National Attention Is Focused On Ecological Survival Faire

The California State Student President Association (CSSPA) has stepped up its ecologically oriented political involvement. The organization is no longer to take a side on a group in vital political issues.

CSSPA leaders decided they don't want one campus or representation to speak for all of us—especially the Board of Trustees and the legislature," explained Steve Lieurance, CSSPA coordinator.

"To make the official announcement at the last Trustee meeting," Lieurance said, "I opened the floor to each president to make his own policy statement. The response was overwhelming. People are looking to see things area based on survival issues. 'I fear they are our step- back.

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A Total Commitment

The Spartan Daily fully supports "Survival Faire" which opens today in the College Union. From all indications, it appears the Humanities 169 "experiment" will be an overwhelming success.

But if Survival Faire is to truly succeed, it has to be more than just the burst of 1970 Maverick. It has to be more than entertaining panels and exhibits which may be forgotten when the week is over.

Survival Faire has to be a total commitment on the part of students and faculty alike to be bringing environmental problems into the classroom.

Each of us around the country for the quality of our environment, the man-on-the-street knows little about our real environmental problems.

This does not mean he's stupid. It simply means he is a product of an educational system which has never before emphasized conservation in the classroom.

Norton is in the "preliminary" group of environmental problems - such as the effects of snuff and water pollutants.

There is much to learn in the field of conservation, and so no better time than the present to begin.

A puzzles decision

Puzzling decision is, of course, why Arcus Burns decided to give tenure to Professor Jack Kurzweil of the Electrical Engineering Department even though Professor Kurzweil has been recommended for tenure by his own department as well as by the school committee. This puzzle is a tenure and induction.

Let's aim for at least one week when environmental education is stressed in every course offered on the university campus. To quote the originators of the Survival Faire concept: "If man is to survive, there must be a language of survival, an art of survival, a politics, economics, rhetoric, philosophy and science of survival. If we are to win back the good green for a new concept in education.

The Office of Academic Affairs is the last bastion of our student government to protect and promote the academic welfare of the associated students.

The Office is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and directing the academic efforts of the associated students.

We have been leading efforts, through the Department of Political Science, a course on "Academic Government." Political Science 169, designed primarily for students and faculty involved in the academic processes, but open to all.

The course unit consists of 13 sessions, each dealing with a different aspect of academic processes, but each led by persons knowledgeable in the particular aspect.

The class will meet Wednesday evenings, 7:30-9 p.m., in JC 111. Registration will be open immediately after the second week of classes, but you need only attend to add the class.

This Office is also collecting information necessary to offer needed revisions in College policy and curriculum.

Guest Room

Competence or Politics

By ARCHIE KIRK
Assistant Professor of English

As an event of some importance to both the faculty and student occurred last winter without attracting much attention, and the following discussion is intended to bring to light the incident.

The event referred to is the President Burns' denial of tenure to Professor Jack Kurzweil of the Electrical Engineering Department even though Professor Kurzweil has been recommended for tenure by his own department as well as by the school committee. This denial is a tenure and induction.

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By RICHARD VAN WINKLE
Assistant Editor CRAIG TURNER

Guest Room

Student Welfare Promoted

BY GRADY ROBERTSON

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Pots' Corner

This Our Earth

By RANDY BOCZEK

corporate profits, rising atmosphere carbon dioxide enveloping sky, mankind's factories spewing forth progress.

We will attempt to correct, through the Academic Council, or other appropriate channels, inequitable or unnecessary policies, and institute new and innovative curriculum.

This Office will be working on various alternatives in the current grading policy, improving the library service, an improving and refocusing the school committee on improving the academic welfare of the associated students.

We can help you. And we need your help. So come in and see us soon.

N.Y. Public Library

By HARVEY COTTFLE

January days are heaped high
With mourning tears
That swell in red and out of the avenues
And ride the trade winds
Of forty-second street
Past sea in motion
And standing still
Flushing chestnut vendors
"Yeh their cheeks glow.
And panted leaders
Newspaper hawkers
Sidewalk groomers
Frigid walkers
Action stalkers
Sources from the mystical orient
Only a dollar, from a card box head
Eighty-five cent worth of lunch
From a Mayfair danc
A thousandfold more
For clothes to wear in broad streets
In the red assorted store next door
And there's a whole lot more
I shed through life
To the N.Y. Public Library.
CUBG's Dance Rule; Raised Fees for Union

Former P.R. Executive Appointed Alumni Head

Michael Nordfeldt, 27, former public relations employee with Pacific Telephone Co. has been appointed the first alumni head of the University. It was announced today by the College National Alumni Association. It was announced today by the College National Alumni Association. Nordfeldt had served as editor of Pacific Telephone's newsletter, the alumni newspaper. He has been working on his master's degree in journalism.

Nordfeldt will assume his duties on March 1, following the finalization of the alumni constitution and by-laws.

Two representatives of U.C. Directors of the Union will come to SJS and will return to the University of Southern California to report on work on the master's degree in journalism.

"We feel that once a student becomes a member of our organization he also becomes a member of the alumni association. Our purpose is to involve students in our activities, and, by the same token, to involve alumni in student activities."

"We want to serve students before they graduate. We've decided that alumni members are not interested in politics, but they are interested in the needs of the student body, as well as the alumni's interests."

People who are not students at SJS and who are under 18 years old will not be admitted to dances held in the College Union unless accompanied by someone over 21.

The main complaint lodged against having under-21 admittance was that they allow new high on drugs or alcohol and present a safety problem.

After the dance policy was adopted the Board heard a report from William Allison, assistant campus planner and police officer, regarding the College Union budget and the coming of the student union.

Allianc reported that it projected that this year's College Union budget will be a $4000 deficit, and recommended College Union fees be raised to $8 to cover the shortage.

The Board then passed a resolution, with one member objecting, and one abstaining, to raise the Union fees from the current $8 per semester to $10, the maximum allowed without legislation, to cover the deficit.

The recommendation now goes to the President; President Slaton and it is expected to be voted on at next semester's Board of Trustees.

For complete travel information, ID cards, tours, rail passes, travel insurance, etc., contact: Pan American World Airways, 315 S. Ninth St., San Francisco. MON. THUR. 9-4, S. SAT. 9-3 Tue. 10-3 Thu. 10-3.
Spartan Nine Opens Season

MIKE HAZELHOFF

Starting Catcher

Murator, a senior, is an offensive threat who will start at first base. He is a hard-hitting player with good power and has been a consistent hitter.

Terry McLean, a junior, is expected to be the starting pitcher. He is a reliable pitcher with good control and has been a key player for the Spartans.

Bob Fice, a senior, is expected to be the starting third baseman. He is a strong fielder with good range and has been a consistent hitter.

Ken's Corner

By MIKE HAZELHOFF

Nothing succeeds like success and nothing fails like failure. Losing is no fun. Just ask $29 baseball coach Dan Glus. He had his share of it this season.

Actually, Glus' problems began before the near-complete season was over and undermanned. The season started well, or rather the absence of it in the 1970 lineup, undoubtedly has made a tremendous difference in Spartan baseball for this season.

Spartan baseball squad, The Spartans Obispo, 2:30 against Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo, is its first year of postseason play and has an excellent chance of making the All-American tourney at or near San Diego early next month. If so, Hillman will travel to Europe and Russia this summer, carrying a basketball instead of a rifle.

As great as Hillman's loss was, it must be remembered the Spartans also lost the services of pitcher Tim Holman and Steve Kethan, two stalwarts out of thePresidio in San Francisco, they were combined with injuries to guards Chris Cordeiro and Steve McKensy. They were later prevented from fulfilling a complete offensive desire for success.

Glint, a senior, has also suffered through poor shooting and a terrible rebounding. In an attempt to combat the latter, he switched guard to junior Johnnie Williams, a great as Hillman's loss was, it must be remembered the Spartans also lost the services of pitcher Tim Holman and Steve Kethan, two stalwarts.

Hillman, currently playing basketball out of the Presidio in San Francisco, is figured to help out starter Skinner. Skinner, an out-of-town transfer, is a great asset for the Spartans.

Hillman's loss was, it must be remembered the Spartans also lost the services of pitcher Tim Holman and Steve Kethan, two stalwarts.

The Spartans' future is bright. They are expected to improve steadily and have a good chance of making the All-American tourney.

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Losing Continues; SJS Drops Two More

By BILL GILBERT
Daily Sports Writer

SJS faced a new challenge in its quest to compete for a berth in the National Invitational Tournament last weekend. 

The Spartans were defeated for the first time this season by San Jose State University 87-69. San Jose State played a come-from-behind affair against the Spartans.

The Spartans have played all their games so far at home, but this game was played at the CSU Field House where the Spartans have been trying to hold court.

SJS over the weekend was Coby Dietrick's school record performance of 36 points against San Jose State, the only team that has scored over 30 points against the Spartans.

This year's team has improved the fresh record of 20-9 in the regular season and 0-6 in PCAA competition.

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Frosh Cagers Win Two Games;
Meet Fresno State on Tuesday

By LALE WALLACE

Frosh Cagers Win Two Games; Meet Fresno State on Tuesday

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One Student's View of SDS

By LARRY PIERCE
Daily Staff Writer

What is it that makes a student want to join the SDS? To Bob Regan, 21, of Redwood City, who joined the Student Democratic Society last November, just before the national demonstrations, it was the fear of McCarthyism that prompted him to join. Yet, when I asked Bob Regan if he was afraid of McCarthyism, his answer was no. When I asked if he was afraid of SDS, his answer was yes.

"It puzzled me to believe an alliance with labor is necessary if students are to be successful in making what he considers necessary changes. "We want to ally with students to work and play and start a mass movement in this country. Businessmen can do it easier. But we want to do both with the working people to do it," Bob Regan said.

Bob Regan claims that the SDS is actually doing something right. "Since I've joined we've worked with trying to stop conservation, we've informed people on campus of the General Electric strike, and we've tried to show the real meaning of the Vietnam war. The Vietnam war is one of the reasons I joined SDS," Bob Regan said. "We've just been trying to point out that we shouldn't be in Vietnam and that it is morally wrong to be there, while the so-called liberal people are saying not at all because we are not sitting in the economic zone." Programming is now being taken care of by an SDS member, who is a student at Stanford University.

As part of his personal view of SDS, Regan said that he is one of the SDS group striving to do in America, Regan's father, works for Food Services. SDS would be demonstrating in support of the same rules of conduct that have been imposed on San Jose State.

To Political Prisoners

The Black Students Union this Friday, the week of Harry P. New- man's birthday, will demonstrate all Black militants who have been refused from or imprisoned by the government. Newman would be on the same plane as the other prisoners. Newman would be on the same plane as the others for the next six months. The Black Students Union has been working in San Francisco since the 90s.

Do you think you need more imagination years on the same assignment? Neither do we.

That's why we have a two-year completion Program for graduating engineers who would prefer to explore several technical areas. And that's why many of our areas are organized by function — rather than by project.

At Hughes, you might work on spacecraft, communication satellites and tactical missiles during your first two years. You'll need an EE, ME, Physics degree and talent.

If you qualify, we'll arrange for you to work on several different assignments... and you can help pick them.
SCHLESSINGER SEES "NITTY-GRITTY" OF AMERICA'S VIOLENCE IN THE '60S

By KEY WOOD
Special to The Daily

In his 96-page paperback, "Violence: America in the Sixties," Massachusetts Columnist Arthur M. Schlesinger raises questions and summarizes trends that are familiar to San Jose State students, as well as to the campus recruiters in the College Union room.

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"Violence: America in the Sixties" is the indispensable prelude to self-control. It calls for recognition of the "destructive impulse" and offers to each of us an especially straightforward method of countersign, to teach "Makers of Modern Drama" a new evening class to be available in San Jose State. The show is being staged at the Montgomery Theatre Feb. 20 and 21 at 8:30 p.m.

Students Stars

Two SJS drama majors, Lee Hoopy and Kathleen Wilson, are among the performers in the sell-out performance of "The Fantasticks." The show is being staged at the Montgomery Theatre Feb. 20 and 21 at 8:30 p.m.

Other SJS students in the cast include Los Alamos, Gary Borel, Richard Sanders and James Harris.

Montalvo Center Offers New Class

Dr. Dale Harris, Stanford's 1960 professor of the year will teach "Modern of Modern Drama," a new morning class to be offered at Montalvo Center in Saratoga.

The seven-week class begins Feb. 19. For further information contact the Montalvo Center at 295-3711.

CONCRETE

Two major sources, says Schlesinger, for the violence at this decade are what has been at least in America's self-righteousness and what has been at least in America's self-righteousness. The dangers are included in our violent heritage. They provide the violence. It is not that the nation is not seeing it in perspective before it can be cured. The nation is not seeing it. The violence of this decade are continuous for a generation, causing us to lose the nation is not seeing it in perspective before it can be cured.

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**A Hairy Question — A Fad or a Rebellion**

By FRED HUMPHRY
Daily Press Writer

Friday was the last day to get a haircut if you ever have to make an appearance before the social consciences of your contemporaries. There are many young people who desire to have long hair and beard. However, their desire is opposed by those who advocate the American way of life, the trademark of youth.

The young men and women who have put the onus of their looks on their minds are often times considered to be "unruly." A perfect example of this is that of a boy who went to the barber for a cut and was told by the barber that he would have to wait until the next day to get a haircut. The boy refused and got his cut anyway. He said that he had to get his haircut because he had a habit of picking up the hair on the floor when he started to go.

There are many long-haired people who do not care what others think of them. They believe that they have a right to express their individuality, and they do not care what others think of them. They believe that they have a right to express their individuality, and they do not care what others think of them. They believe that they have a right to express their individuality, and they do not care what others think of them.

**Psych Class Has Openings**

An experimental Psych 210 class, which convenes Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, took time off from class last week to inaugurate a new course, "Psych Class Has Openings." The course, which was designed to give students an opportunity to learn more about their own behavior, was the result of a suggestion from a group of students who wanted a class that would allow them to explore their own thoughts and feelings.

**Before and After**

Street may be known to have dropped off as much as 0.6% per year in the past two years, creating the increase in prices. The legal authority look at the housing market at one point. They say it has probably dropped by 10%, but many experts believe that there is an absolute increase in price. The increase in prices will be reflected in the September issue of the magazine. The magazine, which is published monthly, has been in existence for 15 years. The magazine is owned by Dr. Jay Hasseltine, who is president of the magazine. The magazine has a circulation of 100,000 readers.

**CHEESEBURGER, FRIES AND SMALL DRINK**

(Coke, Orange, or Root Beer)

49¢

**RED BARN**

Sixth and Santa Clara

Offer expires Feb. 17, 1970

With this AD

**CLASSIFIED RATES**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

PROFESSOR'S WIFE wanted, need a male roommate for two months. Moving in July. Utilities included. Address this ad R. 1. 295-4163.

WANTED: Female roommate needed for Furnished 2 bdrm., 2 bath. Apt. at $60/mo. 2 blocks from campus. POOL. 294-1635.

HELP! LOST WEDDING RING. Unique ring, lost on campus this week. Call 379-1271.

**SERVICES**

STUDENT TYPING—Kenneth Winter, 1940 S. 15th St., 958-3125.

GUARD TYPING SERVICE—Joe Smith, 294-0123.

OUTSTANDING TYPING—Henry Jones, 293-9390.

**LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS**

To Place an ad:

Come to:
Classified Adv. Office — 2206

MON-WED.-FRI. 9:30-3:30

TUES.-THURS. 9:00-4:20

* Sand in handy order blank Envelope cash or check. Make check out to Spartan Daily Classifieds.

**SERVICES**

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SURVIVAL FAIRE
FEB 1620

SUN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

SURVIVAL COLLEGE
RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

AN ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE SPARTAN DAILY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1970
When we examine the survival problems which man now faces, we see clearly that developing solutions will be a formidable task requiring a level of self-criticism, courage and tenacity seldom exhibited by any society. The problems of survival involve every fundamental interest, institution, and economic commitment exhibited in the family of man; and the imperatives of survival rest upon his ability to carry out a thorough intellectual, social, political and economic revolution. And all of us know that revolution is a tough game.

The magnitude of the ecological problems man faces is given constant publicity in all of the mass media. The clippings from two San Francisco Bay Area newspapers during a recent week showed the following:

- "The Edge of Calamity"
- "Smog for the Rest of Our Lives"
- "Oil Pollution Dilemma"
- "A Dismal Report on Environment"
- "Air, Water Pollution Top Issues"
- "Overcrowded Earth."

At first glance, these stories might be slightly encouraging because they indicate that the public and the politicians are growing concerned about the problems of environment. However, when one examines the problem of the environment in only slightly greater detail, any reasons for optimism rapidly fade away. The reason for pessimism lies in the fact that the current symptoms of environmental decline are the product of a mode of existence of millions of people. The current revolutionary conditions arise from such fundamental human institutions as the sanctified family, the industrially based economy, the world political system of sovereign nation states, and certain fundamental mind-sets such as the belief that the earth is indestructible and will always provide for the human family, that material progress is always possible (and probably inevitable), and that science and technology can always find a solution to problems of material scarcity or environmental disruption.

The relationship between these human institutions and beliefs and the problems of our endangered planet is relatively simple to state but almost impossible for people to comprehend with sufficient emotional intensity. The sanctified family makes population control impossible; and a large population, coupled with an advanced resource-hungry and garbage-producing industrial technology, will destroy the life-sustaining capacity of the earth’s environment. Our anarchistic political system makes world solutions to these problems currently impossible.

The reason men are not prompted to effective action lies in their belief that nature is indestructible, progress inevitable, and science and technology are the panaceas. There is a cruel irony here because problems of ecology are only minimally susceptible to scientific and technological solutions. Science cannot control human population, and unless man controls his reproduction, he will destroy himself. The science and technology which threaten the extinction of plant and animal species vital to man’s existence might best serve by ceasing operation and returning the environment to the processes of nature. It is a self-evident proposition that the earth’s resources are finite, imposing some maximum on the number of human creatures who can live on the earth. One population expert, who has recently released his calculations, has estimated that in the long run, the earth could sustain only 500 million humans at the present level of technology; and science and technology have two variables; they are the rate of consumption of fixed resources and the rate of production of garbage. A man living in primitive conditions consumed an infinitesimal amount of fixed resources (probably only a bit of minerals) and produced no garbage which could not be reabsorbed by his environment. Most of the world’s population still lives in simple agricultural societies; and except for the increasing use of non-biodegradable pesticides and certain fertilizers that disturb other ecological systems, these people do not do much environmental damage.

In contrast, each year a modern American consumes over two-thirds of a ton of metal and another five tons of non-metallic minerals, all of which are non-renewable resources. He also produces over 1,000 tons of combustible garbage in addition to sewage. At the present level of technology, it is clear that fixed resources are subject to rapid depletion and that one has but to look about him to see that the environment is not reabsorbing our garbage. The reason for the alarm among human ecologists and earth scientists lies in their conviction that unless the garbage production of mankind is cut down, the biosphere (the land, water and air which sustain living things) will change so drastically that it can no longer sustain life. Paul Ehrlich’s recent article in Ramparts magazine on the death of the oceans, is a frightening essay in versimilitude. Other ecologists have made similar speculations and, as a result, confidently predict the failure of our oxygen supply and the end of life either through the overheating or the cooling of the atmosphere unless man ceases to pollute his environment. (Whether man perishes by atmospheric heating, or by cooling, depends upon whether the greenhouse effect from carbon dioxide heating or the cooling heat reflector effect from smog pollution will be dominant. In either case, the danger arises from the imbalance of the atmospheric system.)
A WAY OF THINKING ABOUT ECOLOGY

When the Humanities 160 class decided that the eco-crisis was the most relevant subject for a class devoted to the study of higher education, it was assumed that an organized body of literature on the subject was readily available. We found, as expected, a vast and rapidly growing body of literature but we found few organizing concepts which could bring coherence to our study.

Faced with this barrier in pursuit of our goal of a relevant education, we decided to work on a conceptual structure for human ecology. Below is the structure which we worked out over many weeks of study and argument. We hope that it will aid you in relating your own studies at San Jose State to ecology.

A CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURE

I. Introduction

This conceptual structure for human ecology is designed as a basis for creating curriculum models for the introduction of ecological concepts and models of those into all of the academic disciplines. The reason we believe that all academic disciplines should incorporate ecological concepts is based upon two assumptions: (1) that the behavior of man on the planet earth is ecologically immanent and must be altered if man is to survive, and (2) that institutions of higher education are the institutions whose intellectual and material resources can be most effectively organized to promote ecologically sane behavior among all elements of society.

The instruction of ecological concepts into all of the academic disciplines will constitute a major curriculum innovation and we believe that this innovation is both necessary and desirable. It is necessary if the university is to remain relevant to the fundamental crisis of our times — the survival crisis — and it is desirable because it will provide a sorely needed unifying theme for our curriculum. The concepts of human ecology will allow the student to organize the knowledge he gains from many sources into a coherent synthesis. It will enable San Jose State College or any other institution to become a mission oriented university with a mission worthy of the best efforts and the idealism of youth.

The ultimate purpose for the present outline is to facilitate our efforts to draw parallels between the basic concepts of ecology and the underlying basic concepts of all the other disciplines within the university. This outline is only the first in a series of sixteen yet to be formulated for the various social science and humanities disciplines. It is the vital first step in the process of creating a unifying theme for the scholarly disciplines.

The conceptual structure for human ecology attempts to state the fundamental relationships between the earth’s environment, the human population, and the activities of that human population. As with all other much discussed subjects, the language and nomenclature of ecology has been obscured over the years. Therefore, we find it necessary to assign definitions to the essential vocabulary. Following is a list of terms and their definitions, the understanding of which is essential to an understanding of the following outline.

DEFINITIONS:

1. Biosphere: that portion of the earth which supports life.

2. Human Ecology: the study of human behavior in relation to man’s total physical and cultural environment as this behavior affects the survival of the species.

3. Level of resource and energy consumption: the aggregate consumption of goods and services per capita, i.e., standard of living.

4. Long run: in human ecology, long run refers to the indefinite existence of the species, e.g., hundreds of thousands of years.

5. Life support capacity: the maximum amount of life an environment can support.

6. Recycle: (a) to maintain the processes of a closed, circular system in a state of long run equilibrium (b) to make reusable.

7. Technology: the techniques that are utilized for the production of goods and services.

II. Basic Ecological Concepts

A. Ecological Limits for Human Population.

1. There is a maximum life support capacity for a given earth space from micro-environments to the totality of the earth’s biosphere.

2. As the human population approaches its maximum limit, the quality of human life approaches the conditions sufficient only for its animal existence.

B. The Relationship Between Resources and the Level of Population.

1. A resource is usable, in the long run, if, and only if, it can be endlessly recycled.

2. The usable resource base, for the production required by a given level of resource consumption, is limited by the energy required to recycle these resources. This energy level cannot exceed the capacity of the biosphere to recycle the waste products of the energy generation.

3. There is a maximum population for any given rate of resource consumption per capita.

C. Relationship Between the Level of Population and the Level of Human Consumption.

1. The level of consumption per capita can rise if, and only if, the level of technology rises.

2. As the level of consumption per capita rises, the maximum limit for the level of population declines.

3. The maximum level of population which can exist at any given level of per capita consumption of fixed resources and energy (standard of living) is determined by:

   A. The rate at which resources can be used on a recycling basis, and human society

   B. The use of resources and the creation of waste is, in turn, a function of the available technology.

IV. Some Socio-Economic Implications To Be Drawn from Human Ecology

A. Choice of the Level of Resource and Energy Consumption

1. Ecologically sane behavior must be based upon long run considerations, i.e., that man must create conditions which will enable the species to survive for hundreds of thousands of years. Therefore, the academic disciplines must be restructured to incorporate these long run ecological considerations. This is necessary if they are to deal effectively with the present survival crisis which demands immediate solution in the short run, i.e., by the year 2000.

2. In the long run, human life will be destroyed unless man consciously chooses a level of resource and energy consumption per capita which is compatible with survival.

3. The choice of a level of resource and energy consumption per capita, a standard of living, entails the choice of a maximum level of population.

4. In the long run, all human societies will demand equal access to available material resources and energy.

5. On the basis of present evidence, the level of resource and energy consumption per capita now present in the United States will only allow the long run survival of 500-600 million people.

6. There are currently 3.6 billion people in the world. Given our present technology, if one chooses the United States level of resource and energy consumption per capita, it entails a reduction of current world population by 3.0 billion people. If one chooses to maintain a population of 3.5 billion people, it entails a reduction of the level of resource and energy consumption per capita of approximately 8%.

(Continued to Top of Page Four)
The present income per capita in the United States is approximately $3,800. A reduction of this by 85% would leave $540 and would give us a national living standard about equal to that of present day Mexico. An annual income of $15,000 would be reduced to $2,250. For a family on that income, it would entail the loss of a car and all of the domestic machines — refrigerator, dishwasher, vacuum sweeper, disposal, etc.

B. The Necessity of Planning
1. All planning must assume present levels of technology. Although technological advances might conceivably ease the ecological crisis, it is almost inconceivable that any "miracle" technology could be disseminated around the world with sufficient speed to offer man any hope of a scientific-technological solution to the problems of survival. The solutions, within the short run constraints of the survival crisis, must be social, political and moral.

2. If the rate of resource and energy consumption is allowed to increase beyond present limits it will destroy the capacity of the biosphere to support human life.

3. Without ecological oriented planning, the economic systems of all industrial states, both capitalist and socialist, will increase their levels of resource and energy consumption.

4. Only through the planned levels of
   a) population
   b) resource use
   c) energy consumption in each nation and for the world can human survival be insured.

5. If a choice were made to maintain the present rate of population growth, then the standard of living of all of the world’s population must fall drastically. If the industrial nations did not accept an 85% decline in their standard of living, it would entail the extinction of the human species. This drastic reduction in the standard of living of all nations could only be accomplished at the cost of incalculable social disorder and revolutionary changes in the socio-economic system of every industrial nation.

6. If a choice were made to maintain the present level of technology in the industrial nations, given present technology, then the level of population must be reduced to 500-600 million. If all the nations of the world did not accept an 85% decrease in their levels of population, it would entail the extinction of the human species. This drastic reduction in the level of population of all nations could only be accomplished at the cost of incalculable social disorder and revolutionary changes in the socio-economic system of every nation.

7. The industrial nations, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, have the greatest power to make a decision on where the balance will be struck between population and resource and energy consumption. Any choice will entail great social disorder and revolutionary change. The citizens of these two countries in particular must face the necessity of making such a decision. If a decision is not made, the extinction of mankind is almost a certainty.

"We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship; dependent on its vulnerable ri...
Surely, the author of the Population Bomb, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the Stanford biologist, has done more to dramatize the population issue than any other contemporary author. Dr. Ehrlich’s magic bomb has exploded into a population controversy that is bigger than anything since Malthus. For this reason, it seemed only fair that the Survival Faire supplement print an Ehrlich article; “The Population Explosion: Facts and Fiction.” This article states his basic argument quite succinctly — mankind has but one option, control births or perish.

Paul Ehrlich’s supporters are legion but so are his opponents who come from every part of the political and scientific spectrum. To some it is a prophet, to others a fascist and covert apologist for genocide.

A sampling of press comment indicates the wide range of data and opinion on the population issue. While many Los Angelinos are opting for a “Lesser Los Angeles,” the boosters in San Jose and San Diego

There are today undernourished (have too few calories) or reproduction age if she went through ten pregnancies. Now, in spite of malnutrition, medical technology keeps seven or eight alive. Each child adds to the impossible financial burden of the family and to the despair of the mother. According to Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, the average Colombian mother goes through a progression of attempts to limit the size of her family. She starts with ineffective native forms of contraception and moves on to quick abortion, infanticide, frigidity, and all too often to suicide. The average family in Colombia, after its last child is born, has to spend 80% of its income on food. And the per capita income of Colombians is $237 per year, less than one-tenth that of Americans. That’s the kind of misery that’s concealed behind the dry statistic of a population doubling every 22 years.

But, it seems highly unlikely that 22 years from now, in 1990, Colombia will have doubled its present population of 20 million to 40 million. The reason is quite simple. The Earth is a spaceship of limited carrying capacity. The three and one half billion people who now live on our globe can do so only at the expense of the consumption of non-renewable resources, especially coal and petroleum. Today’s technology could not maintain three and one half billion people without “living on capital” as we are doing now. Indeed it is doubtful if any technology could permanently maintain that number. And note that, even living on capital, we are doing none too well. Somewhere between one and two billion people are today undernourished (have too few calories) or malnourished (lack from various deficiencies, especially protein deficiencies). Somewhere between 4 and 10 million of our fellow human beings will starve to death this year. Consider that the average person among some 2 billion Asians has an annual income of $128, a life expectancy at birth of only 50 years, and is illiterate. A third of a billion Africans have an average life expectancy of only 43 years, and an average annual income of $123. Of Africans over 15 years of age, 82% are illiterate. Look at the situation in India, where Professor Georg Borgstrom estimates that only about one person in fifty has an adequate diet. For the vast majority the calorie supply is not sufficient for sustaining a normal workday. Physical exhaustion and apathy is the rule.

No, we’re not doing a very good job of taking care of the people we have in 1968 — and we are adding to the population of the Earth 70 million people per year. Think of it — an equivalent of the 1968 population of the United States added to the world every three years! We have an inadequate loaf of bread to divide among today’s multitudes, and we are quickly adding more billions to the bread line.

As I said at the beginning the facts are indeed simple. We are faced by a most elementary choice. Either we find a way to bring the birth rate down or the death rate will soon go back up. Make no mistake about it — mankind has not freed itself of the tyranny of arithmetic! Anyone, including Pope Paul the 6th, who stands in the way of measures to bring down the birth rate is automatically working for a rise in the death rate.

The death rate could rise in several ways. Perhaps the most likely is through famine. The world has very nearly reached its maximum food production capacity — even with the expenditure of our non-renewable resources. Agricultural experts such as Professor Borgstrom and the Paddock brothers present a dismal picture indeed. The Paddock’s best estimate of the onset of the “Time of Famines,” the time when many tens of millions will starve to death annually, is 1975. How accurate their prediction will be depend on many factors, such as the weather, over which we have no control. It will also depend in part on what actions mankind takes to attempt an amelioration of the (Continued on Page Six)
mightily as the "other world" slips into famine. We will suffer when they are no longer willing or able to supply our needs. It has been truly said that calling the population problem an "ignorance problem" is like saying to a fellow passenger "your end of the boat is sinking."

**Fiction**: Much of the Earth is empty land which can be put under cultivation in order to supply food for the burgeoning population of the planet.

**Fact**: Virtually all of the land which can be cultivated with known or easily foreseeable methods already is under cultivation. We would have to double our present agricultural production just to adequately feed today's billions -- and the population of the Earth is growing, I repeat, by some 70 million people per year. No conceivable expansion of arable land could take care of these needs.

**Fiction**: Although land agriculture cannot possibly take care of our food needs, we still have "unmeasurable" resources of the sea which can be tapped so that we can populate the Earth until people are jammed together like rabbits in a warren.

**Fact**: The resources of the sea have been measured and have been found wanting. Most of the sea is a biological desert. Our techniques for extracting what potential food there is in the sea are still in their primitive stages. With a cessation of pollution, complete international cooperation, and ecologically intelligent management we might manage to double our present yield from the sea or do even better on a sustained basis. But that miracle would be inadequate to meet the needs of the population growth. And there is no sign of such a miracle. Indeed there is increasing pollution of the sea with massive amounts of pesticides and other biologically active compounds. In addition, a no-holds-barred race to harvest the fish of the sea has developed among China, Japan, Russia, the United States, and others. This race is resulting in the kind of overexploitation which led to the decline of the whaling industry. All the signs point to a reduction of the food yield of the sea in the near future -- not to a bonanza from the sea.

**Fiction**: Science (with a capital S) will find a new way to feed everyone - perhaps by making food synthetically.

**Fact**: Perhaps in the distant future some foods will be produced synthetically in large quantities, but not in time to help mankind through the crisis it now faces. The most discussed methods would involve the use of micro-organisms and fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels are limited in supply, and much in demand for other uses, these would be considered temporary measures at best. Direct synthesis, even should it eventually prove possible, would inevitably present problems of energy supply and materials supply -- it would be no simple "food for nothing" system. But, I repeat, science holds no hope of finding a synthetic solution to the food problem at this time.
The destruction of the English commons illustrates the paradox of agriculture because it is directly analogous to the situation which the global village now faces with regard to the earth. The earth is our commons; the nature which sustains us are being over-grazed, cultivated, fished, mined and exploited in thousands of subtle ways. The nations which pursue the decreasing fish population of the ocean are victims of the paradox of agriculture. Each nation, state, municipality, and individual that pursues a goal which helps to destroy our common mother earth is also an ultimate victim of the paradox.

Inability to conquer the paradox of agriculture even when we understand intellectually what is happening to us arises from habits of mind and behavior that are so deeply ingrained that they are almost insubstantial. At the beginning of this paper, I listed three of them:

1. The earth is indestructible and will always provide for the human family.
2. Material progress is always possible and probably inevitable.
3. Science and technology can always find a solution to problems of scarcity (the technological rabbits from a hat trick).

The belief in the indestructibility of the earth is, of course, as old as the human consciousness. The earth has always supported life so why should anyone doubt that it will continue to do so? This acceptance of nature as a constant is particularly dominant in Western culture and is the psychological underpinning for many of the governing ideas of our culture. For example, it underpins our belief in progress, our faith in science, our fascination with the organization of power, and our restless pursuit of efficiency. Most important, the division of the world into man and nature is the source of the belief that man's well-being is the measure of all things.

Western man has only occasionally viewed himself as a coherent element of nature - as an equal with other living creatures. His persistent view has been that nature, in some way, will solve the utility man should dominate. Our images give eloquent testimony to this ecological duality - we "triumph over nature," "harness energy," and "challenge the stars." Surely, in the ecological duality the fabric is unbound.

This human pride has elicited the usual punishment of pride. We have gained control over nature and, in so doing, have lost the safety which an uncontrolled nature afforded us. The control we have gained is not the will of the utility man should dominate. Our images give eloquent testimony to this ecological duality - we "triumph over nature," "harness energy," and "challenge the stars." Surely, in the ecological duality the fabric is unbound.

In the case of the commons, we can see how the paradox operated if we imagine the village at the time when the commons had the optimum number of animals grazing on it. At that point, there would be diminishing returns for the village if any additional animals were placed on the commons. However, what was true for the village as a collectivity was not true for the individual family. Each family which added another animal to the commons received the whole benefit of that animal while the decline in the productivity of the commons, caused by that additional animal, was shared by all the families. Thus, for each individual family, the gains from the additional animal was far greater than the loss, which was in effect prorated over the entire village.

All over England village families were led to their destruction by the invisible hand which prompted them to maximize their individual profit. As each individual family, by the addition of more animals to the commons, the animal population over-grazed and destroyed the productivity of the land. Thus we have a classic example of an aggregation of individual profit leading to collective bankruptcy.
Survival Faire is a class project. It began in Dr. John Sperring's Humanities 160 course on higher education. The purpose of the class was to discuss the role of the university in society, the role expectations of the students, faculty and administrators, and to determine criteria for judging the relevancy of curriculum. This study convinced the class that a proper learning environment required a high level of equalitarian between student and instructor, a curriculum that was relevant to the world as it existed in San Jose now, and the possibility of real work for the students to undertake. Once this state of affairs was reached, the class was ready to look for a relevant task and they found that task in the study of the current eco-crisis.

Among the readings that convinced the class that the eco-crisis was relevant was one by Paul Ehrlich entitled "Eco-Catastrophe," and another by John Fischer called "Survival U." These two articles neatly synthesized the relationship between the ecological crisis and higher education. It became apparent to us that one way in which the university can relate constructively to the community which surrounds it, is to serve as a forum for discussing social problems, and as a source of ideas for providing solutions. It is here that the idea for Survival Faire was born.

The size, the urgency and the relevancy of ecological problems is practically self-evident. For this reason, the class conceived the Faire as having more than an informational purpose. It is not enough to make people aware of problems; it is also necessary to motivate them toward solving them.

With this in mind, we found that the first thing needed was a re-definition of human ecology. Since the problems of pollution and over-population will only ultimately be solved by changing individual behavior, it means that our entire framework of values (political, social and economic) must be brought into question. All previous definitions of ecology have been couched in purely scientific terms, and, as such, are inadequate for dealing with an issue that will entail major social change.

We began working on a new conceptualization of ecology. The subject of man's relationship to his environment is a large one, yet strangely enough, very little work has been done on what must be considered in order to insure the survival of man and this planet. The multiplicity of ways in which man affects his environment is based on the way that he conceives himself in relation to that environment. In this society, the individual, as producer and consumer, has little or no control over what he produces or consumes. The major corporations are allowed to produce what is most profitable with little regard to the ecological consequences. We drew the conclusion that this society has become a stinking mess, because of "ecologically insane behavior."

The working model for a new "conceptual structure for ecology" is reprinted in this supplement. It is a model for a societal change through curriculum change. The students in Humanities 160 are attempting to show that students can spend their time doing real work on problems that pertain to the world around them. It is ridiculous for students to waste time working on mid-terms, term papers and projects that are only graded and thrown away at the end of the semester. Relevant education means course material which is somehow related to his own life and behavior. Ecology is probably the most relevant material of all. It is a common denominator which can unify all fields of study since it deals with the ultimate question of the survival of man.

We are attempting to show that education, and our particular educational institution, San Jose State, can be used as an effective means of changing our presently self-destructive behavior. We believe that every human being affects the environment in some way, secondly that it is the duty of the educational institution (all levels: elementary, secondary and college) to make the individual aware of what his relationship to nature is and what its consequences are. Survival Faire, then, is only a part of a larger plan to turn this school into a Survival College.

The Humanities 160 class is only an example of what one class can do. Like every other class, it is made up of students arbitrarily thrown together by a computer. Its only distinction is the opportunity for its members to work together around a common interest which they found important to their lives.

Humanities 160 is simply a collective of students. Humanities 160 has become Survival Faire. Survival Faire is a state of mind, a behavior, a commitment to action, not reaction. It's real work, not busy-work. It's working together, not competing. It's working for all the people, the whole community of living things on our planet Earth.

If you believe there is an urgent ecological crisis, and if you believe that you, as a student, should be active in trying to avert this crisis, and if you know that the educational institutions are an avenue to solutions to the crisis, then you should help make San Jose State College become a Survival College – for this week and every week henceforth, until mankind can again live in peace with his environment.

The decision by Humanities 160, to bury a 1970 automobile, was not taken lightly. Everyone in the class realized that the automobile is a cultural, economic, and social element in American society. Its production, operation and servicing accounts for nearly a fifth of our GNP. In economic terms, what is good for Detroit is good for America, and culturally, the automobile is a symbol, both of masculine drive and of freedom for the common man and woman. Indeed, future historians, if there be such, might well determine the criteria for judging the relevancy of our planet Earth.

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Certainly, the most crucial of the eco-systems upon which human life depends is the atmospheric system. Unless this system continues to recycle in a stable equilibrium, the earth will either cool down or heat up to a degree incompatible with human survival, or, as is more likely under present circumstances, we will burn up so much oxygen that humankind will simply choke to death.

We can see the auto as a sorcerer's apprentice, as the loyal sheep dog turned killer, as a Frankenstein creation that runs an enormous part of our economy. Every new auto represents an inch of freeway, one new parking space and one more million gallons of gasoline consumed. The major corporations are allowed to produce what is most profitable with little regard to the ecological consequences. We drew the conclusion that this society has become a stinking mess, because of "ecologically insane behavior."

The working model for a new "conceptual structure for ecology" is reprinted in this supplement. It is a model for a societal change through curriculum change. The students in Humanities 160 are attempting to show that students can spend their time doing real work on problems that pertain to the world around them. It is ridiculous for students to waste time working on mid-terms, term papers and projects that are only graded and thrown away at the end of the semester. Relevant education means course material which is somehow related to his own life and behavior. Ecology is probably the most relevant material of all. It is a common denominator which can unify all fields of study since it deals with the ultimate question of the survival of man.

We are attempting to show that education, and our particular educational institution, San Jose State, can be used as an effective means of changing our presently self-destructive behavior. We believe that every human being affects the environment in some way, secondly that it is the duty of the educational institution (all levels: elementary, secondary and college) to make the individual aware of what his relationship to nature is and what its consequences are. Survival Faire, then, is only a part of a larger plan to turn this school into a Survival College.

The Humanities 160 class is only an example of what one class can do. Like every other class, it is made up of students arbitrarily thrown together by a computer. Its only distinction is the opportunity for its members to work together around a common interest which they found important to their lives.

Humanities 160 is simply a collective of students. Humanities 160 has become Survival Faire. Survival Faire is a state of mind, a behavior, a commitment to action, not reaction. It's real work, not busy-work. It's working together, not competing. It's working for all the people, the whole community of living things on our planet Earth.

If you believe there is an urgent ecological crisis, and if you believe that you, as a student, should be active in trying to avert this crisis, and if you know that the educational institutions are an avenue to solutions to the crisis, then you should help make San Jose State College become a Survival College – for this week and every week henceforth, until mankind can once again live in peace with his environment.

The decision by Humanities 160, to bury a 1970 automobile, was not taken lightly. Everyone in the class realized that the automobile is a cultural, economic, and social element in American society. Its production, operation and servicing accounts for nearly a fifth of our GNP. In economic terms, what is good for Detroit is good for America, and culturally, the automobile is a symbol, both of masculine drive and of freedom for the common man and woman. Indeed, future historians, if there be such, might well conclude that the automobile did more to create the sexual revolution than did antibiotics and the pill.

Why then undertake a burial which symbolizes the death of this instrument of prosperity and liberation? The answer is both simple and powerful. If we don't kill the automobile, the automobile will kill us.

Certainly, the most crucial of the eco-systems upon which human life depends is the atmospheric system. Unless this system continues to recycle in a stable equilibrium, the earth will either cool down or heat up to a degree incompatible with human survival, or, as is more likely under present circumstances, we will burn up so much oxygen that humankind will simply choke to death.

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