

## EDITORIALS

### Do You?

Do you look squarely at the other person when shaking hands?  
Do you make an effort to remember people's names?  
Do you freeze to a clique?  
Do you edge into conversations?  
Do you feel a responsibility for a

person who seems to be let out of things at a social gathering?  
Do you have "doorway paralysis", which keeps you from saying goodbye to your friends, and departing at the proper moments?  
DO YOU?

### Killer Of Small Business

Small business exemption from Phase II wage-price controls is recognized as a practical necessity by government economic managers. In another area, however, small business may receive no such consideration. Nineteen-hundred and seventy-one has seen the revival of a drive to lump small business together with large businesses under the mantle of inflexible government control. Specifically, the drive is aimed at removing the exemption of smaller retail establishments from federal minimum wage coverage and subjecting them to the constantly escalating minimum wage requirement.

When the minimum wage bill of 1960 was passed, retailing and the service trades were included for the first time. But the then-Senator (later President) John F. Kennedy realized that stores doing under \$250,000 of business a year

should be exempt, and they properly were. Congressional operating representatives in 1960 apparently were keenly alive to the operating problems of smaller concerns. They recognize that small retail outlets do not generate the traffic nor the sales per employee hour to support the minimum wage standard of a huge, busy downtown store. Competent authorities believe the exemption of smaller retailers from the minimum wage law is as valid today as it was in 1960. Imposing this type of regulatory fiat as has been proposed

will literally drive the retail business to larger stores in cities and in big shopping centers. Applying the minimum wage laws across the board to big and little business alike may sound fine in theory just as does total wage and price control to a lot of people. In reality, it would be a killer of jobs and small business.

### Is Your Home 'Drug Safe?'

Dangers may be lurking in your medicine cabinet!

The longer a medicine is kept the greater the possibility it will not give the effect it was intended to give.

Almost all medicines deteriorate in time, and many are sensitive to light, moisture or heat. (Some antibiotics are potent only for a very short period of time.)

Old and unneeded drugs are potentially dangerous and present a possible hazard to children. Adults can protect children against accidental poisonings by removing the temptation.

The possibility of accidents can be reduced by ridding the medicine chest of all old drugs. Only necessary, fresh drugs should be kept in the home.

Prescription medication and non-prescription drugs alike can change in composition and potency. Discard the old, potentially dangerous, unneeded medications that may have accumulated.

Don't save excess medication in hope that it can be used again for a "similar disease." Physicians prescribe medicine for a specific purpose and treatment period. After the illness is over, discard the "left over" medicine.

"Left over" medicines are a potential danger in your home. Protect your family by discarding them now! These dangers are pointed out in the Hoosier Pharmacist "Family Drug Safety" program.

—Delphi Journal-Citizen

## Pollution Problems Are Nothing New

Pollution problems are not new. There has always been a concern with separating the waste products of life from direct exposure to people. In fact, one of the most important advances in civilization attributed to the ancient Romans was their ability to bring fresh, clean water to the Roman cities and their system of disposal of waste.

Nor is ecology a new science. The study of the interaction between man and his environment is a definition of ecology. Under this title, courses have been taught in schools of biological science for at least fifty years. Until recently, ecologists were mostly concerned with naturally occurring relationships. Only now have we come to realize that man, as the greatest moving force in nature, has potentially the greatest ability for destruction.

Examples of pollution are all about us. The water we drink is contaminated with human wastes in many cases, as well as the chemical byproducts of our tremendous industry. Detergents, insecticides, and chemicals of all kinds find their way into the water which people use for drinking. The levels of many of these chemicals have already reached harmful heights. The levels of other chemicals now available in what is laughingly called our "drinking" water is high also, and in many cases, levels which we call

"tolerable" are not known. Aside from contamination of our water supply, it is also fairly obvious that we are running out of water.

The amounts consumed daily by industry are unbelievable, and the amounts consumed by people are also significant. With regard to water, the quality and the quantity are ecologic problems having to do with pollution.

The air around us is similarly mistreated. Here the troublesome waste products come largely from the burning of fossil fuels and from the emptying of industrial wastes into the atmosphere. This problem, too, is not new, and was first faced in such highly industrialized centers as Pittsburgh several decades ago. It has been met successfully in the past by techniques well known but expensive.

Our gasoline-burning vehicles and fuel-burning factories are the largest contributors to the air pollution problem. Reducing the amount of fuel burned will require more efficient use of our fuel for transportation. Ultimately, the private car which moves an average of less than two people in the large urban areas may have to give way to techniques of mass transportation which are more economical of fuel. There is nothing about air pollution that cannot be readily remedied with planning and the expenditure of private or public funds.

The problems of pollution spring from the abundance of our economy. If we were not producing so heavily, heating so comfortably, traveling so far, we would not be faced with most of the problems of pollution which occur. What is needed then is an order of priority for ecology on an international basis. We must decide exactly what price we are willing to pay for our pleasures. The Romans paid in hours of hard labor and many deaths for the construction of the aqueducts which brought clear water to the city and the cisterns which drew away the wastes. Over-all they lowered the incidence of water-borne disease and improved their standard of living.

The current problems are similar and will require similar decisions. New techniques must be developed for handling the wastes of our civilization. Priorities must be established to determine which causes of pollution are necessary to what extent.

There is no doubt that such priorities will be established and the pollution problems will be reduced.

Civilization has gone steadily forward despite similar threats before. Studies of ecology show that animals in general are adaptable to the changing environment. Man, probably the most adaptable animal, will be able to improve his circumstances satisfactorily when he begins to realize the seriousness of the problem. Since in this decade the battle lines of ecology versus pollution are being drawn, it would appear that the realization has come. And having recognized the problem, we seem about to begin to deal with it.



'IT'S A MIGHTY ROUGH ROAD, YOUNG FELLER -!'

### Know Your Indiana Law

By JOHN J. DILLON  
Attorney at Law

This is a public service article explaining provisions of Indiana law in general terms.



### 'The Surveyor'

When a person buys real estate he often calls a surveyor to check it out. The survey usually has two purposes. First, it stakes out the land that is being purchased. Second, it determines if someone has placed a fence or a building on the wrong tract of land.

The accuracy of a survey depends on starting from a known point. Early surveys were by metes and bounds. Such surveys used natural objects as reference points. Such a survey might start from a large rock thence north 100 feet to an oak tree thirty inches in diameter and so on. However, such surveys were not very accurate or reliable because rocks could be moved and trees would eventually die.

To achieve a more reliable

system Congress in 1785 established a national rectangular survey system which is now used in most of the states west of the Allegheny Mountains. This system established principal meridians across the U.S. Indiana surveys are based on the second principal meridian which runs north and south through the middle of the state. A base line runs east and west through the principal meridian from a point on the Ohio River near Madison to a point on the Wabash River near Vincennes. Starting from where these two lines intersect the state is further divided into hundreds of six mile square townships. The townships are further divided into 36 one mile square sections, each containing approximately 640 acres. A point

near Fort Wayne would be 13 townships north and 13 townships (called ranges) east. Surveyors know the location of the corners of these townships and sections and use them as starting points in their surveys and descriptions.

Every four townships north of the base line the township lines must be adjusted to allow for the curvature of the earth. This is often the reason why north-south roads will take a sudden mysterious jog. East-west roads often jog where two townships join together.

There are many interesting surveying curiosities. For instance, the Mason-Dixon line had nothing to do with the civil war. It was simply the name of the two surveyors who established the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The line when extended to the Mississippi River separated the civil war states of the north and south.

The Ohio River forms the boundary between Indiana and Kentucky. However, this great river has on occasion changed its course leaving part of Kentucky on the Indiana side of the river. However, the Supreme Court has held that the land on the Indiana side of the river still belonged to Kentucky. One such stretch of land lies between Evansville and Henderson, Kentucky. Copyright 1970 by John J. Dillon

### SPECIAL REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

## Timahoe Gets FDR, Not LBJ, Treatment

WASHINGTON — President Nixon clearly is leaning toward the Franklin Roosevelt rather than the Lyndon Johnson school of animal handling. Roosevelt used to take his little black Scotty, Falagot on trips with him. Johnson, on the other hand, made headlines when he picked up his beagle by the ears.

President Nixon's handsome Irish setter, King Timahoe, travels cross country in a luxurious Air Force jet to be at his master's side. Gone are the days of 1952 when Nixon cried out on national television about his wife's Republican cloth coat and his little dog Checkers. Instead, the presidential mutt travels first class in a remodeled 707 jetliner back and forth between Washington and San Clemente, Calif.

At Andrews Air Force base outside Washington, officers were told mysteriously before one trip that an "important personage" would be put on board. Some low ranking White House aides made the journey, but the "important personage" turned out to be "King Timahoe," who boarded and unboarded the aircraft in solitary splendor.

The White House has not limited the space on presidential planes to dogs. When a group of governors, senators and congressmen went to Indo China to study the war, they airlifted back a pack of artificial animals. At Saigon, they had become entranced with some glazed ceramic elephants which they planned to give their Republican friends. No fewer than 45 of the elephants were bought by the group.

On the way back to Washington, they decided it would look bad if the news photographers caught them deplaning laden with expensive silly looking elephants. So with the connivance of the Customs Bureau, they arranged for the elephants to be unloaded secretly after the travelers were inside the terminal.

### CONGRESS ON COAL

Congress is now wrestling with a host of proposals to stop the environmental mayhem caused by coal strip-mining. This is the process where instead of tunneling beneath the earth, the surface is ripped away, leaving the coal bed exposed. Huge steam shovels then gouge out the coal. The process is fast,

cheap and efficient. It is also devastating to the landscape.

The surface of strip-mined land ends up looking like the face of the moon, a vast, lifeless stretch of rubble as far as the eyes can see. In mountainous regions, the destruction is even worse. Whole mountaintops are sheared off and the trees, rocks and soil coast down the hillsides. Rainfall carries away acid runoff from the soil and from the huge bank of waste materials left behind by the miners. The runoff soon reaches nearby waterways, killing fish and permanently polluting streams and rivers.

In the mountains of eastern Kentucky, the courts have held that coal companies have the right to strip-mine land even if it means the destruction of a man's residential property. The mineral rights are given priority over the surface rights.

Now that Congress is apparently going to act, the stripminers are sending up an almighty howl. Their cries are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing from one of the men with the most to say about the legislation. He is Congressman Ed Edmondson, an Oklahoma Democrat, who heads the House Committee on Mines and Mining.

Not only does the Peabody Coal Company operate a gigantic strip mine in Edmondson's district, but the Congressman has been getting generous campaign donations from the coal interests for years. As one industry source explained, "We contribute to the Congressmen we have to deal with." They now expect their investment in Edmondson to pay off.

### \$395 MILLION JUNK PILE

Federal agencies have discovered this year that they have spent \$395 million on brand new equipment they can't use. This extraordinary waste has reached its peak in the Pentagon, which has accumulated about 85 per cent of the total.

The current inventory of unused and unneeded material makes a bizarre shopping list. It includes something called a hinge assembly for an aircraft engine. This useless little item cost the taxpayers \$69,800. The military storerooms also hold millions worth of spare parts for cancelled and antiquated

Congressional Corner:

## John Brademas Reports From Washington

### Brademas In Russia Studying Educational Institutions

My Congressional Corner is being written to you this week from the city of Leningrad in the Soviet Union.

Early this week, I arrived in this famous city with six other members of my education subcommittee. With me on the journey are Representatives James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.), Earl F. Landgrebe (R-Ind.), Orval Hansen (R-Iaho) and John Dellenback (R-Oreg.).

We plan to spend ten days in the U.S.S.R. taking a look at educational institutions.

From Leningrad we will go to Moscow and three other cities — Novosibirsk, Tashkent and Samarkand.

Beyond our interest in seeing what the Russians are doing in education, we want to test the waters before President Nixon's visit to Moscow next May.

I was last in the Soviet Union just ten years ago and naturally I am interested in comparing the situation today in education and conditions generally with what I observed a decade ago.

Our group will visit English language schools, technical institutions, universities, scientific research centers, and educational television stations.

Our group will visit English language schools, technical institutions, universities, scientific research centers, and educational television stations.

In addition, we are planning to visit the Institute for the Study of the U.S.A., the principal Soviet research center on American affairs.

Let me tell you a little about Leningrad.

Founded in 1703 by Czar Peter the Great as his famed "window to the west," St. Petersburg — as it was then known, was the capital of the Russian empire for many successive rulers. Leningraders now take great pride in the city's history as the birthplace of the Russian revolution of 1917. It was here that the Czar Nicholas II gave up his throne just a few months before the Bolsheviks rose to power.

It was also here that about one million people — nearly a third of the city's total population — starved during World War II as

German troops cut the city off from supplies for several weeks.

We shall also tour an educational TV station, the first in the USSR, and Leningrad State university, where we want to see the audio visual equipment in the language laboratory.

In addition, we shall visit the Research Institute for Evening and Correspondence Schools, an institute that has developed a network of adult education courses.

We hope also to talk to students and teachers at an experimental secondary school which used a computer, programmed instruction and other technological approaches to teaching — and of course we expect to go to the famed Pioneer Palace, one of the largest Soviet institutions for extra-curricular youth activities.

It is still very difficult however, to find foreign publications — with the exception of those of Eastern Europe or of foreign Communist parties — at the newsstands in the hotels or at the kiosks on the streets.

I still remember from my visit to the U.S.S.R. ten years ago with what pleasure I left Moscow to come here to Leningrad because it did seem a giant step back toward the Western world whence I had come.

The City of Leningrad, by the way, is situated on the famous River Neva, and in the river the cruiser, Aurora, rides at anchor. This is an important vessel historically for a blank shot from her six inch gun launched the 1917 October Revolution that changed the face of Russia, and the world, for all time.

It was indeed from the radio room of the Aurora that Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, spoke his message of its success.

So, coming to Leningrad, one comes to a city that symbolizes both the glories of the culture of the tsars and the birth-pangs of modern Communism.

From Leningrad, my colleagues from the House Select Education Subcommittee and I move on to Moscow and the other cities that I have mentioned.

I shall give you another report soon.

By JACK ANDERSON

equipment. These gleaming new gears, gauges and gadgets constitute the world's costliest junk pile.

Our military haberdasheries also have on hand 19,219 pairs of newly-tailored camouflage pants, which cost the taxpayers \$93,000. But with our soldiers leaving the jungles, camouflage fashions no longer are in style.

Even more distinctive are camouflage pants designed for use in the snow. These would be great for putting down an Eskimo rebellion in the arctic. The Air Force has 38,000 pairs worth \$187,000.

Fortunately for the taxpayers, the unneeded supplies are shipped around to other government agencies. Who knows, it may be possible that the Post Office could use a hinge assembly for an aircraft engine.

The military usually has an elaborate official excuse for buying useless items in the first place. But not always.

Not long ago, for example, a request for 149 combat helmets for American troops in Asia got a bit garbled. What arrived was \$1,000 worth of olive green football helmets.

### HUNGRY OWNERS

The pro basketball owners will soon appear before Congress to plead for anti-trust immunity for their merged leagues. The merger is necessary they will tell us, to avoid a player salary war which might bankrupt some teams and result in higher ticket prices. But past experience shows that mergers in professional sports do not hold down ticket prices, they merely hold down players' salaries.

The latest example is the pro football merger, which brought together the old National and American leagues. This ended a salary war which had made some famous players instant millionaires. Since the 1968 merger, the average salary has been going down. In 1968, it was about \$26,500. Now it is down to \$25,500.

Meanwhile, the owners' revenues have been skyrocketing. Three years ago, the League rang up \$66 million in ticket sales. Last year, the sum climbed to nearly \$88 million. Television and radio rights brought about \$36 million three years ago. Last season, broadcast rights brought in \$47 million.