in areas of easier,
high proportion of the
timber must be logged
to pay for the road.
rougher drainages,
there are many, all
that can be reached
for the road. In no
single drainage be
sustained yield and at
time an economic basis.

A SOLUTION
through technology.
Forest Service is suc-
cessful in developing their balloon
program, much of the
of economic acci-
disappear. The
environmentalists will
one of ensuring that
technology is used, no
handy gadget to get
of rough areas, but a
develop the soundest
management possible.

If the balloon
unsuccessful we have
four alternatives.
disregard the ecology
forest and log where
reach timber. Se-
discontinue logging
those few accessible
are not already
allowing the timber
industries to flounder.

THIRD, TO QUIT
that a road be paid
timber it reaches. To
subsidize both good
management and
industries. Fourth, to
money that would
subsidize roads in
three and, instead of
roads, subsidize the
who are harmed ec-
by a discontinuation

The first alternative
only environmental
unacceptable, it is a
approach that will
facing the same prob-
twenty years. Now
would have to be ex-
carefully in terms of
employment for the
put out of work by

THE TASTE TEST

"You just can't eat
The Commerce Cham-
"We need much more
(So we can dine on the
Somehow it seems co-
and hypocritical. It
better environmental
foundation of human

THREE AND FOUR
be the most all-around
solutions. There are
overdevelopment in
the administrators are
program would be
constantly led away
too enticing trap
building. No one
road up every drain-
West.

Four is, of course,
approach foreign
established patterns
The past few years
made abundantly clear
that the old ways
provide many of the
that we need today.

PERHAPS THE
is cross our fin-
success of balloon-
any event, we must
the actions of out-
managers be govern-
else by the principal
ecology.

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There's something worse than DDT for me and thee

By Fred Beland
Grad., Chemistry
POLYCHLORINATED
BENZYL (PCB) are a group
of compounds that are currently
gaining a notoriety that equals
or surpasses that of DDT. PCB
has been extensively used in
industry in the manufacturing of
such as paints, rubbers, plastics
and electrical equipment. The
business of the chlorinated
benzyl molecule in the
manufactured product derives to
a large part from its chemical
stability - its resistance to
degradation by heat, chemical
action, or microorganisms.
PCB presumably leaches into
the environment and moves
up the food chains in a manner
similar to DDT. Although PCB is
not chemically to DDT, there
is some question if PCB
elimination is as extensive as
that of DDT.

PCB WAS not detected in
Arctic penguins (DDT was),
PCB has been found in
milk on the order of
the amount of DDT. Recent cases
of poultry being destroyed
because of high PCB
concentrations have been
reported.

In light of this, it is
interesting to see the response of
government and industry to the
current dilemma. Monsanto, the
U.S. producer of PCB, was
the subject of a recent editorial

NOTES, HELL!

has no competitor
in a predatory role
as the world's worst predator
and no predator control

in Chemical and Engineering
News, the official organ of the
American Chemical Society.
They applauded Monsanto's
decision to produce PCB for use
only in "closed systems" (those
that will not come in contact
with the environment.)
Monsanto apparently feels that
this action will prevent further
contamination.

YET LEAKAGE from a
"closed system" in one case
contaminated fish meal which
ended in the destruction of
77,000 chickens. One might
wonder if Monsanto could not
go further.

LAXATIVES WON'T HELP

*You are what you eat
I've heard it's been said
So instead of just meat
Now I'm partially lead*

For instance in April of 1970
Congressman W. F. Ryan of New
York called upon Monsanto to
release to scientists the
production figures on PCB so
they can determine "what
quantities have been and are
escaping into the environment."
To this date they have refused.

DR. CHARLES C. Edwards
of the FDA believes that the
whole situation is becoming
confused due to "unbalanced
reporting." The FDA pats
Monsanto on the back,
especially since they are now
only selling PCB for nonfood
uses. Dr. Albert D. Kolbye, also
of the FDA, feels that PCB is
less toxic than DDT and that up
to 300 micrograms daily intake
is safe.

It should be pointed out that
five people in Japan died from
PCB poisoning, while advocates
of DDT use make a point of the
fact there has never been a
human death directly attributed
to DDT. While it is unlikely that
chronic, acute exposures to PCB
will be the way of the future,
some concern should be given to
low level doses.

PCB HAS been shown to
inhibit certain enzymes, and it
also stimulates other enzymes
that cause elevated levels of sex
hormone degradation. There is a
fundamental law of toxicology
which states: "For every
chemical there is a level of
exposure that produces no
effect. The body is capable of
handling this amount by
metabolizing it, excreting it
unchanged, or by isolating it in

some depot site.

As the level of exposure
increases, the body's ability to
deal with the chemical is
exceeded, and effects begin to
occur." Yet in studying the
effect of DDT on eggshells a
thinning effect is observed at
very low concentrations and a
"no-effect" range of
concentration is not observed.
Therefore it is not possible to
conclude, *a priori*, that low
concentrations of PCB in man
have no harmful effects.

More research on PCB needs
to be done, of course. But until
its effects are known, one

wonders just whom the FDA is
protecting. They state that there
is an acceptable level (300
micrograms) for human
consumption, but is this really
for the protection of the
consumer?

Perhaps it is only a license for
Monsanto to continue to
produce PCB in whatever
amounts and for whatever
purposes they choose. The basic
question seems to be: should the
American public have to run the
risk of having another persistent,
potentially harmful chemical in
the environment so that a single
corporation can reap a profit?

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MARC SAYS . . .

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in nationally advertised

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SANDY SAYS . . .

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