Faculty votes to test new College Gen Req

The pilot curriculum, which will be implemented on a trial basis, was overwhelmingly approved at yesterday's meeting.

By Alvin Starnes

The University City District’s new headquarters on Chestnut Street was inaugurated this June. The UCD depends on donations from private sources for its funding.

The UCD Board of Directors met last week to discuss the possibility of locating the organization’s headquarters in a region that is home to a large number of University City residents.

The UCD collects funds from a variety of sources, including the University and local businesses.

However, a UCD exploratory committee found that the University City District is not a good fit for the University of Pennsylvania Health System and the University City District’s new headquarters on Chestnut Street were inaugurated this June.

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Conf. held on Indian economy

By Liz Deshburg

India may not have the same economic might as America or China, but that's not discouraging students at the Wharton School from finding out all they can about the Indian economy. About 200 Wharton undergraduates and MBA students, members of the need and assorted businesses, gathered at the Wharton India Economic Forum conference.

The WhIEF conference itself is designed to attract speakers in high-level business and government positions. event organizers.

"For us, our story in India has been long, it's been a roller-coaster ride but it's come out quite well," Sutton said. "Brian also discussed the importance of infrastructure for financial growth and success. He said a strong infrastructure can be achieved through the privatization of banks, the development of a sound communication network and forward thinking. The conference also included a discussion among four panels about the future of the Indian economy. Each panel was的主题多面，致力于吸引听众的注意力，展示印度的多面性。

Santos, an experienced businessman and entrepreneur, said that he is surprised by the willingness of the Indian business community to embrace opportunities provided by the conference. Students are enthusiastic because it is rare to have a list of such influential speakers, he added.

The Wharton India Economic Forum is a collaborative effort of nearly 100 Penn students, both undergraduates and graduates, designed to foster awareness of the business climate in India among Penn students.

The members of a panel of entrepreneurs were all under the age of 30 and have started their own Internet companies.

College senior Saurav Jhunjhunwala, one of the entrepreneurs, said, are sweatsuits, thermalwear, undergarments, just ensure a comfortable lifestyle. The group will share in a holiday breakfast and registration.

This year, Santa will need more volunteers than ever before. On December 14th, Santa will make a special appearance at the University of Pennsylvania Student Union in Philadelphia.

The group will have a special breakfast and a special presentation by Sutton. For Penn students, the development of a sound infrastructure can be achieved through the privatization of banks, the development of a sound communication network and forward thinking.
Transportation forum is first in a series on campus plans

By Karlene Haas

Discussing buses, issues, and pedestrian, about 10 people gathered in College Hall on Monday evening about talking to transportation around campus.

The event was the first of a series of open forums on Pensys campus development — which outlines goals for future architecture and landscaping projects on cam-

pus.

The forum was sponsored by the Office of the University Architect and the Olin Partnership, a group of faculty who are committed to the architectural and landscape design of the campus.

During the meeting, the Olin Partnership officials gave an overview of the transportation issues on and around campus.

"We need to actually think this dis- 

tre and debate for a period of time," Landscape Architect and Archi-

tectural Planning Professor Laurie

Levin said. "All I want to do is to try to move things in a better direction," Levin said. "We need to think about the future and how to make you different?"

One of the issues raised in the forum was the lack of bicycle access which has recently gained increased interest from the University.

"What will you do and what can you do to make things safer on the main road?" second-year Wharton MBA student Peter Allen asked.

Beeman said he was pleased with both yesterday's student forum and yesterday's student forum, but Levin said he was cautious about making decisions regarding the perception of SEPTA as unsafe.

"Other participants said that some students take SEPTA and bus services because they are free, not because they feel other means of travel are dangerous."

Officials also said they are looking at ways to make pedestrian safe, especially at busy intersections, safer for those who travel on foot.

Penn transit with SEPTA services to reduce service redundancy.

Several students in the audience and students are using Penn bus services instead of SEPTA.

"What kind of policy has the school encouraged to discourage students from using public transportation?"" asked.

Vice President for Facilities Ser-

vices, Oren Black expressed the view that the University may have in the past encouraged students to avoid public transportation for the perception of SEPTA as unsafe.

"Other participants said that some students take SEPTA and bus services because they are free, not because they feel other means of travel are dangerous."

Officials also said they are looking at ways to make pedestrian safe, especially at busy intersections, safer for those who travel on foot.

The forum was sponsored by the Olin Partnership, a group of faculty who are committed to the architectural and landscape design of the campus.

Lawyer talks on Senate run

Levin from page 1

simple and straightforward," he said. "This financial focus may keep other-

cure to the program, allowing the de-

partment to adjust to the budget month with a more precise plan. This stu-

ently reconsidered its faculty should the plan be adjusted.

"We decided to meet two cur-

cus. Courses will fall under four categories — Structure and Nat-

ural History, Science, Culture, and Society, Earth, Space and Life, and Imaginative. Representa-

tion and faculty.

Beeman also said SAS will provide money for departments that lose fac-

ulty members to the new courses. He added that SAS was working to con-


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...
Albright tries to revitalize Israel-Syria talks

The Secretary of State said she was optimistic about bringing the two sides back to the negotiating table.

DAMASCUS, Syria - Describing Syria's President Hafez Assad as "a man who loves Israel," Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said yesterday she was "much more hopeful" about getting talks restarted.

Albright declined to go into any details. She said she would talk with Jerusalem and President Clinton on Monday before reporting back to the president on her talks with Assad.

"A senior U.S. official said Assad has provided clarifications of Syria's position, but the official, who insisted on anonymity, also gave no clear word on what the Syrian leader had said to the Israeli president's representative.

"Discussions about negotiations are very important," she said. "Syria is clearly ready to be more accommodating, but they will be better when they are in the light, not in the shadow.

"The American role in one of these talks is to be helpful," she said. "Either there is going to be a three-hour meeting with Assad in his bombed palace. "Clearly, the president has taken a personal interest in this whole process.

"Talks between Syria and Israel broke down 1 3 5 years ago. Assad has demanded Israeli return of the Golan Heights, a strategic territory Syria lost in the 1967 Mideast War.

"Clinton has been flexible about the Golan Heights," she said. "Clearly, there have been no arrangements along the two countries' border.

"She hopes to get a better understanding of what will be necessary in all of these areas so we can know quickly if an agreement can be reached if negotiations are restored," spokeswoman Jamie Rubin said.

Albright flew to Israel today for the following negotiations with the Palestinians, whom she expects to meet in Paris Tuesday:

"The Palestinians are very much like mushrooms," she said. "Discussions about negotiations are very important. I know there are thousands of astronomers who are very much like mushrooms, "Discussions about negotiations are very important."

Ms. Albright, who has also been criticized for his comments that goals may be too high, but they stepped away from saying he had"discussions about negotiations are very important." "The thing we will not do is use this as an excuse. We have a real role on the federal government," Goldin said.

"We all had a very serious conversation about whether all the venues the president was upset over a relationship involving his sister and another student and may have been among those he was searching for his further thoughts about a motive.

"I know there are thousands of astronomers who are very much like mushrooms," she said. "Clearly, something is wrong, and we have to understand."

"It is a real role the president has played an important role in the federal government," Goldin said.

"Teens who drink are five times more likely than those who don't drink at all to have at least seven drinks a day over two weeks — 10 sexual partners a year.

"It would open a safe corridor for civil-
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GET TO THE GOOD PART.
True confessions of a
campus conservative

When the editors of The Daily Pennsylvanian asked me to apply for a weekly column and having spent every semester of my undergraduate years working for the DP, I had been seeking forward to a little re-

eration after the

term as an ed-

or concluded. Yet at the same time, I knew I wanted to share my own views with the OP community. After all, for two straight

terms I would take — would often be

brainstorming possible topics for my columns. I knew the opportunity to low the

nt in the OP was an excellent way to increase the number of students who knew the oppor-

nities. And, just before my walk-in appointment, I decided to take the advice I had received from the Career Services

or by a fateful day of my walk-in appointment. My
anxieties by forcing me to read e-

advice I had received from the Career Services

r working at an unpaid internship

ne working at a

1st step toward becoming some-

some fins that didn't involve being a

or a miner. For some reason was

I can only hope that if such inci-

bers that didn't involve being a

vices, racial and otherwise, but not

children's faces begging you for more

egistering interests in Minnesota can

lege students geared at finding us

saw

I can only hope that if such inci-

at a fat camp. I never want to

terest isn't necessarily the Im-

most important, that they give out free

emer to the suppres-

ere the dilem-

ated on the number of required

on for jocks" or "physics for poets" classes.

puter programs and algorithms

features that didn't involve being a

n the summer. Similar to the beliefs of the na-

ment of wealth. And, just before

embrace and relish free and open ex-

had a positive influence on my perspec-

knew the oppor-

ple, their authors and are not necessarily representative of the OP's position.

sions, students were surely jumping on

sions of unsolicited guest columns,

fame, not making, morality

he faculty sets about the task of fleshing

fated day of my

the OP. There are more than the student body.

I never want to be a

student. After all, for two straight

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WE HAVE A SPOT FOR YOU!
Four profs talk on women's issues in their fields of study

By Vanessa Tregle

"Penn women for women" was the defining theme of the recent conference given by the prominent female Penn professors. The event, which was sponsored by the Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, focused on advancing the roles of women and important women's studies researchers.

Professor Joyce Thompson, Epidemiology Professor Jeanne Authier, and Anthropology Professor Vivienne Pevnitzer Werner and Helen Davis each spoke briefly about controversial debates on issues concerning women of color, the risk of violence against women in West Philadelphia, and the advancement of women's voices. Thompson, who spoke for about 15

U.S. NEWS
Wednesday, December 6, 1995, Page 5

minutes, discussed women's rights and their role in global health. Thompson began her talk by pos-

ing the question: "Why invest in women?" The answer, she said, is that so-

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feminists in the health of the women, and women in the health of children.
Five pros talk on women's issues in their fields of study

By Vanessa Temple

"For women for women" was the defining theme of yesterday afternoon's joint lecture given by four prominent female Penn professors. The event, which was sponsored by the Women's Faculty and Administrative Representatives and co-sponsored by the Women's Center, focused on advancing the roles of women and increasing their representation in society.

Speaking Professor Joyce Thompson, Epidemiology Professor Jeanne Greenspan, and Psychology Professor Thomas, who spoke for about 15 minutes, introduced the women's rights and their role in global health. Thompson began her talk by posing the question: "Why invest in women?"

The answer, she said, is that if society invests in the health of the woman, it invests in the health of children. Thus, it invests in the health of the family and ultimately, the health of the country.

Following Thompson was Grisso, an accomplished female in her field of study. She shared her story and provided services to the city couples.

"This is a city that is struggling with maintaining its base fund," she said, adding that the tax-exempt nature of the city's many educational and medical institutions means that the institutions are responsible for helping themselves and the city.

"I think that the most important thing we can continue to make is to see clearly to all of the organizations, institutions and people that (UCD) is really worth it," Scherens said.

Executive Director Paul Levy of the UCD said that University City provides a unique service for the UCD. "If we look at almost any other city, I don't think there's anything equivalent to the type of coordination that the institutions have been willing to play in University City," Levy said. Despite the somewhat precarious nature of the UCD's funding, Stein said that he is confident that the organization provides an essential service. He explained that he is highly interested in the organization's future.

"I think our funding has affected us a measure of independence," Stein said. "It allows us to run ourselves more as a business."

UCD provides essential services, officials and residents say.

Looking for a Place to Live? Check Out the Classified Section.
M. Hoops never led La Salle

BASKETBALL -- from page 12

Two Burr who put out the Quaker's fire, hitting free throws and jumpers to lead the Big 5 back up to 12. The Quakers lacked a powerful in-

sider in their starting five. Paul 

brown and matched shots for 

onto a lead in the lane. As with 

Moments made La Salle's re-

ningly. Winning is contagious. Los-

sue assisted while turning the ball over 

stressing that hitting free-throws 

seconds left. Carr missed one with less than 10 

the game's final 10 minutes before 

Carr, a veteran guard, has an ex-

threes and freebies. 

started in a similar fashion — with 

tomatic two points for the Explorers. 

A great way to finish a game that 

in the return of the Big 5," Carr said. "We 

Carr played as if he received an ice-

tastic two points for the Explorers. 

MMOGUERAS from page 13 

about Big 5 basketball tonight," said 

Penn coach Fran Dunphy, who cap-

naly bad," La Salle coach Speedy 

night, but could not match the hot shooting of La Salle's players. 

1-0 and earn bragging rights over 

A Quaker played only three minutes of basketball. 

time, bringing life and a buzz to the 

Winning is contagious. Los-

Burr sank four of those 14 free-

to the challenge. 

the right to ink their names on the 

M. Hoops never led La Salle

December 1

Psychological Services, Interdisciplinary Studies in Human Development, and Policy, Research, Evaluation and Measurement

December 3

Higher Education (1:00-6:00pm)

December 9

Education, Culture and Society, Educational Policy, Educational Leadership (4:30-7:30pm)

Programs will begin at 2:00pm with optional class visits beginning at 4:30pm. CALL 898-6455 to register.
SEATTLE — John Olerud decided to sign with the Mariners, agreeing yesterday to a $3 million, three-year contract. Olerud was seeking a bigger deal, but he and the Mariners settled on a price he considered a "real easy decision," Olerud said. "It's a public place. It's like going to the movies. You can see any movie you want except for certain openings and you can kick the door in. It's 'cool out. What's the big deal?'"

"I think if it was any other team other than ours, that's what they would say," Olerud said. "They're not going to say that when we're in the world series and we're going to Detroit, and we're going to St. Louis, and we're going to Boston and we're going to Baltimore and we're going to New York."

"What's next is that we put the pressure on and we do a good job," Olerud said. "The Mariners have never to the point where I said 'Let's go get some young talent.'"

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TOMORROW

The Penn women's basketball team will try to win against St. Joe's tonight at the Palestra. Read our game result and analysis.

Wednesday, December 8, 1999

SPORTS

La Salle beats the Quakers for the first time since

By Matt Valet

TOMORROW... 

Penn 77

TOMORROW... 

LITTLE ... 

when Penn and La Salle met for the first time since 1990, neither team wanted the du- 

there was no Palestra, the City Series games have always been a Big 5 game, not an is-this-or-

Lasalle offense... 

La Salle snipes on target for first time since

Donnie Carr and Rasual Butler drop short hopes for a Penn win last night.

By Zac Costello

It took six minutes, 40 seconds for La Salle to get its first three-point shot. That's not surprising. After all, La Salle took a 15-12 lead on its first two of the game. Carr netted his third three of the evening on the Explorers' subsequent trip down the floor. Winning at 16-11, Penn 77.

In all, La Salle scored 50 of its 83 points from either behind the arc or at the free throw line, nearly 60 percent of its total. Butler and Carr, who finished the game with 30 and 25 points respectively, led the Explorers in scoring. Butler was instrumental to the La Salle offense — which scored 43 first-half points — on the first possession of the game. The next time down the floor, Butler was the fifth player to score, hitting that second field goal. The sophomore's first triple came courtesy of a free throw and four seconds later, his second gave the Explorers an 8-4 lead. That game's ending would be.

Rubincam announced the triumphant return of the Big 5 game, not an is-this-or-

As Greenberg noted, "We're a very, very deliberate offensive team. They're a very, very deliberate offensive team. We're a very, very deliberate offensive team." Greenberg said "They don't do anything special. They just fill it up..." Greenberg said "They don't do anything special. They just fill it up..." Greenberg said "They don't do anything special. They just fill it up..."

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The Green Times
a semesterly publication of the Penn Environmental Group

December 8, 1999
a paid supplement to the daily pennsylvanian
Message from the Co-Chairs

Hi, we’re the Penn Environmental Group, a student-run organization whose aim has been to increase awareness of environmental issues across the University community and throughout the world since 1971, in an effort to promote environmental and social activism.

What a semester it has been for the Penn Environmental Group! ECONFERENCE 2000 really got the group pumped for a great year! We were all able to pull together to spread the word campus-wide and in doing so heightened environmental awareness on campus. Between poster and tabling on the walk, we were able to gather over 1200 signatures from the Penn community of people who supported the conference.

When ECONFERENCE came to campus, Penn had over 1,000 enthusiastic and excited activists roaming the campus for the weekend. It sure was an educational and inspirational experience. All the participants took a piece of the Conference back to their campuses to promote the environmental activism present during ECONFERENCE.

Since ECONFERENCE, we Brian Tokar with SPEC Connaissance, who spoke on “Biotechnology, Health, and the Environment.” During the second half of the semester, we have also been working on a recycling awareness campaign and the Kraft Boycott campaign. We hope to kick off a brand new campaign next semester.

Penn Environmental Group is always looking for new members and second semester is a great opportunity for you to join. The group has weekly meetings on Tuesdays from 8-9 pm in Civic House. You can get in touch with us by phone or e-mail which is accessible from our website.

Even though the colorful flowers and the green grass are easily forgotten during the cold days of winter, the environment means more than simply nature’s beauty, and everyday we must be mindful of just how important it is to ensure its preservation.

Sincerely,
Caroline Lee and Kristina Rencic
Co-Chairs, Penn Environmental Group

Address letters to the editor to pennenv@dolphin.upenn.edu.
Also check out our website at http://dolphin.upenn.edu/~pennenv

Cover:
Just a glimpse at how humans attempt to imitate nature. Buildings that don’t quite capture the majestic quality of trees. Our favorite company trying to capture the beauty of an aster. And pennies that just aren’t as cool stacked as stones are (by the way, that’s a micro-chip on top of those pennies). And the ladybugs? I don’t know - I just thought they were cool. Yeah, go insects.
ECOnference 2000
BY NATI PASSOW

On the eve of a new millenia, thousands of students gathered at Penn to promote student activism

Over a thousand students gathered on college green on Saturday, October 16th to listen to Lois Gibbs and other speakers. It was my first chance to see the newly renovated Irvine auditorium, and I shuffled in along with 1,500 other students from all over the country, to see a series of important people I didn’t know much about speak about topics that pertained to saving the world, literally.

During the next few hours, we were all privileged to hear motivational speeches from Josh Karliner, John Passacantando, Damu Smith and Ralph Nader. What followed over the next two days was a series of workshops, panel discussions and more speeches, all interesting and all important.

We learned how to protest non-violently and creatively, we were told why we should go to Seattle to protest the oh-so-evil WTO, and we were shown what it takes to start new groups on our own campuses. The weekend proved to be informative and entertaining.

But it wasn’t what was taught that was most important, or what was said. It was the general feeling 1,500 energetic students create when they come together for a common cause.

Throughout the whole weekend there was a buzz on campus, as students from all over the country united on Penn’s lowly campus in a sea of progressive energy. For a minute I thought I had died and gone to heaven, but alas it was only Fall break.

This vibe culminated on Saturday, when after a concert which had everyone dancing, the band members had everyone present, over 1,000 people, hold hands and create a circle and then run, and run and sing and sing.

It was this act of spontaneity that reminded me that there is a world out there of students who care and want to make a difference. And while the conference remains to be subject of criticism from narrow-minded people all over, I’m not worried.

The future of this world is in good hands, and those hands belong to bright, energetic and creative students, who for one weekend in October, made Penn a good place to be.

Today is Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Day!

Check out activities on the Green from 12-3 pm
Recycling Games
CUPPS for sale

Learn why Reducing, Reusing, and Recycling isn’t just about reducing landfill space...
The Movement

BY BRIAN KELLY

Activists don’t always fit into the crowd...

Those anachronistic hippie-like kids in dreads, scraggly beards, tie-dye, and flowing clothes missed their glory days of the 60s and 70s. Are there still social justice issues worth fighting for? Don’t misinterpret the movement. You don’t have to smoke weed and organize a protest to advocate social justice. Anti-conformists are joined by socially conscious individuals who see something wrong with the world around them, and are fighting to change it.

Many combine their passion with work, enjoying their jobs with Public Interest Research Groups (PIRGs). Many fight from inside the system, fulfilling their civic responsibilities by advocating legislation to ensure social justice for the future. Activists are motivated enough to stand up for what they believe: social justice.

What is this abstract social justice jargon, though? Social justice encompasses a range of topics, from environmental rights to consumer rights, and women’s rights to health rights. What do you see around you? Maybe you think you are not affected, and content with your life. Look closer. Why are you allowed to stand up and criticize the president? Libertarians have fought for centuries to uphold our freedom of speech. Why do you see a blend of cultures and races here at UPenn? Activists fought for civil rights and equality. Why can you walk outside and breathe without a gas mask? Environmentalists fought to increase corporate accountability.

Activists spearhead the civil rights, women’s rights, consumer and environmental movements. These are all things of the past you say? Just because a law is passed, does not mean you stop assessing the world.

The civil rights movement continues combating discrimination; the women’s rights movement confronts harassment and the “glass ceiling.” The consumer movement struggles to protect the rights of citizens to purchase safe products; the environmental movement fights corporate lobbyists trying to weaken laws.

I urge you to be curious and get information about the world around you, aware enough to notice that books are not the bottom line, and motivated enough to fight social injustice.
If you drive your **car** 10,000 miles per year, it will release its own weight in carbon (about 2600 pounds) into the air... use SEPTA or take a brisk walk.

Leaky faucets account for 5% of indoor **water** use in the home... don't leave the water running in the bathroom while brushing your teeth or combing your hair.

If each American household cancelled 10 mail-order **catalogs**, they would eliminate 3.5 pounds of waste from their trash. If everybody did this, the stack of cancelled catalogs would be 2,000 miles high! Cancel catalogs you get from previous tenants - you don’t need all those J. Crew catalogs, right?

The 7 million plus laser **printers** in the US consume enough energy to heat and air-condition almost half a million homes... turn off your printer when you don’t plan to use it for the next 3 hours.

Americans throw away 25% more **trash** between Thanksgiving and New Year’s than any other time of year...wrap your holiday gifts using old magazines or catalogs.

86% of the energy used by your **washing** machine is for heating water... switch your water setting from hot to warm or cold and cut energy use in half.

**High aluminum** deposits in the brain have been linked to Alzheimer’s disease... avoid aluminum and Teflon-coated cookware – try using glass or cast iron (anodized aluminum is ok too).

**Holiday cards** bought in one year would fill a football field 10 stories high. If each of us sent out one fewer card, that huge mound would be reduced by a full story, saving over 50,000 cubic yards of paper...use tree-free communication and send out e-mail holiday cards or pick up the telephone.
Is Population a Concern?

BY EMILY QUESADA

Sending a meal to the hungry won’t solve our problems


The faster the global population increases, the more likely it becomes that we will experience these and other problems. We recently reached the six billion mark. But why do we care? We all have plenty of space, food, and supplies here, right?

There are several points that arise from that question. The first is the problem of the increasing rate of growth. It took well over three million years from the dawn of modern man to grow to one billion people. Yet now we add a billion people to our population in twelve years. Estimates of population growth indicate that by 2050, we will be at ten billion. Fortunately, global fertility is down. The average woman in 1950 had six children, whereas it is about 2.9 today. But in undeveloped countries, rates remain high. In Niger, the average woman has 7.5 children.

Another response to the question posed above is the difference between our country and others. Disregarding the impact of immigration, the US has an almost stable population. It’s growing slowly, but at a much slower rate than India, for example. We are okay for now. But what about India?

India recently made news for reaching a population of one billion. There are many more young people in India than in old, partly because of a relatively high death rate, and partly because the population has been growing very quickly. People who are born now will live to be older than their parents, even if India begins practicing replacement fertility (one man and one woman have only two children) the population will still double.

How do Americans react to the problems that come from overpopulation abroad? We see people starving, so we send food and think we’ve helped. That person grows up and has their own children, who are also starving. The amount of suffering in the world increases. But we can’t just let all those people starve!

Maybe we can send a little food and a lot of birth control and education. If we are going to take it upon ourselves to decide who gets to live and die, let’s not do so in a way that will eventually lead to our own destruction.

How will overpopulation lead to our destruction? There are a number of possibilities.

- Maybe we’ll run low on oil before we come up with alternative sources of energy, and the countries with oil will not sell it to us because they need it. Do you think the U.S. is so noble that we will hesitate to enter into a war to maintain our way of life?
- Maybe we will clear forests to make space for all the people, and the lack of topsoil will cause mudslides.
- Maybe we’ll cause the extinction of too many species of plants and animals, and the resulting ecological imbalance will disrupt our food sources.

Here is my prediction: Even without a growing population, our ecological system will not survive if humans continue to rape the Earth. If we need to produce continued on page 11

Economic Growth

BY MIKE STIER

Unsustainable at Any Speed

Most of us think that economic growth is an unconditionally positive and desirable thing. We think that growth will continue to take our society to greater heights in material, intellectual, and spiritual well-being.

These assumptions are simply not grounded in reality. Economic growth is actually imperiling the existence of our civilization.

The material and energy sources under which our economy and our whole civilization is based, are being depleted at an unsustainable rate. We are running out of stuff. This should make sense unless you don’t think that the earth is finite in size.

From our time perspective, the more things this generation consumes, the less is available for posterity. Granted, many resources are renewable to a certain extent, but we are now depleting these resources at a much faster rate than nature is able to replenish them. There is no way around this: once our mineral and fossil fuel stocks are gone, civilization as we know it will have nothing to run on. There are no feasible substitutes we can turn to.

There is a direct relationship between the size of the economy and the magnitude of pollution that the economy spews forth. This should make sense as well: the more products that our economy makes, the more things that are thrown away eventually. Thus, all economies must pollute. Our economy is so big that it is polluting at a much faster rate than that at which the Earth can diffuse these pollutants.

This is why we are now burdened with excessive air pollution, towering mountains of trash, and a vast array of deadly chemicals strewn across the land, the ocean and the air. Contrary to popular belief, these problems are not isolated and easily solvable.

They are all symptoms of a larger predicament: our economy is just too big.

A projection made by a computer model assuming no changes in social structure.

As long as the size of our

continued on next page
To Intervene or Not?

BY JI-EUN (JENNY) SON

Those who seek to limit growth in developing nations should reform first.

World population passed its six-billionth mark in 1999. Environmentalists, demographers, and policymakers are watching it with increasing consternation. Viewing the sheer numbers, you might be persuaded to believe that Malthus's predictions will come true: unstrained population growth will end in catastrophe as humans wage war over scarce resources, and die of starvation and disease.

So, what's the simple solution? Stop the others in the other nations from having all those babies, of course.

Well, for one thing, population growth is not a runaway carriage; it is tapering off. Global average fertility levels have been decreasing. It is now 2.6 births per woman, down from 5 in the 1950s. Population growth is expected to reach 8.9 billion in 2050, and perhaps, stay there. Why is population growth slowing down?

In defiance of Malthus, who predicted that nations will dissipate any increase in welfare through increased population growth, many nations have done the opposite; they have decreased their rate of population growth, while increasing per capita wealth. This phenomenon is known as the demographic transition.

The reasons for this transition are various and complex. A broad explanation is that the cost of raising children has become prohibitive. In the past, children were necessary for the economic survival of families, but in nations that have completed the demographic transition, they are luxuries. Decrease in mortality, increased life expectancy, and prosperity fuel this transition.

The primary concern of environmentalists, then, is not that population will grow indefinitely, but that the world population size at the end of the demographic transition may be too large to sustain. So, many of them want to stop the growth prematurely.

It is wise to examine some statistics concerning the distribution of resources. It is a highly unequal economic world. Industrialized nations utilize a vast majority of the world's resources.

The U.S. alone (5% of the world's population) uses 40% of the world's minerals, and 30% of its energy resources. Nearly 60% (around 1.3 billion people) of developing nations live in absolute poverty. The truth is that the population of developed nations will have greater negative environmental impact than the populations of poor nations combined.

The question remains: to intervene or not? Neo-Malthusians believe in the predictions of Malthus. They advocate getting the growth rate "right" through reducing birth rates, providing subsidies for childless women, euthanasia, and a state-controlled family-planning program (in the spirit of China). They believe that a large population size causes poverty, and once they reduce population size, prosperity will follow.

Not only do their policies flaunt their hypocrisy - such strong intervention smacks of human rights violations. Advocacy groups in favor of decreasing population in developing nations through birth-control programs say they want to curtail needless misery. But I argue: poverty exists because of inefficiencies in the political and economic system. They forget that families have a lot of children because they are

continued on page 11
The Wrong Way to Go About it
BY WENDY TAO
Attacking corporations may not be the best solution

I'd like to think that most people are environmentalists. We all want cleaner air, less toxic chemicals in our food, and living flora and fauna. We are concerned about what happens to our environment, especially in the face of technological progress.

However, the description of a stereotypical environmentalist is a bandana-wearing, petition-holder who spends his/her time attacking corporations. The American corporate world is network of powerful companies with profit-maximizing agendas, not agendas to destroy our environment.

Unfortunately, sometimes maximizing profits interferes with the protection of the environment, in which case it is up to the American consumer to take a stance. Environmentalists can irrationally attack without realizing that our economic system breeds the evils we coin as “corporations.” Companies are working with controls made by the American public, and we should attack the consumers as well as the corporations.

My main concern is the present Dirty Jobs Boycott, a campaign of student environmental groups. It targets three companies, Coca-Cola Company (poor recycling history), BP Amoco Oil Company (attempts to drill in the Arctic Refuge) and Ford Motor Company (participation in the Global Climate Coalition).

The Dirty Jobs Boycott rallies for students to sign a petition to say that they will not work for these companies. I wonder how effective and this tactic really is.

I grew up in the suburbs of Motor City Detroit, surrounded by noxious fumes of the automotive industry. Families proudly drove their four-wheeled versions of the American dream, sporting their fancy Lincoln Towncars to work and taking out their antique 1970 Firebird during the auto shows.

With my father being a Ford employee, my life was a salute to Henry Ford’s assembly working genius. So I’m a little bit biased, but I can write about what I know. I’m not so sure about Coca-Cola or BP Amoco, but I know that Ford is a company that tries to be environmentally conscious despite its heavy consumer constraints.

The CEO is the important figurehead that guides the values and missions of the company. With the recent selection of William Clay Ford, Jr. as the new CEO, Ford is already heading in the right direction.

The company knows that it must cater to the population in order to stay competitive in the auto world, thus releasing Sports Utility Vehicle gas-guzzlers such as the Expedition. Consumers enjoy their large polluting autos...they love the sporty look and will pay the extra gasoline costs its takes to run. If the consumers want those vehicles, the only way that auto companies can meet that demand and be environmentally sound is to be more energy efficient.

Thus, William Clay Ford, Jr. has ordered that its SUVs meet the stringent California low-emissions standards and is now pursuing unventured “Tier 2” ideals. Despite this, groups such as Greenpeace and the Sierra Club are still yelling. Perhaps the environmentalists could target a company that isn’t even trying as hard as Ford?

Ford also recently donated a significant sum of money to the new Environmentalists could target a company that isn’t even trying as hard as Ford?

continued on page 10

Crossword

Across
1. Millenium-inspired event, packing activists on Penn’s College Green
2. Monkey with wolf-like tendencies
3. EPA Policy from the 70’s that makes air more breathable
4. He has inspired more non-profits than any other person
5. Active group that keeps citizen interest in mind
6. Businessweek’s “America’s Most Reviled Company”
7. Americans love driving this polluting machine
8. The State that most resembles an environmentalist’s dream
9. This reserve is home to seven interesting Homo sapiens
10. The closest candidate for a greener presidential ticket
11. The Father of Wildlife Ecology who lived by a “land ethic”

Down
1. The Chesapeake Bay is this; rhymes with “thimbleberry”
2. China’s solution to this is the one-child policy
3. One of the three R’s. If you don’t do it, the Toxic Avenger will come and get you
4. Controversial energy source, especially after Three Mile Island
5. e.g. California Condor, Blue Whale, and Giant Panda
6. Chester County is a great example of this urban environmental disaster
7. “Civilized people” do this to natural resources and time
8. Book which stars Econference speaker, initials J.S.
9. One of PA’s most common trees, the Latin Binomial Red Maple
10. Most Bio majors begin Penn with this goal

BY WENDY TAO
Environmental Racism in Chester

BY MIKE EWALL

The worst case of environmental racism he's ever seen. This was the reaction of Charles Lee, chairperson of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee to the EPA. He was talking about the city of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Residing in Delaware County, 15 miles southwest of Philadelphia, Chester is home to 43,000 residents and one of the largest of waste facilities in the country. Sixty-five percent of Chester residents are African-American as are 95% of residents in neighborhoods closest to the facilities. The poverty rate lies at 25%, 3 times the national average.

The 4th largest garbage-burning incinerator in the nation is located across the street from residential houses in Chester’s west end. The incinerator is currently operated by the American Ref-Fuel. The plant has had several air emissions and odor violations but few penalties have been assessed by the state. In fact, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently granted a permit to American Ref-Fuel to burn more hazardous types of waste and to store more waste on their tipping floor.

Literally next door to the incinerator lies the largest infectious medical waste autoclave in the nation, Thermal Pure Systems. The plant, recently resold to a California corporation, has been shut down for a few years. While operating, Thermal Pure brought in about three times the amount of medical waste as is produced in the state of Pennsylvania. It wasn’t unusual to find medical waste lying in the grass outside the boundaries of the plant, where children are free to play.

Recently, the DEP shot down their application because it had close to 40 deficiencies (the first was that the company cited their permit number incorrectly). The plant is still shut down.

Only a stone’s throw away from the Thermal Pure plant lies the DELCORAs sewage treatment facility. DELCORAs treats about 90% of the sewage from Delaware County, but this only accounts for 20% of their capacity.

The other 80% comes from local industries in Chester, like the Sunoco and British Petroleum (now Tosco) refineries which span the western horizon. This highly toxic industrial sludge is then burned in the sludge incinerator, releasing many pollutants, including high levels of arsenic which the EPA found to be at unsafe levels.

As if this weren’t enough, Chester is also home to many other chemical companies, hospital incinerators, and hazardous waste treatment facilities. One of these, the Kimberly-Clark Tissue Corporation started secretly test burning tires in their paper mill in Chester (formerly run by Scott Paper Co.) in February, 1999.

One might think that these two largest plants (American Ref-Fuel and Thermal Pure) were part of the same company, due to their close proximity to one another. In a way, they are. The citizens group, Chester Concerned for Quality Living (CRQCL or “circle”) figured out, that there is one company connected to a string of facilities bringing waste to Chester. Research uncovered that the land under the American Ref-Fuel and Thermal Pure plants is owned by the investment firm, Russell, Rea, and Zappala.

Corporate Officer Charles Zappala’s older brother, Stephen, serves as a Supreme Court justice in Pennsylvania. This came in handy when the Chester residents took Thermal Pure to court. When the citizens won this suit, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court used an archaic law called King’s Bench Rule to overturn the lower court’s ruling, allowing the facility to run again.

Does all of this constitute racism? Or is it a matter of classism, where poor communities tend to end up with society’s waste?

Many studies have shown that waste facilities (particularly hazardous and nuclear waste facilities) tend to be located in communities of color, above and beyond class considerations. When factoring out the economic

CHESTER FACTS

- 90% of all toxic releases in Delaware County are from Chester area sources
- Chester has the highest infant mortality rate in the state
- The highest percentage of low-weight births in Pennsylvania is in Chester
- Chester’s mortality rate and lung cancer mortality rate are 60% higher than those of Delaware County
- 60% of the children in Chester had unacceptably high levels of lead in their blood,

continued on page 11
Tobacco, Health, and the Environment
BY NOLI HOYLE
Stopping Philip Morris from spreading the tobacco epidemic

Every year, 4 million people around the world die from tobacco-related diseases. In the United States, tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death, taking the lives of 400,000 people each year.

If current trends continue, the World Health Organization estimates that by 2030 tobacco-related illnesses will be the world’s leading cause of death, with 10 million deaths every year. 7 million of these deaths will be in poor countries.

Human lives are not the only thing threatened by the global tobacco epidemic. Our environment is also imperiled by the tobacco industry. Tobacco plants are taxing of the soil, and the curing process of tobacco demands a high input of wood: for every 300 cigarettes produced, one tree is used in curing. As the tobacco epidemic grows worldwide, demand for wood grows as well; 12% of deforestation in southern Africa is due to tobacco production.

Forests are destroyed not only for the curing process but also to make way for the production of more tobacco plants to feed the growing demand for this deadly product. Enormous swaths of land around the world have also been converted from producing food crops to growing tobacco.

The intersection of the environmental and public health crises wreaked by the tobacco industry lies in the transnational corporations. For decades, the tobacco industry has made false promises in order to fend off regulations, while spending over $5 billion each year on its aggressive marketing campaigns to new “expansion markets” worldwide.

Much of this promotion is aimed at children and young people. The tobacco transnationals get around advertising and promotion regulations because of their involvement in the development and their influence over the outcome of public policy. Through this influence, these corporations ensure their access to new young customers.

Students at Penn are involved in a campaign to stop Philip Morris from interfering in public health policy and from marketing tobacco to children and young people around the world. Since early November, over 100 students have participated in the Kraft Boycott Campaign.

INFACT, a non-profit corporate accountability organization that works to stop life-threatening abuses of trans-national corporations, has targeted Kraft Foods because it is owned by Philip Morris and is one of their most profitable branches. Philip Morris has poured millions of dollars into promoting Kraft as a wholesome family product for kids while at the same time addicting children to tobacco.

INFACT is working with people around the world to boycott Kraft Foods and send a message to the world’s leading tobacco corporation: stop marketing tobacco to kids, and stop interfering in public health policy!

To learn more about the campaign or to get involved on campus, contact Noli Hoye at noli_hoye@hotmail.com, call INFACT at (617)695-2525, or visit their webpage at www.infact.org.

Crossword Answers

Ford continued from pg. 6

mental Management Program at Penn. Even if it is only a public relations ploy, Ford is trying to contribute to good cause. It seems ironic that environmentalists fight a war against a company that is trying to change its image.

The Dirty Jobs Boycott pins students against these companies by signing an agreement. It seems that these companies NEED environmentally conscious students that will enter the company with the mindset of seeking change. I find that Ford would be an excellent company to work for, where I could contribute to creating environmentally sound cars.

Instead of attacking these companies, students should be thinking of what they can do to help the corporation find its green spirit. By making it a battle between the environmentalists and the corporations, there will never be a middle ground where change can occur.

I want to be a beneficiary of that money that Ford invested in the Environmental Management Program and learn how to help change them.
Book Review: Ishmael

BY EMILY QUESADA

"Teacher seeks pupil. Must have an earnest desire to save the world." So begins Daniel Quinn's Ishmael, the novel that will take everything you know about our civilization and turn it upside-down. Disguised as a novel, the spiritual journey through which Quinn leads us will change the way you view our culture and your own goals, priorities and lifestyle.

The teacher of mention in the ad that opens the book sees the history of "civilized" human life from a vastly different perspective from most of us. By forcing his pupil, and thus us, as readers, to look at our short history on this planet from a non-human perspective, we can suddenly see something that has been invisible to most humans until now.

We see that the mythology of our culture tells us that humans are meant to rule and conquer the earth, and that evolution culminated in one supreme species: humankind. Our mythology fails to mention that our practice of conquering the earth is rapidly leading to our own extinction.

Some critics complain about the weak prose in Ishmael, pointing to the lack of character development and monotonous setting. Others write it off as "an easy read," as if that somehow disqualified it as a legitimate piece of literature. However, Quinn designed it to be an easy read precisely so it could reach a large audience.

The novel really isn't a novel at all—it's a dialogue, almost a lecture, that Quinn designed as a novel so he could get his message out to an unlimited audience, including potential readers who rarely read non-fiction or essays. The novel is loosely structured because the message needs to reach as many people as possible. If you decide to read Ishmael, be prepared to relearn everything you thought you already knew about the world.

Chester continued from pg. 9

Population continued from pg. 6

enough food for six billion people, we can't live low impact lives. We must extract oil, produce pesticides, and practice intensive agriculture.

These practices, if continued, will eventually cause our water to be undrinkable, the sea level to be too high, and food supply to be too limited.

Environmental problems are related to population. What can you do? Call your senators and urge them to support legislation that would restate contributions to the UN Population Fund. If you have the means, send money to organizations like Negative Population Growth. Visit www.uia.org and make a donation or volunteer your time. Then, if the world is saved, you can say you helped save it.

Neo-Malthusians continued from pg. 7

needed. They are breadwinners and security in old age in the nations with the highest population growth rate. So, put simply, these Neo-Malthusians want to deprive them of their reproductive freedom.

Demographic transition peddlers point to the demographic transition phenomenon and say that prosperity is the simple solution. Prioritize prosperity and let population size adjust. Indeed, prosperity and education has always curbed population growth but where will this prosperity come from? The truth is that developed nations succeeded at the expense of others, lowering environmental capital and benefiting from colonization. Developing nations don't have this access. Furthermore they face more stringent environmental constraints and economic barriers.

Before we tell people halfway across the world to have less children, we should reform and insure that a future promise of prosperity is not a lie. We can increase opportunities of the impoverished.

This does not mean a perpetual welfare state. It means giving people a fair chance at developing themselves to their full potential. It means providing an education, especially to young girls, who will become mothers. Women account for two-thirds of the illiterate. Educated women choose to have less children.

We can make the economy efficient. Correct all market failures, and internalize all externalities. Make sure that prices reflect true value. All these practices will eliminate waste and make people careful of their consumption. The issue, after all, is how much of a toll people have on the environment, not the sheer number of people.

Remember that.

Chester continued from pg. 9

class of a community, race is still shown to be a significant factor. Middle class communities of color will end up with more waste facilities than poor white communities do.

The CRCQL office has been broken into twice, coinciding with the group's involvement with opposition to RR&Z's plants. Once the walls inside their office were magic-markered with graffiti, including "KKK." Activists routinely find their tires slashed. These types of harassment are not felt by white environmental groups.

When American Ref-Fuel took over the operations of the municipal waste incinerator, many experienced and locally-employed black workers were fired or demoted while white employees from the corporation's other plants have been brought in to staff the facility. Whites are being promoted more often than black employees. Thirty employees have filed legal complaints.

On average, since CRCQL's inception, one new polluter per year has proposed to build a plant in Chester. Earlier in 1997, CRCQL defeated a proposed pet crematorium. Combined with the defeat of both proposed soil remediation plants, this represents three defeated facilities in a year.

1997 also brought the legal victory and a settlement with the DELCORA sludge plant. The settlement requires extensive plant improvements and will fund a new children's lead poisoning prevention program. Despite this banner year of victories, the community must still fight plans by the American Ref-Fuel incinerator to expand their waste storage capacity.

To get more involved with issues in Chester, contact Mike Ewall at catalyst@envirolink.org
trauma-rama

hawaiian shirt fetish
I like to dress up in attention-getting costumes when going to activist protests/gatherings. One time, I decided to dress up in a Hawaiian shirt and shorts while going to a Ford recruitment meeting. We were going to protest the fact that Ford makes 5 of the top 10 most polluting vehicles in the US. But when I got to the meeting, the recruiter liked my style so much that he asked me to be the new Ford spokesperson! My plan completely back-fired. How embarrassing.

banner painting woes
I have absolutely no skill when it comes to drawing or painting. I went to a Penn Environmental Group meeting to help out, and was suckerolated into painting the banner for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle day, December 8. When I was finished, the letters were all crooked and messy, but I figured they got the message across. I left the meeting with a sense of accomplishment and went back to my dorm. On the way back, I got the feeling that people were staring at me, but I couldn’t figure out why. When I got back to my room, my roommate asked me what I had sat in. I had paint all over my butt! I’m never painting a banner again.

busted for playing hooky
With the deadline for the Green Times winding down, I was really pressed for time and decided to skip out on my meeting with my Stat 102 professor. I told him that I was sick (which I actually slightly was), and excused myself from the meeting. He was very understanding until I saw him later that night at Wawa’s. It was 2 am and I was with a bunch of friends - I’m sure it looked like I was partying. “Having a good time?” he asked me. I could never look him in the face again after that.

mad about mint
I’m taking a field botany course (Bio 400) where every week we go and take a field trip to a different place to examine the local flora. One week we were in a part of Fairmount Park when our professors told us to practice identifying plants using our taxonomic keys. I’m a plant enthusiast and I was quickly caught up in looking at some fascinating mint plants. I guess I got separated from the class because the next thing I knew one of my professors had come to get me. The rest of the class had been waiting in the van for 20 minutes! Oops.

shameful shopper
I fantasize about organic foods. Every time I go to Pathmark, I get a little sick and queasy when I think about all of the genetically-engineered fruit and vegetables lining the shelves. In fact, 40% of the soy crop and 25% of the corn crop are “Franken-foods.” On days when my desires get the best of me, I make the trek out to Fresh Fields. One time, I was so excited that I simultaneously smeared organic blueberries over my face, ran my fingers through organic broccoli, and took three big bites out of an organically grown melon. When the store owner saw me, he commented on my unnatural behavior and quickly chased me out. I was told never to return again.

toxic date
Last week I went out with a girl I had been eyeing for weeks. She said she missed the natural landscapes of her Canadian homeland, so I took her to one of the hidden natural treasures of Philadelphia - Bartram’s Gardens at 54th and Lindbergh. When we got there, I saw this flowing stream, deep enough to wade in. Thinking it a great chance to take off my shirt and show her how much I had been working out, I confidently dived in. She seemed to have this hidden feeling of disgust, even though I knew she was impressed with my muscles. It was only until a few days after our date that I realized that the stream was actually a part of the Scholkyll. I had been wading in a factory dumping ground and had to get shots!

Have a story to tell about your environmental faux pas? We’d like to hear about it. Write to us at pennenv@dolphin.org