

No answers

It seems that the University's Faculty Club has been getting a lot of free publicity lately. Its long legal search for a liquor license has proved futile to date but has gained the club significant notoriety. Unfortunately, court litigation and more specifically, legal advice is not free.

The University-retained law firm of McQuaide, Blasko and Brown has been providing legal services to club members since the club's beginnings in the fall of 1976. But because of the non-profit status of the club as a corporation, the University retains the aesthetics of ownership without actually owning. The University "leases" the club to faculty members for \$1 per year.

The Daily Collegian tried to get some answers to a few reasonable questions concerning the process by which University lawyers decide whether or not a case deserves their time. What controls are there in the administration? Would University lawyers provide the same services for student groups?

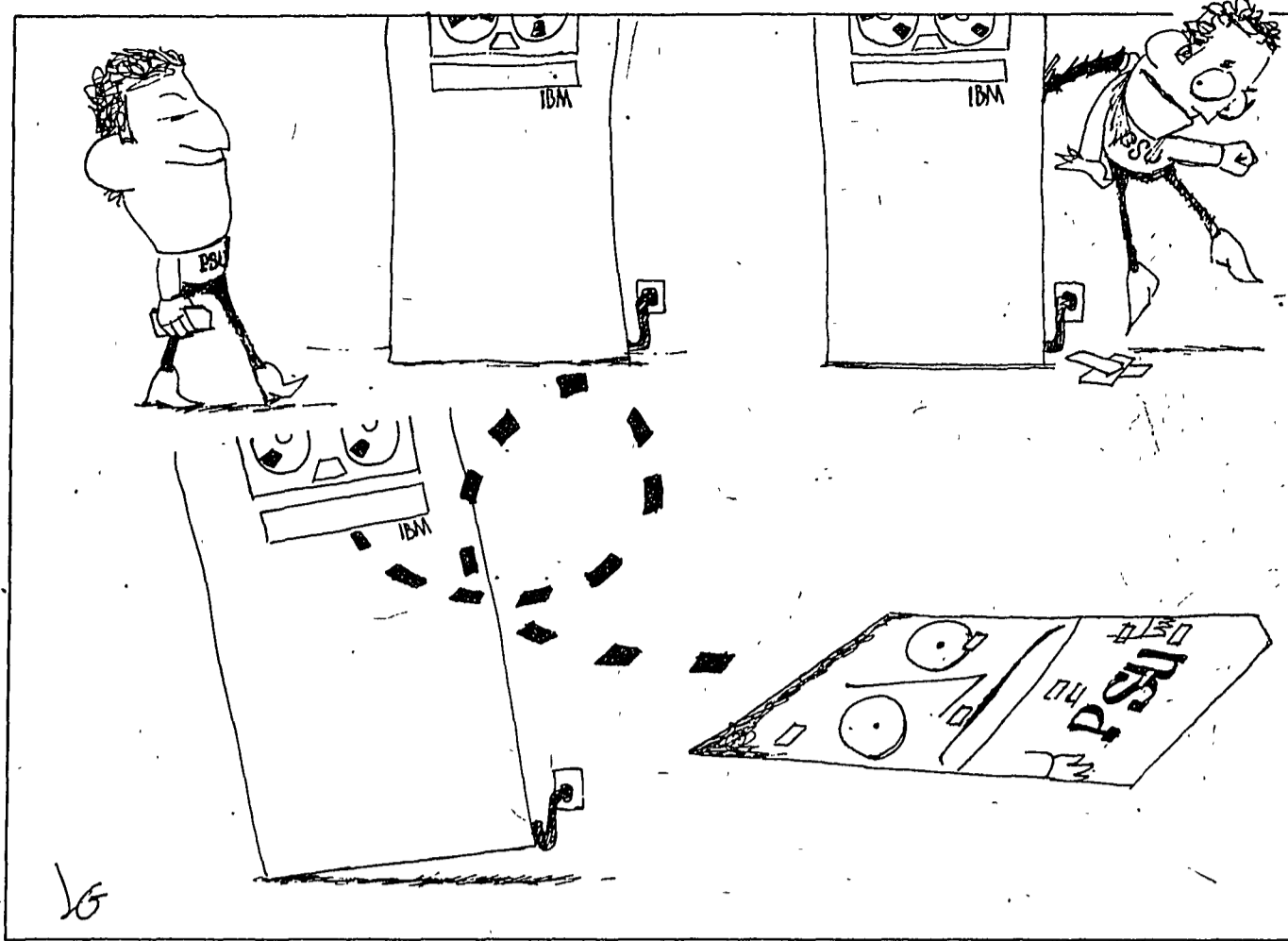
Just like any large corporation, the University realizes the necessity and the fiscal prudence of retaining legal help to have on hand and on a consistent basis.

But it is easy to lose sight of the fact that it is tuition (now more than ever) that helps to pay for such a service. It is, in effect, students' resources that helped to pay for the Faculty Club's legal excursion for a liquor license.

Efforts to get answers to our questions from the University-retained firm of McQuaide, Blasko and Brown have been met with a flurry of "no comments" and excuses of confidentiality.

It is understandable that there are times when lawyers might be prevented from speaking about specifics of cases under litigation, but to give information to the University community concerning how they do their work and what criteria they use for accepting University cases is, in our opinion, a legitimate request.

So how about taking the stacks of law books off the windowsill and letting in a little sunshine?



3 groups fight over future of Alaska wilderness

This session of Congress faces several heated battles in 1978, such as energy and tax reform. One of its most controversial fights is shaping up around HR 39, a bill introduced in January, 1977, by Morris Udall to set aside parts of Alaska for future generations.

In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which gave Alaskan natives the title to 44 million acres of land and a \$962 million cash payment. The bulk of Alaska's 375 million acres is still owned by the federal government, which has owned most of Alaska since we purchased it from Russia in 1867 for less than two cents per acre.

Congress gave itself a deadline of Dec. 18, 1978, to pass legislation pursuant to the Act. What eventually became HR 39 was a political football for five years, kicked around between committees until Udall introduced it in 1977. His ambitious proposal calls for approximately 100 million acres of unspoiled Alaskan wilderness to be incorporated into the National Parks and

Wilderness Systems, Wildlife Refuges and Wild & Scenic Rivers System.



Charles Mitchell

Congress is now gearing up for an intense floor fight this spring over this bill, which President Carter has called the most critical environmental decision in American history. At stake in this bill is the transfer of large segments of federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service into the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service.

Although these are all federal agencies, what makes grown men scream at each other is that the Bureau and the Forest Service generally grant permits to companies to drill for oil and gas, dig for minerals and cut timber in the multiple-use land management concept. These industries lease the land from the agencies and are required to observe certain environmental standards, although how properly they observe them is debatable.

The National Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service, on the other hand, manage land under the special-use technique, which allows virtually no commercial infringement. Representatives of the major industries in Alaska are lobbying hard to reduce the acreage in the Udall bill, while environmental groups are urging that the proposal include as much wilderness as possible without "locking up" economically valuable tracts.

Environmental groups have banded together to form the Alaska Coalition, which initiated an excellent lobbying effort last year in support of

the bill. A congressional subcommittee chaired by John Seiberling of Ohio opened hearings on GR 39 on Jan. 17 and, by revising it, is making significant concessions to industry without altering the effectiveness of the bill.

Last week the national press carried the announcement of the formation of Americans For Alaska. This group is dedicated to the passage of a bill which is a reasonable compromise between development and conservation of Alaska's natural resources. Members of the national committee include Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Gen. Matthew Ridgeway and a number of corporate leaders in America, indicating the diversity of support for the bill.

A number of suggestions have been put forth regarding the final language of the bill. The Carter administration supports a measure providing for 92 million acres of Alaska, while industry calls for as little as 25 million acres to be protected. Americans For Alaska and the Alaska Coalition support the protection of 100 million acres of the most spectacular scenery,

outstanding recreational opportunities and critical wildlife habitats found anywhere in the world.

The bill which Congress will pass later this year will not satisfy those who want to save all of Alaska's land, nor will it satisfy those who wish to develop it all. Americans must realize two key facts about the 100 million acres now included for protection in the bill: Most of Alaska's mineral and petroleum wealth lies outside the proposed conservation areas; and there is to be no seizure of state or private lands by the federal government. It is merely a question of transferring lands into the federal agencies best equipped to manage them.

Many are concerned with the senseless destruction of areas which include the largest glacier system in the United States and habitats for bald eagles, Peregrine falcons and caribou. Alaska is America's last great frontier — and 1978 is our last chance to save it. Charles Mitchell is an eleventh-term political science major.

Daily Collegian forum: Birth control advice

By CORENE JOHNSTON
Nurse Practitioner Health Education

A tubal pregnancy occurs when a fertilized egg implants and begins to grow inside the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus. It requires surgical removal. Luckily it is quite rare — only a little more common among IUD users than among any group of sexually active women, who also face a slight possibility of tubal pregnancy.

Oral contraceptives are composed of two laboratory-synthesized hormones, estrogen and progesterin, similar to those produced continuously by a woman's ovaries. They are secreted in much greater amounts during pregnancy, and their presence in a pregnant woman's blood stream prevents the release of eggs from the ovaries. Hormone pills taken orally each day do the same thing. Birth control pills containing both hormones can be more than 99 per cent effective, but if one considers women who forget to take them, or do so incorrectly, 90 - 95 per cent is probably a more realistic figure. "Mini-pills" containing only one of the two hormones, progesterin, expose the woman to fewer health risks, but are somewhat less effective as birth control. Because they're not widely used, I'll not go into detail about them.

Pills containing both hormones, estrogen and progesterin, are called

combination oral contraceptives. Because the pills are taken by mouth and circulated through the blood stream, they affect the entire body. Estrogen can alter the clotting characteristics of the blood, so the most harmful potential side effect is abnormal blood clotting — perhaps leading to a heart attack (particularly in older users and smokers), stroke or a blockage of circulation to the lungs. Any one of these could be fatal, but luckily the risk is small — less than during pregnancy, when such problems are also slightly more common. Women who use the pill also risk a rise in blood pressure (one reason for frequent check-ups) and, after long-term use, gall bladder or liver disease.

None of these occurs frequently, but minor side effects do. Women who use pills are more susceptible to vaginal irritations and to gonorrhea than other women. Weight gain, moodiness, irregular bleeding, and breast tenderness bother some women on oral contraceptives, especially during the first three months, while their bodies adjust to the hormone change. None of these need be a reason to stop using pills, at least not without trying another type.

One of the more pleasing side effects of oral contraception is a decrease in menstrual flow and cramping. No one knows for sure about the ef-

fects of extremely long periods of pill use. It does not appear to cause cancer (nor does the IUD, for that matter), and in fact may prevent the development of fibrocystic breast disease — a condition which makes it difficult to detect breast cancer.

Diethylstilbestrol, DES, the "Morning After Pill," is really a series of pills. It is the same drug which was used in the 1950s and '60s to maintain pregnancies which otherwise might have aborted spontaneously. DES is usually used as a contraceptive only in extreme situations like rape. The hormone must be taken within 72 hours after intercourse — the earlier the better — and like menstrual extraction, is not always effective. Because of its apparent carcinogenic effects upon infants exposed to it before birth, DES should only be used as birth control by a woman willing to have an abortion if it doesn't work.

Though presently the center of ethical and legal controversy, abortion is legal in this country, up to the 24th week of pregnancy. The risk to health is less than that of carrying a pregnancy to term, especially for such high-risk pregnancy groups as adolescents and diabetics.

Permanent birth control — tubal ligation for the woman and vasectomy for the man — requires only simple minor surgery.

The person or couple wishing to use birth control can benefit from professional advice. The Peer Contraceptive Education Office at Ritenour trains students with a background in biology and sexuality to teach their fellow students about birth control methods.

The Family Planning Center in Bellefonte (355-2762) offers similar confidential educational and clinical services to the Centre County Community. Students who desire IUD's are referred there from Ritenour, and all birth control methods are available.

Physicians in private practice provide birth control services, of course. A woman who wishes to go to a private physician should do a great deal of reading before going, and write down any questions she wants to ask, for most doctors don't have time to review the advantages and disadvantages of all birth control methods with each client.

The decision to use birth control is one which involves the responsible man or woman in a continuing series of decisions, but it is an important and positive way of saying, "I believe in myself. I don't want life to just happen to me. I want some control over my own future."

The article does not reflect the policies of any agency.



Letters to the Editor

Snow job

Most students worry only about how to get out of a class or how to get that extra cash to pay for the spring tuition hike. But as a work-study student I came to see the plight of another group — the University employee.

Friday afternoon when it was announced that the University was officially closed at 2 p.m., everyone had something to party about — including most University employees... until they discovered on Monday that by taking off, they lost vacation time and received no pay for the time off, even though there was no alternative but to go home.

What were they supposed to do, sit in Shields or Boucke until 5 o'clock and risk the chance of a serious accident on the snow-covered roads?

Coming from New Jersey I'm accustomed to prompt road and sidewalk clearing, but I guess it all goes with the territory.

The University sent the employees off into the Godforsaken hills of Bellefonte, Boalsburg, and Port Matilda early in the afternoon to prevent accidents, and then it turns around and gets the people with a knife in the back over this vacation and salary controversy.

The University ought to set itself straight on its policies. In the long run, it will be to their advantage to take such precautionary measures. After all, a working employee who receives due pay for Friday is of much more worth than one who is in traction in Mountainview.

Barbara M. Massar
5th-individual and family studies

Can!

Congratulations Penn State! Eco-Action has been informed that there were more throwaway cans sent to Carter from University Park than from any other location. This news came from Environmental Action, the Washington-based group who sponsored the nationwide mail-in.

A total of approximately 600 cans were mailed last Friday by Eco-Action members for the various persons who participated and signed and stamped a can. A total of 15,000 cans were mailed in all.

This campaign is to show support for a national deposit legislation which would put a mandatory deposit on all beer and soft drink bottles and cans.

Seventy billion beverage containers become trash in America annually because they are nonrecyclable. This represents a wastage of 81,000 barrels of oil per day.

A deposit legislation would encourage recycling and eventually, hopefully, a major emphasis on returnable containers. This would reduce wastage of energy as well as other scarce resources.

Show your support for this law and write your legislators, or mail a can to Carter today.

Marie Soveroski
12th-biology
Jan. 26

Nuclear unsafe

People should take some more risks and step into the dark unknown, huh. Dale F. Brown is way off in his article that appeared in Tuesday's Collegian. He says nuclear energy is efficient, clean and relatively safe and the risks involved aren't that bad.

Hell, a nuclear explosion isn't that awful. Sure, the chances of an explosion have been greatly reduced, but you try and get homeowners insurance if you live near a reactor site. Nuclear power is currently very inefficient (less than 5 percent) and a lot of uranium would be poorly utilized — at the present rate, uranium will run out around 2025. Brown says the excitement is gone and we don't want to take chances. Does it make sense to develop something that is agreed by many experts to be possibly quite harmful? I'm all for more research in this area to increase efficiency and reduce dangers (which I think is quite possible), but there is another problem.

Nuclear energy is electrical energy, and presently only 25 percent of our energy needs are fulfilled by electrical power. Finally, why not make our use of fuel and energy more efficient right now? I'm sure we can improve gas mileage in cars considerably, in fact it is being done on a small scale right now. Oh, yeah, I forgot that if big business has to increase the efficiency of fuels in automobiles they might get upset. And after all, we don't want to disturb them and their

huge profits because big business is what the United States represents, isn't it?

Roy Sletson
5th-food science
Jan. 23

Phone deposits

There is one thing I do not understand about your reasoning in regards to telephone security deposits (Tuesday's editorial). Why, if everyone is made to pay a deposit, would the amount of the deposit be smaller? If a customer skips with several months' service charges due does the company keep that person's deposit and make up the difference by confiscating part or all of some paying customer's deposit?

James L. McDonel
assistant professor of microbiology
Jan. 23

Letter hit

This letter is in reference to the opinion expressed by Douglas Micklo in his Letter to the Editor of Jan. 24 entitled "Rape Different?". I hope Mr. Micklo got a chuckle from his comments because, indeed, that's what they were worth. If he is a "typical representative of the male sex" in expressing his superficial vision of a woman's literal femininity (in his words, "the hole") as a "meal-ticket," then the so-called "bajtle" has long been over.

He contended that rape is nothing for a woman to go insane over as it falls in a class with being mugged, beaten and robbed. Due to the structure of society including its current mores and evolutionary development, women have always been at a disadvantage. In specific, the physical disadvantage needs consideration.

When a woman is confronted by a male robber, mugger or rapist (how many are female?), she immediately realizes that she is hardly a match for his physical "prowess" (This student has already had an encounter with two muggers and

knows that all the work-outs and lessons available would be futile to surface untouched.) In the case of rape, a woman is not concerned with what his motives are, either sexual, gratification or an act of violence stemming from some psychological maladjustment, she knows that something more is at stake — herself. It has been stated that the ultimate expression of love is consummated in sex. Rape forces a woman to accommodate a bully by allowing him to penetrate the inside of her body (at the least level of damage), which only then changes her "femaleness" to the proverbial hole.

You can rest assured that if one had to wake up every morning and view a grossly deformed face as a result of an unprovoked beating, one would have ample reason to be on the verge of insanity. Everyone takes pride in their body's appearance for as mentioned above, it plays a vital role in expressing and sharing love. Granted, a woman's "interior" is only severely damaged in rare cases — but that doesn't mean she can't have the right to become wildly upset. As Mr. Micklo astutely noted, the physical and psychological trauma is there. A woman is coerced to learn that a part of her private self is a prime target for the maladjusted. This boils down to an added vulnerability to the "common list" all must safeguard.

Is it fair to call a man's flash of pearly whites, before the punch, a "bargaining commodity"? Come on, let's not get defensive about a woman's attributes. Besides, as the adage goes, "Behind every great man..."

Maureen McPoland
7th-animal science
Jan. 25

the daily Collegian

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