Staff council, senators reject bond fee hike

By Randy Roguski

The Administrative and Professional Staff Council and the Student Senate voted Wednesday to oppose a proposed 5% increase in the Rec Center fee, saying that the fee increase would not benefit students.

Both the AP Council and the Student Senate oppose a 5% increase in the bond retirement fee. Juhlin told the council he was not surprised by the opposition to the increase. He said the student fee was censured by student senators.

The bond retirement fee, currently $1.7 million, pays for the construction of the University Housing and Student Center that the students were paid with money retained from tuition.

Use of tuition to pay the debt is being phased out over a six-year period which began in 1979. At that time, the Illinois Board of Higher Education said that retained tuition should be used only for academic purposes.

Juhlin said, "It is very clear that the University is going to use that money for the retirement fund, and it was to place more of the cost of education on students.

The AP Council approved a resolution opposing the bond retirement fee increase because "the fee only benefits the fund that is reallocated from other sources. The bond retirement fee has been phased out for six years and the retirement fee increase is not because of the student fee."

A Student Senate resolution said the organization opposes the bond retirement fee increase because "the fee only benefits the fund that is reallocated from other sources. The bond retirement fee has been phased out for six years and the retirement fee increase is not because of the student fee."

(Continued on Page 2)

in Focus

Combining the energy alternatives

As America strives to break away from its dependency on foreign oil, many questions arise about which energy resources are the best alternatives. Experts say that instead of taking a strictly coal and oil, or solar and synthetic fuel path, the road to future energy usage need to cross and combine.

The problems of new technology

Some experts argue that governmental regulation of energy industries is unrealistically strict. Others defend such laws on the basis that they improve the environment. Most experts, however, say that technology comes new problems, both political and environmental.

Legacy of a coal miner

Emil Herbeck's father was a coal miner. Emil Herbeck was a coal miner himself for many years until he retired. He passed away some years ago. According to Herbeck, "The conditions got so bad that the men began to organize."

(Continued on Page 21)
Iran claims Iraqi missiles killed 180 in attacks on cities

BAHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Iran claimed Iraq fired missiles into two Iraqi cities Thursday, inflicting the highest casualty toll of any action in the war. Both sides accused each other of envoys in an effort to enlist support from other countries.

Iran, which claimed up to 180 killed and 300 wounded in Iraqi missile attacks, reported major gains in the central sector of the front and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr told Tehran Radio: "We are entering the final phase of the war." Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said victory was certain and Iran planned to replace the Iraqi regime with "an Islamic government" in Baghdad.

Iraq said its forces "continued to destroy enemy installations," but Baghdad did not confirm that it used Soviet-supplied ground-to-ground missiles for the first time in the conflict.

Baghdad Radio said Iraqi forces were "destroying vital military and economic installations" at Dezful and that the city in the central sector of the front "is in the mercy of our ground fire." Iran said Dezful was hit by missiles and also accused Iraq of bombing two hospitals in Alkhawz, 70 miles to the south.

In Washington, the State Department said the Soviet Union, and possibly other Warsaw Pact nations, was sending supplies to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba. Spokesman John Trattner said he did not know what types of supplies the Soviets were sending. Moscow has said it was remaining neutral in the war.

With the war in its 18th day, both sides stepped up diplomatic efforts.

Council, senate reject bond fee hike

(Continued from Page 1) Because the program was begun at the request of student government, the increase had to have approval of the USO and the Graduate Student Council before it could be presented to the Board of Trustees, according to Ingrid Gadway, chairman of the students' attorney board. GSC approved the increase last winter.

In support of the increase, the USO said the attorney program "fulfills the desire of students at a nominal cost.

"All 13 members of the Saluki Flying Team watched as the senate defeated a resolution to oppose continued funding of the team through the athletics fee. Senators reasoned that the team's widespread reputation of success brings recognition to SIU-C.

The flying team won national titles in the National Collegiate Flying Association in 1977, 1978 and 1979. The team has qualified for the national tournament the past 14 years.

President Albert Somit had asked the USO to consider the flying team fee. The flying team receives $2,000 from athletics fees. The Intercolligate Athletics Committee recommended in June that the team be deprived of that funding because it is not recognized by the National Collegiate Athletics Association. The GSC voted last week to oppose athletics fee funding of the flying team.

Scott Ferri, a co-captain, said 95 percent of the flying team's members are employed in the aviation industry.

---

FRIDAY FISH FRY
Your Choice of Fresh Perch or Cod

ALL YOU CAN EAT $3.25
11AM-11PM
We still have ALL YOU CAN EAT SPAGHETI on Monday nights and ALL YOU CAN EAT PANCAKES on Wednesdays.

---

Relaxation, Good Food and Good Conversation
this evening Oct. 10 at The Hillel Foundation's Shabbat Dinner and Coffeehouse

715 S. University
2nd floor
Dinner: 6:30 p.m.
Coffeehouse: After dinner till?
All for just $3.50
For more information call 457-7279 anytime.
Bring this ad and save $1.00.

---

News Roundup

Carter softens campaign rhetoric

By The Associated Press

President Carter went public with his softer, toned-down attack on Reagan on Thursday, but independent John Anderson declined, "It's too late," and insisted the president's White House is facing "hell.

Carter's rhetoric was milder as he began a two-day Southern campaign swing in Tennessee, while Reagan, in St. Louis, declared that "I am an environmentalist. ... I am for clean air." But the Republican candidate renewed his attack on the Environmental Protection Agency, which he said sometimes insists on "unreasonable and many times untried standards" to clean up the air.

U.S., China close to grain deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and China are close to an agreement under which China would pledge to buy 6.9 to 9 million metric tons of U.S. grain over the next three years. U.S. officials said Thursday night.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said a U.S. Agriculture Department delegation is in Peking working out the final details of the agreement. He said it may be signed in the next few days.

---

Daily Egyptian

Published daily in the Journalism and Egyptian Laboratory, except during semester vacations and holidays by Southern Illinois University Communications Building, Carbondale, IL 62901. Second class postage paid at Carbondale, Illinois.

Editorial policies of the Daily Egyptian are the responsibility of the editors. Statements published do not reflect opinions of the administration or any department of the University. Editorial and business office is located in Communications Building, North Wing, Phone 561-3331. Vernon A. Stahl, Business Office: Subscription rates are $15.00 per year or $10 for six months in Jackson and surrounding counties. $27.00 per year or $14 for six months within the United States and $4 per year or $25 for six months in all foreign countries.

---

Kahala Gardens

A Polynesian Restaurant

LUNCHEON BUFFET
4 different specialties to choose from daily
only $3.25
1791 W. MAIN
3 doors east from True Value Hardware
Murdale Shopping Center 529-2813

---

Jin's Bar-B-Q House

BBQ Ribs, Pork & Chicken
Egg Rolls - Fried Wonton
cooked fresh daily in our house pit
1600 W. Main
Across from National Food Store
941-8422
Tues.-Sun. 11:15am
Closed Sun & Mon.

---

---
County OKs purchase of land east of courthouse for new jail

By David Murphy

A new jail for Jackson County Sunday will be built on the block just east of the county courthouse in Murphysboro as a result of action taken by the Jackson County Board meeting.

The board authorized Wednesday the purchase of the block—bounded by 9th, Chestnut, 11th and Walnut streets—for $416,000. The board also decreed a requested 15 percent pay raise for Jackson County Sheriff Tom Craine.

The county will pay $244,800 to F.S. Craine, owner of Craine Furniture, which now occupies the southern portion of the block. Craine will be paid $15,000 for the cost of relocating his business and $229,000 for his land and building, according to a report by the board’s Building and Grounds Committee.

The board also approved payment of $172,000 to Joseph Gillisberg to pay for the site occupied by Gillisberg Furniture and General Merchandise.

Financing for the payments is to be discussed at the November board meeting. Members of the Board, building on a recommendation by the Committee, said that local banks would help finance the project with loans taken as taxes to the county.

The decision to approve the purchase at this time resulted, in part, from the fact that the upcoming elections will mean some new board members unfamiliar with past planning for purchasing a site for the jail.

"We’re familiar with the facts and any new board member wouldn’t be awkward coming in here and having to deal with this information," said board Chairman Bill Kelley.

The president of the Murphysboro Chamber of Commerce, Robert Wilson, attended the meeting and urged the board to approve the purchase.

"We feel it’s very, very important that the jail and the courthouse remain in the downtown area," he said. "It has been a very healthy thing for the community.”

The county jail facilities are now located on the top floor of the courthouse. A grand jury investigation last summer into safety conditions at the jail determined that facilities were substandard. The grand jury recommended that new facilities be found for the jail.

A requested 15 percent salary increase in part, from the sheriff’s department was denied by the board on the recommendation of the board members who do not have enough money available at this time. The request also asked that buildings that house the sheriff’s department be renovated.

The decision to approve the salary increase that caused the board to deny the request.

"Other courthouse workers are taking a 7 percent increase and these guys ask for 15 percent. We can’t do it, or everyone else wants it," said board member Tressi Pierison.

Several of the deputies and their supporters crowded into the southeast courtroom of the courthouse to hear the board deliberate. The board heard a plea for approval from James Pringle, chairman of the Merit Commission of the Jackson County Sheriff’s Department.

"We feel that this increase is deserved," Pringle said. "If the county doesn’t have it to give, we understand. But we think they do.”

The vote on the request was divided 7-4 against, with Kelley casting the last and decisive vote.

Immediately after the vote, the deputies, their supporters and the Merit Commission members walked out of the meeting.

In other action, the board approved payment for preliminary engineering on a proposal to widen Pleasant Hill Road.

The board also decided to refer the sheriff’s request for funds for required building improvements to the Building and Grounds Committee for further consideration.

---

Bond issue could fund building of 200 homes

By Tony Gurk

Staff Writer

Construction of as many as 200 single-family residences could be possible under the city’s plan for a $10 million tax-exempt bond issue to provide money for home mortgages.

Guidelines for the plan call for banks and savings and loan associations to finance mortgages at 11 percent interest with the money raised by sale of the bonds. Half the mortgage money available under the plan will be reserved for borrowers who make a 2 percent down payment. The money that the city provides to the lending institutions will be repaid to the bond buyers as the homeowners pay the mortgages on the homes.

City officials expect that most of the homes financed under the plan will be in the $40,000 to $60,000 price range based on today’s construction costs.

The guidelines set a $67,500 limit on mortgages and a $40,000 income limit for applicants. An additional $5,000 will be allowed for mortgages for homes that will have some type of passive solar heating system.

The New York firm of Matthews and Wright has been contracted to underwrite the bonds for the city as a result of the delay in the sale of the bonds until financial market conditions improve enough to make them attractive. The prime lending rate is currently at 13 percent and investment money is in short supply.

At the City Council meeting Oct. 6, when the guidelines were adopted, City Manager Carroll Fry said the bonds were designed "to provide housing not only for low-income people but for middle-income people as well.”

Some council members also wanted to make more than half of the mortgages available on 5 percent down payments. However, Mark Ludlow, representing Matthews and Wright, told the council that the bond rating agencies feel those loans are risky.

---

This semester, give your feet an education too.

Whether you’re going out or just hanging out, Bass shoes go with whatever you’re doing. No matter how active you are, the soft leathers and careful craftsmanship give you all the comfort you want. And whether you wear into jeans or over the town, Bass has the styles that’ll keep you in fashion.
Camerasshould be let into courtrooms

The step-child is growing up, and access for being noisy and disruptive, television cameras are starting to take their proper place in the courtroom. In the state of Illinois, and country, providing citizens with a firsthand view of an important institution.

Petitions are circulating here cameras are banned in all courthouses by a state Supreme Court rule—limiting cameras to a recent change that to members of the Illinois News Broadcasters Association. Chief Justice Joseph H. Goldenberg of Chicago said his opposition to cameras is softening.

"If I were talking to you a year ago, I would have argued strongly opposing the idea of television in the courtroom," said Goldenberg, adding, "but my eyes are now opened—well, maybe just a few things.

Chief Justice Goldenberg has learned in the several years since the state top court rejected allowing cameras in courtrooms that more and more states are permitting television court coverage—and experiencing few problems. Technology has provided smaller, quicker cameras that do not require the harsh, bright lighting condemned 15 years ago.

According to a survey conducted by the

Lenore Sobota
Associate Editor

National Center for State Courts and the Television News Directors Association, 25 states have some type of in-the-courtroom plan in operation or pending.

All this progress could receive a shot in the arm by the Supreme Court decision in the Dowell case, depending on how the U.S. Supreme Court decides a case before it this term. The question: Does the mere presence of cameras in courtroom deny defendants' rights to a fair trial? The case involved the first state which started experimenting with television coverage of trials in 1973. The experiment worked. In May 1979, Flor., adopted a permanent rule permitting cameras in trial and appellate courts, without the consent of the defendant. That's where the problem came in.

Two police officers on trial for burglary ob-

ferred to the presence of cameras at their trial. The officers said the cameras were "psychologically disruptive." The Florida courts district judge said the hot pot is in the U.S. Supreme Court's lap.

Cameras—both television and still cameras—should be considered for use in courtrooms, with reasonable restrictions on positioning, lighting and noise. Studies have shown that a large number of people depend solely on television for all of news. And face it, a picture is worth a thousand words, more so when arguments in court, people will get a better understanding and feeling for the judicial process.

The judicial branch of our government is powerful—in many ways more powerful than either the executive or legislative branches. The courts, however, can often make decisions that are not popular. But yet it faces little public accountability. Some insulation is necessary to permit the courts to make principled, though sometimes unpopular, decisions. But some judges are beginning to be totally cut off from the public theerve—and are seizing every opportunity to widen that gap.

That trend must stop.

The television industry is no longer a baby. It is an adult ready to take on responsibility. Cameras belong in the courtroom.

Letters

Did WSU show have problems?

The cancellation of The Morning Report has met with a considerable response of resistance. Petitions are being circulated asking for the show's return, and campaigns have been initiated. The Daily Egyptian has devoted a column recently concerning the show, which is a resounding claim that WSU is more concerned with its program than the student body.

The students of the R.T Department, myself included, upset, but I have to wonder about a few things. What was the absentee rate for The Morning Report? Have they run the cameras ragged? Have none of the crew bothered to haul themselves out of bed a winter morning? Or has the show been a total waste of time? The Morning Report during junior year could it possibly be because the students don't find it convenient? Why were the students up when the rest of the campus was asleep? The station recently cancelled? Could it possibly be that the

Students weren't showing up? Was that giving way of protest over this cancelled learning experience?

Dowell vs. State : The learning experience is right there staring you in the face. The Department and Student Government have a number of problems right on the horizon. Is the show a step to push in and help rebuild a once-great department. The learning opportunity is unlimited for all concerned...students, faculty, as well. All have a role to play together. --Tom Cottiglione, alumnus, Radio-TV

Footnote on Recreation Center

Just a footnote and an historical comment on the Daily Egyptian article from Friday, October 3, pertaining to the Recreation Center increase.

To quote a statement made by Bruce Swinburne in that article, "If the Recreation Center was ever built, students were promised a state of the art facility (for construction costs)." I never got use it. I don't feel that a $24 fee is asking for too much.

I would like to put in my two cents about all the letters recently concerning the pedestrian-bicycle problem.

First of all, I would like to reply to the letter by Kent Nicoli, who had to go ahead and insult my name as such. Well, Kent, I called my lawyer. I also like to say that I am not going to run into a bicyclist who comes so close as to run someone off a sidewalk (which is a right of way to begin with) or cause me any problems of the way, commits an assault.

Also, a bicyclist who poses himself on a sidewalk only is looking forward to facing assault and battery charges, and present, are now stuck with the cost.

Further, the athletes department attempted, and in some cases succeeded, to get equipment built into the building for its exclusive use at tremendous cost. Examples that come to mind are the unreasonably high cost of the swimming pool, electronic timews and scoreboard. But the pool, which were subsequently overruled), and a complete work over for service for forty for use by the sports clubs. (Why not use the Student Center?)

Even now, the Rec Building, paid for by past and present students, is operated, not by and for students, but by and for that small number of administrators, athletes and sports clubs. The individual student is very much a second-class citizen of the Rec Center. So go ahead, students, let them make you pay. You won't have any more students there than the State Center.

Richard Hansell, junior, Business Administration

DOONESBURY

By Gary Trudeau

Page 4, Daily Egyptian, October 10, 1980

Reviewerdidisservice

I wish to thank staff writer Alan Sculley for his kind words about my contribution to the performance of the "Madwoman of Chaillot." However, I did not feel that the people in the rest of the cast.

I take issue with the notion that because the street people roles were minor, their lines were absent of any of the other characters. Theater is not an essay. However, I try to create the ambiance of the street people of Paris if you lump their lives and actions into one or two roles. How do you create the Comtesse's is a minor character in a "land free people of the earth" unless

you portray the people she loves with all their differences and individuality?

As to my "showbiz" per-

formance, I must point out that the Comtesse is one of the larger female roles in dramatic literature. It has been a rare and wonderful opportunity to explore such a role, but my performance could never have matched that of Sculley as it did if it had been for the generous and creative support of the ensemble and director.—Judith F. Lepe, visiting assistant professor, Theater

Sympathy for gay people

After careful, deliberate, and prayerful thought, I decided that I cannot accept Daniel Woerner's invitation to "better the image of the gay lifestyle." Despite my vehement antipathy toward the practice of such a lifestyle, I have learned that it is not for the individuals involved, but a hypothesis. The ersonal involvement and acceptance. The liberation of homosexuals, called by the paradoxical misnomer 'gay liberation,' makes two claims, one of which 1 cannot agree with. The first, that there are really no unalterable differences between the sexes, that differences are merely learned, created by culture, and hence erasable by culture, is a vastly destrcutive belief.

Secondly, the notion that homosexuality is a healthy and morally acceptable forms of human sexuality and interaction is a falsified product of their fearful narcissism. Any opponent of homosexual liberation is painted as a hater of homosexuals and is nearly always defined as someone who has never experienced a gay person. When in fact, any one who has never experienced gay people should be passed over, not condemned as fearful and mean. To say that any one has never known a gay person makes the same assumption that homosexuals are nothing more than fruitless pleasers.

Thus, simple logic dictates in order that say homosexuality is a lovingly well-meaning, I am going to have to say that I cannot accept Daniel Woerner's invitation to "better the image of the gay lifestyle." Despite my vehement antipathy toward the practice of such a lifestyle, I have learned that it is not for the individuals involved, but a hypothesis. The personal involvement and acceptance. The liberation of homosexuals, called by the paradoxical misnomer 'gay liberation,' makes two claims, one of which I cannot agree with. The first, that there are really no unalterable differences between the sexes, that differences are merely learned, created by culture, and hence erasable by culture, is a vastly destrcutive belief.

Secondly, the notion that homosexuality is a healthy and morally acceptable forms of human sexuality and interaction is a falsified product of their fearful narcissism. Any opponent of homosexual liberation is painted as a hater of homosexuals and is nearly always defined as someone who has never experienced a gay person. When in fact, any one who has never experienced gay people should be passed over, not condemned as fearful and mean. To say that any one has never known a gay person makes the same assumption that homosexuals are nothing more than fruitless pleasers.

Thus, simple logic dictates in order that say homosexuality is a lovingly well-meaning,
Little Egypt at energy use crossroads

By Jeffrey Smyth  
Staff Writer

The 1960s mark the beginning of the Illinois Coal Gasification programme for Southern Illinois, and the 1970s are looking at energy use as a crossroads for the state.

The state's energy needs are increasing, and many experts see the hard or soft path analogy to describe the alternative choices the state faces. Down the hard path are fossil fuels (coal and oil) and nuclear power. Industries and government agencies in the state are looking at new forms of energy, such as solar and wind power, as a supplement to the sources currently in use.

Southern Illinois is beset with a sheet of coal. With the second largest reserve deposits in the nation, the state could possibly provide energy for itself and other parts of America for a couple hundred years. But, state and federal regulations prohibit burning Illinois coal before most of the sulfur is removed through an expensive scrubbing process. This makes the resource uneconomical for companies that can obtain low-sulfur coal from the Western states.

"Production is declining because there is a disappearing market for high-sulfur coal," Michael Crow, assistant director at the Coal Extraction and Utilization Research Center, said. "The surface mining and clean air acts are adversely affecting the industry."

Although regulations concerning Illinois coal have not helped the industry, a study conducted by the Illinois South Project Inc. shows that these laws have not caused a serious decline. According to the report, states, Illinois coal operators have not enjoyed any share of the increased total national demand for coal.

The demand for high-sulfur coal may be low at the present time, but Central Illinois Power Service, which provides power for Southern Illinois, uses coal to power its generators. According to Reg Ankrum, public information supervisor for CIPS, the company has no plans of changing.

"We will continue to burn coal because it is the most cost efficient for us," Ankrum said. "We don't see nuclear power plants in the future. We service about 2,000 square miles with a population of about 40 people per mile. It is just not economical to use such a high-grade power source."

"The high-grade energy companies have organized themselves into the Illinois Coal Gasification Group and have contracted Cogas Development Co. to build a coal gasification plant in Perry County. Coal gasification is a process that turns coal into pipeline gas, which can be used in place of natural gas. The COGAS process also creates a liquid fuel that can be used industrially or in the home, according to William O'brien, assistant professor of thermal and environmental engineering at SIU.

U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, Democratic while addressing the Southern Illinois Mayors Association, said that 1,500 construction jobs and 400 permanent jobs would be created for the construction and maintenance of the plant. But this fact can be misleading. In a paper written by David Ostendorf of Rural America, a Washington based research group, he quoted the Stanford Research Institute study on synthetic liquid fuels to say that a highly trained group of people would be employed to build the plant. This, however, doesn't mean they will come from the area immediately surrounding the construction site. And so is the case in the construction of nuclear power plants.

"It is quite probable that a fully developed industry will result in a highly trained group of skilled construction workers who 'travel from plant to plant,' the study stated. It is not likely that companies will set up training programs for local workers to learn the skills needed to build such a plant."
Environmental regulations tough, getting tougher

By Dean Athens

Staff Writer

Many politicians and corporations will argue, on the basis of an idealistic goal of a perfect environmental balance, that government regulation of energy industries is unrealistically strict. On the other hand, less emotionally-involved experts will say government pollution regulations will change and will probably become even more stringent, since regulation has generally improved environmental quality.

John Mead, staff attorney for the Illinois Energy Resources Commission, said many recent state bills on pollution regulation—especially those related to coal combustion—have attempted to lower standards set up by the federal government in the Clean Air Act of 1970.

"Three bills have passed allowing the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to study state standards in terms of its impact on the coal industry and to see if lower standards were necessary," Mead said. "But the regulations are complicated and usually just a symbolic gesture in fighting against it because the regulations won't go away."

Beck added there are two legal controversies which surround federal regulation of energy resources: some states feel that Congress has no constitutional authority to manage the land in their state and they also believe federal agencies have overlooked the regulatory and enforcement duties given to them by Congress. Beck said it will be several years before the courts rule on either of these questions.

Coal mining and coal combustion are probably the most politically- and economically-charged issues in the state of Southern Illinois. But with the growth of synthetic fuel technology that can transform coal into natural gas, ethanol (for gasoline) and gasoline, new regulations and new problems with the environment are bound to arise.

According to Mead, nearly all the bills meant to give incentives to alcohol fuels never passed the Illinois General Assembly last session. Most never went further than subcommittee and interim studies. Surprisingly enough.

(Continued on Page 9)
By Ovid Murphy  
Staff Writer

As the reliability of America’s oil suppliers decreases, the development of synthetic fuels is becoming increasingly important. So much so that during the last year, research at SIU-C has centered on the use of Illinois coal to produce new fuels, such as Ethacoal, according to Kenneth Tempelmeier, dean of the School of Engineering and Technology. "I’d guess that 75 percent of our research is on ways to develop and use coal," Tempelmeier said. "Ethacoal is one of the fuels we are looking at in some detail."  

Ethacoal is a term coined to describe a mixture of about 10 percent pulverized coal and 36 percent ethanol, or grain alcohol. The mixture by itself can be used as a fuel, but shows greater promise when separated into a solid fuel and a relatively high energy fuel gas. The mixture of coal and ethanol results in a semi-liquid, viscous material that can be transported by pipelines or shipped by tank car. The most attractive aspect of Ethacoal production, Tempelmeier explained, is that the solid fuel has up to 40 percent less sulfur than the coal it was produced from. Because of its high sulfur content, Illinois coal is not often used. The development and utilization of Ethacoal, he added, could create a renewed market for Illinois coal. Although the solid fuel byproduct of the Ethacoal production process has a slightly lower heating content than the original coal, the lower sulfur content offsets this slight loss in heating potential. Although the gas eventually produced by Ethacoal has a lower heating value than the original coal, the lower sulfur content offsets this slight loss in heating potential. Although the gas eventually produced by Ethacoal has a lower heating value than the original coal, the lower sulfur content offsets this slight loss in heating potential. Although the gas eventually produced by Ethacoal has a lower heating value than the original coal, the lower sulfur content offsets this slight loss in heating potential. Although the gas eventually produced by Ethacoal has a lower heating value than the original coal, the lower sulfur content offsets this slight loss in heating potential.

A dollar and a stub’ll get you a double.

Bring your ticket stub from the John Denver concert to Wendy’s and we’ll give you a double for a dollar.

We’ll be open for an hour and a half after the concert, so you have plenty of time to get your feet back on the ground and down to 500 East Walnut. Then sink your teeth into a delicious Wendy’s double. Fixed just the way you like it.

Wendy’s has the taste.
State coal industry frustrated by Carter’s energy programs

The following information about Illinois coal was received from the NIU Coal Extraction and Utilization Research Center.

- Illinois’ 43.0 billion tons of recoverable coal reserves rank second only to that of Montana’s in total tonnage and potential available energy.
- In 1971, state coal production reached a record level of 68 million tons, before declining to 31 million tons in 1982.
- Annual production rose from 43 million tons to over 65 million tons. After 1972, production again fell below 43 million tons in 1977. Production in 1978 dropped to 45 million tons.
- The decline in rail and domestic stocker markets in the 1960s and early 70s, and the rapid rise in costs of coal, contributed to the decline in production. Illinois’ dominant coal industries were Peabody Coal Co., said there is no market for synthetic fuels.
- In 1961 and 1972, annual production rose from less than 43 million tons to over 65 million tons. After 1972, production again fell below 43 million tons in 1977. Production in 1978 dropped to 45 million tons.
- The decline in rail and domestic stocker markets in the 1960s and early 70s, and the rapid rise in costs of coal, contributed to the decline in production. Illinois’ dominant coal industries were Peabody Coal Co.
- Peabody, which has been an active supplier of coal to a local coal consuming industry, is the most attractive feature of this western coal probably is its low sulfur content.
- And that feature alone has been attractive. The Western Coal Industry quoted that the mid 1970s was the most attractive feature of this western coal probably is its low sulfur content.
- And that feature alone has been attractive. The Western Coal Industry quoted that the mid 1970s was the most attractive feature of this western coal probably is its low sulfur content.
- The difficulty with the conversion plants is that it takes about 18 years to turn the impurities into high grade coal.
- Illinois was western coal, which has a sulfur content of about 0.8 percent.
- "In 1978, close to 18 million tons of low-sulfur western coal were shipped into Illinois and burned by Illinois utilities—burned in boilers that in the past consumed Illinois coal," an ICTC spokesman said.
- Subhash Bhagwat, head of the Minerals Economics Section of the Illinois State Geological Survey, said the cost of the high sulfur coal should be balanced against the cost of cleaning the coal, or the coal emissions.
- In addition, a spokesman for Peabody Coal Co. said there is no market for synthetic fuels made from coal and added the coal conversion plants are expensive to build and the costs to extract the impurities are high.
- "The difficulty with the conversion plants is that it takes about 18 years to turn the impurities into high grade coal," said Taylor Pensoneau, vice president of the ICA. said that the costs of moving western coal to Illinois are much greater than the costs for moving local coal to a local coal consuming industry.
- Therefore, the most attractive feature of this western coal probably is its low sulfur content.
- And that feature alone has been attractive. The Illinois Coal Industry reported that in the mid 1970s about 23 percent of coal used in Illinois was western coal, which has a sulfur content of about 0.8 percent.
- "In 1978, close to 18 million tons of low-sulfur western coal were shipped into Illinois and burned by Illinois utilities—burned in boilers that in the past consumed Illinois coal," an ICTC spokesman said.
- Subhash Bhagwat, head of the Minerals Economics Section of the Illinois State Geological Survey, said the cost of the high sulfur coal should be balanced against the cost of cleaning the coal, or the coal emissions.
- In addition, a spokesman for Peabody Coal Co. said there is no market for synthetic fuels made from coal and added the coal conversion plants are expensive to build and the costs to extract the impurities are high.
- "The difficulty with the conversion plants is that it takes about 18 years to turn the impurities into high grade coal," said Taylor Pensoneau, vice president of the ICA. said that the costs of moving western coal to Illinois are much greater than the costs for moving local coal to a local coal consuming industry.
"There are no more 'good old days'... regulations won't go away."

that, they feel it's the federal government's job to dominate energy policy.

Mead also said there now exists the technology needed to burn high-sulfur Illinois coal; there is adequate technology to build environmentally safe nuclear and coal gasification plants; there is technology to distill vast amounts of ethanol for use as an alcohol fuel. The problem with these technologies, however, is they're too expensive.

According to Mead, a new co-gas plant that could make natural gas and gasoline out of coal, costs $4 billion and takes years to build. He added that with current costs for these and other synthetic fuel plants, the earliest they could "make a dent" in energy production would be 1985.

Furthermore, Beck said he feels synthetic fuels will make an impact only if oil companies become involved. "They pour lots of money into technology and research," he said, "which is the best way to succeed in these areas. Oil companies would also improve coal mining if they got involved with that," he said. But there are political con-

regulation as they do about net profit. They contend that consumers of their energy are more willing to accept environmental standards than to pay higher energy costs," Goodman said.

All three said they believe that the overall state of the environment has improved since the bulk of these regulations were introduced in the 1960s.

"The environment has improved," Goodman said. "But there seems to be a law at work here: The more you clean the environment, the harder and more expensive it becomes to clean and control the small piece of pollution you have left."

"For instance," he continued, "in the 60s and 70s, the push was toward water and air quality. But I think in the 80s people will be more concerned with the problem of solid, hazardous wastes. "Old problems lead to new ones," he said.

Beck added that pollution controls are valuable in another way. "There has been slight improvement in the environmental situation," he said, "but the biggest thing (regulations) have done is to prevent pollution from getting worse."

"GREAT GET AWAY" AUTO SHOW

The Exciting 81's Are Here And...

"We're Here To Help" with

48 MOS.

Financing

On All 1981 Models
For A Limited Time
With Approved Credit

Ask Your Dealer For the
CITY NATIONAL BANK
Auto Finance Plan

Register for 100 Gallons Of Gas
To Be Given Away Free.
See The New 81 Models &
Visit With the SIU Basketball team
Saturday Morning

The CITY NATIONAL Bank
OF MURPHYSBORO
MEMBER FDIC

"GREAT GET AWAY" AUTO SHOW

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

IN THE BEER GARDEN

11-SPECIAL button

EMI RECORDING ARTISTS FROM CHICAGO

(Cover on Saturday only $1.00 with your John Denver ticket stub.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

3-4PM 540 Drafts $0.50 Pitchers

5-6PM

IN THE BEER GARDEN

1-4PM 540 Drafts $0.50 Pitchers

5-6PM

PROGRESSIVE BEER

7-8PM

SPECIAL

11-12 Close 540 Drafts $0.50 Pitchers

(7's will be closed Sunday & Monday)

Daily Egyptian, October 10, 1980, Page 9
Nuclear debate confronts Paducah

By Karen Galla
Staff Writer

Editors note: This is an update of an October 1979 article concerning worker safety at the Union Carbide Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Paducah, Kentucky.

Clara Harding, 57, lives in Paducah, Kentucky, a few miles from the Union Carbide Gaseous Diffusion Plant where her husband Joe was employed from 1962 to 1971. In July 1979, Joe Harding wrote letters to President Carter, Kentucky Gov. Julian Carroll and several leaders of anti-nuclear groups in which he claimed that while he worked at the plant as a "process operator," he was exposed to high levels of deadly radiation which resulted in skin, respiratory, stomach and central nervous system disorders.

Harding's controversial letter triggered a state investigation of the plant, which showed radiation levels at the plant within acceptable limits. Harding died of cancer on March 1, but his and other former employees' allegations of exposure to radiation have created an ongoing controversy over worker safety in Union Carbide nuclear power plants in Kentucky and Tennessee.

One month after Harding's death, another former employee of the Carbide's Paducah plant, 66-year-old Ernest Perdue, charged that he was exposed to large amounts of radiation in the plant which resulted in permanent lung damage. An employee of Union Carbide from 1953 to 1974, Perdue says he now has only 30 percent lung capacity and, like Joe Harding, couldn't find a doctor in the Paducah area who would say his medical problems are related to exposure to radiation.

"Continued on Page 11"
Focus
Paducah is focus of nuclear debate

(Continued from Page 10)

Union Carbide's public relations manager, Diane Mazzone, said she was "unaware" of Perdue's charges. Periodic checks conducted by Union Carbide of radiation levels in the plant and within a 10-mile radius of the plant have showed normal levels of radiation, she said. The plant has operated "normally" since the start created by Joe Harding more than one year ago, Mazzone said.

In Tennessee, the wife of a Union Carbide employee, who died in 1978 of stomach cancer, filed a suit in August charging the corporation with the death of her husband. Juanita McCollum alleges that his being exposed to radiation during his employment at two Oak Ridge, Tenn. nuclear plants operated by Union Carbide Corp. The corporation has filed a general denial of the charges.

The $600,000 suit, which was dismissed from a federal court in Knoxville in October 1979 and refiled in a state court three months ago, needs expert testimony from doctors and scientists, says Mrs. McCollum's attorney, J.D. Lee. With medical evidence and strong scientific testimony linking exposure to radiation with cancer, Lee says he thinks he can win the case.

"The government wants to put a facade that there is absolutely no one killed in the nuclear industry. That's a bunch of bull," Lee said. "The industry should be made safer, with more monitors and more safeguards."

Following Harding's death, the Department of Energy agreed to conduct two studies at the request of Mrs. Harding and her Washington attorney, Robert Hager. The first is a report on the working conditions in the Paducah plant and the second is a health analysis of Harding.

Hager, who was an attorney in the Karen Silkwood case, said he believes that the DOE underestimates the hazards of exposure to radiation. He said since the agency is involved in the promotion of nuclear energy, he requested that an independent study of the plant and Joe Harding be conducted by doctors and scientists who are not DOE employees. Hager recruited Dr. Carl Z. Morgan, a well-known doctor and scientist from the School of Nuclear Technology at the Georgia Institute of Technology, to conduct an independent study, using the same medical and scientific data as the DOE.

Both reports have been completed and are being reviewed by the assistant secretary of environment, DOE officials said. They are scheduled to be released Jan. 1, 1981. However, Hager said in his report, the DOE did not use Harding's medical records from the early 1960's, which show radiation exposure levels in the body. Instead, it used the opinions of plant physicians, Hager said.
Focus

Coal miner reflects on years of frustration deep in the mines

By Liz Griffin
Staff Writer

He hurried through the veins of black, breathing in the warm, gas-laced air found beneath the thick black skin of coal. Dust and smoke filled his lungs as he pushed forward, the coal dust so thick that even the most cautious miners would be hard-pressed to navigate the mine shafts without getting lost.

In his home about 30 miles northeast of Carbondale, IL, Emil Herbek recalled that coal mining was the only employment he knew. "Back in the day, coal miners had to go deep into the earth to find their livelihood," Herbek said. "They worked hard, day in and day out, to bring home enough to feed their families."

But the conditions were艰苦. "The mines were dirty, the air was filled with dust, and the noise was deafening," Herbek said. "It was a dangerous job, and many miners lost their lives to the coal mine's treacherous environment." 

"My father was a coal miner," Herbek added. "When I was about 10 years old, we lived in Colorado. There, my folks worked in the mines near Christopher. The coal was hard to reach, but they knew how to work quickly and efficiently."

"The miners would work six days a week, from morning till night," Herbek said. "And when they came home, they were covered in black dust and coal."

"The men would come up from the mines with coal on their clothes and faces, and their bodies would be covered in coal dust," Herbek said. "It was a tough life, but they knew it was the only way to make a living." 

"My father was one of those men," Herbek said. "He worked in the mines for 52 years, and he was proud of his work."

"He was a hard worker, and he taught me the value of a dollar," Herbek said. "He showed me how to live a simple life, and he taught me how to be a good father." 

"My father was a coal miner," Herbek said. "He worked hard to provide for his family, and he was proud of his work."

"He was a true blue miner," Herbek said. "He didn't complain about the conditions, and he never gave up."

"The coal companies would recognize it until much later. The miners would be given a contract with a wage scale. The efforts failed when the miners returned to work." 

"That was around the time I was working in the mines," Herbek said. "I was about 12 years old, and I was working in the mine as a boy."

"I was a young miner," Herbek said. "I was about 10 years old, and I was working in the mine as a boy."

"I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe," Herbek said. "I was a hard worker, and I never gave up." 

"The company owned everything but the post office," Herbek said. "They owned the land, the buildings, and even the miners' homes."

"I was a coal miner," Herbek said. "I worked hard to provide for my family, and I was proud of my work."

"I was a hard worker, and I never gave up," Herbek said. "I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe." 

"I was a young miner," Herbek said. "I was about 10 years old, and I was working in the mine as a boy."

"I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe," Herbek said. "I was a hard worker, and I never gave up." 

"The company owned everything but the post office," Herbek said. "They owned the land, the buildings, and even the miners' homes."

"I was a coal miner," Herbek said. "I worked hard to provide for my family, and I was proud of my work."

"I was a hard worker, and I never gave up," Herbek said. "I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe." 

"I was a young miner," Herbek said. "I was about 10 years old, and I was working in the mine as a boy."

"I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe," Herbek said. "I was a hard worker, and I never gave up." 

"The company owned everything but the post office," Herbek said. "They owned the land, the buildings, and even the miners' homes."

"I was a coal miner," Herbek said. "I worked hard to provide for my family, and I was proud of my work."

"I was a hard worker, and I never gave up," Herbek said. "I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe." 

"I was a young miner," Herbek said. "I was about 10 years old, and I was working in the mine as a boy."

"I learned how to work quickly and efficiently, and I learned how to stay safe," Herbek said. "I was a hard worker, and I never gave up." 

"The company owned everything but the post office," Herbek said. "They owned the land, the buildings, and even the miners' homes."

"I was a coal miner," Herbek said. "I worked hard to provide for my family, and I was proud of my work."

"I was a hard worker, and I never gave up," Herbes...
Coal miner recalls years in mines

(Continued from Page 12) Often the miner-laborers as well as their employers, Herbeck said, miners bought their goods at the company store because they would be given a preference if they had a bill to pay the company and off workers. Workers were sometimes paid in scrip. Trying to buy goods with the scrip and try to make the company stores was like trying to buy anything but a good out-of-state job and they didn't want to pay money. "Loving the time at the coal mine was cheap," he said, "but your wages were also cheap." According to an advertisement in the Dec. 21, 1922 Carbondale Daily Free Press, an attempt to break the strike at a stripmine owned by the Southern Illinois Coal Co., located between Marion and Herrin, quickly ended in the bloodyfied now known as the Herrin Massacre.

In 1927, the coal miners were out on strike in Illinois and I took a trip to the Rocky Mountains. The massacre happened in 1922. Everybody stopped to get gasoline; people would ask me how far I lived from Bloody Williamson County. "That's history," Louis Herbeck said. Nowadays, miners are unionized laws protect their safety. There are funds to help the disabled, checks to help the old. His father labored in the mines. His son is a retired miner.

But Emil Herbeck's grandson is a teacher.

SALE FAMILARE

$10 off regular price on these &
other Famolare styles.
Fri. & Sat. Oct 10 & 11.

700 S. ILL. 9:50M-SAT

SECOND CHANCE PRESENTS

All Weekend, All Night,
50¢ Drafts!
plus the exciting Rock 'N Roll of
"TROUPE" 213 E. Main 549-3832

A two part, six hour music special featuring live music and interviews with the hottest bands in rock.

Tonight: Part One with British Artists...

THE ROLLING STONES QUEEN
THE WHO YES
THE KINKS ROD STEWART
GRAHAM PARKER JOE COCKER
ELVIS COSTELLO ERIC CLAPTON
JOE JACKSON JOHN LENNON
NICK LOWE ELTON JOHN

Hear it tonight, from 6pm-9pm, on the Album Station

Sponsored by Zenith and Plaza Records.

Daily Egyptian, October 10, 1960, Page 13
Tzuke’s album lacking in emotion

By Alan Scalfley
Staff Writer

In the title song of her second album, “Sports Car,” Judie Tzuke evokes her desire for the pre-teen boyfriends who show no real emotion.

The album sounds just like that disfigured man–wooden and indifferent. No real emotion is unleashed through the speakers in these songs.

The LP is soulful, but far too stiff; tight, but very restrained. The sound is a change you’ve heard this type of style from a multitude of progressive rock bands that came and went in the mid to late 1970s.

The album’s sound is impossiblyacquainted and the band are restrained by both Tzuke’s singing and the clean production of the album. The music sounds like someone put a harness on the band. Everything is calculated and planned. “Sports Car” should have been a more spontaneous album.

Take, for instance, the song “Sports Car.” which has some moments of real hard-hitting pop. Just when the band works up a full head of steam the song slows down, killing their momentum.

Tzuke’s singing is partly responsible for the restricted pace of the album. She has little change in her style from a long period of time.

The latest developments in research on the topic were summarized in the Oct. 10 edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It has long been known that inhaled proteins — like dust, pollen, animal dander — can cause asthma and other respiratory problems.

But now doctors are finding evidence that Toto's first album, from a long period of time. They have isolated one substance widely used in industry as an example — an organic compound called trimellitic anhydride (TMN). The substance is used as a raw material in the manufacture of plasticizers, in alkyl resins used as fireproofing coatings and as a curing agent in epoxy resins.

About 20,000 workers come into contact with TMN in their jobs, the journal estimates. A small minority of them, about 3% of workers have had asthma-like symptoms like runny nose, coughs, and breathing difficulties.

Inhaled residues might be causing breathing ailments

CHICAGO (AP) — There is growing evidence that airborne plastic residues commonly found in some industries can cause asthma symptoms and allergies in employees who inhale them over long periods of time.

The latest developments in research on the topic were summarized in the Oct. 10 edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It has long been known that inhaled proteins — like dust, pollen, animal dander — can cause asthma and other respiratory problems.

But now doctors are finding evidence that Toto's first album, from a long period of time. They have isolated one substance widely used in industry as an example — an organic compound called trimellitic anhydride (TMN). The substance is used as a raw material in the manufacture of plasticizers, in alkyl resins used as fireproofing coatings and as a curing agent in epoxy resins.

About 20,000 workers come into contact with TMN in their jobs, the journal estimates. A small minority of them, about 3% of workers have had asthma-like symptoms like runny nose, coughs, and breathing difficulties.

Inhaled residues might be causing breathing ailments

CHICAGO (AP) — There is growing evidence that airborne plastic residues commonly found in some industries can cause asthma symptoms and allergies in employees who inhale them over long periods of time.

The latest developments in research on the topic were summarized in the Oct. 10 edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It has long been known that inhaled proteins — like dust, pollen, animal dander — can cause asthma and other respiratory problems.

But now doctors are finding evidence that Toto's first album, from a long period of time. They have isolated one substance widely used in industry as an example — an organic compound called trimellitic anhydride (TMN). The substance is used as a raw material in the manufacture of plasticizers, in alkyl resins used as fireproofing coatings and as a curing agent in epoxy resins.

About 20,000 workers come into contact with TMN in their jobs, the journal estimates. A small minority of them, about 3% of workers have had asthma-like symptoms like runny nose, coughs, and breathing difficulties.

Inhaled residues might be causing breathing ailments

CHICAGO (AP) — There is growing evidence that airborne plastic residues commonly found in some industries can cause asthma symptoms and allergies in employees who inhale them over long periods of time.

The latest developments in research on the topic were summarized in the Oct. 10 edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It has long been known that inhaled proteins — like dust, pollen, animal dander — can cause asthma and other respiratory problems.

But now doctors are finding evidence that Toto's first album, from a long period of time. They have isolated one substance widely used in industry as an example — an organic compound called trimellitic anhydride (TMN). The substance is used as a raw material in the manufacture of plasticizers, in alkyl resins used as fireproofing coatings and as a curing agent in epoxy resins.

About 20,000 workers come into contact with TMN in their jobs, the journal estimates. A small minority of them, about 3% of workers have had asthma-like symptoms like runny nose, coughs, and breathing difficulties.
Watanabe's album good jazz-fusion

by Robert Brunson

Sadao Watanabe's latest album, "How's Everything," can best be described as jazz-fusion, orchestrated and very good music. Sometimes music can be appreciated even before a single note is played. Such is the case with "How's Everything." This live, two-record set features Steve Gadd, Eric Gale, Dave Grusin, Ralph Mac Donald, Anthony Jackson, Jeff Hamilton, John Faddis, and Richard Tee. These names alone give some indication as to the type of jazz potential this album holds.

Side one of the album features Watanabe and Grusin, who mix changes on a brassy upbeat tune called "Up Country." Watanabe's alto sax is crisp, smooth and shadowed by the brass orchestra. By the end of this side, you'll know you're in for a very unique and entertaining piece of music.

Side two begins with the airy ballad "Tsunamago," which features Grusin, the album's arranger, on the keyboards. The pace is slow and continuous and Grusin's sax is written by Grusin. Watanabe's tenor sax belows a soulful jazz melody while the violin mix with the two artists for a fiery bridge that creates a foolin' room full of jazz. By the end of sides one and two, the live crowd had this reviewer cheering for more. Watanabe's beautiful sax play is by no means surpassed, yet is smooth and unique. But, Watanabe saves what is perhaps the best selections for side three.

"No Problem" is a rocking melody which mixes changes among the band and concludes with the roar of Watanabe's sax and the tom-tom drums. It sounds both jazzy and symphonic.

The album's best effort, however, is a tune called "Boa Noite." With a light, airy tune, the song brings to mind a Cafe scene with a full moon and candlelight. Mac Donald's percussion, with the aid of Martinez's Spanish guitar, gives the tune a Latin flavor. By the time this tune rolls around, the fingers are boppin' and the feet are tapping.

The answer to the album's title, "How's Everything," is: great. Watanabe and company offer a combination of great jazz and fusion for the modern day jazz enthusiasts. One added note, recommended ingredients for thoroughly enjoying "How's Everything" are: chilled wine, aged cheese, unsalted crackers and an appreciation for good music.

(Album courtesy of Plaza Records)

French Onion Soup with Purchase

89¢
Monday-Friday

QUADRO'S PIZZA
DEEP PAN PIZZA

Campus Shopping Center, Carbonale

SUPER SALE!
KAY's COLUMBUS DAY SPECIAL
THREE DAYS ONLY
FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY
October 10, 11 & 13th
20 to 30% OFF
Winter Coats
Beautiful wools in regular and pant lengths

SKI JACKETS were $32.00 to $59.00
SALE PRICED $25.60 to $47.20

20% off entire stock of Junior Dresses

SPORTSWEAR SPECIAL
SWEATERS 20% off
SKIRTS
BLAZERS
JEANS
SWEATSHIRTS
LEOTARDS

608 So. Illinois

HOURS
MON-SAT
9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Campus Briefs

The Jackson County Health Department will hold an Open House at its new Carbondale office 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Friday, at 604 E. College St.

Elta Sigma Gamma, the Health Education Honorary Society, will meet 1-1:30 p.m. Friday in the Green Room of the Arena. The meeting’s topic will be “Burn Out.” Health Education majors, graduate students, and faculty and members of allied fields are welcome.

Human Sexuality Services is sponsoring a session on natural birth control, sterilization and future trends in contraception noon-1:30 p.m. Friday in the Throsby Room of the Student Center. The session will look at methods of natural birth control and their pros and cons. Male and female sterilization procedures and new research in contraception will also be discussed.

Topics on cohabitation, commitment to one another and dealing with parents, landlords and the rest of society will be discussed at a Living Together session, 3-5 p.m. Friday in the Mississipi Room of the Student Center. The session is co-sponsored by the Student Programming Council Free School and Human Sexuality Services.

Students, faculty, staff, graduate assistants and graduate students are invited to hear Camille Becker, public relations officer for non-member countries of the European Common Market, and president of the SIU-C Alumni Club in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, speak on “American and European Policies of the 80’s.” The talk will be held 4-5 p.m. Friday in the Communications Lounge of the Communications Building.

Mind, Body and Soul Recreation of Family Housing is sponsoring a “Family Swim Trip” to the YMCA at 7 p.m. Friday. The activity will include free swim and some structured activities. Cost includes transportation, use of locker room and pool. Registration is $5 per person, and families must pay $15. A bus will be provided for transportation to and from the YMCA for residents of Southern Hills and Evergreen Terrace.

Amtrak riders face price hike

By Melody Cook

Amtrak ticket prices will go up for the second time this year on Oct. 26, but the Carbondale-Chicago line rates will escape major increases, Al Diedrick, Amtrak ticket clerk, said.

The special “excursion fare” offered for round trip between Carbondale and Chicago will not increase from the present $46.50, Diedrick said. The special fare was reduced from $54 in May. Excursion fares are offered only if the destination and return trip tickets are used within 35 days of each other. The cost of a one-way Carbondale-Chicago ticket, however, will go up from $29 to $31, he said.

“Luckily the round-trip price is not going to change. We’re happy about it because those special excursion rates make up about 90 percent of our total sales,” Diedrick said.

The overall rate increase at the Carbondale station will average about 7 percent, Diedrick said. Jung Halee, public affairs officer for Amtrak, said that the average national increase will be higher–around 10 percent–with exceptions occurring in areas where higher rate raises would discourage passengers.

Late October and April have been the traditional times to change Amtrak rates because the switch is tied to frequent daylight-saving time forces Amtrak to revise their timetables and schedules, Halee said.

The last increase, which occurred in late April, raised ticket prices an average of 7 percent, Halee said. Halee blamed the latest rate increase on inflation “pressures” and rising diesel fuel prices. The new ticket prices will remain in effect until spring, when another review will take place.
Hot summer spurs fall colors

By The Associated Press

"Southern Illinoisans are about to reap one of the natural benefits of a summer of heat and drought—fall color..."

The sweltering summer may or may not affect the brightness of the leaves, but experts agree that the conditions have speeded up the annual "turning" of the leaves.

Peak color now is expected in Southern Illinois the week of Oct. 12, about a week earlier than normal.

Shawnee National Forest rangers at the Elizabethown, Vienna, Jonesboro and Murphysboro stations said sassafras turned bright red and tulip poplars began to change the first week of September.

RU-C botanist Robert Mohlenbrock recalls a similar hot, dry summer, in 1954, when "the color came early but was quite spectacular."

To catch a glimpse of the show, area residents have only to drive through the national forest—240,000 acres of forests, lakes and rock outcroppings reaching across the state from the Mississippi to the Ohio River. Mohlenbrock says a drive through the forests, sticking to backroads where possible, provides the best show.

Fall's colors are really in the leaves all the time, even though one doesn't see them until the summer growing season has ended.

The greens of chlorophyll dominate in the summer as the plants utilize the sun's energy to make food.

As autumn nears, chlorophylls are used up faster than they are replaced. The other pigments concealed by the chlorophylls begin to show through. The carotenoids produce the yellow, brown and orange hues commonly associated with fall color.

Botanists say the brightest colors develop when the autumns days are bright and the nights are chilly, but not freezing, and the right combination of temperature, moisture and sunlight is present.
**Cable TV.** FOX, NBC, CBS, ABC, Turner.
Vandalism takes holiday after dorms change rules

By Andrew Strang
Staff Writer

The on-campus alcohol policy and the changing of Schneider Tower to a co-ed dormitory have been major contributing factors to the decrease of vandalism, according to Housing Director Sam Rinella.

The alcohol policy has lessened the number of physical assaults by almost 90 percent, and "vandalism has been reduced drastically," Rinella said. The present on-campus alcohol policy allows alcohol consumption only in certain dormitories and only by 21-year-olds.

Making Schneider Tower co-ed has also reduced the amount of vandalism in that building, Rinella said. "An all-male freshman hall is normally the hardest to manage," he said. He added that he would like to see some of Triads co-ed, too. "We have a problem where we do not have enough female population to make any more dorms co-ed," Rinella said.

A co-ed floor in one dorm should be half men and half women, he said, but housing is presently about 60 percent male and 40 percent female.

Enclosing dormitory fire alarms with glass covers has helped reduce the number of false alarms by almost 90 percent, he said. There used to be more than 200 false alarms per year until two years ago when the alarms were covered. Rinella said. He could not recall any false alarms this year in the dorms. He said that since it was the first school to enclose fire alarms with the covers and that many other schools are now doing the same thing to reduce their false alarms.

On the city of Urbana's bond issue put the year for fire protection this year, according to the director of the Chi-Can Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

The study, conducted by the center, shows that the percent of crime-related female homicide victims has increased from 15.4 percent of all female homicide victims in 1968 to 22.25 percent.

The study defined crime-related homicides as those that are committed "to attain another goal, such as armed robbery or rape." There is no shift in the total percentage of females among homicide victims, but the pattern of these victims altering slowly, and we should expect it to continue to do so as male and female social roles become more and more convergent," Wilson said.

The remainder of the female homicide victims were killed by either family members, friends or acquaintances, or by someone whose relationship with the victim could not be determined, the report said.

Female homicide victims as a percentage of all total number of homicides remained at about 23 percent for the 10-year span, the study reported.

In 1968, 2,744 women per 100,000 people were murdered. This figure had risen to 3.75 per 100,000 by 1978, according to the study. The number of male homicide victims also increased, as did the number of female homicide victims at the same percentage of the total.

The data for the study came from the "Crime, Statistics and Reports issued by the FBI and information from the National Center for Health Statistics. Marc Riebel, co-author of the report, is the director of the crime study center.

The report, titled "Women as Homicide Offenders and Victims, 1968-1978," is a part of a homicide study being done by the center, funded by a $250,000 federal grant.

Individuals designed Wedding Rings
for "you"

"Allan Stuck
529-2341
213 S. Illinois
"I Will Buy Or Trade For Scrap Gold."

The Great Escape presents
Friday Happy Hour 4:00-6:00pm and Friday and Saturday Nights with

Betsy Kaske
a new rhythm & blues artist

catch her new album

HAPPY HOUR SPECIAL DAILY
3-7 p.m.
Pinball and Video Games

611 S. Illinois
Iran, Iraq dependent on gulf harbors

(Continued from Page 11)

"It's just a matter of time," he said.

Some scholars believe that Iraq intends to become the protector of the Arab state, Hardenbergh said, which is alarming for unity in a world caught between the powerful East and West.

The closest thing the Arab world has come to having such a leader was Gamal Abdel Nasser's government in Egypt, before his death and his replacement by Anwar Sadat in 1970, he said.

Sadat, Hardenbergh said, does not have the heroic quality Nicholas Nasser or popular among Arab states and when he began to make overtures of peace to Israel, he lost the support of almost every Arab nation.

With the most populous Arab state, Egypt, no longer a potential source of leadership, the Iraqi government may not have a chance to become the head of an Arab empire, he said.

"Iraq is an unlikely candidate for such a role. First, Iraq has far fewer people, 11 million, than Egypt's 37 million. It is generally considered important in a leading state but not in one, he said, adding that there have been serious historical exceptions to this rule.

Second, Iraq is a fragmented country in language, ethnic population and religion. Hardenbergh said. Though most Iraqi citizens are Shi'ite Muslims, the government is predominantly Sunni Muslims. The two sects have deep-seated differences, he said.

Iraq's major languages, Farsi and Arabic, "do not even resemble each other" in origin or construction, he said. Farsi is Indo-European and Arabic is "something altogether different," he said.

Finally, the culture of Iraq itself is fragmented, with separate groups like the Kurdish helping to erode any Iraqi unity, he said.

Hardenbergh said. President Saddam Hussein has been "aggressively trying to unify that section of the population from the socialist government to power three years ago," Hardenbergh said.

The Soviets, long-time supporters of the non-aligned Iraq, now face a difficult choice between continuing support for the Arab nation or support for Iran in an attempt to draw a "Coss friends" out of the Iranian government's turmoil, he said.

Iraq is "three times as big as Iran," he said, and therefore might make a better friend to that critical, oil-rich area.

It seems that the Soviets have chosen their long-time associate Iraq, at least for the time being. Hardenbergh said. Several Soviet ships, laden with arms and ammunition supplies for the Iraqis, attempted to enter the gulf but were turned back at the Strait of Hormuz, he said.

The Soviets may be supplying Iraq with arms by land or by air, he said.

Both sides, and especially the Iranians, are finalizing fuel shortages to be a growing problem, he said. Though in the midst of the world's richest oil fields, they are unable to refine their crude because their domestic refineries have been damaged by bombing.

"Most people have been talking about spare parts for planes in engaging in bombing missions," Hardenbergh said. "But aviation fuel may soon be a worse problem."

The Southern Illinois Audubon Society will have its regular October meeting at 7:30 p.m. Friday at the Carbondale Savings and Loan Building. The meeting will feature a talk by Ross Adams, wild life biologist at Crab Orchard Lake Wildlife Refuge, on the management of the Canada goose migration. All interested persons are invited.

The St. Francis Women's Club will hold its annual Bazaar 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. Saturday in Xavier Hall on Poplar and Walnut Streets. Everyone is invited to attend. For information on events and activities offered, contact La Verne O'Brien at 407-8168.

The Orienteering Club will hold a meet at 12:30 p.m. Saturday, starting at the Walnut test plantation off the Giant City Blacktop in Touch of Nature Environmental Center. Those interested should meet at noon at the front entrance of the Student Center.

The SIU Cycling Club will host its traditional fall "Cave-in-Rock Ride" at 7 a.m. Saturday. The 94-mile one-way trip will last through Sunday. Vehicles will be available to carry gear. Cyclists should meet in front of Shryock at 7 a.m. Saturday. For more information, contact Kevin Budd at 329-2449.

The Carbondale Senior Citizens Center will be holding a yard sale 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. Saturday at 606 E. College St. Tables will be provided at no charge for senior citizens who wish to sell items. Items can be brought by the Center on Friday after 1:30 p.m.

The Sierra Club will hold a day-hike Saturday at 9 a.m. in Pyramid State Park. For further information, call Donald MacDonald at 453-2801 days; 549-0214 evenings.

A Weight Lifting Workshop for Women will be held Saturday from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., at the Recreation Center weight room. The focus this week is developing the lower body and legs. For more information, call Recreational Sports at 536-5531.

BRIEFS POLICY-Information for Campus Briefs must be delivered or mailed to the Daily Egyptian newsroom, Communications Building, Room 126, by noon the day prior to publication. The item must include time, date, place and sponsor of the event and the name and telephone of the person submitting the brief. Routine meetings will be referred to the Activities column. Briefs will be run only once.
Fullback Vic Harrison follows the block of guard Steve Wheeler during last Saturday's 28-17 fourth-quarter loss to Northern Illinois. The Salukis and Harrison, who leads the team in rushing, travel to Indiana State University Saturday.

**Gridders must stop 'skilled' Sycamores**

By Rod Smith

Sports Editor

In recent years, Indiana State University has gained national attention through individual athletes like Perry Bird and Kurt Thomas, whose names are honored at words of赞赏 among alumni making their mark in professional sports.

Saturday at Terre Haute, the Saluki football team will get to preview the talents of those players when they meet the Sycamores at 12:30 p.m. CDT. According to Coach Rey Dempsey, Indiana State features some of the top players in the conference, and possibly the east half of the country—receiver, quarterback and running back.

It is the job of the Saluki defense—No. 1 against the rush, last against the pass—to neutralize those "skill" people, run blockers Eddie Ruffin, Kirk Wilton and Hubert Moore; quarterback Reggie Allen, and running backs Eric Robinson and Donnie Warner, in order to even their Missouri Valley record at 5-2.

"The skill positions are their strength," SIU-C Coach Rey Dempsey said. "Their wide receivers are small, but they're fast and smooth. They could play in any conference in this country. Their tight end Moore is the best we've seen since Tennessee State last year and the best we'll face this year. He's got touch and has good velocity on his passes," he added. "I don't think he runs as well as Gerald (SIU-C quarterback Carr), but he has good instinct and common sense. In general, they average 20 to 23 passes each game."

"I believe the further west you go, the more the ball is in the air and the more skill people there are, where conference is based in the West."

In an attempt to bolster the Salukis' confidence and shaken secondary, Senior safety Neal Purgin will move to cornerback. Freshman Terry Taylor, one of the ten talented players, will get his first start at the free safety slot. Sophomore Gaylord McCoy will make his starting debut at strong safety and Greg Shipp will remain at free safety.

Last week's starting corner, Ty Payne, pinch-picked a nerve and won't be able to suit up for the trip to Terre Haute.

The coach said in certain situations, the Salukis may pull a lineman and use five defensive backs. This may also utilize the blitz to pressure the quarterback.

Dempsey said the weakest area of the Sycamores, both offensively and defensively, is the line. The coach is hoping the "labor gang," the Salukis' offensive line, can dominate the line of scrimmage.

Gerald Carr has been slowed by various bumps and bruises this week and it is the probable starter at quarterback. John Clark said he will replace him if necessary, and will see action on passing downs.

"We're trying to keep the Salukis' spirits up and stop the fourth-quarter lapses that have plagued the team."

"We've played more good quarters than we've had in a long time, but we haven't played a complete game and been consistent," Dempsey said. "We have all worked on our personal skills (continued on Page 22)

**Spikers seek team effort in Windy City**

By Michelle Schwenk

Sports Editor

The Saluki volleyball squad will play in the Windy City Invitational at Chicago City College this weekend with hopes of furthering their season.

SIU is 7-12 following a triumph over Florissant Valley, Missouri, as it ventured into the Windy City. Coach Debbie Hunter indicated that with a couple of weeks of improvement they are trying to instill in the players in order to develop a winning team.

"We have been preaching the idea of teamwork to them," Hunter said. "If we get a better set and the best attack this weekend, our plan will hold down that outside hitting position. Erin Sartain will have to do a better job and will have to improve her serve. She's trying to see and read the offense defense, so she can give the hitter an idea as to what to expect." Hunter explained that she wanted to make sure the Salukis' spirits up and stop the fourth-quarter lapses that have plagued the team.

"This year's invitational is pretty well known. It is not as large as it was in the past, according to this coach. "Our tournament used to be the Midwest." Hunter said she'll run into a real dogfight to get into. There is a tournament in Houston the second weekend and then the Salukis are drawing the top teams."

"I think this year, we can equal our best finish ever if we win all of our runners up."

Blackman said. "In order to finish fifth, it will take Patty Pilymy, Nola Putnam and Jean Meehan to have a good week." Hunter indicated that Delaware State and Wayne State are the tournament marks the season for the team and the conference.

The tournament is not as big as the Salukis' first one in the past, according to this coach. "Our tournament used to be the Midwest." Hunter said she'll run into a real dogfight to get into. There is a tournament in Houston the second weekend and then the Salukis are drawing the top teams."

(continued on Page 22)

**SIU harrier invitational is Big meet**

By Scott Stakemer

Associate Sports Editor

Just how big is the Saluki Invitational? Consider these statistics:

In 1979, 109 runners from 16 teams competed on the Midland Hills Country Club course.

This year, 13 teams are entered, and 118 individuals have been assigned numbers.

SIU-C Coach Claudia Blackman expects between 80 and 100 of those 112 actually will compete.

In case you didn't notice, the sixth annual Saluki Invitational, to be run Saturday at 9:30 a.m., is a BIG meet. But quality hasn't been sacrificed in favor of quantity, according to Blackman.

"Even though we lost some schools that traditionally perform well here, we still have teams, like Iowa State, that have performed very well at nationals," Blackman said. "Even though we've lost some, we've drawn some other good teams, so I think this invitational is pretty well known.

"The meet is not as large this year as it has been," Blackman continued. "But that is mainly due to the fact that Indiana is having a big meet this weekend and that is where the regional was supposed to have been. Lots of teams wanted to run on the regional course.

"Iowa State, which won last year's invitational and has won it in four of the meet's five years, has been tabbed as the favorite. Arkansas, a newcomer to the meet, and Minnesota also are considered contenders by Blackman.

"We ran against Iowa State at Keokuk earlier this year and they ran very well there," she said. "They're working their way into shape and they have to be given the nod. They've always run very well here.

"Minnesota and Arkansas are the two next teams I would look at," Blackman added. "Then, the next teams are teams like SIU-C and Illinois State. Because this meet is at Midland Hills, anyone can end up fourth or fifth.

The Salukis' best finish in the meet was fifth. Last year, SIU-C placed 15th.

"I think this year, we can equal our best finish ever if we win all of our runners up."

Blackman said. "In order to finish fifth, it will take Patty Pilymy, Nola Putnam and Jean Meehan to have a good week." Hunter indicated that Delaware State and Wayne State are the tournament marks the season for the team and the conference.

The tournament is not as big as the Salukis' first one in the past, according to this coach. "Our tournament used to be the Midwest." Hunter said she'll run into a real dogfight to get into. There is a tournament in Houston the second weekend and then the Salukis are drawing the top teams.

(continued on Page 22)
Vandalism takes holiday after dorms change rules

By Andrew Strang
Staff Writer

The on-campus alcohol policy and the cheating bust have caused dormitory Tower to a co-ed dormitory to be named Thursday to head a study, conducted by the student government association, according to a recent study.

"Women are more likely to be out of bed at night. The study was conducted by the student government association, and was co-authored by Dr. Wilson, a co-author of the study and assistant professor at the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

The study, conducted by the center, reports that the percentage of criminal-related homicide victims increased during October. The report says that 90.8 percent of the total number of homicides remained at about 22 percent for the 16-year span.

In 1968, 2.1 percent of the population were murdered. This figure has risen to 2.4 percent for the past 10 years, according to the report. The study notes that 5.7 percent of the population were murdered in 1968, and that 2.1 percent of the population were murdered in 1978.

Vandals have increased

By Andrew Parise
Staff Writer

The number of women who are criminal-related homicide victims has increased, according to the study.

The number of female homicide victims increased from 1968 to 1978, the study notes, and that 90.8 percent of the total number of homicides remained at about 22 percent for the 16-year span.

This figure has risen to 2.4 percent for the past 10 years, according to the report. The study notes that 5.7 percent of the population were murdered in 1968, and that 2.1 percent of the population were murdered in 1978.

Vandals have increased

By Andrew Strang
Staff Writer

The on-campus alcohol policy and the cheating bust have caused dormitory Tower to be named Thursday to head a study, conducted by the student government association, according to a recent study.

"Women are more likely to be out of bed at night. The study was conducted by the student government association, and was co-authored by Dr. Wilson, a co-author of the study and assistant professor at the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

The study, conducted by the center, reports that the percentage of criminal-related homicide victims increased during October. The report says that 90.8 percent of the total number of homicides remained at about 22 percent for the 16-year span.

In 1968, 2.1 percent of the population were murdered. This figure has risen to 2.4 percent for the past 10 years, according to the report. The study notes that 5.7 percent of the population were murdered in 1968, and that 2.1 percent of the population were murdered in 1978.
Iran, Iraq dependent on Gulf harbors

Cable from Page 1

"It's just a matter of territory," he said.

But some believe that Iran intends to become the leader of the Arab state. Hardenbergh said, which is clamoring for unity in a world community between the powerful East and West.

The closest thing the Arab world has to having such a leader was Gamal Abdul Nasser's government in Egypt, before Nasser's death and his replacement by Anwar Sadat in 1970.

Sadat, Hardenbergh said, does not have the heroic quality which made Nasser so popular among Arab states and which began to make overtures of peace to Israel, he lost the "close of allies" every Arab nation.

With the most populous Arab state, Egypt, no longer a potential source of leadership, the Iraqi government, many believe it has a chance to become the head of an Arab empire, he said.

But, he said Iraq is unfit for the role. Iran, Iraq has far fewer onces, 11 million, than Egypt's 37 million. It is generally considered important a single thing to be a big one, he said, adding that there have been some historical precedents.

Second, Iran is a fragmented country in language, ethnic population and religion. Hardenbergh said. Though most Iraq citizens are Shi'ite Muslims, the government is predominately Sunni Muslims.

The two sects have deep-seated differences, he said.

Iraq's major languages, Farsi and Arabic, "do not even resemble each other" in origin or construction, he said. Farsi is Indo-European and Arabic is "something altogether different," he said.

Finally, the culture of Iraq itself is fragmented, with separate groups like the Kurdis helping to erode any Iraqi unity that might remain, Hardenbergh said.

Regardless, Iraq President Saddam Hussein has been "vigorously throwing his weight around," since he brought his socialist government to power three years ago, Hardenbergh said.

The Soviets, long-time supporters of the "non-aligned" Iraq, now face a difficult choice between continued support for the Arab nation or support for Iran in an attempt to draw a "near balance" of the Iranian government's turmoil, he said.

Iran is "three times as big as Iraq," he said, and therefore "might make a better friend in that critical, oil-rich area."

It seems that the Soviets have chosen their long-time associate Iraq, rather than the logging, Hardenbergh said. Several Soviet ships, laden with guns and ammunition supplies for the Iraqis, attempted to enter the gulf but were turned back at the Strait of Hormut, he said.

The Soviets may be supplying Iran's heavy cavalry, by land or air, he said.

Both sides, and especially the Iranians, are finding fuel shortages to be growing problem, he said. Though in the midst of the world's richest oil fields, they are unable to refine the crude because 12-zinc shells have been damaged by bombing.

"Most people have been talking about spare parts for airplanes engaging in bombing missions," Hardenbergh said, but aviation fuel may soon be a greater problem."