E. D. Beyan

SPECIAL ISSUE

# EARTH DAY

# INK - A Student Publication OVATION

WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

# FIRST OF ITS KIND

OVERCROWDING OF CITIES

A survey of the world's cities shows that 38% of the world's population is already living in urban places. More than a fifth of the world's population is living in cities of 100,000 or more.

In 1968, 375 million people were living in millionand-over cities. The proportions are changing so quickly that on present rates it would only take 16 years for half of the world's population to be living in cities and only 55 years for 100%.

On the present trends of population increase, within the lifetime of a child born today, 15 billion people will need to be fed and clothednearly five times as many as now.

The whole human species would be living in cities of a million and over inhabitants. The biggest city would have 1.3 billion inhabitants. That would be 186 times as many as there are in Greater London!

Doubling time for the world's population is now approximately 35 years. If this continues for 1000 more years, there will be 1,700 people per square yard on the total water and land surface of the earth!

HOW TO STOP POLLUTION

One of the only uncurable diseases in the United States today is cancer. Once the deadly cancer cells enter one's system there is very little that one can do about There is only one sure cure for cancer and that is early detection. In other words, "stop it before it starts." By using this met= control hod you can spread of it and soon the remaining cells will die off.

This can also be applied to litter and pollution. We must all agree that there is too much litter and trash on our highways. This can be picked up and disposed of, but what about all the litter that is thrown on the highways daily? This is what causes the main problem. Like a little boy that keeps getting out more of his toys than he can play with at one time and making a mess all over the house. The more his mother picks up, the more he drags out. This continues into a steady cycle until. either the mother gets out the belt or the little boy has created such a mess that his mother has to start the house cleaning job all over.

In other words, if a mess is made (referring to litter and pollution) someone or something had to make it. Get the point?

POLLUTION & LITTER; THE BEGINNING OF THE END?

When the first cave-man threw aside a useless weapon or a meatless bone, was the beginning of litter and pollution. As man ascended the social ladder and increased in population, litter became more and more evident. After many centuries world was pretty well filled with people and litter had become a definate problem. Many new inventions such as the disposable no deposit no return bottle, the paper cup, the tin can, the newspaper, and many other small objects made it possible for even the most ignorant man to become a first class litter-

Many agencies campaigned against litter and pollution all farough the 40's,50's, and 60's, but no one seemed to listen, and people kept on polluting. Now, in 1970, we as a nation are beginning to realize the danger of pollution and litter as a killer of nature and of man as well as being an eyesore.

Earth day provided an oppurtunity for each and every one of us to help this valiant cause to save the landscape of the country from any further destruction. If we all try our best we can clean up our country by starting in Washington.

# lina Friend of Earth

#### PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY

The theoretical minimum to sustain the present living standards is 300 gallons of water a day per person. This is the approximate amount of water needed to produce grain for two and a half pounds of bread.

However, a diet of two pounds of bread and one pound beef would require 2,500 gallons of water. Yet this amount is nothing compared with the enormous requirements of steel making, papermaking, and the chemical industries.

Water is as indispensable as food. To die of hunger, one needs more than 15 days. To die of thirst, one only needs 3 days. The present water supply in the U.S. will support only 230 million people. The population has nearly reached that level.

In Los Angeles and Southern California, more water is being used than precipitated. To make up for the difference water must be piped in from surrounding states and Northern California.

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## Butler Open House

Sunday, May 3, will be another school day at Butler University---almost.

"The idea is to give our visitors an opportunity to view first hand what goes on in our classrooms. They'll hear lectures, see laboratory demonstrations and learn about other activities contributing to the student's total education," explains Dr. Nicholas M. Crip about the "open-house" program.

Dr. Cripe heads a faculty committee that has been planning the event over seven months. It includes representatives from the five colleges (Liberal ares and sciences, education, business administration, pharmacy, and music.)

"We will stress the realeducation, business administration, pharmacy, and music.)

"We will stress the realisms of the academic program as they occur daily in our classrooms. We want students and parents to talk with our professors and our students and to observe the programs of our colleges in action," Dr. Cripe adds.

At Butler Dr. Cripe heads the speech and debæe programs. His department is planning the speech and debæe programs. His department is planning "live" public speaking and debæte sessions for the open house.

Activities in the other liberal arts departments will rance from a slide lecture on Etruscal archaeology, and demonstrations in the science and psychology departments to latest techniques in food preparations and interior decorating in the home economics department.

The College of Education will feature video-tape and film-strip presentations, work in the developmental reading laboratoried, and other programs that contribute to the preparation of teachers.

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(Butler) cont. from column 2

film-strip presentations, work in the developmental reading laboratories, and other programs that contribute to the preparation of teachers.

In the College of Business, visitors will get the opportunity to talk with professors about classes, courses, job opportunities, and selection of a business profession.

Laboratory exhibits and demonstrations in the College of Pharmacy will include radio activity measurements, drug action on the heart, and work in the drug analysis laboratory.

Jordan College of Music will present orchestra, choir, drama and ballet rehearsals.

"We want students and their parents to view the close relationship that exists between the professors and students; we want them to realize that at Butler the major job of a professor is teaching."

Open House activities, centering around the theme of "Accent of Excellence," will start at 2 p.m. in Butler's Clowes Memorial Hall.

The event is open to all junior and senior High School students, their parents and friends. Prior reservations are not necessary.

#### WALLS COME TUMBLING DOWN?

In Mr. Wade's first period U.S. History class a plea was given to the students by Mr. Wade for suggestions of what to do on Earth Day. The following is a suggestion by Debbie Jones.

Why don't we go outside and me around to school seven times, then the top of our lunder to make the walls to ling down?

America the Beardist ????

# Earth Day

The purpose of Earth Day, April 22, was to protest the destruction of our planet. In a democracy, people must be informed before they can demand action. The purpose of the nation-wide Teach-In was to teach and also to spark a commitment for people to do something.

Such a commitment is inscreasing in America. Only a few years ago there were few political figures interested in environmental questions. Today more than half of Congress as well as President Nixon is committed to the cause.

Nobody knows if it is too late to repair the damage already done to our air, to our land and to our water. However, Teach-In and the growing movement it represents seems to offer hope.

# Help!

April 22 was the day for one of the most unusual holidays Americans have ever known.

On Earth Day, instead of loafing around the house, one was supposed to help clean up America. By starting in their own back yard. The old slogan "every liter bit hurts" is still very valid and should be applied to every day life. PLEASE HELP!

### Notice!

Former Senator Homer E. Capehart of Washington, has been appointed head of the committee to clean up Indiana by governor Ed Whitcomb.

(Details in next issue of Ink

Ovation)

EARTH DAY ACTIVITIES by the Science Dept.

Biology:

Sixty selected students went to the Glendale area for an ecological study of pond life.

On April 22, biology students carried into the community, a petition to the governor appealing for help to obtain laws and better enforcement of present laws to aid in the solution of ecological problems.

Applied Physical Science

Air pollution and means of alleviating it, particularly as it concerns automobile engines will be discussed.

Students were examining news articles and periodicals for articles related to physical e vironmental problems.

applied Physical Science students were also cooperating with the petition mention ed above.

Chemistry:

Chemistry students were also working with the petitio and discussed some of the ecological effects of che ition and discussed some of the ecological effects of chemicals.

Physics:

Physics students also were involved with the petition.

Their discussions were contered around sound, thermal, and radiation pollution and their controls.

Here's some ways you can help depollute the earth:

1.Don't buy unreturnable cans.

2.Stop littering.

3.If you smoke filter-tip cigarrettes, don't flush them down the john.

# Zion Letter

Mrs. Kitty Lawson's freshman English classes have written letters to Congressman Roger Zion as a project for Earth Day. Here is one example:

I am writing to you because I think something has to be done. I read in the newspapers everyday about the growing problems. What are the 1970's going to offer? Gas masks to survive in the cit-I don't want to be wearing a gas mask in the 19-80's, so I think some laws should be made very soon to reduce pollution, laws to reduce the 700 million pounds of pesticides used, laws to reduce the 140 billion tons of carbon monoxide contaminating the yearly, and other laws about smog, noise, and garbage.

I know it will cost much money, but I know it is worth every cent of it.

Sincerely yours, Deanna Merideth

### Pollution

There are many kinds of pollution. They range from garbage to noise. All people should be able to understamd all of the different types, but noise. What scientists mean when they say that noise is a cause of pollution is that all of the people, cars, factories, and all the other factors is: All of this noise is damaging to ones ear drums. It also disturbs many people trying to sleep or concentrate.

Many times farmers have complained that sonic boom or rail-road cars have bothered their chickens' egg laying activities, or kept cattle from sleeping.



#### LAW AGAINST LITTER

It shall be unlawful for any person to put throw, dump or leave refuse in, upon or within the limits of or adjacent to any public highway, state park, or stream except in proper containers provided for sanitary storage of such refuse-or except as a part of a land fill operation otherwise permitted by law to reclaim submerged land in Lake Michigan or other waters of the state of Indiana or except as a part of a waste discharge approved or covered by a pollution abatement program approved by the Indiana stream Pollution control board: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any body of water created specifically for the purposes of industiral wastes disposal use. Upon Conviciton, violators shall by fined in any amount not exceeding hundred dollars (\$100) which may be added imprisonment for a term not exceeding Refuse thirty (30) days. means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolie wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleaning, dead animals, offal and solid commericial industrial and institutional wastes. Person mea any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, trust, estate or unit of government or his or their legal representative or agent.



Shown above are busy Freshman policing the park as a project to help make this world a

ject to help make this a better world to live in.



Resting after a hard day's work is a good enough reward for these Freshmen guys. It's only fair that they get rested up so they can return classes.



Sarah Gabhart showed her interest in Earth Day with an interesting poster and a wise comment: They were "Wanted" The Killers. Noise Maker Ned, Garbage Garceo,

and Smog Spreader Sam.



Earth Day was a very busy day for many students and teachers here at school. The staff wishes to commend the participants for their help in making Earth Day a success, The following is a run-down of some of the acitivities here at WHS.

The Vocational Agriculture Department attention focused on two major pollution areas closely associated with agricultural operations -- improper usage of agricultural chemicals and water pollution with animals waste from large

feeding operations.

The production agriculture classes deal with both topics in the normal course of their poanned program of studeis; however, there was currently much discussion on both of these topics in the press and agricultural journals. Special emphasis was given continuing dialogue now occuring. The binning of DDT products and the current legal rulings concerning the pollution of Eagle Creek in Indianapolis by a large feed lot operation were typical of cases that were being studied.

Classes in industrial arts were preparing posters or drawings concerning pollution Ideas were preor litter. sented in regard to better control and prevention of waste in the various shops and shop parctices.

speech Individuals in classes prepared talks similar topics. They also presented a program on the topic of pollution to students of the high school by means of the intercom system.

Home Economics girls prepared special bulletin borads Class discussion centered on packaging unnecessary foods, prevention of pollution disposal, and waste rights of others now and in the future.