

SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly



Survivors of nuclear blasts could slowly starve to death

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Billions of people who somehow survived the first blasts of a nuclear war would merely face drawn-out deaths by starvation, an international scientific group said Thursday in a new study supporting the theory of a crop-ruining global "nuclear winter."

Though an image of total devastation after a nuclear attack may well be accurate for areas around actual targets, one of the report's authors said famine conditions in unscathed areas would be far more typical as hundreds of millions of tons of black smoke drastically cut sunlight and robbed crops of needed warmth and light from the sun.

"We are left with images of Ethiopia and the Sudan as being more representative of what the world would look like after a nuclear war for most of the people than the sorts

of images we have of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," Dr. Mark Harwell of Cornell University said at a news conference on the report.

He said it estimated famine deaths of 1 billion to 4 billion of the world's 5 billion people after direct blast and radiation effects of actual attacks cost several hundred million lives.

The two-volume report, prepared by a special committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, suggests that black smoke from nuclear attacks on urban areas — the main trigger for a "nuclear winter" — would cause sudden and perhaps long-term declines in temperatures and in light reaching the Earth, even in nations far from those attacked.

The chairman of the study group, Sir Frederick Warner of Britain, former chairman of the British National Committee on Problems of the

Environment, said, "This effort represents the consensus of a prestigious body of scientists. It would be a grave error to ignore their findings."

But Reagan administration officials have said repeatedly that they accept the general concept of nuclear winter but believe it is one more reason to stick to their policy of seeking arms control while continuing to build new nuclear weapons as a deterrent to Soviet attack.

Harwell, associate director of the Ecosystems Research Center at Cornell, told reporters the new report's conclusions "don't represent the views of... people with any particular policy position, but rather we feel this is a sober assessment by 200 of the top world scientists on agriculture and ecologic systems."

Big harvest will yield low prices; farmers may turn to loan program

Associated Press

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Bill Klein expects his 1985 corn and soybean harvest to be among the best, but it comes at a time when prices are among the worst.

"It's a mixed blessing," said Klein, who has been farming at Seymour for nine years. "Big crops usually mean low prices, and prices are terrible."

Klein, like many farmers, will get more money for his crops by storing most of them as collateral for government loans, without which, he says, "I'd be in serious trouble."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that farmers will harvest a record 8.47 billion bushels of corn this fall and a substantial 2.06 billion bushels of soybeans.

About two-thirds of the corn and all the beans are eligible for the loan program. And that's where analysts expect a major part of the harvest to go.

"All farmers would rather produce for a market than let the government have it," said Dain Friend, president-elect of the National Corn Growers Association.

"But the farmer, no matter what his conviction, will let his billfold do the talking, especially if he owes the bank money," he said.

Klein, who agreed to reduce corn planting by 10 percent this year at the government's request, can use grain as collateral for a loan at the rate of \$2.55 a bushel — much more

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than the market offers. Factoring in the government deficiency payments offered when prices are low, they are assured of at least \$3.03 a bushel for a substantial part of their corn.

At the close Wednesday, corn for December delivery was selling for \$2.19 a bushel at the Chicago Board

of Trade, and soybeans for November delivery were \$5.08.

Klein said he sold about two-thirds of his 1985 corn while it was growing, he said, but the rest of that crop also will be stored as collateral for a government loan.

In nine months, farmers have the option of repaying the loans if market prices are higher than loan levels, or of forfeiting the grain if prices are depressed. In the latter case, the government will have bought their grain for more than anyone else would pay.

With a large amount of corn and soybeans under loan, grain analysts expect that, as free supplies dwindle, buyers briefly will bid prices above the loan levels to entice farmers to sell.

But the supply is huge and demand relatively weak, they say, so grain will continue to pile up and depress prices.

The corn price-support program of loans and deficiency payments will save many eligible farmers from disaster this year, said Darrel Good, an agricultural economist at the University of Illinois.

Groups differ on meeting place

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Christian and Jewish groups are taking opposing sides in a case now before the U.S. Supreme Court over whether student religious groups can meet in non-class periods in public schools.

Congress recently passed an equal-access law saying student reli-

gious groups had the same right to meet in public schools as other special groups and clubs, but a case from Williamsport, Pa., has brought the issue before the court.

Christian groups have urged the court to uphold such student rights, saying a lower court's refusal to do so prohibited freedom of speech.

However, major Jewish groups

filed briefs taking opposing views.

The American Jewish Congress said free-speech rights do not entitle students to form religious clubs.

The American Jewish Committee argued that to permit such student meetings would put school authorities in the position of supporting religion, contrary to the Constitutional ban against establishing religion.



Who said "Tune in, turn on, and drop out?"

Who started his own religion?

Who was labelled the most dangerous man alive?

He's coming on September 25.

Hint: It's not 'Josh'.

FH Farm House ATM "Builders of Men"

Presents: 10¢ Hot Dog Night

When: Sunday, September 15, 1985, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Where: The Grove (on campus)

Activities: Volleyball and mixer

Who: Current and prospective members. Bring a friend, roommate and date!

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For further information call:

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