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Daily Egyptian Staff

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Nixon returned to the White House from Thursday's session, completing the speech with which he will accept renomination Wednesday night.

GOP opens 'clockwork' convention

By Walter R. Mears
AP Political Writer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) - Republicans began their weeklong convention Monday, preparing with speech and ceremony for the ritual renomination of President Nixon.

At a plodding opening session, they joined in praising the President and assailing Sen. George S. McGovern, his Democratic challenger.

Sen. Robert J. Dole, the party chairman, told the delegates that McGovern would "lead us in the wrong direction" if he got the chance to lead the nation.

"All of us here are 1,000 per cent sure that President Nixon will be re-elected by one of the greatest landslides in American political history," said Sen. Edward J. Gurney of Florida.

The formalities were gone without a hitch. Gov. Ronald Reagan of California was elected temporary chairman of the convention. But Dole took the opportunity of the moment to announce that he will run for re-election in Kansas in 1974.

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Daily Egyptian
Southern Illinois University

Weekly, August 22, 1972, Vol. 53, No. 206

Lighthouse

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Working journalists and journalism educators were taken to task Monday for sluggishness in checking governmental performance and allowing press credibility to erode.

The man leveling this criticism was Irving Dillard, Ferris Professor of Journalism at Princeton University and former editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Dillard spoke at the Monday morning session of the Association for Education in Journalism whose annual convention is being held at SIU this week.

Dillard said in their job of uncovering the news. As a result, stories which should have uncovered the incongruities of the war effort and environmental situation did not come until the stories had been raised by private individuals such as Daniel Ellsberg and Ralph Nader.

Sighting out the failure of the media to report the total number of fatalities resulting from the Vietnam War, Dillard said: "It appears as though the administration in Washington and the news media in this country are involved in some sort of conspiracy to keep the public in the dark as to the toll in terms of life from being known."

This situation resulted in an ad purchased in the New York Times to report this information. "Can you imagine buying advertising space to report the revised standings in sports?" Dillard asked. He said that while the daily and weekly tallies of war fatalities are reported, the total number of fatalities is not generally known.

(Continued on page 3)
Law school moves to new quarters

By Bonnie McDonough

Headquarters for the developing SIU School of Law will be located temporarily in the University-owned house at 505 E. S. Elizabeth St. where President Samuel R. Berger was living until recently.

The headquarters will later be moved to Small Group Housing where two buildings will house the law library and faculty offices. Willie E. Malone, vice president for academic affairs and provost, said.

Extensive renovation and remodeling must be done in the Small Group Housing buildings, however, before the law school can move there. Malone said.

Future plans call for locating the school on campus. A large building, possibly at the old 600 Freeman Dormitory, said. Then faculty offices, seminar rooms and the law library will be on the roof.

The university now leases the structure on 600 Freeman for use as an office building.

The house on South Elizabeth will be occupied by Hiram Lesar, dean of the SIU School of Law and the law faculty, Malone said.

Lesar, currently dean of the school of law at Washington University, will be appointed to the post at the end of the 1972-73 academic year. Malone said.

Lesar is in charge of developing and recruiting the SIU School of Law faculty.

“Eight persons will be recruited for the SIU School of Law faculty,” Malone said. “Plans call for hiring an associate dean, an assistant to the dean, a director of admissions, a law librarian, one professor, two associate professors and one assistant professor.”

The law faculty is expected to double in size by 1975, Malone said.

The school was appropriated $301, 600 to the development of the law school and the law library in the 1972-73 academic year. Malone said.

The first law class will be admitted fall quarter, 1973. The first law class will then graduate in spring, 1976.

It is anticipated that approximately 130 students will be enrolled for the first year, Malone said.

Students who attend the school for the 1974-75 academic year will be limited to 100 students by the 1977-78 academic year.

About 85 law degrees are expected to be granted by 1975, Malone said. This figure allows for students transferring or dropping out of the program.

There are no admission requirements set for the school of law.

The intent of the school of law is to train individuals concerned with expanding the delivery of legal services to the population of the state and nation. John H. Baker, assistant to the president, said.

The School of Law will also provide a continuing education for present attorneys in the area, Baker said. The law library can be used for extensive legal research.

There will be an emphasis on an integrated legal education with work in the humanities and in the social sciences as appropriate in the second and third year of the program, Baker said.

The SIU School of Law will be a three-year program.

The emphasis in the first year will be on developing fundamental legal concepts and skills, Baker said.

Through the second year, the program will be for student specialization, Baker said. Law students will specialize in public service, private practice or tax practice.

The third year will be used for further intensive and specialized study, Baker said.

The law program as a whole will be a highly individualized one, Baker said.

The SIU School of Law program is at an advantage. Malone said. It is not being started from scratch. SIU already has an extensive law library and 22 faculty members have a law background.

The SIU law library has over 45,000 volumes, which have been collected over a 30-year period.

An SIU School of Law was first recommended to the Illinois Board of Higher Education in June, 1969. By that body’s committee “4,” the committee’s report was based upon a study presented in September, 1968, by Robert MacVicar.

A formal proposal for the establishment of a school of law at SIU was completed and submitted to the Illinois Board of Higher Education in September 1969. The proposal was written by Dreher, an attorney and former law professor who worked under the direction of the SIU School Law Education Program Developing Committee.

The proposal cited the necessity for establishing a school of law in Southern Illinois which would be responsive to the population here. This need was voiced by area attorneys, judges and elected representatives, the proposal stated.

There is one lawyer per 1,353 people, or a statewide basis according to the 1970 “Chicago Daily Law Bulletin.” In the Southern Illinois area there is one lawyer per 1,534 people.

Book on stars

TORONTO (AP) — Canadian law students stars are to be featured in a book, which is being written by Larry Leblanc, former music editor of Canadian High News and feature writer in the music field. Leblanc is collecting material from all available sources on Leonard Cohen, Jon Mitchell, Neil Young and Ian and Sylvia Tyson. His book will be part of the Clarke Irwin series called Canadian Portraits.

Tuesday afternoon and evening programs on WSUI-TV, Channel 8, in the neighborhood: “Carmen” starring Portland Opera and the Boston Ballet. Tuesday evening. 7:30-9:00 P.M., The Boston Ballet featuring Edith Toot will be featured tonight with the Boston Pops on Channel 6.

Placement, proficiency tests slated in Morris Library

Placement and Proficiency Testing: 8 a.m.-2:30 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Parents and New Students Orientation: 1 p.m., Student Center. Tour Train leaves from Student Center, 11 a.m.

Activities

Association in Journalism Education: Student Center, River Rooms.

Youth World, Student Center, fourth floor.

Beached wives

PORTSMOUTH, England (AP) — The marriage of many sailors head straight for the rocks, says a vicar at one of Britain’s leading naval bases.


He plans to start a marriage reconciliation bureau in the town for sailors and their wives.
Use of advertising to combat social ills appears bleak

By Pat Nasman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The outlook on using advertising as a media to combat social ills appears "bleak," according to a paper submitted by Stuart H. Surlin of the University of Georgia Monday at the recent convention of Advertising Education in Journalism (AEJ) convention.

Surlin's paper and two others concerned with advertising's relationship to social issues and the environment were presented at an AEJ division meeting in the Illinois Room of the Student Center.

According to Surlin's research results—taken from 88 journals of the University of Georgia—high-prejudiced individuals are more favorable towards the field of advertising than are low-prejudiced people.

Many high-prejudice or authoritarian individuals go into advertising, he theorized, because they have a desire to change their social situation. These individuals, he said, might be more motivated toward product advertising, not toward advertising aimed at the public good.

Eager associates projects in this area might look into whether highly prejudiced individuals do engage in advertising fields. They might also resist the use of advertising as a means of bringing about social change, he said.

Televised advertising influences children to work on their parents to buy advertised products, particularly food-type items, according to a paper, "The Impact of Television Advertising on Children," written by Charles K. Atkin and Charles Reinhold of Michigan State University.

The paper, presented at Atkin, showed what he called "a pretty close correlation between what's on television and what is asked for by children."

In most cases, particularly with food products, the mother gave in to the child's demands. In the area of toys and games, parents didn't yield quite as often, he said, but still buy the items most of the time.

In many instances, conflict in the home can be traced to television advertisements, Atkin stated.

Other studies on advertisements appealing to environmental consciousness appear to be positive for the company. An advertisement on the general environment consciousness of consumers has not been demonstrated, according to a paper by Peter M. Sandman of Ohio State University.

In a paper entitled "Chevron With F 3-10: Effects of Environmental Advertising in the Face of Public Controversy," Sandman described experiments to test the efficacy of an advertisement designed to create comfort in community conscience of a gasoline advertising campaign centered on the antioxidants of a gasoline additive.

He had expected that the environment ads would be capable of distorting public opinion on the topic of ecological survival, he said.

However, though a survey after the additive advertising campaign revealed that some consumers did not feel conflict in the pollution-reducing properties of the ad, it also indicated that about half of the respondents felt that air pollution is a problem as well as one and a quarter felt that it was worse than ever.

Survey on black newspapers stirs debate at AEJ meeting

By Monroe Walker
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A meeting to discuss mass media and communication ended in debate Monday afternoon when Robert D. Bowden, associate professor of journalism at Kansas State University, presented the conclusions of a study assessing the interests of blacks concerning black press.

Bowden, speaking to the Advertising Education in Journalism (AEJ) convention delegates, said his study which concluded that 25 percent of blacks respondents read both black and white newspapers on a regular basis, less than one per cent read black papers exclusively, and read white newspapers exclusively. Local results, Dr. M. H. Miller, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, disagreed, stating that Bowden's conclusions are erroneous because "some people believe that a majority of blacks are satisfied with the media." Bowden's study was conducted through a random sample of newspapers with their function.

"Black magazines, especially, lack perspective as news organs and should be included in the study," said bowden. "Most people who read black newspapers, he said, "also read" and "black newspapers are not considered as important as white newspapers in the black community."

Rarow said many blacks buy white newspapers for reasons other than "news," such as "the pictures, the sports section," he said, "even though they disagree with the paper's philosophy."

Bowden said his research he set out to answer three questions: 1) to what extent do blacks read their press, 2) what are their interests and 3) how do they view the performance of their press.

He said blacks tend to read the black press, but not as regularly as white papers in terms of performing the job of getting out news about blacks.

Earlier, Henry G. LaFriere, III, of the University of Iowa, presented a slide show with sound on "Black Publishers and Hearst: A multimedia presentation on the Old Guard of the Black Press."

The slide presentation featured in six one-page articles, 1) Hearst and the black publishers, 2) Hearst and the editors and newspaper men of the black press, 3) Hearst and the black press in the 1940s and 1950s.

LaFriere said he interviewed black newspapermen from some 84 news offices across the country, including John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Daily Defender; Charles H. Loeb, managing editor of the Cleveland Call and Post; John Jordan, publisher of the New Journal and Guide; and Allee A. Dunigan, first black woman to be accredited to the Senate and White House press galleries.

When the meeting was opened to give the floor to the floor, the debate started and the program moderator, William A. Fisher, from Kent State University and chairman of the newspaper division of AEJ, cautioned participants that time was running out.

"More studies are needed on the black press," he said. "The worth of these kinds of studies have been proved by today's discussion."
The Innocent Bystander

'Jaybird' solution to skyjacking

By Arthur Hoppe
Chronicle Feature

Given the recent tremendous strides in modern aviation—piano bars in the tourist areas, hot pants on the stewardesses' seats, and hijackings in all areas—the latest breakthrough should surprise no one.

It is, of course, Fly-By-Night Airlines' "Jaybird Service."

"We've finally licked hijackers forever," says FBN President Homer T. Pettibone proudly. "And it's fun, too."

FBN's simple solution employs no bulky metal detectors, embarrassing searches or grim armed guards.

On checking in, passengers are first processed by a giant IBM-6000 Seatmate Selector. The passenger's preferences for blondes, brunettes or what not are entered on a punched card and the computer selects not only the proper seat but the ideal Seatmate as well.

Passengers next proceed to the enclosed waiting room. There, they are relieved of their hand luggage, parcels and every stitch of clothing. Then the happy throng is ushered aboard their Jaybird Flight—naked as Jaybirds and guaranteed weaponless.

+ + +

Once all have their seats and Seatmates, the attractive stewardesses appear in their cute FBN uniform. (Per cap, two earrings and red toenail polish.)

"Welcome aboard your fun-filled Jaybird Flight," she says. "Please fasten your seatbelts."

"Actually, we had a little trouble here on our first couple of runs," concedes President Pettibone. "But now we're warming the seatbelt clamps before the passengers board.

Once in the air, the passengers are free to roam the aircraft. First Class offers such attractions as the luxurious Borgia Lounge or the more discreet Marquis de Sade Closet. Economy Class passengers must content with the more intimate Orgy Room.

Must, says Pettibone, are.

During flight, the pretty stewardesses are everywhere. One will be at the microphone delivering the standard little talk on safety precautions, much to the interest of many young lady passengers.

Another will be pushing her cart down the aisle, pausing at each seat to smile and ask, "Coffee, tea or Kama Sutra oil?"

No movies are offered in flight on The Jaybird Service. Nor are there any pianos, strolling gypsy violinists or roaming caricaturists aboard.

"The airlines have been losing millions competing with each other in attempts to entice their passengers," says Pettibone, rubbing his hands.

"We've solved the whole thing by simply allowing the passengers to entertain themselves."

Asked if he didn't feel FBN's emphasis on dating and sex was unfair competition, Pettibone looked genuinely surprised. "Friendly skies, piano bars, hot pants," he said. "What do you think the other airlines have been peddling for years?"

"Besides, we look on this as an antihijacking measure. Now that it's impossible to smuggle a weapon aboard, it's impossible to hijack the plane. Anyway," he added with a smile, "Who'd want to?" + + +

Unfortunately, Pettibone spoke too soon. The very next day, the 10 p.m. FBN flight from Oshkosh to Sioux Falls was hijacked.

A young man assigned a buxom blonde Seatmate asked how long the flight took. When told 23 minutes, he became enraged, grabbed a plastic knife, held it to the pilot's throat and demanded: "Take us to the end of the runway, park and douse the lights!"

When the passengers were released 12 hours later, most agreed it was the greatest trip they ever had on an airplane.

Letter to the Editor

Clyde's remedy

To the Daily Egyptian:

Well, everybody knows that Mr. Leroy of the Arena would not give me any ice. After talking with a great many students, I find they have the same problem. The professors get grant money to buy equipment and then won't let the students use the equipment. So, you see, they also have Leroy problems.

Delyte Morris had a talk with me on August 28, 1971, and he said, "Mr. Morgan, I will be leaving here in three more days, so, seeing how you are the second smartest man on the campus, I am turning this sick University over to you."

After 11 months, 18 days and 15 hours of study, I find the trouble is "too many Leroy's." So, Dr. Derge, you know where to start—"get Rid of All the Leroy's!"

Clyde Morgan
SIU employee
Fieffer

Every day a fight—
Which leads to a stand-off—
Which leads to negotiation—
Which leads to an acrimonious conclusion—
Which leads to a new fight—
Which leads to a victory or a loss—

An Editor's Outlook

Does public care about prison reform?

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

In a bitter article in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary Eye Opener, inmate-editor Verdell Sexton Jr. says, "Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public don't give a hoot or holler for anything concerning penal reform."

He asserts that reform is only cocktail party talk, and that governments do not like penalologists who rock the boat.

"This system, like all systems," writes Sexton, "has no desire to commit suicide. Why should it allow programs to be implemented that would eventually cause its own demise?"

The situation is not quite as bad as Sexton believes. Actually, the glazer is beginning to move a little. Jimmy Hoffa, with the benefit of considerable personal experience, is now back in circulation bursting with reform ideas. Johnny Cash, the country singer who has performed before many prison audiences, recently punched with President Nixon to make his pitch for widespread penal changes.

There are not timid, but growing, attempts at pre-release camps and halfway houses, over the dead bodies of most of the neighbors.

So, prison reform is going beyond cocktail talk, and high time, but it is slowed by two opposing camps. One camp is the old lock-em-up-and-throw-the-key-away school which argues that the answer to the growing crime rate is increased severity of punishment. The other camp is cursed by dogooders, lovely people who are so devout of evil impulses that they can't get it out of their heads that most cons are victims of a cruel and repressive social system. They usually wind up advocating country club prisons and nearly instantaneous parole.

There is no point in sentimentalizing about convicts. The genuine "first offender" is as rare as platinum. The overwhelming majority were warned and put on probation many times before being sent up.

There are depths of cynicism and savagery incomprehensible to the innocent mind, and, as misjudging medical patients delays or prevents care, so does misjudging prison inmates.

A prison has four legitimate functions—punitive, deterrent, custodial and curative.

The man has hit society a lick. Society hits him back. That's punitive.

A man contemplating a crime holds off because he fears person. That's deterrent.

A robber or murderer is no danger to the general public as long as he is behind bars. That's custodial protection.

A genuine penitentiary coming out of a "penitentiary," will do no more evil. That's a cure.

The trouble is that, in general, our present prison system is doing a lousy job. It takes in the weak and releases the weaker. It admits the hardly employable, brutalizes them, quenches their feeble ambitions and fleecing good intentions, burns the parole's brand across their foreheads and throws them out the gate even less employable.

A people clever enough to go to the moon should be utterly dissatisfied with this situation. Rather than waiting for a utopian day when we can pull down all the walls, the federal government and all the states should be deep in experimentation with small groups of prisoners, searching out workable theories and pragmatic results.

One thing we might try is shorter sentences plus the "progressive prison." This is a prison that would start out tough, but would constantly change in the direction of more privacy, greater personal responsibilities and more liberties.

In a hurry article, right back to the prison of 1900. But it should be brief—never more than 90 days. The 60-hour weeks would be spent in the quarry, the brickyard, the hammers factory. The diet would be healthy, but Spartan. The repeats wouldn't just go back to the old prison fraternity house. He'd have to go through purgatory again, and he wouldn't like it.

Step two would be the long-simmering period, with a progressive system of expanded privileges for good work within one's mental limitations. This would require the best of vocational and technical education and eventually the use of sophisticated equipment. The end result would be certificates of competence which future employers could trust.

Step three would be a short public service stage as parole time approaches. Portable work camps do not have to be like old-time chain gangs. We could clean up the litter of America with prison labor. Prisoners, through diminished supervision and more frequent furloughs, would be gradually reintroduced to the ways of freedom.

No penal system is going to work very well because most convicts are losers. But the track is to find those techniques that minimize recidivism, improve the safety of the unoffending general public and are as kind to the prisoners as the point of diminishing returns will allow.

Just "doing time" has done little else. Prison should be busy place, filled with incentives and anticipations. Americans are smart, and as soon as we will confusing prisons with pesthouses we will do a lot better.
Anticwar activists march on National Guard camp

By Jules Lab Associated Press Writer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—About 1,000 anticwar activists, led by three Vietnam veterans in wheel chairs, marched to a National Guard encampment here Monday afternoon after男孩子ing signs outside the hall where Republican delegates were beginning their 1972 nominating convention.

When they reached the high school campus where 1,000 guardsmen were billeted, demonstrators led by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War shouted: "Come on out, brothers, we're just like you—just us, just us!

The former soldiers chanted "Ho, Ho Chi Minh, NLF is going to win" and "Nixon kills people," as they passed Convention Hall, a quarter-mile south of the high school.

Despite their numbers—the best estimates are that there are 4,000 protesters in Miami Beach—there has been no disorder of any consequence at any demonstration as all demonstration was left to the police.

The GOP delegates entered and left the hall unimpeded by demonstrators during the first session of the convention.

One brief scuffle resulted when five vets clambered to the roof of the high school and about 36 guardsmen with night-sticks chased them off. They fled to inside with the five as veterans jeered from below.

A vet leader quickly calmed the jeering by shouting, "Those people were not our enemies. We know who our enemies is. Nixon is a war criminal."

Another scuffle, just as quick and put down, resulted when the vets confronted a group of about 30 counterdemonstrators led by the Rev. Carl McIntyre, a conservative radio preacher. A handful of vets snatched three signs from the McIntyre group and tore them up.

A third flareup, a brief fistfight, resulted in the park from an argument between Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman and a member of the Zippers, a breakaway faction of the Youth International Party.

When demonstrators marched by the hall, four husbards of policemen held in reserve at the site replied to their chants by beating nightsticks. Police said one of the troops who were shot at the vehicles. Anticwar protesters at the high school staged a guerrilla theater performance, but National Guardsmen inside drew the curtains on the windows.

Examples of a special kind of art, costumes designed for theater, are on display at Michael Gallery in Home Economics Building. The design for "Madame Butterfly" by Carol Buelle, University of Wisconsin—Madison, was a prize winner. SU's Corde Robinson saw Mr. Horner as fiancé amused and the sound Milton S. Grant, staff writer and writer. Photos by Pam Smith.

Special art

Credibility crisis in journalism cited

By Rita Fung Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A crisis of personal credibility is plaguing newsmen today, especially news executives and editors, who are caught in the daily vortex of controversies, according to John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean.

Seigenthaler, addressing Association for Education in Journalism convention delegates in Trueblood Hall Monday, said there is a "growing fear that we've been thrust into positions we do not understand."

There is now a crisis in credibility edging on the self-image, self-appreciation and self-confidence of newspapermen and others who are protected under the umbrella of the free press clause of the First Amendment, he said.

His fellow editors, Seigenthaler said, "have shown grave reservations as to how far they would extend the freedom of the press as an unsafe right."

Illustrating his point, Seigenthaler recalled a story he told editors in a packed conference room at a convention. The editors were asked to vote by a show of hands on whether the New York Times took a rightful step in publishing the Pentagon Papers.

The New York Times was "barely," Seigenthaler noted with disapproval.

"If so many stand against the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, how many more will uphold press freedom in day-to-day controversial press issues?"

"We had better awaken to this crisis," the Tennessee native warned. "Its dimensions are obscured by surface trappings."

"By a crisis in credibility, I do not mean we're in danger of any attacks from Spiro Agnew," Seigenthaler stressed.

"We're not in danger because of advocacy journalism," he stated. "This advocacy journalism is nothing new. There is no crisis in the emergence of the new journalist. There is only good writing and good reporting because the natural instinct to fair takes hold of the new journalist."

To Seigenthaler, the press in America has survived advocacy journalism, and it will continue in that trend.

Speaking in context with the present world situations, the former Harvard Law School professor regretted the support of those who have lived by and benefited from it. "The crisis is here, we have not begun to think," Seigenthaler concluded.

Saluki Stables sets boarding rates

Saluki Stables on West Charleston Road has announced its boarding rates for horses for fall and winter.

The rates are $15 per month for pasture and $45 per month for a box stall from October to March. All rates are $5 more per month in the winter.

Students, faculty, and the general public may board their horses at the stables.

Facilities at the 70-acre stable include pastures, a main barn with indoor training arena, an outdoor arena, and more than eight miles of wooded trails.

More information may be obtained by calling 417-3712.

Tues., Wed., Thur., only

Select Group Long Sleeve Shirts

1/3 off

All Short Sleeve Shirts

1/2 price

Short Sleeve Knits

1/2 price

Off-the-road vehicles, garbage are main problems involved in ‘land-people’ relations in forests

By Pat Newlan
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Shawnee National Forest, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge and other natural recreation areas nationwide have a common problem—people.

People—partially the reason for the existence of the national lands—are beginning to harm the land environment through their sheer numbers or by the increasingly sophisticated facilities they demand, according to conservationist magazines.

The problem is becoming evident at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge just east of Carbondale, according to project manager Arch Mehrhoff.

At Crab Orchard, “it’s not uncommon to have 3,000 people on a weekend,” he said. The estimated annual visitation at the refuge is 1.7 million people, which puts Mehrhoff under some pressure to develop the area more for campers and hikers.

“But it can get out of hand so easily,” he said.

Backpacking on a large scale, for instance, means problems in cleaning up. “Eventually we would have to build a road into the wilderness to haul the garbage out,” commented Mehrhoff.

Presently the refuge has no formal hiking trails. Most people hike on old road beds or the shore lines of the lakes.

He has been considering developing trails in parts of the refuge, but still has a desire to keep the area as unpaved as possible.

“You have an obligation to the area,” he said.

The main people-problem in Shawnee National Forest presently is off-the-road vehicles—trail motorcycles and four-wheel-drive autos.

They tear up land, said a Forest Service official. Southern Illinois land consists of very fine, wind-blown soils, which are very subject to erosion. When off-the-road vehicles drive over wet soil, the soil becomes very subject to erosion.

“If Forest Service lands were not used by these vehicles when it is wet no damage would be caused,” he said. “But they are and there is a problem.”

The problem hasn’t been solved yet, he said, but Forest Service personnel are trying to formulate rules setting down which areas can be used by the vehicles.

The national forests are probably in a little better shape than the national parks, according to the official, because of the philosophy of the national forest system, which is to keep campgrounds and picnic areas as natural as possible.

Of course, he said, the national parks—widely publicized as deteriorating—are run under the same philosophy, but they have been carried away by the immense use they have received.

“Shawnee National Forest is not the same,” he said. “Features of national significance are not present. Although those which are present are good.”

Those areas which receive the most intense use are those connected to water, the official said, such as Lake Glendale and Bell Smith Springs.

The Forest Service is now designating plants for part of the Kinscald Lake area. According to the official, these plants have been scaled down considerably from the beginning planning stages—because planners are not sure what the carrying capacity of the lake environment is.

“It’s not really possible with the techniques we have now to determine how many people would damage vegetation, how many swimmers can be tolerated,” he said.

The Forest Service official said he believes that problems in these areas are symptomatic of public indifference to the environment.

“Time and again I feel that the public is willing to compromise their sense of what is beautiful and what is not,” he said.

“People” have become a great source of danger for natural recreation areas nationwide and locally. An estimated 1.7 million people annually visit the Crab Orchard recreation area just east of Carbondale. (Photo by Mike Klein)

“I believe that the quality of environment is deteriorating both on and off national forest lands. The answer to how we’re going to get the public to cooperate just doesn’t seem available,” he said.

In the mind

WINCHESTER, England (AP) — A Hampshire schoolteacher reports that when she asked her class to describe “imagination” in brief style, one 11-year-old boy wrote, “A bee’s stinger is only a fraction of an inch long. The rest of the 12 inches is imagination.”

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The Fish Net
Murdal Shopping Center 549-7211
Maud and Minnie keep on publishing

By Dave Ambrose

There must be a thousand little towns like Palmyra scattered around the nation. One grocery, one bank, three bars, three churches and 500 people to divide among them. In each of these towns there must be community leaders like the Weekly Transcript. The same are in every town with a eating cylinder press, ancient clamoring linotype key, and a desk lamp stone coupled with the odors of hot metal, heavy ink, and the smell of paper musk.

Reve up the similarity ends. The Weekly Transcript in Palmyra, Ill., is owned and operated by two ladies who are native-born veterans of 50 years. Maud and Minnie, a unique mechanical work at the paper while her sister, Missy, Spouse, possesses, in the program called "International Performers." President Nixon's veto of the Hooton, Kirkton and Welfare bill which cuts off funds to the Public Educational Services will have no effect on operations here, Rochelle said.

"We are supported as a public broadcasting service by the Universities," he added. "However, we do receive some funding from PBS." Rochelle said the main problem regarding the four-page PBS has no funds would be a reduction in program content.

The SIU network uses about 17 hours of PBS air time weekly.

Rochelle was pleased to learn how to do TV programs, public school lesson plans, shows and general educational programs will be returning, she said.

The Southern Illinois Instructional Television Association (SITITA) and SIU Directory will be out early

By Jan Tranchina

Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

More information and an earlier delivery date are the special features of this year's Office and Staff Directory for SIU.

A B. Mifflin, director of University Graphics and Publications, said his staff is committed to an earlier delivery date for the book because faculty and staff need the directory for communication needs early in the quarter.

The book will include faculty-staff names, rank or title, office or department, names and phone numbers of both home and office, home address, spouse name, etc.

The directory should be in the hands of SIU personnel by Oct. 15. Mifflin said the earlier delivery will necessitate omission of some persons hired after the start of fall term, Mifflin explained.

"We used to wait until the latest possible time to compile the directory because of the time necessary to get the book by the time we needed it in publication penalized the major categories," Mifflin said. "An earlier cut-off date should allow an earlier press run and an earlier delivery of the book." The booklet will be divided into two sections, Mifflin said. One is the alphabetical list of names personnel which is compiled on an active-filer-profile computer tape in the Information Process Center. The alphabetical list serves as a new employee hired. Mifflin said.

The alphabetical list will be taken from the tape.

The office and department section of the new directory is being manually compiled by publications office workers in cooperation with the administration, "to reflect the latest possible administrative changes in rank, title and office names," Mifflin said.

Mifflin's staff is using the 1971-72 directory as a guideline for this year's compilation, he said. The deadline for updating or a long information is Sept. 15. Mifflin hopes to have the directory as the presses by the end of September.

The 1972-73 directory will be 8½ by 11 inches in size, larger than this year's book. The 1971-72 book is only 6 by 9 inches because of a "budget crunch," Mifflin said.

"This year's booklet was also an experiment in cutting down information per person. Mifflin explained. "Informal feedback Mifflin received from most people who wanted the additional information, he said.

Some of them are keeping their older directories for that purpose," he said.

At present, there are no plans for a student directory. Mifflin said he has not found a way to make the student book practical.

One copy for each campus telephone—estimated at 2,500—will be delivered by the SIU telephone Exchange. The extra copy price will run between $1.25 and $1.30.

"Since photography is a communications medium, it doesn't help to hide a good photo," Guion said. "It is essential that a photographer photograph his work.

Kirkton said that he hopes this show will start a tradition. "We hope we will encourage others to display their prints," he said.

"This show may serve to let others know what is going on in our department," Guion said. "We just hope others enjoy the show."

The photographers have sent announcements to various gatherings and members of the Society for Photographic Education. "We are certainly hopeful for distribution of our prints," Guion said.

A nine print portfolio will be offered for sale.

Graduate students exhibit photography

Graduate Textbook Sales, now located in the Communications Building basement, will move to the Student Center bookstore fall quarter. A.A. Logan, manager of Textbook Rental, said Monday.

Logan said that graduate students will be able to purchase both undergraduate and graduate level textbooks from the bookstore. Logan also announced the fall quarter hours for Textbook Rental. The hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 18 and 18, a.m. to 9 p.m. Sept. 20 and 20, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 23 and 23, a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 29 and 29. Logan said that beginning Sept. 30, Textbook Rental will be open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday in the Economics Lounge.

Rossi has published widely on this topic and is doing research under a grant from the Goller Shapiken Limited Fund. Rossi's lecture, sponsored by the departments of English and foreign languages, and the humanities center, "Literature, Art and Sciences," is open to the public, admission free.

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Nevada's news agency, the Las Vegas News Bureau, said that the Pentagon had acted. Dillard said: "How can we be content not to find

Dillard chided the news media for the vague reporting concerning the media. Among the stories that day were the Senate's attack on the President, the Fed's response to the worldwide economic crisis, a bank in Nevada, and the continued effectiveness of the American National Guard.

"In my opinion that endorsement by the Times as a mark of its neutrality is a regrettable mistake and is a failure of reporting," Dillard said.

Dillard said that action such as this gives support to media critics and that newspapers are one-sided.

The next day's notice in print until Senator Goldwater prod-

Irving Dillard

Bruce Brumagn and his battle against the two large San Francisco daily's was the chance to challenge the communities. Dillard said that journalism can play a vital role in this.

The reference was the sale of the Times at the time of William Dillard's birth.

The fact that the Times was sold to the group in 1937, became a revolutionary and a member of the Party, is a vital reference.

There was no way to check the story at the time. The announcement confirmed the name Fisher, and a Soviet encyclopaedia confirmed that Geoffrey Fisher was living in England at the time of William Dillard's birth.

The reference work said the Fisher who was born in St. Petersburg in 1877 was a revolutionary and a member of the Party, is a vital reference.

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**New WSU manager seeks updating**

**By Daryl Stephenes**

Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Conversion of WSU radio from stereo to stereo sound and updating the station's record library are among the first projects new WSU Student Activities manager Ken Garry hopes to implement.

Garry, 29, assumed the past a month ago after having been WSU radio at Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Garry said that this station needs to be brought up to par, to reinvigorate it.

"I'm a very strong believer in the idea that if you're going to do stereo, you've got to do it right," he said.

Garry said that the station is not currently able to broadcast music on WSLU, but records are already stored on the station's stereo equipment.

An additional problem, Garry said, is money. Even though WSLU is able to buy records at a cost of $1.50 each, "a sufficient job of modernization" would cost about $3,500, he indicated.

Garry described WSU as being an "alternative station," in that it doesn't attempt to appeal to any specific audience, but rather offers something for everyone.

"Commercial stations are usually all-rock, or all-listening and dance music, or whatever," said Garry.

"We don't do that. We listen to other stations, see what they're doing and what they're not doing, and then we develop policies which needs to be done," Garry said.

For example, Garry said, heavy rock and underground music isn't always on WSLU because stations like WTAQ in Murphysboro, WBDI in the campus and WCLF in Carbondale already adequately provide musical taste.

Therefore, he said, WSLU attempts to fill a need by providing classical music, big band, easy listening, and dance music interspersed with news on an 18-hour a day schedule.

The audience is quite diverse, according to recent surveys taken by the station.

"The most recent one showed we weren't playing exclusively to any particular group," he said. "It ranges from students to business class housewives, to people over 45 years old. I was surprised at that, we really specifically appealing to the cultural elite." Garry described the current format as being basically a good one. "I don't want to change the audience by too much modernization. You don't change your clean house right away," Garry, who is the first full-time manager WSU has ever had, said that before making any sweeping changes, he will have to assess the audience and examine the degree of factors in the station's format.

The station's schedule is not likely to remain unchanged six months from now.

Garry's experience includes one year as an advertising salesman for CBS radio in Omaha, Neb., writing, producing and directing television shows in 1967 while in the army at Fort Sill, Okla., and working as a director of closed circuit television in 1966 as an adviser at the University of Nebraska.

Garry described WSU as being one of the better stations in the country in the field of broadcasting. "The whole broadcasting service here-- better than anything above other stations. It's really within the top 10 per cent in the country." Garry said he has so far been favorably impressed with WSU and the University. "Everyone cooperates with one another very well here."

Underwater living?

DALLAS (A.P.) -- Can the underwater continental shelf be made habitable to man? A University of Texas at Dallas Dr. Foerster is currently making this a reality.

Dr. Foerster is a member of the project, which does supervised water pressure in the Gulf of Mexico 100 miles south-southeast of Galveston.

Urban is one of a four-man crew on the mission to select possible underwater habitats. The family of the United States' first continental shelf laboratory.

**School of Medicine expects accreditation in January; split campus operation planned**

**By Nancy Peterson**

Student Writer

Formal application for the SIU School of Medicine is expected to be received sometime in January 1972, according to an announcement issued by the School of Medicine, last week.

Dr. J. John Van Horne, who was visited by representatives of Commission on American Medical Colleges in July of this year, said that preliminary reports on the school's accreditation are expected to be received sometime in October. Classes for the school are unoffically scheduled to begin in June 1973 with 24 students enrolled in advanced classes in Springfield and 48 students enrolled in the first year program in Carbondale.

The first phase buildings of the School of Medicine in Springfield are scheduled for completion in September 1973. The target date for the completion of the phase two buildings is late October or November.

SIU first displayed interest in the establishment of an SIU medical school in 1970. Dr. Borkon, now a professor of medicine in the school, was appointed by President Pulliam to the faculty of Southern Illinois Normal State College to start development of a medical school.

World War II suspended plans for the development of a medical school, and for a long span of time. Dr. Borkon said there was "no outward indication" that medical school other than the interest in the development of a medical school in Carbondale.

In 1966, the Illinois Board of Higher Education of its report entitled "Education in the Health Fields for State of Illinois. This report otherwise known as the Campbell report, called for the development of medical schools in Illinois by making maximum use of medical facilities already available. It also called for the development of a University of Medicine (including summer). The report, said Dr. Borkon, also indicated that "no new institutions were not meeting the health needs of people inside Cook County."

This was one of the reasons SIU, through its association with the construction of the new Southern Illinois University in Carbondale which could utilize clinical facilities in Springfield.

For the new campus is the University of the state run, serving central Illinois. The school would use existing facilities in Carbondale and Franklin.

In addition, preference in admissions of students to the School of Medicine is expected to be given to students from southern and central Illinois.

Dr. Borkon said SIU was selected for a medical school site because "it was the only logical place," in southern Illinois to establish such a school. The school will be located near the facilities and faculty necessary to provide for a medical education.

Springfield was chosen as the site of the school's advanced classes because "it has the potential nature of having two hospitals, St. John's and Memorial, where students can receive their advanced education."

The split campus concept of SIU School of Medicine originated from the Campbell report which called for: speedy and economical development of Illinois medical schools. By using existing facilities in Carbondale, SIU School of Medicine fulfilled these recommendations. Students in the SIU School of Medicine will attend their first year of medical school in classes and laboratories on the SIU-Carbondale campus.

The first year program is designed as a review of basic sciences such as physiology and biochemistry. Their second and third years of education will take place in Springfield and be of a more clinical nature. They will involve actual patient care in such areas as surgery and pediatrics and family medicine.

Planning and development of the SIU School of Medicine's organization is the responsibility of Dr. John G. Foerster, who has served as dean of the school in Joliet since 1966.

The school is divided into six departments: medicine, surgery, obstetrics, bacteriology and pathology, pediatrics, psychiatry, and family medicine.

Medical specialties will be split among these six departments. Planning of the three-year academic calendar is the responsibility of faculty members within the school.

Kept said the SIU medical school was using "an innovative approach to curriculum." He said class structure will concentrate on the study of organ systems rather than disciplines as in the traditional "sequential" approach.

Labs in the school will be designed to accommodate students in several fields rather than just a single field as in the traditional lab set up. The labs will be empty rooms into which medical supplies could be wheeled for teaching purposes.

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Satellite to study evolution of stars

By Howard Brodelt
AF Aerospace Writer

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla.—The Copernicus satellite, a giant "eye on the sky," was placed into orbit Monday to study the evolution of stars and to seek a powerful new energy source in mysterious deep-space X-rays.

Weighing 4,900 pounds and priced at $61.6 million, Copernicus is the heaviest and most expensive scientific satellite ever launched by the United States. Among its six telescopes is the largest ever arched, 32 inches in diameter.

"This is a terribly exciting adventure in astrophysics," said Prof. Lyman Spitzer, Jr., of Princeton University, one of the principal investigators. "We will have the chance to study the stars and stellar clouds in a way that until now has been impossible."

The observatory, launched into a 16,000-mile-high orbit, will watch the behavior of stars and attempt to learn how they are formed by the interaction of interstellar dust and gas.

Dr. James E. Kupperian Jr., NASA project scientist, said the stargazer should greatly enhance man's knowledge of the universe, perhaps providing clues to its birth, how it functions and what it might do in the future.

He said the telescopes will be activated after a week of testing in space and it is hoped the satellite will operate for at least five years.

The large telescope, developed at Princeton, will study ultraviolet light in young, hot stars with ages up to a few million years, short by stellar standards. They die young because their inner nuclear furnaces burn violently at temperatures up to 50 million degrees and dissipate their energy.

The oldest stars in the heavens are 10 billion or more years old, with the sun rated middle-aged at about 4.5 billion years.

Ultraviolet light issuing from stars can reveal much about how they were formed. The young, hot stars emit more of this light because of their heat.

This ultraviolet light cannot be observed by earth telescopes because it is absorbed in the atmosphere. Copernicus, named for a 15th century Polish astronomer, is orbiting at 360 miles above the atmosphere.

Five smaller telescopes, developed at Britain's University College, London, will probe X-rays streaming from such sources as pulsars, quasars and radio galaxies.

Other satellites have located 200 or more sources of X-rays in the universe in such diverse regions as the Magellanic Clouds, the Crab Nebula, several galaxies and even in some areas where there is no visible object.

Some of these sources are emitting energies at incredible rates, scientists say, suggesting new, powerful modes of energy production.

Just as man's knowledge of nuclear energy originated with studies into how the sun produces its radiant energy, the scientists believe that Copernicus and larger observatories to follow in the 1980s might find new sources of energy for use on earth. This could be important if an energy crisis arises in the United States, as some experts predict it will in the next century.

Final moon trip set for nighttime launch

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the first nighttime launch for U.S. astronauts, Apollo 17 is set to take off at 9:52 p.m. EST Dec. 7, the month and longest Apollo trip to the moon.

The detailed flight schedule announced Monday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration calls for splashdown in the Pacific Ocean 500 miles southeast of Pago Pago, Samoa, at 2:26 EST on Dec. 19.

It means a mission of 12 days, 16 hours and 31 minutes.

The launch from Cape Kennedy, Fla., will send Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. Schmitt and Ronald E. Evans on the last moon journey on the NASA schedule.

Cernan and Schmitt are due to land on the moon at 2:55 p.m. EST Dec. 11, while Evans remains in orbit around it.

The schedule calls for 82 hours on the lunar surface, about half a day longer than the time spent there by the Apollo 16 astronauts last April.

The longest previous mission was Apollo 15, about 12 days and seven hours, in July and August, 1971.

Demo headquarters to hold grand opening ceremonies

Grand opening ceremonies for the Jackson County-Carbondale Democratic Headquarters have been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 29, according to C. Ray Chatney, chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Party.

U.S. Rep. Kenneth Gray (D-West Franklin), if his schedule permits, will open the ribbon which will officially open the headquarters, Chatney said.

Other grand opening activities will include a street fair and refreshments, according to staff coordinators at the headquarters.

The headquarters serves as a regional base for the campaign staffs of the McGovern for President, Walker for Governor and Ruzbie for State Senate organizations.

Invitations to the event are being sent to all state, county and local candidates and county chairman in the 22 Southern Illinois counties in the 7th Congressional District, as well as the 50 precinct committeemen in Jackson County.

Reporter-photographers excluded from LBJ-McGovern Shriver talks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson will allow no reporters or photographers on his Texas ranch when Democratic candidates George McGovern and Sargent Shriver visit him Tuesday, the candidates' aides said Monday.

There was no immediate word as to why the press ban was imposed but the aides said the word came from the LBJ ranch near Johnson City, Tex.
**SALES AUTOMOTIVE**

1971 Harley Davidson Sportster, $450.

1970 Triumph 500cc, new top-end, see at Larry's Cutt, 693 Avenue Ave., apt. 82940.

1941 Chevy Truck, runs good, $300.

1962 Mobile Custom. Rear end, air conditioned.

1970 Custom Van, runs good, $250.

1970 Ford Van, runs good, $250.

1970 Toyota Van, runs good, $250.

1970 Volkswagen Van, runs good, $250.

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Media reacts to critics, journalism speaker says

By Larry Giwozski
Daily Egyptian Writer

"Though our criticism of the media is theoretically aimed at the public, it is really mainly from the media itself," Glenda Kelly, a former Daily Egyptian Writer, said.

Mrs. Kelly, one of the "doers" who spoke to a group of journalism educators who gathered for a panel presentation Monday on "Critical Acceptance: How the Doers Do It.

The panel discussion was part of the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism, which convenes currently in St. Louis.

Mrs. Kelly, an instructor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, described the "Milwaukee Media Review," a tabloid newsletter she created and written by journalism instructors in the area.

The program began last fall. Mrs. Kelly said that it has evolved "the trial and error process."

"The purpose of the program is to evaluate the needs of the profession," Mrs. Kelly said.

Gligone, who has been a journalist for the past five years, said he "thought this is important, and that they should be involved in what they are doing the newspapers tend to do political relations for the United- Fund and the United-Fund asked.

The results of the surveys were published in a supplement to the Evening News. A survey of 41 of the daily newspapers in Massachusetts was then taken and the panelists found in another supplement to a regular edition.

"We found that many people are critical of the media," Mrs. Kelly said. "We also found that the standards of the metropolitan press are very different from those of the daily newspapers.

"I think this is important," he continued, "because most of you hear about the metropolitan press.

"We also found that journalism students had a general interest in the results of the survey, and in the purpose of the program is the support of at least four constituency bodies. To prevent the present system from short-circuiting into chaotic constituency competition, the letter states, the cit- enships must respond to the referendum request on Oct. 15.

1. Senate approves letter seeking constituency support

(Continued from page 1)

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International Punch
Basil C. Hedrick, dean of international education, looks on as Edna F. Einsiedel sipped a cool glass of punch at the international students reception in the Home Economics Building Lounge Monday. Ms. Einsiedel is a graduate student in journalism at Indiana University. She is originally from the Philippines. The reception was sponsored as a special event by the Association for International Education and the Association for Journalism in Educational (AEJ) to visiting international students who are attending the annual AEJ convention at SIU under the auspices of the State Department and the Asia Foundation. (Photo by Jay Needelman)

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CHICAGO (AP) — Mayor Richard J. Daley denied speculation Monday that he postponed a scheduled meeting with Sen. George McGovern last week because he was angry with the Democratic presidential candidate.

Daley, at a news conference, two days before his rescheduled meeting with McGovern, said the candidate's campaign is coming along just fine and predicted McGovern will carry Illinois in November.

Ordinarily, the mayor's optimism toward Democratic candidates can be taken for granted. But since Daley was barred from the Democratic National Convention last month, his comments on the nominee are of interest to those wondering whether the Chicago Democratic organization will campaign enthusiastically for McGovern.

McGovern, Daley said, is "coming from behind, putting on that great spurt" and added the 1972 campaign already has been more effective than that of Hubert H. Humphrey four years ago.

Daley and McGovern are scheduled to meet Wednesday for the first time since the convention was termed unqualified to determine the housing/utility mix by Dr. Martin Van Brown, trustee from Carbondale.

"There are 291,442 square feet of land involved in the project, thus the contract price is $34,972," Worth said.

Gonnell said that three tracks of land near Wall Vill Street between Fisher and North Fifth Streets are involved in the $20,000-per-unit project.

The low-cost housing units can be used as a resource for future renewal decomplanks as it provides more low-income housing to the area.

The county's director of the Urban Renewal division in Carbondale said that the contract price for the land being sold to the authority is $34,972.

"Our objective is to purchase properties, relocate families, demolish existing structures and sell the land for a predesignated use," Gonnell said.

The urban renewal director said that the existing structures could be demolished by the end of August, provided the families living in the facilities be relocated to suitable housing.

"We have provided many low-income families with adequate housing," Helmer said.

"That is going to help the low-income family's whole environment and also in going to pay in the city in which they live," Helmer said.

Of these applicants, about 98 per cent are accepted by the county housing authority and moved in on a priority basis.

Helmer said that after an applicant has been accepted, the family is placed on a waiting list catarizing needs. Families are placed into housing based on their income and age of children.

Households which are displayed by urban renewal projects are placed first.

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- Cucumbers: 5c each
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**Daily Egyptian, August 22, 1972, Page 15**
Wheel chair ace wins Olympic medals

by Elliot Tompkins

Ray Clark's $500 wheel chair starts every swimming race. More than that can say for his $40 Dodge station wagon of 1961 vintage.

Clark depends on his wheel chair to feel good and get around he does. He just returned from Heidelberg, West Germany, where he participated in the Wheel Chair Olympic Games. It was a good trip for Clark. He won gold medals for first place finishes in the discus and pentathlon, and he took third place in the javelin throw.

He captured sixth place in the shot put, seventh place in archery and eleventh place in the 100-meter freestyle swim.

Clark's discus throw of 116 feet 4 inches is a new world record. It bettered the old mark by more than 15 feet.

Clark spent 10 days in Heidelberg and seven days in Sweden. The swing through Sweden was a good tour promoting wheel chair sports.

The wheel chair games are an annual event in Stoke Mandeville, England. Every four years however, the games are moved to the site of the Olympic Games, which are in Germany this summer.

Clark had to perform well in trials at New York before he was chosen to show his German cap. He competed in and was first in six events at the trials. His best finish was a second place in the discus.

In other trials Clark took fourth place in the shot put. Seventh place in archery, javelin throw and the 50-yard freestyle swim. He finished seventh in the 100-yard dash (in a wheel chair) and the shot put. There were approximately 25 entrants in each event.

Clark said.

Raising money is a real problem for the wheel chair athletes. The S.U.I. (Society for Under Handicapped) is trying to find somewhere to help finance Clark's trip. But other athletes aren't so lucky.

States and provinces of funds, we left many athletes behind that could have won gold medals," Clark said. "We had to take the all-around athletes who could compete in more than one event."

The competition in this year's games was some of the toughest he has been up against. Clark said. "The Germans and Japanese were both good in archery. Overall, though, the United States won the most medals (90) with Germany finishing second (60) and the U.S.S.R. third (50)."

Lockart conceded.

"However, after the duck season closes we will keep a close watch on the goose harvest out of the Puget Sound area. It appears the harvest is excessive we may have to go back to the shorter season," Lockart said.

Lockart said the goose season was opened a little later in the quota zone than it normally does.

Astroturf field installation scheduled to begin this week

Labor strikes continue to slow the installation of the Astroturf field at SIU's Memorial Stadium.

The delivery of the turf is scheduled for Monday. Strikes were settled Wednesday, said Shanks of the Monsanto Co. said Monday afternoon.

The strike was not expected to slow the installation once the turf arrives. Monsanto, makers of Astroturf, has a national agreement with the labor unions which allows the Monsanto workers to cross picket lines.

If the concrete worker's strike should continue, the Astroturf field would not be ready for the season. The sideline areas will be filled in with dirt, the concrete will be poured over it.

Shanks predicted that the installation should take three weeks to complete. Any where from three to ten men will be working on the job at various times.

When the turf is completed, SIU will be one of 43 collegiate institutions with an artificial football playing surface. Illinois State and Northern Illinois are among the other universities and Astroturf fields presently.