World Uses Imagination, Recycles

This is no longer a throwaway world. As almost everything becomes scarcer and more costly, countries are increasingly realizing that they cannot afford to throw anything away, and the possibilities of recycling are beginning to emerge — insecticide from cigarette butts, oil from plastic waste, or bricks from sludge.

China, the world's most populous country, has perhaps a more urgent need than many other countries to make the most use of her resources, and has developed some of the most innovative methods of recycling waste. It is there, for instance, that cigarette butts, after soaking and other treatment, are converted into a highly effective nicotine insecticide. In two years, about 11½ tons of butts have been collected, enough to treat 1.5 million acres of farmland.

In China, too, a chemical factory uses oils and fats collected from hotel and restaurant dishwashing to make soap; elsewhere, broken mirrors are melted to produce glass, and silver is extracted from the residue.

In Japan, another heavily populated country, eight major Japanese business enterprises are involved in experimental recycling projects, many of them aimed at regaining oil from wasted commodities and materials.

One major Japanese maker of electric appliances, Sanyo Denki, has succeeded in regaining nearly 80 percent of the oil from plastic waste. Since Japan must import all her oil, the search for alternate fuels is particularly fervent.

Osaka Waste Burned As Fuel

In Osaka, household waste is burned instead of heavy oil or coal, to generate electric power; the plant generates 4,400 kilowatts of power per hour and can burn 400 tons of rubbish a day. A similar plant, with a larger capacity, is under construction in Tokyo. When it is completed in December, 1975, the plant will have a generating capacity of 12,000 kilowatts an hour and will burn 1,200 tons of household waste daily.

A problem here — and in most other countries — is the high production cost of recycled materials, accompanied by problems of a consistent and continuing supply of waste materials.

In Britain, the Government has recently started trying to resolve these problems. It estimates that $1.75-billion a year could be cut from Britain's import bill by saving waste materials.

A recent Government study paper provides for the formation of a Waste Management Advisory Council to coordinate all activities in this area, with the aim of reducing the costs that have thusfar deterred many local governments from embarking on large-scale recycling projects.

The paper says that 370,000 tons of the nation's 500,000 tons of waste lubricating oil could be reclaimed each year and burned to generate power. It is also sponsoring research on the use of discarded tin cans. Another particularly ingenious project already under way converts inorganic, dangerous waste materials — containing arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals — into a solid sludge which, when it is set, can be used in construction.

A project to pump sewage sludge — valuable as fertilizer —through a special sewage pipeline is under way; it is estimated that Britain's two billion gallons of sewage produces about $436 million worth of plant-growth elements annually, a particularly important savings in view of the soaring prices of nitrogen fertilizers and phosphates.

Seminar from Page 4

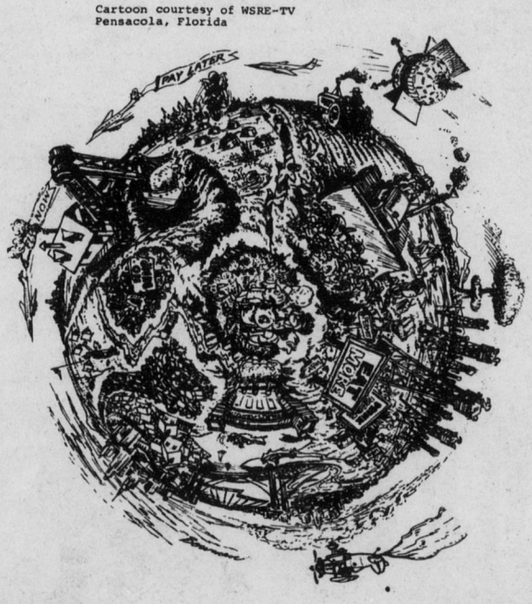
The most overwhelming single work by Monet was in the Museum of Modern Art and was a wall mural (6½' x 52') of his "Water Lilies". Beth, (my friend) and I just sat in the middle of the room in awe for several hours until we started being regarded suspiciously by a Museum Guard.

En route to Washington, we stopped in Baltimore at the Watler's Art Gallery and the Cone Collection. I think I was most impressed with the extensive collections of ancient statues, jewelry and tapestries, especially the Medieval Section on the 3rd floor. This was especially enlightening to me as I'm currently taking a course on Chaucer and his age.

In Washington, we visited the Phillips Gallery which was a small collection of various artists' paintings and the National Art Gallery. (Luckily, my friend Beth had been there before and was able to show me special points of interest.) After going through the National's collection of Monets we indulged ourselves by deciding on a few favorite artists and locating some of their works in the short time we had left. Beth led me to "The Last Supper" by Dali and I must admit thatit wasthe most involving, breathtaking painting I saw on the whole trip (forgive me, Monet and Lloyd Nick) or in my whole life.

I must conclude thiss brief summary and will do so b y emphasizing the importance and value of seminar programs such as this one. It's not too much of a burden to make up missed work, plus the excitement of a vacation within the scheduled class-times and studies, adds an element of elevated excitement to the whole trip. I can't stress how much I gained from every aspect of this seminar. I would encourage every student to take advantage of at least one while she/he is at Guilford College (or any other for that matter).

Cartoon courtesy of WSRE-TV
Pensacola, Florida



Chikung born at Guilford

There has been a birth here at Guilford!!! A new word has been conceived, and is making an apprearance at King Hall, and among Hobbits and Englishmen. The word is "chikung", and was originated (officially) in the office of Chick Chuck, our fearless leader.

Notice has been sent to such well known authorities as the Merriam Webster Co. and of course, this illustrious newspaper. We are hoping the word will be accepted into the next Collegiate edition of the dictionary.

The work "chikung" comes from the Latin form of the man who invented it, (that is right, the man, not his name!)and the Latin form of the word, "ungulate" which means a curve as a hoof of a horse. Thus we have 'chikung'!! The plural of one chikung is multiple chikungi, and the word can be properly used as a verb, noun, adverb, or adjective although the latter are used less often. The meaning is flexible, depending on the form used, but that most often found is to form some sort of curve, or, in the case of the noun, the actual curve itself

from: THE GREAT ROCK
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Editors Note: We hope this article makes sense to "Hobbits" and "Englishmen", it makes none to us.