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Daily Egyptian

Southern Illinois University

Wednesday, August 23, 1972, Vol. 53, No. 207

Nixon wins presidential nomination

BULLETIN—MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The Republican National Convention called the roll of the states Tuesday night in a vote that guaranteed President Nixon's re-nomination.

By Walter R. Mears
AP Political Writer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—In final preparation Tuesday for President Nixon's re-nomination, the Republican National Convention adopted a campaign platform shaped at the White House.

But a Nixon lieutenant said the administration was keeping hands off the convention's one real dispute: the apportionment of delegates to the 1976 convention.

Nixon flew from Washington to launch his re-election campaign against Democratic challenger George McGovern—denounced in the new GOP platform as leader of "a radical clique which scorns our nation's past and would blight her future."

Outside the convention hall, youthful demonstrators blocked an intersection, and police said more than 125 were arrested for harassing passersby and beating on automobiles.

On another demonstration front, about 500 protesters against the Vietnam war marched to the Fontainebleau Hotel and blocked traffic on Collins Avenue outside the headquarters hotel.

Despite days of compromise, efforts seeking to avert a nationally televised and broadcast floor fight at the otherwise tranquil convention, conservative and liberal Republicans remained at odds over the formula for awarding delegates at the next convention.

John D. Ehrlichman, a top Nixon aide, said administration lieutenants had passed word the platform should be adopted without unexpected amendments—but that the White House was staying out of the apportionment controversy.

Conservative forces won the initial rounds, in party and convention committees, gaining approval for an apportionment system that awards bonus delegate votes in 1976 on the basis of 1972 GOP showings, but with little regard to the size of the state.

That would likely mean conservative dominance at the 1976 convention.

With neither challenge nor debate, the convention disposed of another dispute by refusing to seat a supporter of dissident Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California.

McCloskey won one primary vote for the nomination, from New Mexico. But the state sent a delegation of Nixon supporters to cast 13 votes for the President, one for McCloskey.

There was no debate and no change in platform planks praising Nixon policy in Indochina, and advocating Vietnam peace on his terms.



Due to the heavy rains Tuesday night, this scene—from an earlier flooding—was repeated at the Fina gasoline station on West Main and Sycamore streets. Monte Anderson, an SIU student and Neill Clugston and Jeff Woodruff, co-owners of the station, are shown working from a canoe to unplug a stopped-up drain. Woodruff said the station floods during every heavy rainstorm so he keeps a canoe around the place just "to have something to do when business is slow." Related weather story on page 14.

Watered gas

ACLU files suit in Allen case; tenure denial damages sought

By Daryl Stephenson
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The American Civil Liberties Union, acting on behalf of former Assistant Professor of Philosophy Douglas M. Allen, filed suit Tuesday in U.S. District Court in East St. Louis for damages claiming Allen was denied tenure because of his criticism of SIU policies and the Center for Vietnamese Studies.

Allen acknowledged the suit Tuesday afternoon at a press conference in the Student Government offices in the Student Center, where he also confirmed earlier reports that he will leave SIU this fall for a position at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

The suit asks for \$100,000 in damages and an immediate assurance of tenure by the Board of Trustees. It contends the board's action in denying Allen tenure was in retaliation for his criticism of the University and the controversial Center for Vietnamese Studies.

The suit says Allen was denied his rights of freedom of speech under the First and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and right to due process under the Fifth and 14th Amendments.

At the press conference, Allen said he had accepted a one year, visiting

professorship in the Department of Philosophy at Vanderbilt University for the 1972-73 academic year. He said he decided to accept the position after consulting with many people nationally and locally.

"I would like to assure the University community that my acceptance of this visiting professorship will in no way undermine my determination to struggle against the injustices revealed in the denial of my tenure," Allen said.

"These injustices," he said, "are apparent in such fundamental issues as constitutionally protected rights, especially First Amendment rights of freedom of speech; substantive and procedural rights pertaining to academic freedom and tenure; the

right of the faculty to determine its own colleagues and the right of students to determine who teaches them; a general lack of progressive educational priorities on the part of university officials; and repression arising from University complicity in racist and imperialist U.S. designs in IndoChina as seen in the Vietnamese Center."

"I shall continue to work with the American Association of University Professors on the local and national levels," Allen said. He said he is confident the national AAUP investigation of SIU will result in the University being placed on the censure list, probably at the organization's national meeting next May.

(Continued on page 3)

Faculty Council rejects proposed 'de-sexed' titles for General Studies

By Bernard F. Whalen
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Faculty Council Tuesday voted down a proposal which would have de-sexed the titles of General Studies areas A, B and C. The proposal asked that the word "Man's" be removed from titles in view of the sexual equality movement. The 31-seat council has four female members.

For instance area C's title "Man's Insights and Appreciations" would have become "Insights and Appreciations." Some council members said the word "man" is necessary to the grammatical correctness of the titles.

The general studies joint standing committee, which recommended the

title changes, also asked that the title of area E, "Health and Physical Development" be changed to "Human Health and Well-Being." The council approved the area E change 15-6.

The committee said the reason for changing the area E title was to get away from the "physical education or P.E. connotation." Area E now offers courses in nutrition and "Meat in Man's World."

The council also approved a recommendation that the total credit hour requirement in Area E be increased from five to six hours. The committee said the increase would hopefully encourage more courses to be offered in Area E.

A proposal to drop GSD 107 Basic College Mathematics from area D "Organization and Communication of Ideas," was unanimously defeated. The committee recommendations said that math did not belong in area D, GSD 107 should be dropped and all students should be required to demonstrate a knowledge equivalent to GSD 106, Intermediate Algebra.

A representative from the mathematics department said GSD 106 was equivalent to eighth grade mathematics and college students should be required to demonstrate knowledge beyond that level.

(Continued on page 3)



Gus

Bode

Gus says the Faculty Council doesn't have much of a de-sex appeal.

Tree book publication set Sept. 7

An illustrated guide designed to help homeowners and professional landscapers find the right tree for a particular need will be published Sept. 7 by the Southern Illinois University Press.

Entitled "How to Choose Your Tree: A Guide to Parklike Landscaping in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio," the 264-page book is the work of Dwight R. McCurdy, SIU professor of forestry and park management; William G. Spangenberg, who received his B. S. and M. S. degrees from SIU and has worked for the U.S. Park Service and U.S. Forest Service; and Charles P. Doty, assistant park ranger at Illinois Beach State Park.

Aided by 162 black and white photographs, the handbook is a synthesis of the characteristics of 50 trees native to the three-state area.

Each section contains a general discussion of a characteristic and how it may be functional for a certain purpose, accompanied by a table comparing each of the species.

Characteristics dealt with include crown shape, height, diameter, growth rate, leaf shape and fall color, bark texture, color and thickness; flowers, fruit type and edibility; longevity, rooting patterns, self-pruning and sprouting potential, ecological succession stage, shade tolerance, insect and disease susceptibility, topographic position and exposure, and soil texture, drainage and reaction (acidity). There is an appendix containing range maps of trees whose natural range does not cover the entire three-state area. Also included are figures giving models for crown shape, leaf shape, rooting patterns and topographic position.

The cost of the handbook is \$10.



A body talks

The speaker is Nikki Nixon, Indiana University graduate student, and the topic is—how about that?—body language and other nonverbal ways that people communicate. If nonverbal communication theory means anything, those Association for Education in Journalism delegates with hands to their faces and fingers to their lips are deep in thought. What the others are thinking is anybody's guess. (Photo by Pam Smith)

Synergy drug centers to be expanded

By University News Service

The National Institute of Mental Health has decided to invest \$225,000 in Southern Illinois' youth over the next three years.

The money, awarded to a team of young staffers at SIU, will be used to set up a network of specialists and services to deal with drug use in the region. It will be designed to inform, to educate, and in cases of crisis, to intervene. It is going to go into operation at the educational level this fall, and it is going to be called the "Peer-Oriented Drug Abuse Educational Network."

Not the most musical title in the world, but perhaps a highly relevant one. The key to the bank—as far as the National Institute was concerned when it made the grant—is the phrase, "peer oriented." The people who will be running the network will be of the same age, background and general lifestyle as the kids they'll be dealing with. The whole thing will be based on what the social scholars call a peer relationship.

A pronounced gap between youth and their elders is one reason why so many "institutionalized" attempts at drug education are ineffective. Few in the business, whether in law enforcement, schools, hospitals or whatever, deny this fact, according to William Vollmer, one of the network organizers.

The kids who use drugs, or who are thinking about it, just aren't turned on by advice from the other side of that generation gap. After all, peer influences are almost inevitably the very first pieces of the drug use pattern anyway.

The approach Vollmer and his network associates plan to use will be fashioned after an operation called Synergy, an SIU-supported drug crisis, referral and information center located in a slightly rundown geodesic dome near the campus. It is run mostly by non-professionals, student-age, who themselves came from the "sub-culture" associated with drugs.

It has been phenomenally successful. Since it opened two years ago, it has handled, by the staff's estimate, more than 95 per cent of

the drug crisis cases in the Carbondale area. Synergy staff members and volunteers have coped with 1,370 "crisis situations" (bad trips, etc.), processed 2,000 requests for drug information and made 340 speaking, consulting and training engagements. It has gained a statewide reputation and has become "the" response center for dealing with drug use and abuse in the entire area.

What the Peer-Oriented network proposes is a high school and college training program that will produce kids able to provide the same kind of service at some 10 little Synergy centers around Southern Illinois. They will provide the bridge across the generation gap that Vollmer says is needed for any realistic, effective attack on local drug problems.

A sequence of three courses will begin this fall at SIU, John A. Logan Junior College, Carbondale Central High School and Carbondale East High School. They'll be worth college credit. The students will learn all about drugs and their alternatives, then in course II, will be trained how to use their own skills in a "helping relationship" with another human, one with a drug problem. Then, in the final course of the school year, they'll organize or get into action programs of their own, backed up by Synergy-Carbondale and psychology department people from SIU.

Courses will be extended to other regional schools the next two years. The need for something that will

make the kids want to pay attention, according to Vollmer's peer brigade, is quite apparent. He says that Synergy in Carbondale can't do it all and that out there in Southern Illinois "more and more students and young people in general are either experimenting, using regularly, or trying to come to a decision about using drugs."

He hopes the network will help the whole region understand drug issues and help the kids out of the problem.

'Fanny' featured

on 'The Session'

Wednesday afternoon and evening programs on WSUI-TV, Channel 8: 4—Sesame Street; 5—The Evening Report; 5:30—Mister Rogers' Neighborhood; 6—The Electric Company; 6:30—Spotlight on Southern Illinois; 7—A Public Affair Election '72.

7:30—The Forsythe Saga, "Conflict." In the continuing series, Michael and Jon become rivals for Fluor, although Jon doesn't know the girl is the daughter of his mother's first husband.

8—The Session, "Fanny." This four-girl band plays some of its recent sounds including their single hit, "Charity Ball."

9—The Movie Tonight, "So Long At The Fair." Jean Simmons, Dirk Bogarde, and Terence Fisher star in this classic story of a girl who searches for her brother who disappeared under curious circumstances set at the 1899 French Exposition.

AEJ convention highlights today's scheduled activities

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

Parents and New Students Orientation: 9 a.m. Student Center, Tour Train leaves from Student Center, 11 a.m.

Children's Theater: "In the Land of the Dragon," 10 a.m., University Theater, Communications Building, admission, 50 cents.

Enact: Meeting 6-9 p.m. Lawson 101.

Chess Club: Meeting, 7 p.m. Student Center Rooms C and D.

Free School: Astrology, 7:30-9:30 p.m. Lawson 201.

Church of Scientology: Meeting, 7:30-9:30 p.m. Lawson 221.

AEJ wives tour of Shawnee Hills, bus leave Schneider Hall at 8 a.m.

AASDJ business meeting, Westmoore Room, Trueblood, 7 a.m.

AEJ—"Media and Emerging Minorities", Grinnell Hall, main dining room, 8:30 a.m.

AEJ business session, Grinnell Hall, main dining room, 10:20 a.m.

Journalism Council Directors Luncheon, election of officers, Westmoore Room, Trueblood, noon.

AEJ Executive Committee, Schneider Hall library, 1:30 p.m.

AEJ division meetings, Student Center, 1:30-5 p.m.

JCJA dinner, Kaskaski-Missouri Room, 5:30 p.m.

Activities

Association for Education in Journalism: Student Center, River Rooms.

Youth World: Student Center 4th Floor.

Cosmetology: Luncheon-Program, Student Center, Ballroom B.

Recreation and Intramurals: 8-10 p.m., Pulliam Pool, Gym and Weight Room.

Women's Recreation Association: 3:30-5 p.m. Golf, Women's Gym; 6:30-7:30 p.m. Softball, Small Group Housing Field.

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Page 2, Daily Egyptian, August 23, 1972

SIU students treat speech problems of area residents

By Pat Nussman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Problems in communication are the domain of the clinical service of the Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology, which uses its 111 undergraduate and 27 graduate students to treat community residents.

A recent study directed by the Graduate Advisory Council recommended to newly-appointed chairman John Moncur that the program be expanded, which means the clinic will need more professional supervisors—and more people to be treated.

The latter can be a problem, Moncur indicated, particularly for any program that needs people to be treated by students, especially in rural areas.

The speech pathology and audiology students, he said, "have to have a constant flow of people with speech problems."

The clinic treats those with speech and language problems or hearing loss. These are typically referred to the clinic by a physician.

In the case of a hearing loss, an audiologist at the clinic assists the physician in diagnosing the problem with the help of special equipment which the physician usually does not have. The clinic student determines what type of loss it is, the possible site of the problem and the amount of hearing loss.

After diagnosis, Moncur explained, the physician takes care of any medication or surgery. If this is

not possible, other students at the clinical service educate the patient in dealing with his loss.

If they are very young, said Moncur, students teach them to use language. Otherwise, rehabilitation methods are used, particularly if speech has begun to degenerate.

"We are not strictly teachers of the deaf," Moncur said. "We more typically teach him the tools of communication so that he can get to public school teachers specializing in teaching the deaf."

Probably the biggest part of the clinical program is teaching children of about two years-old how to speak, according to Moncur. "We're needing a great deal more help in this field," he said.

Another major area of hearing disability is among people over 50, where 16 per cent have lost enough hearing to have trouble with language.

"People over 50 don't seek our services in the numbers that need it," he said. "Usually they don't come in until their wives push them through the door or they discover that their hearing disability is harming them in business."

The clinic often makes recommendations to this population on what kind of hearing aids to get and how to use them, Moncur said.

"We would certainly like to see our services in the geriatric portion expanded," Moncur said.

Typically, students attempt to put in at least 100 clock-hours of clinic service a year, he said, in order to



Speech assist

Debby Schofield, student in the Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology, assists Philip Hunziker in articulation therapy as part of the department's clinical services program.

have the 275 hours needed for certification by the time they finish the masters' program.

"We have introduction courses that allow them to start working with people as early as their junior year—perhaps by the sophomore year," Moncur said.

The sophomores are started out with observation and some initial attempts. Generally, the students with less training handle the simpler cases, although none of them could actually be described as "simple," he said.

"When you get into why people can't speak—that's when you get

into deep water," he said.

The most advanced students handle special problems, such as cerebral palsy and stuttering, according to Moncur.

He said that some cases are "so complex we don't know what good we're doing—but sometimes there are spectacular recoveries."

With stuttering, he said, "we're making tremendous strides in how to deal with this."

Communications disorder is no simple field, according to Moncur, since it is deeply involved in so many disciplines—psychology, medicine, physiology and sociology.

Some students, he said, do well in the academic portion of the program, but have trouble with working with people.

"We've had kids who made A's and B's, then couldn't relate to people—when they work with kids they get scared to death. When students go into speech pathology and audiology, they go into a lifetime of being changers of human behavior," he said.

The clinic is located in Wham 141. Further information may be obtained by calling 453-4301.

ACLU files suit in Allen tenure case

(Continued from page 1)

Allen said he would also continue "to do the kinds of research and organizing to which I have dedicated myself during the past few years." He said this will include making trips to Carbondale, serving as a local contact for Vietnamese and various Asian scholars and arranging for speakers and organizing conferences.

Allen expressed his "sincere appreciation to the thousands of members of the University community who have shown their solidarity." He said he was astonished at the

response to the Faculty Independence Fund, which until it was discontinued a month ago, raised over \$6,000. The purpose of the fund was to raise money that would allow Allen to remain in Carbondale and teach off-campus classes.

However, Allen said he hopes "the faculty is not swallowed up by the mood of despair, impotence and democratization so pervasive on campus at the present time."

Allen said that students have been the main reason he has remained at SIU the past five years. He expressed gratitude for the way

"students have reached out to me through their concern and have united with me as sisters and brothers through their courage and love."

"It seems to me that the handwriting is clear on the wall," Allen said, "and it is not just the handwriting proclaiming 'OFF AID.'"

"While more than 100 faculty are not rehired because of the budgetary crisis, while civil service workers are underpaid, while students lack adequate funds for scholarships and loans and are forced into overcrowded classrooms, our administrators grant themselves enormous salary increases, and programs such as the Vietnamese Center are lavishly funded."

"We have lost our black enrollment," Allen continued. "We have lost many whites who come from more modest financial backgrounds. The University continues sexist practices. And most faculty and students are treated with utter contempt."

But, said Allen, "this is not a time for pessimism and despair. We must join together in common concern and in struggle to affirm our sense of dignity and justice and humanity."

Also, Allen said "we must dedicate ourselves to transforming SIU into a progressive and humane educational institution."

Allen said he was confident he will win his suit against SIU, but estimated it would take at least two or three years to reach a settlement.

Allen was originally denied tenure by the board in November, 1970, and was informed in April, 1971, that his appointment would not be renewed at the end of the 1971-72 school year. He had been recommended for tenure by the Department of Philosophy.

Last December, the Board reaffirmed its decision to deny Allen tenure, this time citing alleged divisiveness on Allen's part as its justification.

Faculty Council denies proposed title changes

(Continued from page 1)

The council voted to request that the mathematics department send GSD math courses alternatives to the general studies joint standing committee. The committee was requested to report the alternatives to the council. Many council members said students should have more math course options in area D to meet varying academic needs.

The council referred to an undergraduate affairs committee a report from Vice President Willis E. Malone regarding the Vocational-Technical Institute. The report concerned a proposal to redesignate the title of VTI and reorganization of the institute. It also proposed to offer a baccalaureate degree in the "School of Technical Careers."

A proposal to recommend that departments establish selective undergraduate admission and retention policies to cope with enrollment pressures was referred to the undergraduate educational policy committee.

The Dean's Council proposal indicates that several departments, operating under limited financial, faculty and facility conditions, may establish stricter admissions policies to limit enrollments in certain major fields.

The policy committee report on the center for Vietnamese studies was also reviewed by the council. After discussion over the lengthy report, the council voted to request that faculty members submit questions concerning the report to

council chairman Thomas Pace. The chairman was instructed to send the questions to Center director Nguyen Dinh-Hoa.

In final action the council voted to suspend further action on the proposed College of Human Resource Development until the council receives proposals on the College's academic structure, program and degree requirements.

The ad hoc committee proposal states "that in accordance with the statutes of the University, which delegates matters of educational policy to the faculty, new academic units above the departmental level may be established only after the Faculty Council, acting as the agent for the faculty, has examined and approved the academic structure, program and degree requirements of the unit proposed."

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The Obelisk hurts

The 1972 Obelisk, delivered two months late, wasn't worth waiting for. It is a poor yearbook and in several aspects is pure trash.

The comic book cover, although catchy in appearance, gives SIU an unfavorable and inappropriate image. Three curbsitters are depicted for the activities section and a student reading Playboy magazine is pictured under the academics category. An opening page photograph of a bag of marijuana is hardly representative of a talented and diverse student body.

Anyone who reads the Obelisk realizes that it epitomizes what some call the "good times, frat-rat syndrome." It is tailor-made for the beer-drinking, sit-on-the-curb-by-Dairy-Queen crowd. The editors apparently do not realize there are more serious things going on in Carbondale.

The Obelisk should show the great diversity of the student body. There are people on all kinds of trips, not just the Walt Disney-type rah-rah, good 'ole college days bit. There is no "average" student to appeal to with the heterogenous mixture of students at SIU.

Due to the stereotyped image the Obelisk presents, it becomes obvious that the faculty, staff, handicapped students, black students, Chicago-area students, foreign and out-of-state students, and graduate students have been slighted. If the Obelisk is a true student yearbook, it should appeal to all students. If there is a common group of students it is the Chicago area group which comprises one-third of student body. But the Obelisk doesn't even appeal to that group.

The priorities and values are also mixed up. Why does Roller Derby get two pages and the University Senate only one?

Some of the writing is biased, incomplete and misleading. For example, the two pages headed "Douglas Allen-Divisive Influence," in which the article states Allen was denied tenure due to antiwar activities. This is error by omission of vital facts.

The housing section is trashy. The photographs are so small that many of the faces cannot be seen. In one photo, a student has his back to the camera. Many of the group pictures of students look like they were taken on "skid row" instead of in the academic community.

No wonder the Obelisk is suffering from low sales. Who wants to buy a school yearbook in which student names are not listed and pictures provided? The 1972 Obelisk is devoid of a name index.

Part of the blame must go to the changing attitude towards yearbooks. Students at large universities have found yearbooks useless as a memory publication and historical record. It is almost impossible for a 300 page yearbook to adequately cover a school year of activities and over 25,000 students faculty and staff.

The Obelisk staff, however, should receive most of the blame. They apparently didn't even make an effort at producing a decent yearbook. They took extra time to do the job and still produced a substandard product.

An effort should be made to get qualified students to handle the job. When inexperienced or incapable students are hired, they require time for training and can't devote the necessary talent and energy to the task.

W. Manion Rice, the Obelisk's sponsor, is highly qualified and works hard to overcome the staff's deficiencies. But he can't be expected to oversee the whole day-to-day operation.

If a competent staff cannot be assembled and an acceptable yearbook produced, then the Obelisk should be discontinued. A student referendum could be taken to get feedback, but as it stands now the Obelisk is an insult to the School of Journalism, the student body and the University as a whole. It is hardly worth \$3 to line the bottom of a garbage can, but that's where the 1972 Obelisk should be placed.

Bernard F. Whalen
Staff Writer

Daily Egyptian Opinion & Commentary

EDITORIALS—The Daily Egyptian encourages free discussion of current issues through editorials and letters on these pages. Editorials—labeled Opinion—are written and signed by members of the student news staff and by students enrolled in journalism courses and represent opinions of the authors only.

LETTERS—Readers are invited to express their opinions in letters which must be signed with name, classification and major or faculty rank, address and telephone number. Letters should be typewritten, and their length should not exceed 250 words. Letter writers should respect the generally accepted standards of good taste and are expected to make their points in terms of issues rather than personalities. Acceptance for publication will depend on limitations of space and the timeliness and relevance of the material. Unsigned letters will not be accepted, and authorship of all letters must be verified by the Daily Egyptian. It is the responsibility of the Daily Egyptian to determine content of the opinion pages. Other materials on pages four and five include editorials and articles reprinted from other publications, syndicated columns and articles, and interpretive or opinion articles authored locally.



Don Wright, Miami News

Letters to the Editor

Health Service flap

To the Daily Egyptian:
To the Board of Trustees:

I am writing this letter in regard to the subject of selecting a Health Service administrator, which was discussed and acted upon at Friday's Board of Trustees meeting.

To begin with, why is it since you disagree with the appointment of Mr. McVay as the administrator of the Health Service that you allowed his selection in the first place? I would think that since Drs. Brown and Walker live in the area, they could, and should, have taken and active interest in the selection process. For the board to sit and criticize the selection of this man by using the argument that only a physician is qualified to deal with other doctors is absurd. This fallacy has been perpetuated by the AMA and has only served to dupe the public into accepting the questionable health care available in this country today. I sympathize with the obvious embarrassment you have subjected McVay to, and can only say that your action confirms my doubts about the adequacy of constructive interaction which takes place between the board and this campus.

Also, Dr. Brown's response to the hiring of a physician by George Mace, "Then he won't be very good," is one of the most disgusting examples of unfounded prejudice I have seen in print. Might I remind you, Dr. Brown, that a seat on the Board of Trustees does not provide you with a license for libel, and I believe that it is Dr. Peter O'Dwyer to whom you owe a personal apology for that statement on his ability.

Scott R. Wright
Senior, Bio. Science

Straight facts

To the Daily Egyptian:

"So who wants to go to Quito, Ecuador, where one is constantly besieged by lepers and children who defecate in the streets? Somehow, Quito appealed to William Garner."



Bruce Shanks, Buffalo Evening News

I don't know about Quito, but I've been to Carbondale and never seen a crime. Therefore, Carbondale must be crime-free. Right, Mr. Rojas?

Seriously, Mr. Rojas, have you been to Quito every minute at every place so that you can honestly insinuate that Mr. Garner is a liar?

From reading the Egyptian story, it was readily apparent that this statement of fact came from Garner. There is no question of his opinion. Either there are beseeching lepers and children with public potty training in Quito or there are not.

Is Garner's statement of fact truthful? At present, it's your word against his. And Garner has lived in Quito while you've only "been to Quito."

Yes, Rita Fung's story is probably offensive to SIU students from Ecuador and Ecuadorians in general. This is unfortunate but instead of shouting "censor the press" in so many words, rectify the above problem instead of trying to hush it up. If there is no problem, how was Miss Fung to know? Call the Ecuadorian embassy? Check the encyclopedia? Write you?

As a college reporting teacher, I join with reporting teachers who advise one time and another, get those facts straight! Miss Fung did the best of her ability.

Let's start making some responsible criticism of journalism.

Alan Stowers
Graduate Student, Journalism

Rotten place

To the Daily Egyptian:

Students, if you happen to be walking past the Pyramids and see the sign "The Pyramids"—take the work of an unknown graffitiist to heart—it sucks.

I would like to make public my feelings concerning living conditions at the Pyramids this summer, so that those who may be wise will look for better rooms and living conditions. The managers at the Pyramids are the most incompetent "landlords" that I have run across in Carbondale since I moved here three years ago. And we all know about the incompetency of landlords in Carbondale.

Open garbage canisters are left out in the hallway for as much as four days. The halls and the carpets remind me of tenement buildings in Chicago. As one of my friends stated, "Whenever I walk down the hall to your room, it has become natural for me to hold my nose so I don't throw-up."

A couple weeks ago my basement room flooded from the rain. The floor was covered with mud and water. I asked the manager to take out the rug because it was beginning to smell and water bugs were beginning to become my unwanted roommates. The flood was on Thursday night. I finally got "pissed off" enough to throw it out in the hall on Sunday. I was then told by the manager that it would be returned in a couple of days after it had been shampooed. Well, that couple of days has now stretched into a couple of weeks, and still no rug.

I am not hassling over this for trivial reasons but that I feel my rent of \$245 has added up to a big rip-off when nothing is done about anything in and around the room. I also know that I am not the only Pyramids resident that is angry because of this situation. I would just like to warn the readers of this letter to wake up, look at your living conditions and if you are getting "ripped-off," make it known publicly. Excuse me, my typewriter is being carried away by an army of cockroaches.

Paul Costello
Junior, Administration of Justice

Time is of the essence

Feiffer

FIRST I THOUGHT
WE'D WIN THE
WAR.



AND HATED
US FOR
IT.



THEN I
THOUGHT
THEY'D WIN
THE WAR.



AND WAS
CONTEMPT-
UOUS OF
US FOR IT.



THEN I
THOUGHT IT
WOULD BE
A STALEMATE.



AND WAS FRU-
STRATED WITH
THEM FOR IT.



THEN I THOUGHT
THEY'D LOSE
THE WAR.



AND WAS
FURIOUS WITH
THEM FOR IT.



NOW I THINK
THE WAR WILL
GO ON
FOREVER.



AND I'M
RELIEVED.



IT'S THE ONLY REAL
RELATIONSHIP I'VE
EVER HAD.



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The Innocent Bystander

The Ugulaps elect a leader

By Arthur Hoppe
Chronicle Features

Herewith is another chapter in that classic work of anthropology, "Strange Sex Rites Among the Ugulap Savages."

Unfortunately, this chapter deals not with sex, but with the weird customs of these primitive people when it comes to choosing a leader.

+ + + +

As in many backward cultures, the Ugulaps chose their leader through Trial by Ordeal.

The Ordeal is held once every four years. What distinguishes it from those of other stone-age societies is its interminable length. For it begins before the vernal equinox and only culminates a full ten months later on the day after the first new moon in November.

By a process still not fully understood by anthropologists, two candidates for Tribal Leader are selected. One is usually the Old Leader who, though he has already proved himself in the last Trial by Ordeal, must undergo the exhausting test all over again. Moreover, he is required to say he is looking forward to it with pleasure.

The Ordeal then begins. Each candidate must run around in circles for 20 hours a day, touching as many other natives as he can. Apparently these superstitious savages believe a candidate magically acquires power from touching his fellows. For the more natives he touches, the more his prestige grows.

He is followed everywhere by dozens of fanatical devotees, all banging drums, clanging cymbals and chanting meaningless slogans such as, "Two Papayas in Every Pot," "Big Deal!" and, inevitably, "Pross and Peaceperity!" This noisy procession appears designed to ward off evil spirits.

While Running Around in Circles tests the candidate's leg muscles, Exotic Food Eating tests his constitution. He must pause daily to imbibe the strangest concoctions the savages can prepare. And woe betide the candidate who, after forcing down a handful of burned toad livers, doesn't smile and declare burned toad livers the most delicious dish that ever passed his lips.

Even the candidate's eyebrow muscles are subjected to the grueling requirements of The Ordeal. Several times each day, he must pause to stare sincerely into a circle of glass supported by two sticks. The sincerity of his expression while Glass Eye Staring is carefully judged by all the other natives and seemingly carries great weight.

Meanwhile, his lung power is evaluated through The Ordeal of Promise Making. Ten times a day, each candidate must stand on a rock and vie with the

other in Making Promises—such as, "I promise a full moon every night," or "I promise it will rain chicken soup."

One would think the Old Leader would be handicapped by the nonsensical, unkeepable Promises he made in the last Ordeal. But obviously these primitive savages are awed solely by the grandure of the Promises. None are expected to be kept.

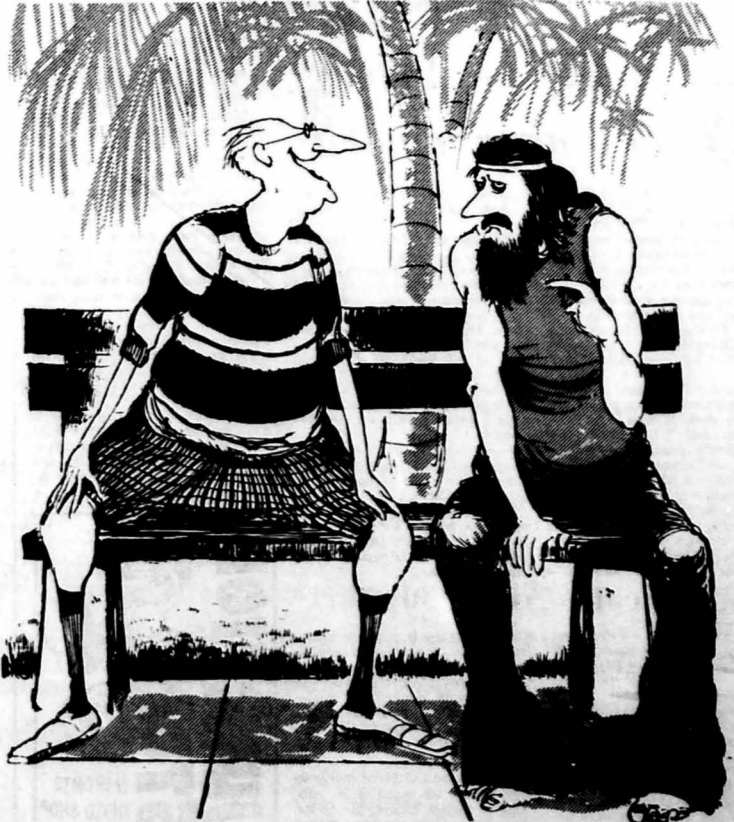
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At last, Selection Day dawns. After ten months of noise and clamor, the natives have come, of course, to loathe both candidates. So the two are tied to posts

in the village clearing. Each native picks up a rock ("One Man, One Rock" is the rule) and heaves it at the head of the candidate he loathes most. The survivor is declared Tribal Leader.

From all this one sees immediately that the Ugulaps have been led for untold generations by those with the strongest legs, stomachs, eyebrows, lungs and the thickest skulls. It is little wonder the tribe has remained in the Stone Age.

But help is on the way. Even now a team of Peace Corps volunteers is preparing to go among the Ugulaps, teach these primitive savages modern political theory, and thus bring them the blessings of democracy.

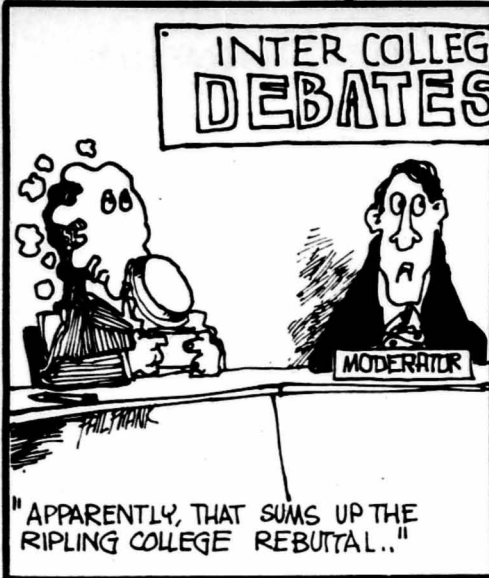


Don Wright, Miami News

Last letters

The last issue of the Daily Egyptian for summer quarter will be published Friday. Because of production deadlines, those people who wish to have letters published this quarter must submit them by 5 p.m. Wednesday. Letters received after that time will be published fall quarter.

"Well, who's going to get the nomination?"



Retired farm bureau head to get degree

Charles B. Shuman, retired president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be awarded an honorary degree by SIU at Carbondale as some 2,000 students take part in summer quarter graduation ceremonies.

Shuman will receive the Doctor of Science honorary degree during commencement exercises which are scheduled for 2 p.m. on Sept. 1, in the SIU Arena. No evening session is scheduled.

Shuman, who is 65 years old, was instrumental in obtaining financing for construction of the SIU Agriculture Building. He also helped establish the SIU agriculture program.

An SIU Board of Trustees' resolution on the degree award cites Shuman's strong support of SIU in its growth from a teacher's college to a major university.



Charles B. Shuman

Loan guidelines lifted; ACT no longer needed

The recent need analysis guidelines set on the Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program have been lifted by an amendment to the Education Amendment Bill of 1972, Larry Dietz, financial aid adviser, announced Tuesday.

"The program is no longer a need program, and therefore American College Testing (ACT) family financial statements are no longer required of loan applicants," Dietz said.

The former regulations governing loan applicants have been revised: full-time students who are Illinois residents and U.S. citizens and whose family incomes are less than \$15,000 are automatically eligible for loans, on which the federal government will pay the seven percent interest as long as the student applicant is in school. Students with family incomes over \$15,000 will also be eligible for loans provided that their parents submit a

statement of reason and the applicants pay the interest themselves.

The supplement formerly used for need analysis must still be filed for the purpose of notarization.

A student can borrow up to \$1,000 in his freshman year, and up to \$1,500 in each of his three remaining years. He can borrow up to \$1,500 per year for graduate school, the total of all loans not to exceed \$7,500.

"There may be possible changes again in March," Dietz said. "As to what's going to happen, I don't know."

The reversal of the Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program back to a non-need program is not retroactive, according to Dietz.

"Students who have filed for loans under the need system can apply again, at least that's what I've been told," he said. "We're still accepting applications."

Poll indicates Nixon support

NEW YORK (AP) — President Nixon has solid public approval, 59 per cent to 40, of his over-all conduct of office, according to the latest Louis Harris poll.

That response came in answer to the question "How would you rate the job Nixon is doing as President—excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor?"

Fifty-nine per cent gave positive responses; 40 per cent were negative, and 1 per cent were unsure. The specific breakdown of the four answer categories was not released.

This was the President's highest rating for overall performance since December, 1969, when he had a 62 per cent positive to 34 per cent negative with four per cent unsure. That was the month Nixon announced a pullout of 50,000 troops from Vietnam and an end to the surtax charge on incomes.

The President received decisively high ratings for much of his handling of foreign affairs, but at the same time, those surveyed turned thumbs down on Nixon's domestic record, Harris reported Monday.

AEJ speakers declare need for law-journalism integration

By Jan Tranchita
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A plea for integration of law education programs and journalism curricula to help reporters better understand the law was voiced Tuesday by several speakers in Part IV of the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) general session.

Three papers discussing the need for citizen action to improve broadcast quality by "nudging" the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to revamp broadcast licensing laws were also presented.

During the broadcast session, Ralph Nafziger, one of the first mass communications researchers, was given the Paul J. Dutschman award for outstanding research in the evaluation of broadcasting performance.

Eliot Landau, professor at Drake University Law School, expressed the need for journalists to understand law complexities in the session titled, "Education for Demystifying the Law: Interdisciplinary Approaches Between Law and Journalism."

"We need journalists trained in knowing the law who can demystify it for the reader," Landau stressed. "We, as lawyers and journalists, must understand each other; we must share," he added.

Landau said education for both professions must include teaching of "the law of journalism and the journalism of law."

The law of journalism is essential, Landau said. A reporter must understand enough law to know where he stands legally, he said.

Landau also said it is necessary for reporters to understand the "legalese" of the law—to better interpret and more fully understand the law in relation to journalism.

Don Murray, a reporter turned administrative assistant to Virginia's attorney general, called for a two-part program to fight the knowledge deficiency faced by the journalism and law professions.

With experience in both newspaper work and legal matters, Murray suggests a cooperating program between journalism and law schools at the University level

Florida scuba trip planned

The Egyptian Divers Scuba Club will sponsor a six-day Florida trip that will leave Carbondale Sept. 1. It will be between Sept 3 and Sept. 9.

Each diver will take part in six boat trips involving dives on wrecks and coral reefs and will also include spear-fishing, according to chairman Peter Carroll, professor in the Department of Physical Education.

Carroll said the cost per diver will run from \$90 to \$100 plus food. Divers will be staying at the Colonaides, a former commercial motel converted into a divers motel.

The group of 22, so far, will be traveling in chartered buses, Carroll reported.

Anyone interested in signing up should meet with the group at 3 p.m., Aug. 24, at Pulliam Pool. Further information may be obtained by calling Carroll at the Department of Physical Education, 453-2575.



and supplemental programs at law schools to help professional newsmen and lawyers.

Donald Pember, associate professor at the University of Washington, stressed the need for more positive and fluent coverage of the judicial system.

"Newspapers must be able to provide useable information for readers," he said.

Pember and Landau are co-chairmen of the Council on Law and Journalism, formed last December to extend law and journalism curricula. After the discussion, a petition advocating formation of an AEJ law division was circulated.

Pember spoke earlier Tuesday on the need for broadcast evaluation criteria. FCC licensing guidelines should be strengthened, he said.

Pember and Peter Clarke, also from the University of Washington, stressed the need for evaluative, instructive surveys to determine station competency in their article "Evaluating Broadcast Performance by Stations: Criteria and Data Needs."

Pember and Clarke advocate public evaluation surveys as a broadcast media obligation to viewers and listeners. By public input and more efficient licensing procedures, radio and television can refine and improve the quality of their programs, Clarke stated.

Gary Gerlach, a mass communications lawyer, expressed the need for academicians and researchers to organize the fight to improve broadcast media. Gerlach, author of "The Federal Government's Role in Improving Broadcasting Performance," said the AEJ could become a liaison between the federal government and research groups. These include professional communications experts, public groups and stations desiring to improve the content quality of their broadcasts.

Larry Lichty, professor at the University of Wisconsin, also called for citizen action to improve FCC standards for evaluating stations requesting license renewal.

"We should raise hell," Lichty roared. "Not as academicians, however, but as citizens."

Lichty and William Blankenburg, another Wisconsin delegate, co-authored the article "Citizen's Role in Improving Performance."

Lichty charged that the FCC should revise its broadcast license procedures to more fully investigate broadcast stations.

"All we ask stations to do, is what they say they are doing," Lichty

cited a Wisconsin station that reported having 10 newsmen on its staff when in actuality, it had only three staffers. The same station did not carry all CBS documentary matter as it stated in its renewal application, Lichty commented.

"It's a simple fact: the FCC does not look at promise versus performance" when renewing a broadcaster's license, Lichty added. FCC laws must be revised to further improve the quality of broadcast media, he said.

Sills in 'Hoffmann'

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York City Opera will present a new production of Jacques Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" in its coming fall season.

Beverly Sills will sing the love interest in all three tales, portraying Olympia, Giulietta and Antonia. Norman Treigle will be all four characters who represent the evil influences in the hero's life and Michele Molese will sing Hoffmann. Julius Rudel will conduct.

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E. Main Carbondale

Jonesboro crowd cheered for Douglas

By Ken Swoyer
Student Writer

The plain folk dressed in their Sunday best, gathered their little ones out of bed, prepared last minute sandwiches "just in case" and headed for the fairgrounds—one-fourth mile north of the public square at Jonesboro, Ill.

And what a day it was going to be. For on that Sept. 15, 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were coming to town.

The people, most of them farmers, came from the surrounding countryside, on horseback, in decrepit wagons drawn by ox-teams, and some took the Illinois Central trail that stopped in neighboring Anna.

By noon, a crowd of nearly fifteen hundred people had come to Jonesboro, a small town deep in hilly "Egypt" only thirty miles from Cairo.

The people were poor, rugged, but serious listeners. The crowd at Jonesboro was the smallest in a series of seven debates and was overwhelmingly in favor of Douglas.

Jonesboro, the county seat of Union County, was third in the series of the joint debates Lincoln and Douglas were holding.

A tense excitement swept through the audience as the announcement of Lincoln's and Douglas' arrival was shouted. Military companies came to attention, under the order of impatient officers; horses neighed; drums rolled; and trumpets blared.

Two months earlier, on July 24, Lincoln had challenged Douglas to "divide time and address the same audiences, the present canvass."

The majority of the crowd roared with approval when Douglas, under a white-brimmed hat, was boosted to the platform. The short, burly man wore an elegant suit of clothes, shining shoes, and kid gloves.

Douglas' normally fierce bulldog expression smiled to this particular

audience for he knew that these folks favored him.

But Lincoln fans cheered almost as loud when the tall, slender candidate lifted himself to the platform.

The Lincoln-Douglas debates contained more than differences of

coln's face was sharp, his eyes deep-set, under heavy brows.

The crowd at Jonesboro couldn't help but compare the sizes of these two politicians. Douglas was short and round while Lincoln's stove-pipe hat did

He spoke of past accomplishments and feats, and then his voice became increasingly angry as he forged a bond between Lincoln and the abolitionists which, indeed, stabbed the rougher elements of the crowd with the added disgust for Douglas' opponent.

Then it was Lincoln's turn to speak. At first, he seemed unsure of himself. He had no rostrum on which to rest his long arms, so as he talked he unclasped and clasped his hands, first in front then behind himself.

Lincoln's face lit up when he was aroused by a certain theme, and in that case it was his alleged connection with the abolitionist movement. Thus so, a common-sense logic seemed to flow in his words, and he gained better self control, which, in turn, angered his antagonist.

Lincoln never lost his simple, self-possessed blend of honesty and good humor as he deliberately refuted his abolitionist connection.

The crowd listened intently and press secretaries made a record of every word said. And many were actually persuaded by this young politician.

If any incident distinguished the Jonesboro debate from the others at Ottawa, Freeport, Galesburg, Quincy, Charleston and Alton, it was "the fact that Lincoln succeeded in goading Douglas into an obvious display of temper."

Yet the people in Illinois elected Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate that term. But it can be said they hardly forgot Abraham Lincoln.

They hardly forgot the Jonesboro debate. Abe Lincoln would soon be president of the United States.

Although the people are gone, the fairground north of Jonesboro contains a stone memorial commemorating the day of Sept. 15, 1858.



A stone marker commemorates the place in Jonesboro where the Lincoln-Douglas debate took place on Sept. 15, 1858. The date of this photo is unknown.

political opinion. For these two opponents were complete opposites in almost every characteristic imaginable.

Douglas was already a famous American, while Lincoln was relatively unknown, and new to American politics.

Lincoln's opponent had a large round head, and a dark complexion while Lin-

nothing but accent his height, towering over his opponent.

When the two men were ready, the audience quieted and began to prepare themselves for a three-hour debate that would go down in history.

Douglas, the challenged, spoke first and his monotonous voice was barely audible to the outside of the audience.

NOTICE

Graduate Textbook Sales Moves to The Student Center

Effective Fall term, 1972, Graduate Textbook Sale (formerly in the Communications Building basement) will be located in the Bookstore at The Student Center. Graduate students will be able to purchase textbooks, both graduate and undergraduate level, from the Bookstore.

Peters Cave made into lake

Prehistoric shelter now a sunken treasure

By David Daly
Graduate Student, Journalism

Six miles northwest of Murburno is located a site once called Peters Cave. It is a prehistoric rockshelter believed to date back as far as between 2000-1000 B.C.

Between vandals and man's work in the name of progress, and his need for water, the site is now lost forever.

The SIU Museum, however, completed its study of Peters Cave just before the area was buried under the waters of the new 2,700-acre Kincaid Lake Recreation and Water Conservation Project.

Frank Rackerby, curator of North American archaeology at the SIU museum explained, "We managed to recover many of the prehistoric petroglyphs just in the nick of time."

First excavated in 1950-51 the site was again explored by a Museum crew in 1968, only to find that vandals had destroyed or stolen all but one of the numerous petroglyphs (rock carvings) on the walls and that the elements had badly eroded or silted the entrance to the cave. Most of the petroglyphs remained on the walls of the cave as late as 1957.

Jonathan E. Reyman, field archaeologist, who conducted the 1968 project, correlated his own findings with the notes of J. Charles Kelley who was in charge of the 1950-51 project. The result is the recently published monograph, "Archaeological Excavations at Peters Cave, Jackson County, Ill."

The report is available for purchase through the SIU Museum.

The Peters Cave inhabitants were of the Early and Middle Woodland period, judging from their artifacts, traded with other area people, especially groups to the south. These contacts, however, did not have any real effect on their cultural pattern, Reyman explained.

"My conclusion is that Peters Cave was a cultural backwater. The end came, not because the pattern or adaptation failed, but because its manifestation burned, probably sometime after A.D. 1300.

"Voluntary or involuntary, the last several generations seemed to have been out of the mainstream of cultural development in the Southern Illinois area."

Peters Cave itself, the largest of several in the area, stretched in one form or another, for about 200 meters along a cliff.

In places, the overhang formed a protective shelter area some 15 meters deep, but often sloped to no higher than 4 meters in depth.

In the 1950-51 excavations, some 3,100 artifacts, one excavation, at least 46 pits, 10 burials and 1,700 pieces of bone and shell were recovered and brought to the Museum laboratory.

Reyman's own crew in 1968 discovered another house, 5 firepits, some 800 pieces of bone and shell, 32 charcoal samples and 41 pollen samples.

Both houses located had been built of wattle and saub, but by 1968 Reyman was able to find only one post mold to mark the spot. The 1950 discovery revealed almost the complete outline of the walls by means of a series of post molds.

The similarity of the associated artifact complexes, and the depth in the deposits at which both were found, makes it probable that both were inhabited at the same time, and possibly destroyed by the same fire.

The 1950-51 field work turned up one other feature that is worth noting, Reyman said. "This is a cache of an unknown member of bundles of fired grass, leaves, and Space-age food

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — A research scientist from Yorkshire has suggested that on future missions space men may be able to eat furniture in their craft.

Dr. Tim de Dombal, addressing a caterers' association conference in Sussex explained that bulkheads made of compressed meals may be the answer to the problem of feeding men on long space missions. "Instrument panels used for only part of the journey could be built from prepared vegetables," he said.



Prehistoric house structure inside Peters Cave discovered by SIU Museum field crew during 1950-51 explorations. The post molds outlining the structure were excavated and filled with plaster of Paris. One of the numerous burials is at lower left. This is the first house discovered inside a rock shelter or cave in the eastern part of the United States, according to Museum archaeologists, although they are common elsewhere, especially in the American Southwest.



A stone carved with prehistoric petroglyphs found in Peters Cave by the 1950 SIU Museum field crew. This group was one of many destroyed or stolen by vandals by 1968 when the Museum made its final study of the Jackson County site.

other vegetable of fibre materials. "They were on the same level as the house, and my feeling is that they were found just outside the north wall although there is nothing in the notes that indicated this.

"Their purpose is unknown but they may have served as torches or as tinder for lighting fires.

"Another possibility is that they were used for lining the walls of the house before putting the mud plaster on the lattice-work of twigs and branches.

"To the best of my knowledge,

houses have not been discovered before in shelters in the Eastern part of the United States, or if they have been then they have not yet been reported in print.

Houses within rockshelters of caves were common occurrences elsewhere, most notably in the American Southwest. But for the Eastern United States, Peters Cave represents a unique situation," Reyman concluded.

Peters Cave is gone forever. But it added much to our knowledge of the history of Southern Illinois.

'Dial-a-diagnosis' made available by Medicall

By C.G. McDaniel

Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO—A nationwide "dial-a-diagnosis" service is now available for physicians who encounter perplexing problems in their practices and need the advice of specialists.

The nonprofit service, named Medicall, is operated by the American Society of Contemporary Medicine and Surgery, a 3,000-member organization.

Medicall began a month ago and averages six to eight calls a day, the society's secretary, Dr. John G. Bellows, a Chicago ophthalmologist, reported in an interview.

A similar statewide service started three years ago by the University of Alabama handles about 1,000 calls a month, and Bellows said he expects Medicall will grow accordingly.

Medicall has about 200 specialists available 24 hours a day throughout

the country to answer queries immediately from puzzled physicians.

Through a special telephone arrangement, the Medicall office in Chicago connects the inquiring doctor with a specialist who might answer his question.

Connecting the inquiring doctor with the specialist has taken an average of just over a minute, Bellows said.

Medicall is aimed, Bellows said, at "the poor guy out in Nevada who may be the only doctor for a hundred miles or so."

The cost to the inquiring doctor is \$15, most of which goes to the specialist, after a small deduction for Medicall overhead. This cost is passed on to the patient.

This compares to a fee of \$100 to \$200 which a patient might have to pay if the specialist were called to his bedside for consultation.

Bellows said 90 to 95 per cent of the telephone queries can be answered during the phone call.



Frank Rackerby of the SIU Museum

Syphilitic blacks denied treatment

NEW YORK (AP)—U.S. Public Health Service doctors had the knowledge and the medication as early as 1936 to successfully treat black men participating in a federal syphilis experiment in Alabama, but the doctors withheld the treatment, a national medical magazine has reported.

Quoting from PHS' own reports on the progress of the experiment, known as the Tuskegee Study, Medical World News reported that only 25 per cent of the untreated syphilitics were normal after several years of study while all syphilitics treated with the best remedy known at the time were free of the disease.

The Associated Press disclosed last month that doctors at the PHS' Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which oversees the experiment, deliberately had denied treatment to participants in the Tuskegee Study, even after the discovery of penicillin, so that autopsies could be performed on those who died.

The treatment of syphilis in the 1930s and early 1940s consisted of weekly doses of mercury and bismuth followed by doses of arsenic. The treatment lasted between 18 months and two years.

CDC doctors have said the doctors who ran the study in the early years chose not to treat some 400 syphilitics with the arsenicals because the treatment could be worse than the disease and sometimes was fatal.

However, Medical World News quoted the CDC report, which indicated early treatment was better than no treatment at all.

"Adequate antisyphilitic treatment prevented all forms of clinical relapse... whereas only one-fourth of the Negroes with untreated syphilis were normal," the report said.

After disclosure of the study, current CDC officials in Atlanta said their records showed that seven men had died as a direct result of untreated syphilis. They also said at the time that the figure could be higher, and apparently it is.

CDC reports written in 1955, 1961 and again in 1971 said that of 92 untreated syphilitics autopsied between 1935 and 1953, "28 or 30.4 per cent had cardiovascular or central nervous system syphilitic lesions as their primary cause of death."

In an earlier report, CDC doctors found untreated syphilis shortened life expectancy among Negroes.

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Cosmopolitan editor charges lack of women journalists

By Pat Nuzzaman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Cosmopolitan magazine editor Jeanette Wagner charged Tuesday that women have more representation at the political conventions than at the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) convention at which she made her address.

Ms. Wagner, editor-in-chief of special publications and books for Cosmopolitan, accepted an award being given to the magazine by the American Society of Journalism School Administrators for "solid reporting" and "daring departure from tradition."

During a question and answer session after the award presentation, Ms. Wagner commented on the lack of women as journalism instructors and deans.

"I hope you will be doing something about it," she told the journalism educators.

Ms. Wagner told the audience at the presentation that women's liberation has no effect on editorial policy at the magazine, but that Helen Gurley Brown, editor-in-chief is a great example of liberation.

Cosmopolitan, she said, sees both men and women as sex objects. "We run and will continue to run articles on subjects dear to the hearts of women's liberationists," she said. "But in Helen's mind there is no conflict—the only conflict seems to be in their minds."

There are more women, she commented, that are not interested in women's liberation and relevance than are interested.

Cosmopolitan, she said, is "far gaudier than Playboy has ever been—and far more realistic."

The "Cosmo Girl"—the typical reader of the magazine—according to a taped talk by Ms. Brown played to the audience, is a young woman with a career who wants to achieve for herself. The Cosmo Girl loves men, but does not try to live through her husband and family.

"We've chosen to deal with the



Mrs. Jeanette Wagner

problems in her personal world," said Ms. Brown in the tape.

She said she felt "deeply honored" by the citation of merit—"We think you're very perceptive, of course."

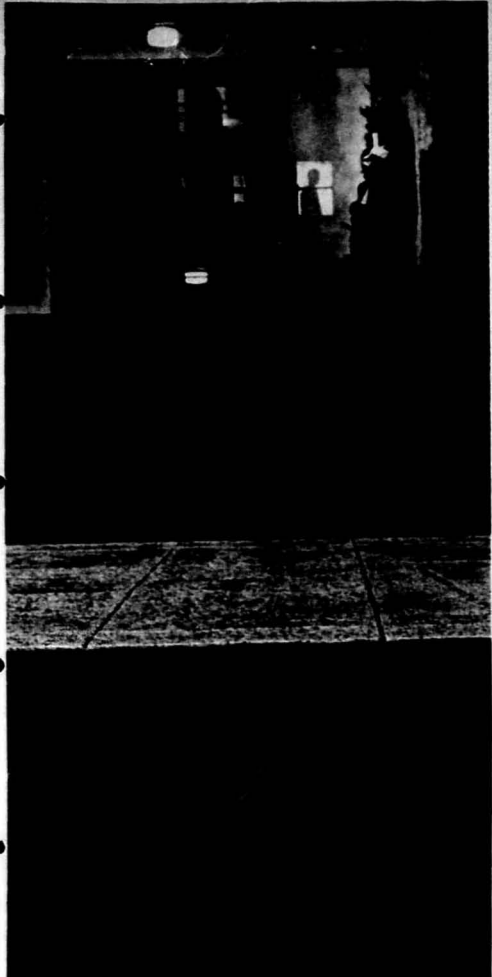
Ms. Wagner also discussed the controversial centerfold of actor Burt Reynolds, sans clothes, which boosted the magazine's popularity practically overnight.

On the selection of Reynolds, she

commented that "many were called, few were chosen and only one that we wanted accepted."

The magazine was a complete sellout 10 days after it hit the newsstands, contrary to the prediction of some top management in the organization, she related.

"I would hate to show anyone the rejected pictures," Ms. Wagner said.



Rainy days and Mondays

This SIU coed waits patiently behind Woody Hall for Wednesday's rain to stop. The SIU airport reported that less than .01 inches of rain fell Wednesday, down from the .44 of an inch which had fallen Monday.

Cost of living jumps as earnings keep pace

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of living jumped four-tenths of one per cent last month, but average weekly earnings more than kept pace with an increase of eight-tenths of one per cent over the same period, the Labor Department reported Tuesday.

Higher food costs, especially meats, fish and poultry, led the price rises.

The administration, saying the increase in the cost of living index was not unexpected, predicted a further slackening of inflation during the remainder of the year.

While the jump in prices was the largest in five months, the department calculated that the real purchasing power for rank-and-file workers went up four-tenths of one per cent.

Food prices jumped one per cent in July in terms of the homemaker's dollar.

The increase put the Consumer Price Index at 125.5 for July, meaning that it costs \$12.55 to buy a cross-section of goods and services that cost \$10.00 in 1967.

On earnings, the department figured that workers earned \$1.09 more a week in July than in June, for a total weekly paycheck of \$136.47.

The boost came, the department said, from a penny-per-hour increase in average hourly earnings and an increase of 12 minutes in the average work week.

"The July increase, in which meat prices were the dominant factor, was not at all unexpected in view of the recent rise in meat and other farm and food prices at the wholesale level," said Edgar R. Fiedler, assistant Treasury

secretary for economic policy.

Fiedler said a longer perspective on the figures shows that over the past three years, the inflation rate for prices paid by the consumer has been cut in half.

"Looking ahead over the remainder of 1972, we expect to see further signs of a cutback in the pace of inflation," he said.

"One such sign is visible now—prices paid for cattle on the hoof are down more than 10 per cent from their peak in mid-July."

This decline "should soon be translated" into lower prices at the supermarket meat counter, he continued.

The jump in purchasing power, of four-tenths of a per cent, pushed the annual level to 3.5 per cent above that of a year ago. It was the largest jump since monthly figures became available in 1964.

Fiedler said real-take home pay, that adjusted for tax changes as well as inflation, has advanced at a 4 per cent annual rate during the 11 months of President Nixon's economic program.

Purchases by Japan, Russia may reduce U.S. commerce deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—Helped by emergency one-time purchases by Russia and Japan, the U.S. stands to see its trade deficit reduced this year.

The extra purchases will total in the neighborhood of a billion dollars, bankers here estimate. However, this may be offset by any extra buying the United States has to do overseas.

Current predictions are that the

U.S. forestry chief to visit Shawnee Park

The chief of the U.S. Forest Service, John McGuire, will visit the Shawnee National Forest Sunday, to conduct an open house and to commemorate the completion of the new dining hall at the Golconda Civilian Conservation Center at 2:30 p.m.

The public is invited to hear McGuire's comments about the Job Corps Center as well as the Forest Service role in natural resource management and rural development. The new facility will be open to public viewing.

The center's primary function is to train young men sufficiently to become employable; it has a capacity of 224 Corpsmen and is directed by John Lowe.

U.S. trade deficit this year—the difference between what it buys and what it sells overseas—would amount to about \$5-\$6 billion. An extra billion of sales would cut this by some 15 to 20 per cent.

Japan announced this week that it would buy about half a billion dollars worth of uranium ore, aircraft and farm products from the United States this year. This would be in addition to the \$4.5 billion dollars worth of goods Japan or-

iginarily buys. The increased purchases, which would be for this year alone, would be aimed at reducing the Japanese balance of trade surplus, totaling about \$3 billion this year.

The Russian purchases of grain will total some billion dollars this year. About a quarter of this, perhaps a half, will be financed by a U.S. loan to the Soviets. But this leaves still a half billion dollars to be paid in cash.

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Folk music roots in Southern Illinois

By Rosemary Flora
Student Writer

There's something about folk music that exposes the heart and soul of a people. That's why it's so closely interwoven with the history of a land. You know the peoples' folk music...and you can tell the background of those people.

"Down here in Southern Illinois the main things were singing and clapping of the hands. Now, that tells you a lot about these people." Dale Whiteside, curator of the SIU Ethnomusicological Museum, was expounding his theories about folk music.

Sitting in his dimly-lighted office, Whiteside propped his boots on his desk and continued. Southern Illinois people brought their tradition from the mountains, but such folk instruments as the banjo, dulcimer, and wash tub bass didn't catch on here.

"Singing was the big thing brought from Appalachia and the British Isles," Whiteside said. Smoke curled from his cigarette.

Also, dancing and singing were combined into "play-party" games. "They're akin to square dancing, but it's more like playing "London Bridge is Falling Down." There's no catching on just dance, sing and clap hands."

Whiteside is the constructor of GSC 370, American Folk Music. He should know.



Dale Whiteside

Illinois farmers relieved of burden imposed by 'unfair' property tax

By Ed Donnelly
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Controversy prevails over the value and constitutionality of two recent bills which relieve Illinois farmers of the personal property tax.

Lowell Heller, Jackson County supervisor of assessments, said it is expected that the new bills will be contested by corporations and businesses who feel the new move is selective to farmers and therefore unconstitutional.

"But we have been advised to proceed with exempting personal property tax on 1972 assessments for farmers because the new legislation will stand any contesting moves," Heller said.

Calling the personal property tax "the most unfair, unworkable and unwanted tax on the books," Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie recently signed house bill 3776, sponsored by Rep. James Nowlan and Sen. Terrel Clark which exempts all tangible personal property used in a farm, including livestock, machinery, implements, and inventories of feeds and farm supplies.

Stevenson sets tour of state

CHICAGO (AP)—Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson announced he will begin Wednesday a 16-county tour as part of his effort to help Illinois obtain its share of federal assistance. Stevenson said in a statement Tuesday that in fiscal 1971 Illinois paid an average of \$1,285 per person in federal income taxes—the fourth highest per capita rate in the nation. But, Stevenson said, Illinois received only \$725 per person in federal spending, the fourth lowest per capita figure in the nation. Stevenson said that in 1971, Illinois ranked 43rd among the 50 states in per capita funding of all grant-in-aid programs administered by the Agriculture Department although the state is the nation's leading exporter of agricultural products.

the men's behavior." The brown-haired Whiteside chuckled again.

"They still wanted a good time, however, so they got together with their friends, and the people they had just met in Cairo, and played "play-party" games.

"Folk music grew out of Southern Illinois events," added the soft-voiced Whiteside. He sipped his coffee.

The Shawneetown flood...the train wreck at Maud...the hanging of Charlie Birger—these were some of the things the people sang about. Whiteside picked up his mandolin and played softly.

"Traditional tunes of 40 years ago, ballads and broadside ballads (written music about news events) were sung to known tunes. Grandpa taught it to his grandchildren and it was passed on. This is the folk tradition.

"But Southern Illinoisians didn't develop the habit of singing and passing along songs as much as the mountain folk. Here rural people are where you look for folk tradition." Whiteside put down the mandolin.

"There haven't been any folk festivals in Southern Illinois yet." Whiteside added, however that the Arts and Crafts Guild of Southern Illinois has planned a folk festival Oct. 7, 8 and 9 at the DuQuoin Fairgrounds.

"Today, folk music resides in a relatively small number of people," the easy-talking Whiteside concluded. "Folk songs, from the oral tradition, are on the way out. It's a pity."

Cairo—a river town—was known for its wild women, beer halls and other vices. So farmers in Southern Illinois would load their wagons with almost anything they might hope to sell in Cairo—and off to market they would go.

"They really enjoyed the high life there," Whiteside laughed.

"But their wives got wise. They noticed that the farmers blacked their boots only when going to Cairo. So they went along. This changed

James Nowlan and Sen. Terrel Clark which exempts all tangible personal property used in a farm, including livestock, machinery, implements, and inventories of feeds and farm supplies.

The average Illinois farmer pays nearly 40 per cent of his net income—about \$2,200—in all types of personal property taxes.

Donald Lybecker, assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural Industries, expressed praise for the new legislation but said that it will burden the school districts which depended on the personal property tax for its operating revenue.

"This new legislation is not selective but rather treats the farmer equal to other businesses who have

Restoration of vandalized 'Pieta' will take infinite care

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Vatican art experts are about to begin the delicate task of gluing and shaping the battered pieces of Michelangelo's Pieta statue. "Only an expert, upon close examination, would be able to tell there had been any work done," said Deoceleio Redig de Campos, director of the Vatican Museum.

On May 21, Laszlo Toth, 34 a geologist, walked into St. Peter's Basilica and battered the masterpiece that depicts the Madonna holding the dead Jesus in her arms. With 10 hammer blows, the vandal broke off the Madonna's left arm and dented the veil and the left side of the face. The figure of Jesus was untouched.

Preliminary work toward restoring the 6-foot-7 statue began almost immediately.

Within hours, workmen had collected the fragments, about 50 in all. "We collected everything but the most minute of chips," De Campos said.

To replace those missing fragments, about 100 grams of material will be chipped off the statue's base.

At first it was feared that the

previously been exempted," Lybecker said.

Lybecker noted that the new legislation will provide fewer fixed costs to the farmer which "will indirectly improve his crops and livestock."

He also stated that the personal property tax is considered unconstitutional in several states including California.

"The true value of the legislation is that it acts as an incentive to farmers who wish to build a larger inventory," he said.

According to the house bill, local governments will not bear the brunt of the tax relief measures. The state will replace "on a dollar-for-dollar basis" the revenues lost to school districts, cities, counties and other local taxing units.

Virgin Mary's left eyelid, sculptor tried to show the suffering of the Mother of Christ, had been chipped off. Closer examination revealed it was dented—a difficult but not impossible job to restore, experts say.

De Campos, Vittorio Federici of the Vatican's scientific research laboratories, and two other experts have studied photographs and a plastic replica of the masterpiece. This replica, made 30 years ago, is preserved in St. Peter's Sacristy.

Work is continuing in the Vatican's laboratories and the statue has not yet been touched. One problem still to be resolved is the type of adhesive to bind shattered parts.

Federici is experimenting with glues from the United States, France, Germany and Italy; some of resinous bases, others artificial, others developed by the Vatican experts.

The Pieta may go on view again next year. Plans are under way to erect a glass barrier between it and the public.

In prison, Toth has been undergoing psychiatric tests. Charged with damaging a work of art and offending a religious object, he faces up to four years in jail.

Campus briefs

David M. Sharpe, assistant professor of geography has taken a leave for the 1972-73 school year to study at the Oak Ridge Laboratories in Tennessee. Sharpe will be studying "Biome Productivity in the Forests of Tennessee." In addition to teaching at SIU, he has been carrying on climatology research in connection with the SIU Pine Hills Research Station.

Filling in for Sharpe as part-time assistant professor in the geography department will be Vernon G. Meentemeyer, U.S. Air Force captain and advanced sensor systems project officer with the Department of Defense Aeronautical Chart and Information Service in St. Louis. Meentemeyer, of Nashville, Ill., received his master's and Ph.D. degrees at SIU in the field of climatology. He also received a National Defense Education Act fellowship to continue his graduate studies in climatology at SIU.

+++++

David L. Jones, professor in geography, is taking sabbatical leave to study in Europe this fall and winter quarters. Jones will be doing research and making library contacts while in Europe. Besides his teaching in the geography department Jones has been concerned with developing educational materials and programs in earth science for secondary and advanced schools. In 1970 he was director of a National Science Foundation-funded summer institute in earth science for school teachers.

+++++

Gerald Coorts, professor of plant industries, will be on the program of the 69th annual meeting of the American Society of Horticultural Science Aug. 26-31 at St. Paul.

Floriculturist, Coorts of Emden, will present a research paper on "Internal Metabolic Changes in Cut Flowers." An understanding of how freshness can be maintained longer in cut flowers has importance to florists and persons who grow flowers, Coorts said.

Coorts was one of the SIU faculty members cited in the 1972 Obelisk yearbook for outstanding teaching.

Scientists defoliate trees in regrowth experiment

By James Carrier
Associated Press Writer

HAMDEN, Conn.—Trees are being "tortured" in Hamden. Their leaves are being plucked off, one by one, until the trees are nude. Leaves that grow back are pressed between plates and gassed with carbon dioxide. And two men and a woman are constantly prying, poking, spying and measuring.

But it's for the good of science, and the treeowner, researchers say.

Drs. Neil C. Turner and Gary Heichel of the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station are simulating the defoliation of the gypsy moths and elm span worms, which ate thousands of acres of leaves in Connecticut this year and last.

"People have the feeling that if a tree is defoliated two or three years in a row, it will die," Turner said in an interview. The study will explore that hypothesis.

"We suspect that the trees actually die because they are starving to death or become subject to a disease because they are starving," Turner said.

Using maple and oak trees, the scientists, along with Yale sophomore Kathy Woglom, took all the leaves off six trees, 75 per cent off six more and 50 per cent off a third set.

On one tree, 5,000 leaves were plucked off and put through a machine to measure leaf area.

In three weeks, leaves started reappearing on the trees, Turner said.

The bare tree produced the most new leaves, but only about 50 per cent of its original foliage, he said. Half-bare trees showed less than 5 per cent new growth of leaves. Trees that had lost 75 per cent of their foliage regrew a quarter of their missing leaves.

The sizes of the leaf pores were measured, and the ability of the leaves to take nourishment from the sun was checked by isolating leaves on the trees inside a chamber and measuring the amount of carbon dioxide they consumed.

"The question people are asking is, 'Do we have to spray?'" Turner said.

By learning what species are sensitive, the station hopes to provide an answer and determine at what point spraying is useless to save a tree. The homeowner doesn't spray until after the bugs start chewing, Turner noted.

Turner and Heichel aren't ready to make any conclusions yet. It will take another season—after new leaves appear in the spring—to determine how much energy the tree used up in midseason to grow new leaves.

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Foreign doctors tested

Entrance to U.S. medical practice difficult

By Bill Stockton
AP Science Writer

took the test at nearly 200 centers around the world. Only 11,916 passed.

Only recently did a passing score become necessary to obtain a visa. Before that, thousands of foreign doctors came to the United States without passing the test, hoping to receive training or licensure without it. But they couldn't. Nor could they pass the test, despite repeated tries.

So many still remain, forced to work as medical technicians, morgue attendants, surgical technicians or whatever each state's

laws allow. Many have left medicine.

Groups of foreign doctors, young and old, here and abroad, have sprung up who say the ECFMG is unfair, that it is barring qualified physicians badly needed in the United States. They're demanding a change, a reduction in the accompanying red tape.

Francisco Levin isn't so angry as bewildered. He has taken the test five times. Once he was a respected Cuban pediatrician with a handsome home, automobiles and a yacht. Now, as a Cuban refugee, his

wife works in a shoe factory, he receives welfare checks and they live in an old apartment in a run-down section of Hollywood.

Even if he passes the test, at 66 Levin has little hope of gaining admission to a hospital internship, which would be necessary in California and many other states before he could take further examinations for licensure.

Solutions? Most medical authorities agree that some type of screening test always will be necessary, considering the diversity of medical

education standards around the world.

But what could streamline the procedure and reduce allegations of discrimination, doctors have suggested, would be a standard test applied to both the United States and foreign medical graduates.

Taken by the U.S. graduate, it would be a licensure test. Taken by the foreign graduate, it would admit him to the United States and a training program which, if he finished it satisfactorily, would lead to licensure.

Press group head blasts slanted news

By Fred Brown
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Guy Ryan, national president of Sigma Delta Chi (SDX), professional journalism society, Tuesday assailed advocacy journalists—those who take sides and promote causes—as "journalistic judases."

Speaking to college chapter advisers of SDX at the Association for Education in Journalism convention, Ryan said professional newsmen, student journalists and journalism teachers who scoff at objectivity are "traitors to the profession."

"They call it the new journalism, advocacy journalism, activist journalism, participatory journalism," he said.

"They are selling us down the river, playing into the hands of our detractors, widening the credibility gap," Ryan said.

"They call it the new journalism, advocacy journalism, activist journalism, participatory journalism," he said. "I call it slanted reporting



Guy Ryan

and it's contrary to the objective of honest journalism."

Ryan, of LaJolla, Calif., special representative of Copley Newspapers, said newsmen ought to have opinions but that these should be expressed on editorial pages or in articles and broadcasts labeled as commentary or opinion.

"In the news columns, let's keep it honest, and as objective as it is humanly possible to be," he said. "Maybe absolute objectivity is unattainable, but that's no reason to abandon the idea. In my opinion, it's the best thing that's come down the pike yet."

The honest journalist realizes that he must submerge his own feelings in order to provide an honest report and to hold the confidence of the public, Ryan said.

He said journalism's No. 1 problem historically has been "believability, or the lack of it—the challenge to our credibility."

Ryan said one of the jobs of journalism is to convince the public "that a free and responsible press is the protector of their way of life."

Ryan said a free press is protected by the First Amendment "to serve the governed...not those who govern."

"In fact, he said, "the very concept of a free press is on trial...and it's not a very friendly jury."

Ryan said he feels the only alternative to a free press is licensing and he urged the journalism educators to work to prevent it by "reeducating ourselves to the unchanging principles of honesty, responsibility and objectivity."

Ryan said he thinks the purpose of SDX, a 25,000-member society, is to reach for "something better" and help produce better journalists, better journalism and a better-informed public.

Ryan praised those who serve as advisers for the campus chapters of SDX. He called them "the unsung heroes of our society."

The SDX president said newsmen must win back public confidence by demonstrating news and editorial integrity, by voluntary restraints and dedication.

Present advisement system supported

By Carmen Nappi
Student Writer

Most students and faculty are satisfied with the University's advisement procedures, according to a report of the Committee to Study Advisement and Registration which was released Tuesday by L. K. Leasure, assistant provost.

The report, which was produced by a committee headed by Paul J. Hurley, professor of English, makes eight recommendations—including a recommendation that the present advisement systems be retained.

The committee met regularly during the academic year and sent its findings to Willis Malone,

vice-president, on June 6.

The committee was guided by the results of questionnaires distributed to students, faculty members and departmental chairmen, the report said. The questionnaires were directed at the problems involved in advisement and registration.

The findings of the committee are as follows:

—The university should continue to support the advisement systems now employed by the various colleges, units, and programs at SIU Carbondale.

—Advisement in all undergraduate academic units of the university should be made voluntary, rather than mandatory, with

the exception of freshmen, first-quarter transfer students, those entering a new unit of the university, those on probation and seniors registering for their final term.

—Every department in the university should be encouraged to make members of its faculty available to advise and counsel departmental majors.

—Academic requirements should be in print in the University Bulletin before they are required of a student.

—Every attempt should be made to have all students, both graduate and undergraduate, registered into

and attending their courses the first day of class. Late registration should be controlled by early deadlines.

—A priority system should be instituted for registering students into classes.

—The registration system now employed, should, with certain modifications, be continued. The registration calendar may be separated from the advisement calendar with the possibility of shortening the registration period.

—This report should be published and distributed to the University community.

Ford buys O'Hareport hotel

CHICAGO (AP)—The Ford Motor Credit Co., the only bidder, bought the O'Hareport Motor Hotel for \$5,744,835 Tuesday at a sheriff's foreclosure sale.

The sale was ordered by the Circuit Court to pay off some \$8 million in debts, including a first mortgage of \$5,707,893 held by the Ford Motor

Credit Co. Construction of the 18-story hotel, situated four miles from O'Hare International Airport, was completed in 1969 at a cost of about \$12 million. It had been vacant for seven weeks.

Sheriff Richard J. Elrod said the foreclosure sale was the largest in recent Cook County history.

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Fischer claims too much noise during 17th game

Fischer claims too much noise during 17th game

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—The organizers bowed to Bobby Fischer's complaints about noise Tuesday and the American challenger went into the 17th game of the world chess championship with Boris Spassky after threatening to walk out on the entire match.

Fischer was just three points away from the championship. He went into the game leading 9½ to ½ points over Spassky. A win counts for one point and a draw a half point.

Spassky needs 12 points to retain his title.

The Icelandic Chess Federation agreed to move out the first five rows of seats in the middle section of the auditorium to meet Fischer's demands that something be done about noise from the spectators.

City approves SIU fire service talks

By Monroe Walker
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A request allowing the city administration to enter into negotiations with SIU to establish guidelines for a new fire service contract was approved Tuesday night by the Carbondale City Council.

The council also approved an ordinance on garbage collection. City Manager Carroll J. Fry recommended that the fire service contract issued by SIU be rejected because "they want to withhold \$6,000 for installation of an automatic alarm system."

He said he doesn't object to the installation of the system, but "we just object to using city monies to pay for it."

"We contend that any withholding of these funds is a unilateral action," he said, adding that some \$80,000 in funds were allotted to SIU by the state legislature specifically to pay the city for fire protection. He said the city was losing money because fire service protection for the University cost more than the \$80,000 allotted but "that's all the money that the University has for these services."

Councilman Hans Fischer said he agreed with Fry because according to the report the fire contract negotiations prior to February "did not include a deduction for the University's automatic alarm system."

He also said that according to the budget officer of the University of Illinois Fire Department, the expenses for an automated fire alarm system are not "valid expenses against a municipal fire service and should therefore be deducted from the expenses total" of the University funds.

Fischer said that \$80,000 came nowhere near the actual cost of fire services and suggested that together the University and the city

should formulate a system to provide for paying the city an adequate amount of money for fire services.

He recommended that the City manager proceed to initiate the negotiations.

Also, the city council approved an ordinance to provide for the proper collection and disposal of refuse and garbage in Carbondale.

Fry said under the new ordinance "everybody will pay for garbage and refuse pick-up." "Billings will be made and collected by the city," he said, "but the householder may hire a private collector and after paying monies to the city, the private collector will be remitted money for the refuse that he picks up."

He said if a householder refuses to pay his garbage bill, the city will shut his water off.

The minimum fee for collection and removal of garbage, not including refuse, by the city will be \$2.25 per month for a single family residence using three 30 gallon cans, \$2.25 per unit per month for a duplex or an apartment building using three 30 gallon cans per unit and \$6.50 per month for flats, boarding and rooming houses using nine 30 gallon cans.

The ordinance states that "fees of licensed collectors and the fees for collection and removal of other refuse, not garbage," should be established by the occupant and the collector.

In other action, the city council approved a resolution amending the council calendar for 1972 so that the decision to change council meetings to Monday night may be implemented.

Also, an ordinance on the annual tax levy was approved as well as a resolution requesting that the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission appoint a member of the Carbondale City Council to its board of directors.



William Abernathy (center), head cook, prepares steaks at the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) Buffalo Tro barbecue held at the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds Tuesday. The event was sponsored as part of the activities of the AEJ convention currently being held at SIU.

Hot stuff

Journalist says public relations practitioners should be licensed

By Pat Nussman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Public relations is not going to be very high on honesty or integrity until a licensing procedure for practitioners is instituted. Scott Cutlip of Wisconsin told a Tuesday session of the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) convention.

Cutlip's assertion was challenged

by Kirk Hallahan of the University of Wisconsin, who said that since public relations is part of the press system, the licensing of practitioners would be considered prior restraint.

The session—entitled "The Code of Professional Standards—What Now?"—centered around development and enforcement of ethics for the public relations field.

Public relations is an integral part of the public information system and would thus fall under first amendment protection, according to Cutlip. Hallahan maintained that public relations should work through the press system, rather than being licensed as are doctors.

The problem in formulating a code of ethics is that nothing can be put in but what the drafting board agrees to and that these are generally pretty vague, said Hallahan.

The clarification of these vague ethical positions is going to take

time, he said, because public relations is such a new profession.

A member of the audience cited the defeat of Proposition Nine in California as an example of the power of public relations.

The measure was an environmental control measure to be voted on by the general public, which when put on the ballot was favored 2 to 1, according to polls. A public relations effort was launched by California corporations, such as Standard Oil, and the measure was eventually defeated.

"Is this an argument for licensing for responsibility?" he asked. Panel members agreed that the Proposition Nine was a complicated issue and there may have been some other effects to be considered, but Cutlip said that licensing is an answer to the problem.

"I don't see any difference in the ethics of the lawyer and the public relations practitioner," he said. "They are both paid advocates."

China research challenges cited

By Rita Fung
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Research challenges in China today are varying from the gathering of information, dependability of sources, organization of information and the use of methodology.

These were the views of four journalism educators serving as panelists in a discussion of "Mass Communication in China: New Research Perspectives," Tuesday. The panel is part of the program for the 55th annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) held at SIU.

On the panel are James C.Y. Chu from Chico State College, Godwin Chu from SIU-C, Ted Smythe from California State at Fullerton, and Kamil Winter from SIU-E.

Smythe, who did a recent study on the foreign correspondents in Hong Kong, expressed concern as to how news is obtained from China, how reliable are the sources, and how the information is filtered through foreign correspondents and the news bureaus in the United States.

Official news sources from China, Smythe said, include the New China News Agency, Radio Peking, monitored regional radios and the national print media.

He added that foreign correspondents in Hong Kong also depend on information from personal friends "who are communists."

Professional sources of news include intelligence material from news services of Russia, Taiwan, the United States and Japan, according to Smythe.

"We have extensive intelligence sources in Hong Kong," Smythe told the audience.

Local YMCA gets new head

Mrs. Mary Ann Stonecipher will succeed Bob Rose on Sept. 15 as current programs director for the Jackson County YMCA, based in Carbondale.

Rose was program director at the YMCA for one year.

"There are also foreign correspondents from Peking who are professional sources, but I don't know how many," he added.

He listed three unofficial news sources: tourists, refugees and businessmen.

"Tourists are not willing to talk and refugees have very little to tell," Smythe continued. "Businessman is a source that doesn't want to talk too much."

He explained that information from these sources will be channeled through U.S. broadcast correspondents to monitoring and translation services run by the British and the United States.

New Services like the Associated Press and the United Press International usually get their information from official and professional sources, Smythe said. "It is important to get at the local press, but the question is: 'Can you trust this information?'" he asked.

With this question unanswered, Godwin Chu posed another problem for researchers or newsmen in China: "How do we organize information into a general cohesive framework?"

In order to help in the understanding of China, Chu presented two categories of social relations by which journalists could use as guidelines. They are:

- relations for maintaining social order, and
- task-oriented or instrumental relations.

Under the former category, Chu explained that socialization in China in the past depended in the family unit.

"The extended family has been weakened now, and production

brigades and the mass media are playing important parts in the socialization process," Chu said.

"The party apparatus controls the distribution of information in China," he added.

An optimum level of tension among the people is created by the mass media in China while disruptive behavior is kept under careful control.

Even expressions of affection are regulated in China, Chu pointed out. "Expressions of affection toward Mao Tze-tung, for example, are directed and manipulated."

"The differentiation of roles and the assignment of roles are assigned through channels of communication," Chu said. "The question is how?"

James Chu proposed that "theories of social science have to be used in China because intelligence is useful only in providing information so generalizations can be drawn."

He saw particular problems in the gathering of information and the use of methodology in research on mass communication in China.

Kamil Winter, a broadcast journalist long-stationed in Czechoslovakia, hypothesized that "basically, the press systems in communist countries are all alike."

On the top there is a highly centralized party echelon, press and broadcast media, he said.

"What is called the functional press is actually the special categories or special groups into which the media is classified." He said the roles of the different groups are reflected in the functional press.

The trade unions' press, for example, is independent, he said. "The factory press is the lowest echelon press. You can find out what the society is living with at this level, and changes can be projected from here."

This setup overlaps with the penal system for journalists, according to Winter. "Punishment for the journalist in the high echelon press is demoting him to the factory press."

Russians hint sabotage at chess tournament

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) —

The Russians hinted Tuesday that the Americans might be using "some electronic devices and chemical substance" in the playing hall to sabotage Boris Spassky's chess game. They issued a bristling statement charging curious goings-on as the Soviet champion and challenger Bobby Fischer were playing their 17th game in the world title match.

Spassky's second, Efim Geller, said the Russian camp had received letters suggesting that electronic and chemical means were being used to influence Spassky. He asked the match sponsors to have competent experts examine the hall and

"the things in it" to see if anything was wrong.

Geller said the champion's failure to play up to his usual standard, and American visits to the playing hall at night, appeared to point to "such seemingly fantastic suppositions" as the letters suggested.

He said he had known Spassky for years and "it is the first time that I observe such slackening of concentration and display of impulsiveness in his playing."

Geller said he could not account for this by "exclusively impressive playing" on Fischer's part. He said the American had made technical mistakes and sometimes "did not grasp the position."

Rainstorm causes flooding, minor damage in Carbondale

Heavy rains and high winds were responsible for minor damage and flooding in the Carbondale area Tuesday night.

A canoe was reported being used in the flooded Murdale Shopping Center area and at the Carbondale Pina gasoline station on West Main and Sycamore Streets.

University police reported that the ditches at Evergreen Terrace were flooded but no property damage was reported.

The Carbondale Police Department reported no unusual accidents but one power line was down at 100 S. Oakland. The fire department reported one small fire.

The Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) dispatch office in West Frankfort reported that an auto accident occurred out on highway 148 near new highway 13 and that the power lines South of Herrin were down.

Final exams listed for summer term

The summer quarter final exam schedule has been announced by the Office of Admissions and Records.
The schedule applies only to full summer quarter courses. Short courses, including eight-week courses, must arrange their examination.

Monday, August 28

- 9:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 7:30-9:30
- GSD 101 and 102 (all sections) and 10:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 9:50-11:50
- 10:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 12:30-2:30
- GSA 210A and B (all sections) 2:50-4:50

Tuesday, August 29

- 12:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 7:30-9:30
- Accounting 251a and b and 261 and 12:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 9:50-11:50
- 2:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 12:30-2:30
- GSD 107 and 109, and Math 111a and b (all sections) and 2:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 2:50-4:50.

Wednesday, August 30

- 7:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 7:30-9:30
- Finance 320 (all sections) and 7:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 9:50-11:50
- 1:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 12:30-2:30
- 1:30 and 9:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 2:50-4:50

Thursday, August 31

- 8:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 7:30-9:30
- 8:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 9:50-11:50
- 11:30 classes except those which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 12:30-2:30
- 3:30 classes (all) and 11:30 classes which use only a Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence 2:50-4:50

Friday, September 1

Make-up examination period for students whose petitions have been approved by their academic deans 8:00-10:00

Examinations for Night Classes

Night classes will have their examinations on the same night and will start at the same time as their regular class sessions.

GENERAL EXAMINATION INFORMATION

To avoid time and space examination conflicts, those classes which use only Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequences are, in most cases, to have their examinations in the two hour period immediately following the period when the other classes meet at the same hour but using the other days for lecture have their finals. Only the 9:30 and 10:30 Tuesday-Thursday classes use a different arrangement. In some cases departmental type final examinations have been scheduled in combination with the Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence courses. Should this produce examination conflicts for a significant number of students in a class, the departmental type examination is to have priority and the instructor of the Tuesday-Thursday class should contact the Scheduling Section of the Office of Admissions and Records (Mr. Foster is supervisor) to resolve the conflict. That section will also notify departments having Tuesday-Thursday lecture sequence courses as to their examination locations well ahead of the final examination week. Unless the department is notified of a change in assignment by the Scheduling Section of this office, the locations will be the same as the regular class meeting locations.

Examinations for one and two-credit-hour courses will be held during the last regularly scheduled class period prior to the formal final examination week. Three, four, and five-credit hour courses will meet at the times listed above. Non-credit courses which give examinations will follow the same schedule as outlined for one and two-credit-hour courses.

A student who finds he has more than three examinations on one day may petition, and a student who has two examinations scheduled at one time should petition his academic dean for approval to take an examination during the make-up examination period on the last day. Provision for such a make-up examination period does not mean that a student may decide to miss his scheduled examination time and expect to make it up during this make-up period. This period is to be used only for a student whose petition has been approved by his dean.

A student who must miss a final examination may not take an examination before the time scheduled for the class examination. Information relative to the proper grade to be given a student who misses a final examination and is not involved in a situation covered in the preceding paragraph will be found in the mimeographed memorandum forwarded to members of the instructional staff at the time they receive the final grade listing for the recording of grades.

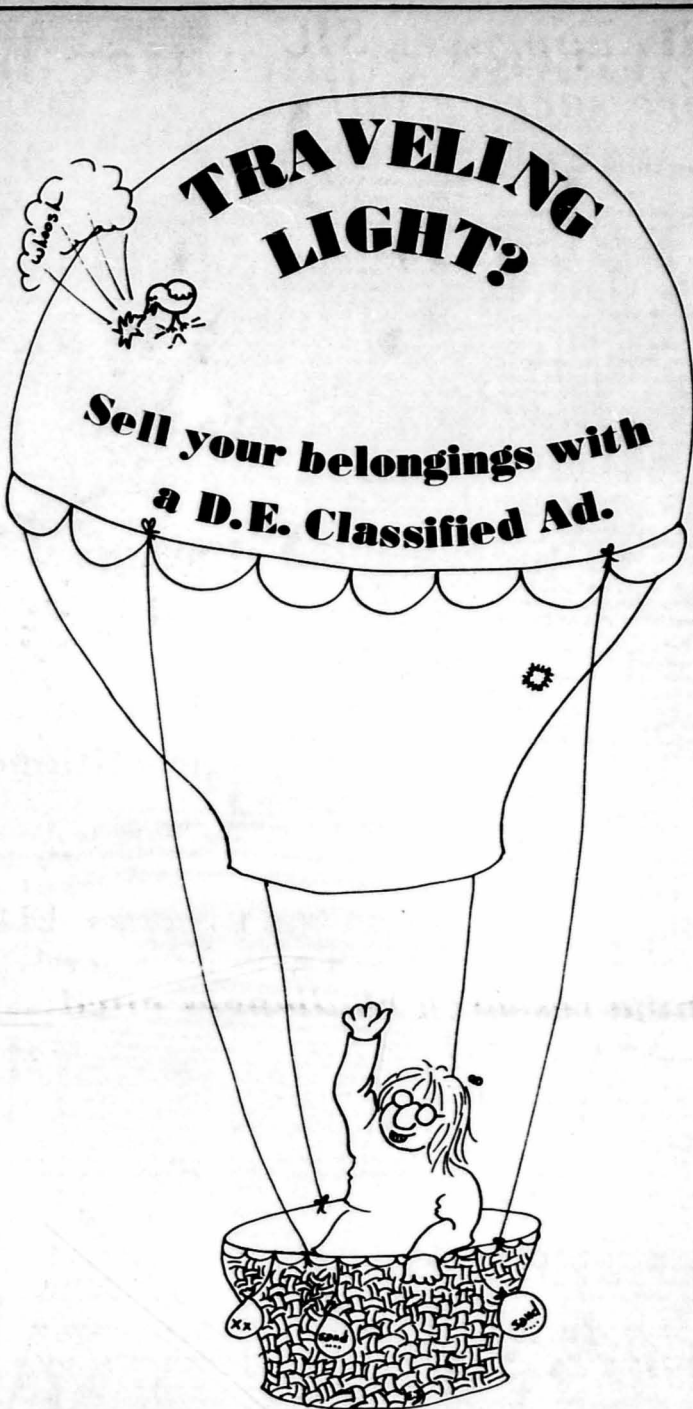
Speech class to give play for handicapped, orphans

The theater production "Big Man, Little Man," sponsored by the SIU Speech Department, will be performed at 8 p.m. Wednesday at the Camp Little Giant on the SIU Little Grassy Outdoor Laboratory.
The play will be performed by students of Speech class 309, Forensic Activities, before the camp residents; physically and mentally handicapped children and

adults including orphans and welfare children.

The purpose of the play is to demonstrate a basic ecological foundation to children and adults through dramatics, according to Mary Bradt, junior majoring in Community Recreation.

Camp Little Giant is located eight miles southeast of Carbondale off Giant City Black Top Road.



DAILY EGYPTIAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ORDER FORM

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES	
1 DAY.....(2 lines minimum).....	\$.40 per line
3 DAYS.....(Consecutive).....	\$.75 per line
5 DAYS.....(Consecutive).....	\$1.00 per line
20 DAYS.....(Consecutive).....	\$3.00 per line

DEADLINES: 2 days in advance, 2 p.m.
Except Fri. for Tues. ads.

- *Be sure to complete all five steps
- *One letter or number per space
- *Do not use separate spaces for periods and commas
- *Skip one space between words
- *Count any part of a line as a full line
- Mail this form with remittance to Daily Egyptian, SIU

<p>1 NAME _____ DATE _____</p> <p>ADDRESS _____ PHONE NO. _____</p>	<p>2 KIND OF AD No refunds on cancelled ads.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Services <input type="checkbox"/> Found <input type="checkbox"/> For Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Offered <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Help Wanted <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted <input type="checkbox"/> Announcement <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Announcements <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted</p>	<p>3 RUN AD</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 DAY <input type="checkbox"/> 3 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> 5 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> 20 DAYS</p> <p>Allow 3 days for ad to start if mailed.</p>	<p>4 CHECK ENCLOSED FOR \$ _____</p> <p>To find your cost, multiply total number of lines times cost per line as indicated under rates. For example, if you run a five line ad for five days, total cost is \$5.00 (\$1.00 x 5). Or a two line ad for three days costs \$1.50 (\$.75 x 2). Minimum cost is for two lines.</p>
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Olympic committee bans Rhodesia

MUNICH (AP) — The International Olympic Committee, bowing to strong political pressure, booted the little Rhodesian team out of the Munich Olympics Tuesday and forestalled what might have been a paralyzing walkout by African nations and sympathizing blacks, including Americans.

The dramatic announcement came from Avery Brundage, militant, 84-year-old outgoing IOC president, who earlier had declared:

"The African demand is political blackmail—we will not allow the Olympic principles to be destroyed."

Rather meekly and solemnly, the Chicago millionaire told a late afternoon press conference at the Bavarian Parliament building that the vote of the IOC members, was 36-31 to withdraw the invitation to compete.

Some of the Rhodesians wept.

A top notch leader

Tanner: Pied Piper of White Sox

By Jerry Liska
Associated Press Sports Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Charismatic Chuck Tanner of the Chicago White Sox defies the traditional image of a big league manager as an unemotional button-pusher devoted to percentages rather than people.

Tanner, 44, rather comes through as an irrepresible Pied Piper cajoling his few really talented and most journeyman players blissfully towards the Candy Mountain of a possible American League West pennant.

None other than the manager of the embattled divisional champion Oakland A's, Dick Williams, recently aptly capuled Tanner's infectious affect on his surging Pale Hose.

"It's almost unbelievable that he has the White Sox up there," said Williams. "They got great players in Dick Allen, Carlos May and Wilbur Wood, but they couldn't do it alone."

"Tanner simply has conned some of those other guys into being good ball players. He has built their confidence and got them believing in themselves. And his enthusiasm has kept them high."

It was little more than 1½ seasons ago that Tanner, once a journeyman big league outfielder himself, took over a club in the final throes of finishing 1970 with a horrendous 56-106 record.

Weeding, and wheeling and dealing, Tanner and new player personnel direc-

tor, Roland Hemond, booted the 1971 White Sox to a third-place AL West finish with 79-83.

This season opened with Tanner enthusiastically gambling on unpredictable superstar Allen, acquired from the Los Angeles Dodgers after the much-traveled slugger played cat-and-mouse before signing at the end of spring training.

Ever since, Tanner has called Allen the best player in either league and in rebuttal Dick has become a booming Triple Crown contender, currently the AL home run and RBI leader and near the top in batting.

If Tanner's lavish praise of Allen is canny psychology, it's something Tanner also spreads around the entire Sox clubhouse.

Tanner, as he continuously smiles around the cigar he puffs in his always-accessible office, pleasantly ignores constant questioning about obvious soft spots in his pennant-pretending lineup.

"I believe in my 25 players, everyone of them," he counters. "Luis Alvarado .240 is a good shortstop. Rich Morales .230 is okay too. Both are as good defensively as any team could play."

"I'll tell you something about this what's-he-hitting business. A .250 or .225 hitter can be as valuable as a .300 hitter when you balance it with outstanding defensive play that cuts off the other team's scoring."

"Take Dick Allen, too. To me, he's

most glamorous athletes came after several days of wrangling and political bickering and appearances of the opposing parties before the IOC.

The Rhodesian team, consisting of 35 white athletes and eight blacks, was thrown out on the technicality that it was unable to produce passports showing British citizenship.

The Rhodesians entered West Germany with identity tags which read "South Rhodesia—British subjects" and with the promise to use the British flag and British anthem, "God Save the Queen."

These were specifications agreed upon by the African nations when the IOC approved Rhodesian participation a year ago. The IOC was caught off guard when 12 nations in the African block plus Guyana threatened the week before the Games to pull out if Rhodesia competed.

hitting .370, because I'm adding 50 points for what he contributes in baserunning, speed and leadership."

Tanner's encouragement of his players, whether for a bell-ringing feat or after a boner, became a must in his managerial book since he started in 1963 with Quad Cities in the Midwest League.

"I promised myself," said Tanner. "I'd never criticize a man for making a physical error or a pitcher for throwing a certain pitch, or a catcher for calling the wrong pitch."

In the recent big series at Oakland, Carlos May was doubled off second when Mike Andrews' low liner was snagged by the A's Joe Rudi.

Tanner's reaction to the play astounded Jimmy Piersall, once a volatile star of the Boston Red Sox and now in sales promotion at Oakland.

"Did you see that," Piersall chortled in the press box. "Tanner was clapping his hands when May came into the dugout, like he's saying nice going. Most managers would have chewed May out right there for probably costing a run."

Second baseman Andrews, slumping much of the season and batting .220, observed: "Tanner never raps anybody. He never criticizes anyone publicly for a mistake or an error. He'll take you aside and talk with you privately if there are mental mistakes or missed signals."

The threat escalated when a group of U.S. black athletes issued a statement last Friday asserting: "We will stand united behind our black brothers." Cuba and Haiti joined the parade early Tuesday while the problem was still being debated.

Willy Brandt, chancellor of West Germany, urged IOC solution of the matter so as not to affect West Germany's relations with African countries, and the United Nations called attention to sanctions against the white-controlled former British colony which gained its independence in 1965.

With such pressure, the IOC took what many observers called the practical—if not the most courageous—course despite its constant avowal of its lofty ideals of never permitting political interference.

The IOC was forced to back down similarly before the 1968 games at Mexico City. Having approved apartheid South Africa, the Olympic body yielded to pressures from the Soviet Union, its Communist satellites and African nations and reversed its decision. South Africa is still barred.

Daily Egyptian Sports

SIU stables: A place to horse around

By Elliot Tompkin
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

If you can stand the smell, you'll love the place.

It's the kind of place where you can kick around in your favorite pair of beat up dungarees and that old UCLA sweatshirt.

At the Saluki Stables life moves at a nice easy pace. If it was up to the horses, they wouldn't move at all.

If old "Sally" gives you a hard time, don't be too surprised. She's no fool. She knows it's no fun lugging 150 pounds on her back over a hot muggy bride path.

Sally is one of 20 horses at the stables available to area residents for riding.

The stables are open year round provided the weather is suitable for riding. The horses wake up with the daylight, so you can go riding any time after 8 a.m. The horses don't work nights.

The stables are located on 79 acres of land one mile west of the SIU campus on Chautauqua Street.

The facilities include a main house, pasture land, several corrals, an outdoor riding ring and two stock barns, one of which is used for boarding horses with an indoor training arena.

Adjacent to the stable facilities are over 200 acres of land with timber to cover for trail rides.

Mr. R.R. Colp originally developed the ranch in the early 1950's for use as a show stable. Since that time the stables have become well known for society horse shows and the home of the Murdale Saddle Club.

The University acquired the land in 1969, and is constantly expanding and improving the area.

The SIU physical education departments provide riding classes at the stables, and the Carbondale Park District also sponsors riding programs.

Rates for students are \$1.65 an hour Monday through Friday. On the weekends the cost of hopping on Sally, Becky, Cinamon—or one of their friends—is \$2.15 an hour.

Horse play

If horses could talk, this one at the Saluki Stables would probably complain that it's hot enough without the extra load on his back. (Photo by Pam Smith)

