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Southern Illinois University

Election '78

Special Edition

Today's edition of the Daily Egyptian covers all state and local elections that will be decided when voters go to the polls Nov. 7. Political coverage is on Pages 1 through 12 and Page 24.

It's image vs. issues in governor race

By Ed Lempinen
Editorial Page Editor

Michael J. Bakalis, the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, is a man perplexed. Specifically, he is perplexed by the mood of the electorate, and by his relative lack of success in running an issue- rather than an image-oriented campaign.

"It's strange. I've never seen the mood of the electorate like this in six campaigns," Bakalis said recently on a campaign swing with his runningmate, Dick Durbin. "They're extremely apathetic, extremely disillusioned by politics generally, and politicians in general."

While voter apathy may dampen Bakalis' spirits, it shows little effect on his campaign. Since he was chosen for the Democrat's slate in November, 1977, Bakalis has continued to attack incumbent Gov. James Thompson's record, while spinning gimmicks or tricks to enhance his own image.

Such an approach has perhaps hurt Bakalis as much as it has helped him. While Thompson has been successful in cultivating an image of down-home folksiness, combined with the image of an adroit, tight-fisted fiscal conservative, Bakalis appears cool, distant, and business-like.

Thompson wears colorful hats and T-shirts. He was married during his first gubernatorial campaign, and he and his wife had their first baby just as the current campaign moved into high gear. He eats health food, rides horses around the state capitol building, and makes old-fashioned whistle-stop campaign tours through the state.

Bakalis, on the other hand, has continued to battle the gimmickry. He has refused the escort of a state police officer, refused to lead an elaborate campaign entourage. Only in the most recent months has Bakalis modified his attack on the Thompson administration by aiming his darts at Thompson the



Comptroller Michael Bakalis

man, rather than Thompson the governor.

In short, Bakalis has been attempting to fight style with substance. But as the challenger to an incumbent who won his first election by an overwhelming margin over Michael Howlett, Bakalis has found that substance is not always enough. He remains perplexed.

Bakalis, a self-styled "fiscal conservative," is no stranger to Illinois politics. He was first elected to the office of superintendent of public instruction in 1970, where in four years he increased the office's productivity by 20-25 percent in four years. In 1976, he was elected state comptroller, and has reduced his predecessor's budget for that office by \$250,000, despite inflation. In both elections, Bakalis was considered the underdog. He is the underdog in this year's gubernatorial race as well. Three

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By Mark Peterson
Political Editor

Throughout his campaign for re-election, Gov. James Thompson has often found himself on the defensive, bobbing and weaving from the political jabs of a Democratic challenger who, pound for pound, packs a pretty strong wallop.

Though Thompson's political stature in Illinois is strong, earlier in the campaign he seemed reluctant to counter punch, content to hang on the ropes while Michael Bakalis flailed away, accusing 'Big Jim' of being an incompetent governor.

But just when ringside observers were expecting Thompson to hit the canvass, the one-term Republican dropped his guard, pumped his chest, and started connecting with one-two combinations to Bakalis' credibility.

With sweat dripping from his brow after squaring off in a September debate with Bakalis in Carbondale, Thompson decried Bakalis' continual attacks as "sleazy" and "untrue."

Thompson has also rebutted Bakalis' charge that he lacks any coherent plan to reduce taxes or curb government spending.

On a recent whistle-stop tour of Southern Illinois, which brought him to Carbondale, Thompson said he favors changing the state constitution and enacting laws to set ceilings on state and local taxes and spending. He also said tax reductions may not be desirable, and chided Bakalis for supporting a "ludicrous" tax rebate program.

"It would simply be robbing Peter to pay Paul," Thompson said about the Democratic hopeful's plan which would cost the state more than \$1 billion over a four-year span. "Where is all this money going to come from? It's a Dan Walker sleight-of-hand gimmick if ever there was one."

Although Thompson has created an



Gov. James Thompson

Advisory Commission on Taxes, and signed into law homestead exemptions and circuit-breaker bills aimed at relieving the tax burden on home owners and senior citizens, he put his strongest effort into getting what became a battle-scarred tax-lid referendum placed on statewide November ballots. It asks voters if they want a ceiling on taxes and government spending.

Thompson and his running mate, Lt. Gov. Dave O'Neal, say the referendum will indicate whether the taxpayers of Illinois are facing as severe a tax crunch as California taxpayers were when they adopted the famed Proposition 13, which drastically cut back property taxes in that state. He's quick to add, however, that long-term tax relief in Illinois will come from restructuring our system of raising and spending taxes, administrative reforms and increased public participation in budget decisions.

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Issues in governor race obscured by mudslinging



By Mark Peterson
Political Editor

The 1978 race for governor has been a bitter struggle between the incumbent Republican James Thompson and his Democratic challenger, Comptroller Michael Bakalis.

Though both candidates often have centered their campaigns around key issues such as tax ceilings and economic development, the contest has often been rife with political mudslinging.

A series of four "governor '78" debates afforded each man the opportunity to present his positions on major problems facing the state, but the face-to-face confrontations were used largely by each to deny the other's charges or to launch his own new offensive.

"Mr. Bakalis is using a familiar pattern of not telling the truth about what is happening in Illinois," Thompson said following the third debate. "Bakalis is acting like a shadow governor but he is surrounded by Democratic hatchmen."

As the governor was leveling this accusation, Bakalis was in another corner of the set of TV station WTVP in Peoria getting in his licks.

"Thompson is hiding the truth behind a barrage of rhetoric," Bakalis said.



"He's the flip-flop king of politics."

In September, the two candidates squared off for debate in the studios of WSUI and the condescension was advancing towards open hostility.

The topics of the debate were scheduled to be education and social services but Bakalis took a few powerful jabs at Thompson and the problems he was having with allegedly forged and improperly notarized signatures on petitions for his tax-lid referendum.

"The referendum is nothing but a meaningless fiasco," said Bakalis. "It's a big disgrace to Illinois."

Bakalis said Thompson might have

also pulled off the biggest miracle in the history of Illinois government by raising people from the dead to sign the petitions. Bakalis was referring to several signatures of people, who upon investigation by the state board of elections, were found to be deceased.

Thompson also spoke about tax programs, but not his own.

"Bakalis' tax-relief proposal is ludicrous," Thompson said. "It's a Dan Walker sleight-of-hand style gimmick if there ever was one—taking your money from one pocket to put it back in the other while charging you to do so."

Thompson also said that schools in

Illinois are now playing a game of catch-up from the years of neglect they suffered from 1970 to 1974 when Mike Bakalis was state superintendent of public instruction.

Most recently, Bakalis accused Thompson of "cynical and heartless duplicity" for statements he made to Jewish and German-American groups about Nazi atrocities. Bakalis apparently was appalled by Thompson's proclamation about the April 16-22 Holocaust Remembrance Week. The proclamation may have been politically motivated, but it hardly seemed to warrant Bakalis' outrage.

It's difficult to determine if either candidate has benefited by such caustic comments or whether their images in the eyes of the Illinois voter have been tarnished.

Recent surveys, however, indicate Thompson holds a slight lead in popularity but Bakalis' people say their candidate is easily within striking distance, a position that many political observers said he would never enjoy.

There have though, been some tumultuous moments for Bakalis and his campaign people during the past year, but endorsements from organized labor, and major financial contributions from the Chicago business community have given tremendous impetus to his bid for the governor's mansion.

Certainly the biggest problem that Thompson has faced during the campaign has been the bad publicity from the threat of a grand jury

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Incumbents claim first term success

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Thompson is careful, however, to not dwell on such specific issues, because, he says, "most voters aren't issue oriented except in broad terms."

Instead, the incumbent's campaign style—save his comments about Bakalis—has been to exploit his home-spun family-man image, showing off his wife Jayne and 3-month-old daughter Samantha Jayne whenever possible. Thompson also has a propensity for charming crowds by kissing babies, shaking hands, and wearing T-shirts with every conceivable message or slogan printed on them.

While his opponent is off in some part of the state commenting on the poor job he feels Jim Thompson is doing in the areas of school funding, state road repairs, or some other "issue," Jim Thompson is often at a state or county fair munching hot dogs and pizza, joking with the crowd about being overweight.

Thompson is not too reluctant though, to talk about his achievements as governor.

He's quick to point out that Illinois has the largest budget for highway construction and repairs of all 50 states, and he rarely passes up an opportunity to point out that he has brought back 30,000 of the 130,000 private-sector jobs that he says were lost during Democrat Dan Walker's administration.

Thompson, a U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois from 1971 to June 30, 1975, is also more than willing to explain why he has opposed the decriminalization of marijuana.

"There's evidence that it can lead to the use of harder drugs," Thompson has said. But on the train between towns on his whistle-stop tour, Thompson told a group of SIU students that if the majority of people in Illinois were supportive of decriminalization, he would reconsider his position. He added that right now he believes a majority is opposed to decriminalization.

Thompson, who taught at Northwestern University Law School for



L. Gov. Dave O'Neal

5 years, points out also that he has signed bills that increased state funding to downstate school districts, usually prefacing the remarks with a comment on Michael Bakalis' performance as state superintendent of schools from 1970 to 1974.

"Those were the years that the state's funding share for education dropped and the local share zoomed," Thompson said in his opening remarks of a televised debate. "Those were years when people who can't read and write today were going through Mr. Bakalis' school systems. Those are the years we don't want to go back to in Illinois."

But perhaps the nicest feather in Thompson's aid-to-education hat, as far

as people in Southern Illinois are concerned, is his approval of legislation for \$7.58 million in Capital Development Bond Funds for completion of planning and construction of permanent facilities for the SIU school of law.

Among other achievements that Thompson takes credit for are:

- Balancing the state's budget.
- "Before I became governor the budgets were drawn with red ink," he said recently. "Last summer I cut \$1.13 billion in overspending bills passed by the General Assembly...no more red ink...and not a single state tax has increased during my administration."

- Providing Southern Illinois with strong representation in his cabinet.

David Kenney of Carbondale is Director of the Department of Conservation and Brad Evisizer of Christopher is Director of the Department of Mines and Minerals. Thompson also named John Gilbert, Carbondale, to the state Board of Education.

- Keeping open the Marion Environmental Protection Agency testing laboratory after the Agency announced it would close the facilities.

Southern Illinois communities use the Marion lab to periodically check their water supplies.

- Securing a \$3.5 million federal grant for a Young Adult Conservation Corps program, under which the Touch of Nature Camp, just south of Carbondale, recently opened. The camp employs about 70 to 75 people between the ages of 18 and 23, and members work full-time on environmental projects.

Thompson has been reluctant, however, to jump on the bandwagon when it comes to lambasting the Illinois Commerce Commission for granting power companies throughout the state major rate increases.

"It's popular to campaign against utilities, but people often fail to consider the rising labor and fuel costs that the power companies are faced with."

Thompson does agree that the ICC needs more consumer representation,

and last year he appointed Charles Stalon, an economist from SIU, who was supported by consumer watchdog groups, including the Herrin-based Southern Counties Action Movement.

L. Gov. O'Neal recently threw his two cents into the debate surrounding the ICC by accusing Bakalis of being a demagogue for saying he would, as governor, demand the resignations of all ICC members and would also call for a one-year moratorium on rate increases.

O'Neal likened Bakalis to the late governor of Louisiana, Huey "Kingfish" Long, who held eminent power over that state's commerce commission by carrying around each member's undated resignation in his pocket.

O'Neal, former sheriff of St. Clair County, said Bakalis would be free to wield the same amount of power as Long if he got the chance to handpick his own commissioners.

In a recent interview, O'Neal then discussed what his priorities would be if elected to a second term.

"My first priority will be helping the governor attract business and industry to Illinois, and thus further expand an improving job market," he said.

He also promised to retain or expand important, but expensive social services, by organizing an extensive volunteer program, and by getting a fair share of federal funds. He said that currently Illinois is getting only 70 cents for every tax dollar it sends to Washington.

O'Neal also promised continued efforts to help senior citizens and further expand the state's reclamation program for abandoned strip mines.

He also said the state is in line for a \$7.6 million federal grant to be used for strip mine reclamation projects, and termed "ridiculous," charges by Dick Durbin, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, that O'Neal has completely neglected his responsibilities in promoting land reclamation.

Challengers assail Thompson record

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weeks before the election, polls show him about 10 percent behind the governor.

Through most of the campaign, Bakalis has fueled his offense with crisp, often complex positions on the issues, and has often forced Thompson to take the defensive. In attacking sharply, and constantly, he has drawn a political line between himself and the governor that makes their differences more obvious.

The hottest and most contested political issue of the campaign has been that of taxes and government spending, an issue made visible by the passage of Proposition 13 this summer in California. Both Thompson and Bakalis have jumped to make this issue work to their favor, and the donnybrook has generated much name-calling and emotional criticism from both camps.

While Thompson has scrapped to have his tax and spending lid proposal put on the November ballot, Bakalis has formulated a tax relief scheme based not on ceilings, but on rebates for property tax bills.

Specifically, Bakalis' proposal calls for the use of state sales and income taxes to fund a program which would refund a homeowner's property tax in gradually increasing amounts over the next four years. The refund, under the Bakalis proposal, would amount to 20 percent by 1982, a four-year cost to the state of slightly more than \$1 billion.

The program hinges on two critical assumptions—assumptions which have been attacked by Thompson and his supporters. The first is that the current \$1.8 billion statewide property tax bill will not increase over the next four years. If property tax bills do rise above that total, the cost to the state will increase.

According to Robert Mandeville, Thompson budget chief, that assumption is untenable, because inflation is bound to drive property taxes upward.

"Either Bakalis is going to have to rebate \$800 million in 1982 when the total



Richard J. Durbin

tax bill is \$2.2 billion because of inflation, or...his rebates will mean only a 16 percent reduction in the tax burden," Mandeville said.

The second assumption is that Bakalis can carry legislation through the General Assembly that would keep the growth rate of local government spending at less than the rate of inflation. However, such legislation will not be easy to pass.

Bakalis has pledged not to seek another term if his tax-relief plan fails.

The comptroller has come out against Thompson's tax and spending lid proposition, calling it "Proposition Zero." But he has been more cautious in his appraisal of the general concept of state limits on property taxes. Bakalis has indicated only that he is opposed to

property tax limits if the state does not compensate local governments for any loss of revenue.

"Too often, we are talking about tax lids and forcing local governments to dramatically cut back services," he said about a month ago. "The state has got to help these governments if it is going to put a lid on property taxes."

In the realm of political economy, Bakalis has been most potent in criticizing waste and inefficient management in the Thompson administration. A study conducted by the Governor's Cost Control Task Force which was published in July indicated that the state loses \$500 million annually through inefficiency, while other reports have found that the state loses \$300 million in welfare fraud every year.

Bakalis said that he "deplored...the waste and mismanagement," and has called the Medicaid system a disgrace.

"We have \$300 million a year being ripped off if Illinois fraud alone. We don't need many new laws, simply for the department (Illinois Department of Public Aid) to do it's job," Bakalis said.

While Bakalis has scored points in his criticism of state management, Thompson has in some cases been able to use his authority to co-opt the comptroller's initiatives. On Jan. 9 of this year, Bakalis and three state Democratic leaders unveiled a four-point "legislative action agenda" for the state of Illinois. The package listed an increase in jobs as the top state priority. Increased state aid to education, property tax relief, and a reduction of waste in state government were the remaining three points on the agenda.

In the following months, Thompson took action on three of the agenda items. He awarded a \$79 million increase to the Illinois Board of Higher Education. He signed a measure sponsored by the Democrats to make homeowners exempt from the first \$1,500 increase in assessed valuation of property, thus lending some relief from burgeoning property taxes. He has pointed to the state's increase of jobs in the private

sector by 10,000 over the number of employed people during the administration of Democrat Dan Walker.

Of course, for Thompson to dwell publicly on the waste found by his own task force would be to admit to the charges of mismanagement. And though Thompson can point to an increase in employment statewide in the last two years, Bakalis has outlined a comprehensive plan to improve the economic climate in the state. The plan calls for increased funds to be made available for loans to new businesses, constitutional amendments to permit counties to provide property tax relief for business incentives, and elimination of sales tax on machinery for replacement, expansion, or construction of new facilities. Bakalis has also sought to capitalize on consumer disenchantment with utility companies and the Illinois Commerce Commission, the agency responsible for regulating utility prices. Demonstrations and protests over utility bills that skyrocketed led Bakalis to criticize the governor and his appointments to the ICC early this autumn. At that time, Bakalis said that if he were elected, he would call for the resignations of all ICC members, and replace them with more consumer-oriented members. Moreover, he said, he would seek legislation to prohibit utility companies from raising rates for one year after any rate hike.

On other issues, Bakalis and Thompson take similar stands, though both attempt to accentuate whatever differences may exist.

On energy issues, Bakalis favors the maintenance of strict environmental standards, though, he said, "I realize that exceptions should be considered when they have such an important impact on the Illinois economy."

In the sphere of civil rights, Bakalis has, as superintendent of public instruction, come out in favor of school integration, but in a second televised debate with Thompson, he was adamant in his disapproval of involuntary desegregation of Chicago schools.



Sen. Charles Percy

Mudslide buries important issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Investigation into allegedly forged and improperly notarized petitions for his tax-lid referendum.

Thompson said, "Those were the years when the state's funding share for education dropped and the local share zoomed. Those were the years when the decline of student competency was first noticed and nothing was done. Those are the years we don't want to go back to in Illinois...the Bakalis years."

However, the investigation has not materialized and when voters get the opportunity to mark an enormous X in the box next to the question: "Do you favor a ceiling on taxes and government spending?" it's not likely they'll consider how the question got on the ballot.

So, in the long run, Thompson will probably benefit politically from the referendum. At the minimum, he will pick up votes simply because the opposition will increase voter turnout, which has historically helped Republicans.

But referendum or no referendum, the Chicago Democratic machine is alive and well and is greasing its gears in preparation for the final drive to get out the vote for Bakalis.

The election results will be close...too close to call.

If Bakalis wins, it will cap an almost unprecedented drive for office which he began in relative obscurity. If he loses, his career as a politician is at least uncertain.

For Thompson, the political stakes are higher.

While a loss might not shoot his political career out of orbit in Illinois, it would certainly be devastating to his future chances of successfully running for president—an office he aspires to dearly.

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Percy keeps 'em guessing

By Marj Peterson
Political Editor

Meteorologists usually have ample problems predicting the weather. But imagine, if you will, forecasting the political behavior of U.S. Sen. Charles Percy.

The short-range outlook might be something like this:

Monday—Liberal Republicans are expecting sunny skies with warm ideological support.

Tuesday—Moderates from the GOP are calling for partly cloudy skies with a chance of intermittent Democratic tendencies.

Wednesday—Conservatives everywhere are looking for thunderstorms with freezing rain and blustery winds that could be damaging to their cause.

And so the predictions continue, sometimes accurate, sometimes not.

Percy maintains, however, that he is a bastion of Republican principles, and many would agree that he is a shining light for a party that has fallen upon dark times of late.

But still, the twelve-year veteran of the Senate can cause expert and novice political observers alike to scratch their heads and wonder: Why did he do that?

For example, though he hardly seems the type, Percy has become a legend in his own time to millions of pot smokers across the United States by introducing and nurturing Senate passage of the Percy Amendment. The bill is aimed at preventing the Mexican government from spraying its marijuana crop with the deadly herbicide paraquat.

Percy, a long-time advocate of marijuana decriminalization, drew heated criticism from ultra-conservatives who said the senator was placing his stamp of approval on the illegal smuggling and use of marijuana in this country.

Percy disagrees.

"I oppose the use of marijuana," he said during Senate debate of the bill. "But my disapproval of marijuana use does not blind me to the vast number of young Americans who use the drug, and whose health is threatened by the alarming risks of paraquat poisoning."

Percy is not just concerned with the well-being of pot smokers.

During an interview in September, when he was in Carbondale to debate his opponent, Democrat Alex Seith, Percy said he'd like to eliminate the lack-of-money ailment that is currently plaguing many Illinois taxpayers. The two-term senator talked about his "taxpayers agenda."

He said the plan calls for an index of income taxes, whereby tax brackets go up proportionately with the cost of living.

"Right now, when prices go up and your pay goes up to keep pace, the increased income puts you in a higher tax bracket. The higher tax bracket means you pay a brutal inflation penalty in higher taxes. The agenda attacks the inflation penalty in the income tax," Percy said.

The ranking Republican on the Governmental Affairs Committee said the agenda will attack also excessive government spending, which he said is a major cause of rampant inflation. Percy, former chairman of the board of Bell Howell, said the legislation includes "sunset" laws aimed at eliminating outdated or ineffective federal regulations and spending programs, and also calls for reforming the federal civil service system so it is based on merit hiring and merit firing.

Percy has also embraced other tax relief programs such as the Kemp-Roth bill, which would have trimmed one-third off federal taxes over a three-year period.

Besides that, Percy offered some hope to middle-income families who are being drained financially by the ever-increasing cost of a college education.

A graduate of the University of Chicago with a degree in economics, Percy said that if re-elected, he will introduce a bill during the next session of Congress calling for a maximum \$1,500 income tax deduction for parents or independent students, whose income is between \$10,000 and \$40,000.

"Generally, there are enough programs to help lower-income families finance college educations," Percy said. "The crunch comes when the family doesn't qualify for grant assistance and has two or three students in college. Even when the family income is \$20,000 the cost of higher education is prohibitive."

He said he favors the tax deduction over a rebate program because it avoids a great deal of bureaucratic red tape. Percy added that several of his fellow Republicans in the Senate have voiced support of similar legislation.

But there are many issues besides taxes that are of concern to the senator. In fact, he is visible on so many issues that Percy is kiddingly referred to by colleagues in Washington as "the senator with a comment on everything."

Percy, who won a resounding victory in 1972, has been exceptionally visible on the energy issue. Though he is opposed to regulation of oil and natural gas prices, Percy voted for President Carter's multi-faceted energy program. He said that it is the only option the country has right now...if the United States is going to get on the road to energy independence.

Along with about 11 other Senate Republicans, Percy has also voted for 60 percent of President Carter's foreign-policy programs. Without this

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Seith stumping the experts

By Bruce Rodman
Editor in chief

Since he announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate in July 1977, the campaign of Democrat Alex Seith has posed a question for political analysts.

Some analysts say he is a viable candidate who has a good chance of upsetting two-term incumbent Charles Percy. Others say he is just the loyal opposition, going through the motions with no chance for victory.

The first point of view received an expected boost when a poll by the Chicago Sun Times showed Seith with 50.9 percent of the vote against Percy's 49.1. Earlier polls had shown Seith with less than 20 percent of the vote.

Seith, a Hinsdale attorney, has focused much of his campaign on taxing and revenue issues. Although he has a fairly extensive background in international law and foreign relations, Seith has criticized Percy for overlooking these "pocketbook issues."

In a debate with Percy, Seith said, "Mr. Percy is on trial. The charge against him is aiding and abetting rising taxes, rapidly rising inflation and big government spending. And the evidence against him is in everyone's pocket—a dollar bill."

Seith has two plans he proposes to help deal with the problem of inflation and the accompanying tax bite. One proposal is the "Take-Home Pay Protector" plan. Seith said that due to a quirk in the federal income tax schedules, the federal government is able to make a profit off inflation.

If inflation goes up 10 percent, and a person receives a 10 percent pay raise, he or she could be pushed into a higher tax bracket Seith said. As a result, the person would have to pay more in taxes, although no increase in buying power has occurred, he explained.

"To stop this double bite of inflation and taxes, my proposed Take-Home Pay Protector would require the Internal Revenue Service each year to do two things: determine the percentage rise in the cost of living and reduce tax rates by a corresponding percentage so that take-home pay would keep pace with inflation," Seith said.

To illustrate the shrinkage in take-home pay, Seith said, a person making

\$10,000 in 1966, the year Percy was first elected to the Senate, would have had \$7,640 in take-home pay after taxes. A person making \$20,000 this year, however, would have only \$4,770 in buying power after taxes and inflation are taken into account, he said.

"In order to have the same take-home pay that a \$10,000 salary provided in 1966, a person would have to make \$25,000 this year. Under my system, tax rates would be adjusted so that \$25,000 would buy what it did in 1966."

Seith terms his other plan "revenue keeping." Revenue keeping, as opposed to the current federal revenue sharing, would keep in the state 10 percent of the total federal income taxes collected there. The money would then be used by state and local officials to help defray property taxes and educational expenses.

One frequent criticism of the revenue keeping plan is the lack of federal controls, which are evident in revenue sharing, and the state and local officials can't be trusted to use the money for intended purposes. Seith counters that he would be willing to negotiate on the question of federal control, so that some oversight might be provided.

Seith said the revenue keeping plan would put a stop to Illinois subsidizing federal programs in other states. He said that for every \$1 paid in federal income taxes in Illinois, less than that amount finds its way back into the state in some form. Other states, especially poorer Southern states, get back more than they pay in income taxes, at Illinois' expense, Seith said.

"Some hotshot in Washington says you've got to do this, and you've got to do that, if you want to get 'our' money," Seith said. "I say, 'Wait a minute, pal! It's not your money. It's our money.' I think we should just keep 10 percent of the federal taxes collected right here in the state and quit sending so much dough to Washington."

Seith has criticized Percy's voting record in the Senate on tax measures, while Percy defends it. In a debate between the two, Percy pointed out that he voted for the tax cut measure in 1977. Seith, while acknowledging this, pointed out that Percy had voted against a tax cut in 1976.

Seith said, "A nice flip-flop. How many more flip-flops will there be if he's not another six years?"

A television commercial for Seith which was turned down by a Chicago television station because it supposedly took a quote of Percy out of context criticizes Percy as a big spender. In the commercial, Seith says he has finally figured out why Percy has been such a big spender in the Senate.

Seith says that Percy said in a debate that he spends taxpayers' money like it is his own. "Well, he (Percy) is worth about \$6 million. Maybe that explains it," Seith says.

Percy's membership on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is also criticized by Seith for its economic implications. Seith said Percy gave up his membership on the Appropriations Committee to get on Foreign Relations.

Seith is active in foreign affairs. He speaks four foreign languages, serves as an advisor to President Jimmy Carter on selection of ambassadors, has studied in Europe on a Rotary scholarship and lived or traveled in 60 nations.



Alex Seith

Simon calls neutron bomb 'mistake'

By Mark Peterson
Political Editor

Underscoring its unprecedented capacity to kill, U.S. Rep. Paul Simon says the neutron bomb makes mustard gas look like Lincoln Logs.

In a recent interview, Simon voiced deep concern with President Carter's recent decision to authorize production of the weapon, questioning its need when there are already enough nuclear weapons in the world to theoretically kill every person in the world 22 times over.

"It's a bad, bad mistake," the Democrat from Carbondale said. "We should be retarding the possibilities of nuclear decision. Instead we are increasing the danger. If we go ahead with it now, the Soviets will have it in five years."

Simon, seeking his third term in Congress, also said the bomb increases the chances of nuclear war because it is essentially an anti-tank weapon, and to be effective it would have to be scattered along the front in Eastern Europe.

"Consequently, a substantial amount of presidential control over our nuclear armaments is lost," he said. "That means some major or captain is going to be making decisions on whether to use this thing...that worries me."

Simon, who served in the Illinois General Assembly from 1954 to 1968, said that instead of building more ships and bombs, the United States should be focusing its attention on feeding the hungry people in this country and abroad.

Simon cited what he feels is an example of the inadequate job the United States is doing right now to achieve this goal. He said the United Nation's Development program—a foreign-aid program for impoverished and developing nations—is getting \$10 per capita from Denmark, \$6 per capita from the Netherlands, but only 26 cents per capita from the United States.

He attributed the disparity to politicians who find downgrading foreign aid to be a popular platform.



Rep. Paul Simon

"It's easy, and probably helpful politically, to stand up and say let's stop sending that money down the drain," he said. "Foreign aid is not too popular because it's viewed as some kind of charity."

He said that many people are not aware of the fact that, historically, the most successful and beneficial programs for the United States have been our foreign aid programs to developing nations.

"We should be expanding these programs and our foreign trade markets, not our supply of bombers and submarines, if we expect to live in world peace and security," Simon said.

At a recent seminar in Carbondale, Simon urged students to get involved with rearranging this country's priorities and balance of expenditures.

"During the Vietnam War we saw people dying in living color and the students got turned on. Now, when people die slowly of malnutrition, the students voice is silent," he said. "When

we say the U.N. should be a world power working toward stability, again the student body is silent."

Simon, who is opposed for his 24th Congressional District seat by John T. Anderson, a Marion businessman, then focused his attention on energy.

"I have supported and will continue to support the president's effort to enact a national energy plan," he said. "We need a coordinated effort that will encourage conservation of our fossil fuel sources while at the same time using federal seed dollars to develop alternative resources such as solar heat and energy."

Simon, whose district includes the 22 southernmost counties of Illinois, said he supports higher prices to encourage conservation of gas and oil, if the increases come gradually and there are provisions to guard against windfall profits.

He dispelled also the notion that market pricing is needed to encourage exploration for new oil and natural gas by the major energy companies. He said market pricing simply means that price ceilings will be set by seven people in this country—the heads of the major oil companies—and the OPEC cartel.

With a district that contains one of the biggest underground coal reserves in the world, Simon said the United States should be utilizing this resource in an effort to become energy independent.

Simon, generally considered by his colleagues on Capitol Hill to be a strong backer of coal legislation, has played an integral role in getting Southern Illinois to be one of two proposed sites for a coal gasification plant. The plant, sponsored by the Department of Energy, will transform high-sulfur coal into a pollution-free gas which can be used to fuel power generators.

Simon was also the principal sponsor of legislation to reform black-lung insurance laws, which he said liberalized qualification guidelines and cut unnecessary red tape for miners seeking benefits.

The bill enacted also a law requiring coal operators to pay a tonnage fee on mined coal, which automatically gets put into the black-lung insurance fund.

Simon, who also served as Illinois lieutenant governor under Richard Ogilvie, spoke also of the need for tax reform by enacting tax cuts that "fight inflation rather than inflame it."

He called for tax deductions for businesses that won't increase prices more than supply costs increase. In addition, he said the Congressional Budget Office should place an inflation tag on each bill before Congress so that the real costs of any new proposal will be known.

Simon said also he favors presidential implementation of standby wage and price controls. He said the United States and Italy were the only two western democracies whose leader was not given such power.

The Democratic incumbent voiced opposition, however, to college tuition tax credits, because they do the opposite of what they're supposed to.

"I'd generally like to see college tuition assistance kept out of the taxing structure," he said. "Instead, I'd like the level of funding from Basic Educational Opportunity Grants increased to keep pace with rising tuition."

Simon, who sits on the House Budget Committee, spoke also on the following issues.

—Abortion. He said that this issue has been one of the most heatedly debated in Congress. Simon said he is generally opposed to a constitutional amendment calling for the use of federal funds for Medicaid.

He said he supports abortion when it involves a case of incest, rape or physical damage to the mother.

—President Carter. He said Carter has often lacked any sort of direction in his programs, but added that Congress must share some of the responsibility for some of the problems that have emerged in the past two years.

'Orphan' Anderson takes on Simon

By Pam Bailey
Staff Writer

No one else would run.

The Democrats have reigned supreme in the 24th Congressional District for the past 25 years and the Republican Party has long since labeled the area "low priority." It is a race that no one wanted to touch—except John T. Anderson, a 54-year-old Marion Republican who has launched a challenge against the incumbent U.S. Rep. Paul Simon.

"When I became the candidate, all of a sudden I felt like an orphan," Anderson said in a recent interview. "Republican Party officials felt that voter statistics from the last two elections indicated that this is a difficult district to win. So they went with the easy winners. No one was willing to leap."

Anderson is facing a tough, if not impossible, fight. He must defeat an opponent who has the wide name identification associated with more than 20 years of service in state and national government and the financial and moral support of his party—assets that Anderson is sorely lacking.

But Anderson, currently the Chief of the Office of Housing and Buildings for the state Department of Local Government Affairs, thinks he can win. He has attended rallies and festivals in the district every one of the 22 counties in the district stressing a consistent theme: He is a working man...he's one of the "boys."

Anderson was born in West Frankfort to a family of coal miners. He fought with the Army in two wars and worked his way up from an electronic repair business to his current position. In between, he founded his own building supply company, served as sales manager for a major wood products company and formed his own public relations and management consultant firm. Meanwhile, he attended the Eastern Oregon State Teachers College for one year and SIU for two years, where he majored in chemistry and mathematics.



John T. Anderson

"John T. is for you and me" is his slogan and he stresses that he is a self-made man who has earned his living with his hands. He proudly shows visitors his certificate of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and his certification in mine rescue. To symbolize his kinship with the working man of Southern Illinois, he announced his candidacy from the chair in his stepfather's barber shop in West Frankfort.

"(Simon) isn't a native of the Southern Illinois district," Anderson said. "He's a migrant. He came into the district to recover his political career after being defeated by Dan Walker in the primary for the governorship. As a professional politician, which he has been since 1953, Simon's goal in life has been to move from one office to a higher office. He's using us as a stepping stone."

But family ties and calloused hands aren't the only assets Anderson says he'll bring to Congress. Calling Simon a "literary congressman" who relies on letters to get things done, Anderson says his past sales experience has taught him how to force through necessary changes.

"I offer a different type of

personality," Anderson says. "I'm a salesman, a driving type of person. I don't believe in writing a letter to an agency and taking a negative response or a non-response as an answer. I would go directly to the various agencies where my constituents are having problems. I would write letters, but I would follow it up with a direct, personal phone call or by walking into the offices of the people who are holding up the picture and ask 'Why?'"

Polsters have reported that inflation is the No. 1 issue in campaigns across the country and Anderson's bid for election is no different. He rates the revival of the bloated American dollar as a top priority in his candidacy.

The key to controlling inflation, Anderson says, is in calling a halt to foreign aid programs which pour billions of dollars into foreign countries but return nothing to the United States.

"I would demand that foreign markets pay in cash or gold for the product rather than in the paper promises this country has bundles of," Anderson said. "That's why the dollar is of no value today. We have no backup to the millions of dollars that we have given away, in commodities because we have not received anything in return for them—except promises to pay."

Although Anderson said he is being careful not to make hasty campaign promises because voters are wearying of promises that are never kept, he says there are two pledges he has made: He will not support repatriation payments to North Vietnam "or any other enemy nation which we've had to fight" and he won't vote for the appropriations to carry out the treaty with Panama.

"Giving away Panama was a very, very bad step for us to take at a time when we are the weakest we've ever been in military strength," Anderson said.

Jobs and lower taxes are two other linchpins in Anderson's campaign and he resorts to a familiar Republican theme for the solution.

The creation of jobs should be the

responsibility of the private sector, says Anderson, because public programs such as CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act) are "only temporary steps which bring national bankruptcy." The solution, he says, is to encourage the expansion of private enterprises by freeing small businesses of excessive regulations, encouraging foreign markets (especially for agricultural products) and providing financial incentives such as tax credits for investments and a sharply reduced capital gains levy.

"We have lost a major part of our manufacturing resources to foreign countries because there they can get outside of these rigid government controls that have been imposed upon them by special interests in this country," Anderson said. "But we have tremendous resources in this area that could entice industries to come here. Here again I feel my salesmanship is a very important factor. More than being just a congressman, I would be a salesman for Southern Illinois."

Once more jobs are created, Anderson believes a "major part of the so-called welfare system could be done away with." Although he admits there is a stratum of the population which has met unfortunate and unavoidable circumstances and cannot work, he believes this stratum is much thinner than the current welfare rolls indicate.

"Fundamentally, when a man gets hungry enough, he'll work," Anderson insists. "Some will steal, but most honest and sincere people will go out and find a job regardless of the wage offered."

Slashing the foreign aid programs and cutting the welfare budget will make it possible to place a lid on federal spending and thus on taxes, Anderson added.

However, there are two sections of the budget he wants to increase: defense and veterans' benefits.

State representative

Richmond: Illinois nearing tax revolt

By Mark Peterson
Political Editor

The people of Illinois (and they're not getting a dollar's worth of government from a dollar's worth of taxes, says state Rep. Bruce Richmond, a Democrat from Murphysboro.

And for that reason, Richmond believes the next session of the General Assembly will be dominated by debate on tax relief.

"There's signs we're nearing the tax revolt stage in Illinois," said Richmond, seeing his third term in the House. "But I don't favor the 'California meat-ax' approach to the problem of spiraling taxes.

"It's not the same situation here.

Property taxes have not skyrocketed overnight," he said. "We need a sensible approach that won't gut tax-supported social programs."

Instead, Richmond said in an interview, he supports the "circuit-breaker" tax-rebate program that Democratic gubernatorial candidate Michael Bakalis said he would push for if elected governor. Bakalis says the program will cut property taxes by 20 percent for every land owner in Illinois.

Richmond criticized Gov. Thompson also for wasting time and money to get a non-binding tax-lid referendum on statewide November ballots.

"I don't need a mandate from the people to realize that they want tax

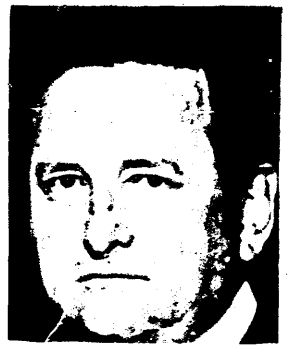
relief," he said. "I've been working for that all along."

Besides supporting circuit-breaker legislation, Richmond also co-sponsored a bill introduced by Rep. Donald Totter, D-Schaumburg, which, he said, would have limited taxes without cutting services that are funded by state tax dollars.

"Right now, it's very difficult to determine what services should suffer funding cutbacks," he said. "Should it be law enforcement? Mental health? The courts? As far as I'm concerned, none of these services should have their funding reduced.

"Instead, we should eliminate

(Continued on Page 6)



Rep. Bruce Richmond

Birchler fights ERA, seeks third term

By Deb Browne
Staff Writer

Voting "no" on the Equal Rights Amendment goes against the legislative grain of the 58th District, but that's the stance Rep. Vincent A. Birchler, a Democrat from Chester, has taken.

"It's too loosely worded," says Birchler, who is seeking his third term in the Illinois House. "I'm not against it because I'm opposed to equal rights and equal pay, but because the vagueness of the sentence has caused so many different interpretations of what it's going to do. I think the courts will be jammed with lawsuits interpreting what it means."

While he believes the federal amendment would permit homosexual marriage and abortions at will, he concedes that a seven-year-old section of the Illinois bill of rights—which guarantees equal protection of the laws regardless of sex—has created no problems.

"I don't want the federal government intervening in this state's affairs any more than it does now," Birchler said. "Every federal dollar has enough strings attached."

In an interview, he said another reason he withdrew his original support for the ERA is because he wanted to represent the attitudes of his constituents.

"The part of the district where I get the heaviest voter turnout is overwhelmingly opposed to ratification. They're telling me they need my no vote," he said.

When he was re-elected to a second term in 1976, Birchler received about 62,000 votes, with nearly 23,000 coming from Randolph County, where he has lived all his life. From Jackson County he received about 10,000 votes, followed by around 8,000 each from Sinclair and Monroe Counties.

Also contrary to political feminism is Birchler's anti-abortion stance.

"I am a pro-life supporter from conception to death," he said.

However, in 1977, he voted to reinstate the death penalty along with all other legislators from the 58th District.

"As a last resort," Birchler believes criminals who repeatedly commit murder should be sentenced to death. "Having the death penalty on the books will make them think twice," he said.

He was also a co-sponsor of the "three-time loser" bill, which did not become law. It intended to sentence persons who committed a Class X crime three or more times to life imprisonment.

Birchler thinks correctional institutions need a "mighty strong look," and as a member of the Prison Reform Commission, he is helping do just that.

He feels education and work programs offered by prisons are too select and favors introducing vocational and work programs for all inmates.

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Vincent A. Birchler

Dunn's stand on drinking age an issue

By Nancy Jenkins
Student Writer

State Rep. Ralph Dunn, an incumbent Republican from Du Quoin, says that his main objective in the Illinois legislature has been to serve his constituents in the 58th District as well as possible, and promised to continue doing so if re-elected.

To achieve these ends, Dunn has not shied away from controversy.

He recently announced that he will introduce a bill during the next legislative session calling for an increase in the legal drinking age in Illinois to 21.

"I don't feel like I will lose any votes," Dunn said, referring to the 10,000 to 12,000 people in this District between the ages of 19 and 21 who would lose their right to drink wine and beer if the bill becomes law. "I've met many responsible 19-year-olds who understand why the drinking age should be raised."

When asked if he felt it was right to require people to fight for their country in times of war, but deny them the right

to drink alcoholic beverages, Dunn said, "That's two different things...it's like mixing apples and oranges."

Dunn added that if this type of logic is used, you could also say that if a 19-year-old can be drafted, it's not right to deny him the presidency of the United States," since the minimum age for holding that office is 35.

Dunn said that he's really trying to stop the 19-year-olds from buying six-packs and selling them to shopkeepers and juniors in high school.

Dunn is also in favor of a constitutional amendment to continue personal property taxes on businesses. He said "I would like to urge everyone to vote for this. By maintaining property taxes on corporations, individual taxpayers will be partially relieved."

Dunn supports the Thompson Proposition, which will be on November ballot and asks voters if they want a ceiling on taxes and government spending. He added, however, that there have been propositions previous to Thompson's which could have

accomplished more.

Commenting on Democratic candidate for governor Michael Bakalis' call for a one-year moratorium on raising utility rates, Dunn said, "You can't do that. I think it's just political rhetoric. Utility companies have to raise rates sometimes. However, I think we need to keep closer tabs on them."

Dunn said the Illinois Commerce Commission is really to blame for spiraling rates and that the commission needs more experts to handle rate increase requests.

Dunn is also an advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment and he voted for it when the bill came up in the last legislative session. He added that passage of the ERA would not, in his opinion, result in a string of lawsuits or changes in Illinois laws.

Dunn expressed strong support also for a severance tax on coal. He said this would be beneficial to counties with coal mines since they would get tax money on coal they send to other counties or states.



Rep. Ralph Dunn

Alstat regards age as issue in race

By Joe Sobczyk
Staff Writer

Wayne Alstat, a Republican candidate from Ava, says he doesn't mind butting heads with what he calls the "old established competition" for a seat in the Illinois General Assembly.

Alstat is a contender for one of three House of Representative seats open in the district. Bruce Richmond, Vince Birchler—both Democrats—and Ralph Dunn, a Republican, are the incumbents up for re-election.

But Alstat, a 44-year-old farmer, says that at his age, he can provide more years of service than either Dunn, who is 68 or Birchler, who is 66.

In a recent interview, Alstat called Dunn his main competitor and he says he opposes Dunn's position on severer issues.

One of the most recently publicized of those issues is Dunn's proposal to raise the drinking age for beer and wine to 21.

"Mr. Dunn is for the Equal Rights Amendment, but is it equal rights that an 18-year-old has the right to vote but doesn't have the right to drink a beer?"

Alstat asked. While he would not support a bill to lower the drinking age for hard liquor to 18, Alstat said raising the age doesn't make any sense."

"It will not solve a single problem," Alstat said. "Laws made just to see how many people will break them just do not make sense."

However, he would support legislation to impose stiffer penalties for the delivery of alcohol to underage teen-agers.

Another popular issue in this year's campaign is property taxes and Alstat said that any incumbent who claims to have held the line on tax increases "isn't telling the truth."

Alstat would cut property taxes and fund schooling through income taxes. While this might necessitate a raise in income taxes, Alstat feels that it is preferable to increasing property assessments or taxes.

"The fairest tax is an income tax," he said.

Alstat uses the analogy of the farmer who has experienced crop failure. He said that while that farmer would have

no income he would still be obliged to pay the property taxes on the land.

"We need a complete revision of the property tax law. Its a tremendous burden on old people as well as on young people," Alstat said.

The other issues which concern students, permanent residents and businesses are all interrelated in Alstat's view.

While SIU is an integral part of the Southern Illinois community, communication between the University and the county has been poor Alstat said.

Alstat said the University still suffers from the stigma of the 1970 riots in the outlying rural areas.

But as a source of income, and education, the community needs SIU he said.

Alstat said that he is not familiar with the procedure, but he would be open to a review of the methods of funding for higher education.

"I'm certain that if we could cut bureaucratic red tape, this University

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Wayne Alstat

Buzbee calls for full tax reformation

By Mark Filosa
Student Writer

Proposition 13 is a rash solution to spiraling property taxes, says state Sen. Ken Buzbee, D-Carbondale. Instead, he proposes an entire reformation of the tax structure.

"In the next year, we will see schools, police departments and fire protection being adversely affected by the tax cutbacks in California," Buzbee, an SIU graduate, said.

Buzbee is seeking a third term from the 58th District, opposed by Republican Herschel Kasten.

He called property tax the "real issue," and said Illinois has a "long way to go in gaining equity when obtaining property tax assessments."

"The burden of funding education must be taken away from local property taxes, he said, and put on a local income tax or on the state. Buzbee also proposes

changes in the General Assembly's school aid appropriations.

"This year the downstate schools are getting more aid than they ever have, but it's still not enough," he said. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations II Committee, Buzbee promises more state dollars for Southern Illinois. As a member of that committee, Buzbee was instrumental in securing a \$7.6 million appropriation for construction of a new school of law at SIU.

Turning his attention to energy, Buzbee said a proposed coal gasification plant for the area "won't put a dent in the problem."

"The demonstration plant would only be able to provide energy for 8,000 people," he said. "The public should be more realistic in their expectations of it."

"The gasification plants would convert high-sulphur Illinois coal into a

pollution-free gas used to fuel generators.

Buzbee, a legislative member of the Energy Resource Commission who sits on the Senate Conservation and Energy Committee, warned that it will be many years before substantial amounts of energy can be derived from such plants.

Buzbee said he will rely on his past achievements to convince voters to reelect him on Nov. 7. He called his record a good one, but said being a political official in these times of cynicism can be discouraging.

"Although there has always been some suspicion about politicians," he said, "this is the worst period ever."

Buzbee said an "overabundance of criticism" is a destructive influence on our political system.

"The interesting thing is that the people who scream the loudest are the people who don't vote," he said.



Sen. Ken Buzbee

State run by big spenders, Kasten says

By Mark Filosa
Student Writer

The biggest problem in this district, and even in the state, is that government is overspending, says Herschel Kasten, Republican candidate for the 58th District state senatorial post.

"The state is being run by free-spending bureaucrats," said Kasten in a recent interview. "And those bureaucrats, not the people, are the beneficiaries of that tax system."

The major problem with the system is that it encourages a lack of initiative, which young people should be particularly concerned with, said Kasten, a Hoyaland farmer.

"I recently talked to a man who told me he doesn't work on Saturdays anymore because 'the government just takes the extra money away from him,'" said Kasten.

Kasten, 42, sees the Thompson tax-lid proposition, which is an advisory referendum to the legislature, as a step

in the right direction, but feels the wording needs more teeth in it.

"It will provide an excellent barometer for the politicians to see how the people are feeling about the present tax situation," said Kasten.

Kasten, a former SIU student and Carbondale resident, said each department within the state, especially those administering welfare, should be examined for fat that could be cut out of government spending.

According to Kasten, his Democratic opponent, incumbent Ken Buzbee, has labeled himself a liberal, which indicates he's an advocate of a deficit budget.

Kasten refuted this philosophy, saying that if the government lives within its means, so will the people.

Kasten, who was a write-in candidate in the Republican primary last spring, is operating his campaign on a very limited budget. He has not been offered

any money from the Republican State Central Committee, but said he would not want the money even if it was offered.

"I don't owe anyone anything," said Kasten, who indicated that he has refused money from people who did not share his political views. "I don't want to be in the position of returning favors."

He says because of this freedom, he has nothing to lose by entering the race.

The candidate has served on the Kaskaskia Junior College Board of Trustees for the past 13 years and feels he has made some significant contributions in that time, citing his dedication to vocational education as one of them.

"On a statewide basis, education is one budget that cannot be cut," he said.

"I am a firm believer that education should be one of the top priorities of state legislators," Kasten said.

Birchler

(Continued from Page 5)

"Eighty percent of the inmates do absolutely nothing while incarcerated," he said. "They should be making license plates, instead of getting them from out of state...they could be growing and canning most of the food they eat," he said.

Currently, for the state to be eligible to receive federal money, federal guidelines for prisoners must be met. These laws permit prisoners "to have a radio or TV or both...they don't have to clean their cells, they can eat in their cells," Birchler says.

"Prisoners are telling us what they want and they're getting it," Birchler said, noting that thousands of dollars are spent by the state in lawsuits to defend claims of rights violations by prisoners.

"This has to end," he said. On the issue of taxation, Birchler can be expected to stick to party lines and vote for rebates and freezes.

"I'm a strong believer in taxing earnings, rather than assets," Birchler said.

Also, Birchler said businesses as well as farms should be taxed on their productivity, and local municipalities should be provided a structure by the legislature to levy their own income tax. A particular bill he will be looking for this veto session, he said, is one that would have limited the property tax to 3.5 percent for those households with under \$25,000 income. After passing both the Senate and the House during the past legislative session, Gov. James Thompson vetoed the legislation. Birchler says the bill would help at least 60 percent of the taxpayers in Illinois.

He is not, however, in favor of "arbitrary" cuts similar to California's "Proposition 13," but thinks the state should "hold the line" on real-estate taxes, which have increased as property assessments have exceeded the overall inflation rate.

He has also fought university tuition increases and has become known for his strong support of education.

This reputation "makes sense," to quote his campaign slogan—as 66-year-old Vince spent more than 40 years working in the public school systems of Randolph County.

He taught grade school and junior high for 16 years after receiving bachelor's and master's degrees in school administration and supervision from SIU. He says he became interested in politics when working for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a student in 1932.

He lost his first attempt at public office when he came in second out of six in a race for county treasurer. He served as assistant county superintendent of schools and taught alternately from 1939 until he was elected county superintendent of schools in 1963.

He said he was working with a number of different volunteer community organizations when he was approached by members of both parties to run for state representative.

He was an adviser with Randolph County's welfare program for 15 years.

Richmond

(Continued from Page 5)

duplication of services among different departments," he said. "The legislature should be working to cut out the bureaucratic paper shuffling that's wasting tax dollars."

Richmond said something also needs to be done to eliminate the controversy surrounding power companies and spiraling electric costs as well as the "catch 22" position the Illinois Commerce Commission is put in every time a rate increase is requested.

Richmond, a member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, said it appears as if the ICC has been too concerned with the interests of the utilities and has pretty much ignored consumers.

"There's evidence to support the claims of either side," the former mayor of Murphysboro said. "But the consumer would certainly be in a better position if the ICC had more consumer advocates on it."

Richmond said that the legislature may move toward gaining some control over rate-increase procedures and to assure that the big utilities do not take advantage of their "monopoly position."

Also on the issue of money, Richmond said that universities in Illinois receiving funds from the legislature are going to have to formulate some equitable way of distributing pay raises.

"It's hard to sell fellow legislators on pay raises for university employees when it means a 5 percent across the board increase for everyone...administrators and civil servants alike," he said. "A guy making \$60,030 a year is going to get a hell of a bigger raise than a guy making \$9,000."

Richmond voiced opposition also to a bill that Rep. Ralph Dunn, a Republican from DuQuoin, says he will introduce in the next legislative session calling for an increase in the legal drinking age to 21. About 9,000 SIU students; between the ages of 19 and 21 would be stripped of the

right to drink beer and wine if the bill passes.

"The bill won't have a chance," Richmond said. "I think Mr. Dunn just raised the issue to get some publicity. Most legislators respect the rights of these adults."

Richmond also supports womens' rights. He voted for the Equal Rights Amendment when it came up last year in the House and he said he'll vote for it every time it comes up in the future. He called also for the legislature to reduce the amount of votes needed to pass the amendment to a simple majority instead of a three-fifths majority.

Richmond, named man of the year in 1972 by the Murphysboro Chamber of Commerce, said there will probably be some legal complications if the bill passes but added, "we can work them out one-by-one."

Richmond says he would vote for legislation to decriminalize marijuana.

Alstat

(Continued from Page 5)

could get all the money it needs," he said.

Alstat said he would seek the ideas from people in the academic field for alternatives to the present method.

Alstat sees also bureaucratic red tape as the primary cause of utility rate increases and unemployment in Southern Illinois.

"The best government is the least government," he said.

Laws should be made more specific and regulatory agencies should be limited in their powers to make "bureaucratic laws" Alstat said.

"We pass legislation when we really don't know what the impact of that legislation will be," he said.

Alstat said to stimulate the economy of Southern Illinois, the legislature and

the regulatory agencies should not make laws that will drive out large corporations and bankrupt the small businessman.

He said those same regulatory agencies force power companies to purchase western coal rather than coal mined in Illinois. This he said, may be the cause of some of the most recent hikes in rates by utility companies. Alstat said he has not had all the facts

Percy

(Continued from Page 3)

Along with about 11 other Senate Republicans, Percy also voted for about 60 percent of President Carter's foreign policy programs.

Among the Carter proposals that Percy helped pass are the Panama Canal Treaties, the sale of advanced fighter planes to Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries, and a middle-of-the-road approach to Rhodesia.

But Percy also has assailed some of Carter's plans. He sharply criticized the president's call to withdraw large numbers of U.S. troops from South Korea as being "misguided." The Republican from Kennilworth, an exclusive suburb north of Chicago, also voted against funding the production of the neutron bomb.

Percy supports a traditional Republican approach to solving the

country's severe trade imbalance.

Percy is generally considered to be supportive of farmer's interests.

Vehemently opposed to federal regulation of farm prices or production, Percy says the decisions on production should be made by farmers and not bureaucrats in Washington. He often has called for the president to be stripped of his power to regulate agriculture markets.

Scott support strong despite charges

By Deb Browne
Staff Writer

Having won his last two races by more than one million votes, outdistanced his current challenger in an Illinois Voter poll by a 30 percent margin and developed an impressive record as a consumer and environmental crusader, Republican Attorney General William J. Scott would appear to be a shoo-in for reelection to the post.

However, one well-publicized issue has lent uncertainty to his campaign for an unprecedented fourth term as attorney general. A federal investigation into whether or not Scott diverted campaign funds for his personal use has been underway for a year. Although no indictments have been returned by a grand jury, Scott concedes that the inquiry has damaged his image.

More than \$35,000 in campaign money was found in 1967 by Scott's former wife when she was searching safe-deposit boxes for papers connected with the couple's divorce.

Although he does not have documents to prove it—the money was spent before enactment of campaign finance disclosure laws of 1974—the attorney general says the money was used solely for political expenses and that there is no substance to the investigation. If U.S. Attorney Thomas Sullivan convinces the grand jury that Scott did not pay taxes on the 1968 campaign fund, Illinois' attorney general could wind up facing federal charges.

Despite the inquiry and the publicity it has generated, most of Scott's political allies have endorsed him once again. Among them are the state's largest labor unions: the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers. He also won the backing of the Independent Voters of Illinois and praise from the president of the Citizens for a Better Environment, who said that Scott had a better record on the environment than any other attorney general in the country.

Major environmental victories of



Attorney General William J. Scott

Scott's include court orders to the city of Milwaukee and eight large steel corporations to clean up Lake Michigan, the closing of a hazardous waste site in Wilsonville and a shutdown of a nuclear waste dump at Sheffield. He claims efforts by his office have helped cut pollution in this state by 25 percent.

His concern over rules governing toxic wastes went beyond state lines to Washington when he sued the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in September. He charged the agency did not draw up regulations controlling and defining hazardous waste according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

He said his actions against a Zion nuclear generating plant, which wanted to expand its amount of high-level spent fuel, and another storage site at Morris were also part of his effort to force the federal government to implement a comprehensive policy on nuclear waste.

"Many people think they're being protected," the attorney general said.

"But there are no regulations, no standards governing hazardous wastes in the federal government."

Joined by attorneys general from most other states, Scott led another national-scale fight to win a \$40 million suit against General Motors for installing Chevrolet engines in some models of Buick autos without informing the purchasers.

Scott says that he has won every important case and more than 90 percent of all cases, with a return of \$12 for every dollar spent by his office.

"The dollar we spend is the most productive dollar spent by the state government," the Republican said. The office generated \$120 million in 1977 from inheritance taxes and fines from successful legal cases, while that year's budget was \$10.5 million, according to Scott.

He uses this as one reason for the employment of part-time, rather than full-time, attorneys in the office. His opponent, Democrat Richard Troy, claims he could save the office at least \$3 million a year by hiring a staff of full-time attorneys.

Scott says his high win-ratio and subsequent income for the state is achieved by using the best lawyers from the locale of the litigation, who understand the situations surrounding the case.

His staff of 307 includes 130 "special assistant" attorneys general who work for the office on a daily or hourly basis.

His campaign contributor list resembles a roll call of those aides, and includes donations from private firms doing business with his office and providing office space for his staff.

As attorney general Scott has created new divisions in the office and expanded others, enabling a higher number of cases to be handled. The new divisions are anti-trust, civil rights and charity fraud. The environmental protection division has expanded to include nuclear and noise-pollution cases. Equity fund cases and white-collar crime are now handled by the criminal justice division.

Race for Senate: Percy sees fight; Seith gaining fast



By Bruce Rodman
Editor in chief

Although Paul Douglas was a U.S. senator from Illinois from 1949 to 1966, his memory has had a significant impact on the 1978 senatorial contest between Alex Seith and Charles Percy.

Seith, the Democratic challenger, has based much of his campaign on Douglas' first campaign for the Senate, in the hope that the outcome will be the same. Seith is trying to unseat Percy, a two-term incumbent. Douglas was able to pull the upset in 1948 unseating another Republican incumbent, C. Wayland Brooks.

On Percy's side, the specter of Douglas in Seith's campaign may not seem so awesome. It was Percy, the recently retired chief executive officer of Bell & Howell, who pulled an upset in 1966, keeping Douglas from winning a fourth term in the Senate.

Seith, a Hinsdale attorney, has faced an uphill battle in taking on Percy. Early campaign polls showed him losing by as much as a 2-1 margin. A poll in September indicated that less than 40 percent of the Illinois electorate knew who Seith was.

However, a poll taken by the Chicago Sun-Times in October showed Seith leading the race with 50.9 percent of the vote to Percy's 49.1. The poll surprised political observers, many of whom credited Seith's surge to his use of a professional consulting firm, while the Percy camp remained relatively calm. One Percy campaign official said that other polls still showed Percy with 60 percent of the vote, although the Sun-Times poll would show Percy supporters that they may not be able to sit out this election.

Both candidates agree on a number of foreign policy issues, so much of the focus of the campaign has been the domestic economy. Seith has been pushing a Take-Home Pay Protector and revenue keeping, while Percy has been pointing to his Taxpayers' Agenda.

Seith's Take-Home Pay Protector and one part of Percy's Taxpayers' Agenda bear a striking resemblance to each other. Both involve the idea that the federal government makes money through income taxes and inflation.

Both candidates explain that a person who gets a pay raise that just keeps up with inflation is forced into a higher tax bracket. As a result, the person has to pay more taxes although an increase in buying power hasn't occurred.

Seith's other proposal, revenue keeping, is unique and has drawn quite a bit of interest. Under the plan, the state would keep 10 percent of all federal income taxes collected in the state. The money could be used, Seith says, to lower property taxes and help fund education in the state. The plan has been criticized because it places too much power in the hands of state and local officials, and Percy said he favors revenue sharing, which places gives some control to federal officials. Seith counters that he would be willing to negotiate on the matter of federal control.

In the campaign, Seith has constantly been on the offensive, attacking Percy's voting record. Percy has pointed to his experience and the benefits it can bring, and accused Seith of "muddling."

Both candidates have brought in some big guns in the last weeks of the campaign. Seith had Edward Kennedy campaign for him in Chicago, while Percy flew in six of his colleagues in the Senate to campaign for him. While the respective use of personalities by both candidates may not have any more effect than a few percentage points, with the race seeming to tighten up, the difference could be significant.

The outcome will show whether Seith is a candidate like Paul Douglas, able to upset an incumbent, or if Percy can withstand the challenge because he still has the popularity that enabled him to upset Douglas in 1966.

Troy blasts 'part-time' staff

By Deb Browne
Staff Writer

Like all challengers hoping to unseat an incumbent, Chicago attorney Richard Troy has a lot to say about his opponent's performance in office. And more typically, most of his comments are not flattering.

His biggest complaint about Illinois Attorney General William Scott's administration seems to be Scott's use of "part-time" attorneys.

"We'd have an assistant attorney general riding the circuit in each of the 20 judicial circuits out meeting with the people and solving their problems," the Democratic challenger said. "Scott farms out cases to part-time lawyers and never builds up expertise in his office."

With a full-time staff, Troy says he could save the office \$3 million a year and be able to easily measure staff efficacy. "Lawyers who work for me would work full time and would be busy full time."

However, Scott says Troy is "an absolute hypocrite" in this criticism, stating that Troy works as a part-time attorney for about seven different firms in the Chicago area.

During a recent interview in Cairo, Troy said assistant attorneys general who ride the circuit would better serve the state because many persons are unable to go to Springfield to file complaints. He added that if he were controlling the office, the consumer fraud division would be open on weekends or one night a week to offer access to working people and senior citizens.

Illinois to become the nuclear dumping ground of the nation.

"People should remember that for the last ten years Scott has had the power to stop it. He's been the chief pollution officer in Illinois and it's been under his administration that this has happened to our state," Troy said.

He claims that Scott waits until there is a crisis and then "rushes in and calls a press conference to announce that he's filing a lawsuit."

Troy says he would use the power of



Richard J. Troy

the attorney general's office to restrict nuclear dumping if it could not be prohibited entirely. What he proposes is placing state inspectors, paid by the operators, at every toxic dump site in the state to monitor the type of waste being disposed and make sure it is in the proper containers.

Repeat violators of environmental statutes would be shut down under Troy, who says there is "a tiny percentage who will do anything they can to evade the law. For them, levying a fine isn't the answer; you have to shut them down."

Troy also says he could save the office money by keeping the cost of collecting inheritance taxes to an absolute minimum.

For example, Troy says that in Cook County there's a person who gets a million dollars a year from inheritance taxes. We think that's outrageous and its something we would stop immediately."

The 45-year-old Democrat received his law degree from Loyola University School of Law and has had 19 years of experience as an Illinois trial lawyer. His background of government work includes nine years as village attorney for Niles, two years as commissioner of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of

Chicago and three years as chief attorney for the Chicago Park District.

Chicago Sun-Times columnist Mike Royko charged that Troy landed his political jobs through the backing of his father-in-law, Mathew W. Bieszczal, a committeeman of the 26th Ward Democratic organization and a Cook County commissioner. Royko said when Troy graduated law school, "he walked into City Hall and went on the payroll of the city's law department."

In response to this, Troy said, "I'm very pleased in this day when in-laws are always fighting with each other that my father-in-law and I are good friends. I think it's a significant thing that I'm taking care of his daughter all right."

He added that Mayor Daley urged his appointments to the Sanitary and Park District jobs, and he prefers discussing his achievements in these positions.

He said he completely revised the Chicago Park District code for the first time in the history of the district. Troy made headlines when he ousted a number of private clubs from the Lake Michigan shoreline and claimed that property for public use.

Troy claims responsibility for elimination of a backlog of lawsuits against the Chicago Park District. He also boasts of pursuing "an aggressive program" for prosecuting vandals, which included passing legislation that increased the penalties for vandalizing Chicago's parks.

Despite his "aggressive program," Troy has not escaped criticism. One of the most common complaints is that many firms that have won millions of dollars worth of construction contracts from Chicago's Sanitary District have made contributions to Troy's campaign fund.

Since January 1977, Troy has served as chairman of the commission's engineering committee, which oversees design plans for district projects. Troy has received at least \$8,500 in campaign donations from contractors, engineers and architects who hold or have recently completed sanitary district contracts.

Name recognition big edge for Dixon

By Mark Peterson
Political Editor

If winning a non-issue, little publicized race for public office is based on name recognition, then Alan Dixon is in the driver's seat for re-election as Illinois secretary of state.

You see, Dixon's name is nearly everywhere.

It's on about 10 million drivers' licenses in the state. It is on registration papers for automobiles. You'll find his name on a number of state signs, official documents and in front of driver's license examination stations throughout Illinois.

Indeed, it would take his Republican challenger, Sharon Sharp, hundreds of thousands of dollars to publicize her name as much as Dixon's is advertised daily for free.

Despite his enviable position, Dixon, who served for 20 years in the state legislature as a representative and senator from Belleville, is not taking his race with Sharp lightly.

He has hit the campaign trail with all the vigor of 1974 when he won his first term as secretary of state by a record plurality of 1,300,000 votes. Recently, he brought his thundering, "Good ol' boy" style of politicking to Carbondale.

During an interview, Dixon spoke of his accomplishments during the past 4 years and about the allegations that Sharp has made concerning his acceptance of what she terms "conflict of interest" campaign contributions from firms which require licensing from the secretary of state. Sharp has also accused Dixon of forcing people in his administration to contribute money to his campaign fund.

"First of all, to say I have forced anyone to contribute to my campaign is

simply a lie," he said. "And if anyone has doubts as to who has contributed, they should check the state records. I've reported every penny that has been contributed to my campaign."

"That is certainly more than Sharon Sharp can say. She only reports contributions that exceed \$150," Dixon said.

Dixon replied also to Sharp's charges that he is being coerced or at least influenced by large contributions from owners of auto dealerships and major trucking firms.

"There is no law preventing the secretary of state from accepting contributions from businesses licensed by this office," Dixon, an attorney, said. "Besides, I'm sure Gov. Thompson has collected large amounts of money from firms that are somehow influenced by his office or that are owned by people who are friends with the governor. I don't hear Sharp clamoring about that."

"But moreover, if you check the records you'll find that I have strongly supported legislation that would completely eliminate private contributions and would institute a public finance system for campaigns," he said. "I have nothing to hide."

Despite Sharp's attacks, most polls show Dixon holding a considerable lead with the Illinois electorate. It's probably Dixon's image of a "down home boy" who likes to spend his free time with a cold beer in one hand and a fishing pole in the other that makes him so popular with voters.

Though Sharp has charged that he spends more time fishing and playing golf than he does at the statehouse, Dixon still takes pains in nurturing his image of being a "German bon vivant."

It was this fun-loving spirit that got

him arrested earlier in the year for drunk driving in California, an embarrassment politically for the man who oversees Illinois' driving regulations.

On a mid-winter golf vacation, Dixon said he was stopped by the California highway patrol after he had eaten a big dinner with "four or five beers."

"They arrested me for drinking while intoxicated but I was never convicted," he said.

Though he later pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of reckless driving, he says the incident has certainly not helped his campaign. "How could it?" Dixon said he hopes voters will forgive his lack of discretion.

Named legislator of the year five times by the Independent voters of Illinois, Dixon says he plays it safe but works harder.

His accomplishments as secretary of state include:

—The first multi-year license plate system in Illinois history where a sticker is used to renew plates each year. Dixon says the new system will save taxpayers \$21 million a year.

—The initiation of photo driver's licenses.

—The establishment of counterfeit-proof automobile titles to curb traffic in stolen cars.

—The mounting of an administrative campaign against owners of "chop shops," who deal in the retail sale of stolen auto parts.

Dixon said these retail outlets for auto parts thieves and fences represent a \$2 billion a year illegal industry. He added that 50,000 cars are stolen in Illinois each year, which means here is one car stolen every 9 minutes.

He said these dealers have banded



Secretary of State Alan Dixon

together in an effort to prevent them from having to abide by the new mandates handed down from Dixon's office, which include keeping a record of the names and driver's license numbers of all customers as well as the dates of all transactions.

Dixon, a University of Illinois graduate, added that the "chop shop" lawyers have filed for an injunction and the case is going to be heard by the Illinois Supreme Court.

Dixon began his political career as a police magistrate when he was 21 and going to law school. And why does Dixon, the only elected state official to serve in all three branches of Illinois government, want to stay on as secretary of state?

"Because I want to finish programs that I have initiated from this office," he said. "There's many exciting aspects to this job. The secretary of state directly affects more Illinois residents than any other state office... that's challenging to me."

Sharp steps up attack on opponent's performance

By Cindy Michaelson
Staff Writer

It began as a unique campaign by the first woman in Illinois to be nominated for a major statewide office, but Republican candidate Sharon Sharp's bid for the secretary of state's office has since acquired a new approach.

While she still pledges to put the office back in order, which she says is disorganized and backlogged with paperwork, Sharp charges that her opponent, Democratic incumbent Alan Dixon, is a "deeply entrenched career politician."

In an interview at the Murphysboro Apple Festival last month, Sharp said she had hoped to avoid personal attacks in the campaign, but added that she felt problems in the secretary of state's office were so widespread that it became necessary for her to speak out.

"I never thought this would be the issue of the campaign but no one is telling Mr. Dixon that these problems have to be cleared up. He claims to be running on his past record in office. Then I think the public should know that quality control is lacking. Law enforcement is hindered because of poor quality information distribution and the licensing service is at the mercy of political favoring," Sharp said.

In her first campaign for statewide office, Sharp says she "understands the processes of government." She views the office as a housekeeping position and says there is a non-glamorous part of the position that has to be managed.

"The office of secretary of state should not be used as a political stepping stone," she said. "The services are much too important. Allowing responsibilities to the people to go unmet is an injustice that needs to be remedied."

The Elk Grove Village Township Clerk said if elected she would cut the office budget by ten percent.

"During Mr. Dixon's first year in the secretary of state's office, the budget increased by 21 percent over the previous year under the administration of Mike Howlett. The budget went from \$90 million to \$108.7 million in just one year, including a 6 percent payroll increase," Sharp said.

She admits that a lot of research will



Sharon Sharp

be needed to find places to cut the budget and suggests the public relations department would be a good place to start. She said she would reduce the payroll through attrition.

Sharp also said the present computer system is not being used efficiently, and if it were, certain staff positions would be eliminated and tax dollars would be saved.

"Let's go back to some basic and simple principles of sound business management. More efficient use of the resources now available in the office is just common sense. Mr. Dixon seems to be too busy with other political aspirations to realize what's wrong or right in his own elective office," Sharp said.

She proposed a non-partisan committee made up of volunteers, including businessmen, computer

experts and other professionals, and said if elected she would have this committee investigate and appraise the secretary of state's office before she took any official action.

"A person can get tunnel vision investigating one's own office. The doors of that office need to be flung open and the politics have to be taken out," she said.

In a recent string of accusations, Sharp asserts that several of Dixon's campaign contributions constitute conflicts of interest.

Citing contributions to Dixon's campaign from 22 trucking firms, 33 driving schools and 525 car dealers, all of whom require licensing by the secretary of state's office, Sharp claims her opponent's actions "reveal a man dead to public sensitivity."

"Mr. Dixon should explain why the

public interest is not placed in serious jeopardy when he takes money from businesses he regulates. His actions offend the simplest construction of the phrase 'conflict of interest,'" Sharp said.

Dixon, who was the Democratic party's most popular vote getter in the 1976 elections, said he complies entirely with the law in accepting the contributions.

State law permits political candidates to accept campaign contributions of up to \$150 without reporting them to the State Board of Elections.

Sharp said the total amount Dixon collected from car dealers was \$35,000, an average of \$66 each, and she asked, "Shall we have a secretary of state who wants to mark time and collect any money that's green, until he can run for higher office?"

Sharp said if elected, she would issue a directive to all employees in the office stating solicitation of campaign funds on state time would be grounds for immediate dismissal.

On Dixon's arrest for drunken driving in California, for which he refused to take a breath test, Sharp said Dixon has no right to the office he holds if he cannot personally support the law of Illinois.

Dixon has said he believes chemical tests affect different people in different ways and advises clients not to take the test.

"Mr. Dixon has every right to do what he wants in a drunken driving case. If he cannot in good conscience support the Illinois law, that's his privilege, also. But the privilege is a personal one and should not encumber the highway safety duties of the secretary of state," Sharp said.

The main problem with her campaign, she says, has been name recognition.

"I think the fact that I am a woman has helped though. It's a unique situation but I'd rather not base my candidacy on a man-woman basis. My support from women has been very good and it may be an advantage."

Sharp is married to a Chicago insurance broker and has two children, Laura, 16, and Kip, 13.

She was born in South Bend, Ind., and attended William Rainey Harper College in Palatine.

Burriss would expand state economy

By Bruce Rodman
Editor in Chief

The comptroller is supposed to be the state's chief fiscal officer, overseeing spending of Illinois' \$11 billion annual budget. However, what the comptroller is supposed to do and ought to do would appear to be two different things to Roland Burriss.

Burriss, Democratic candidate for comptroller, says he plans to use the influence of the job to help expand the economy of Illinois, and Southern Illinois, in particular. He points to his professional and personal background as evidence he can do that, in addition to fulfilling the constitutional obligations of the office.

A native of Centralia, Burriss is a 1959 graduate of SIU in political science. After receiving his law degree in 1963 from Howard University, Burriss worked as a bank examiner for the U.S. Treasury Department for a year.

After becoming interested in banking, Burriss went to work for Illinois' largest bank, the Continental Bank in Chicago. Burriss worked there from 1964 until 1972, eventually becoming second vice president.

Burriss said he feels the experience and contacts he gained from banking would help him in carrying out the duties of comptroller, and expanding the economy.

"Because the comptroller is concerned with collecting revenue, I

would be concerned with expanding the economy of Illinois, and especially Southern Illinois. I feel my contacts in the corporate world would be helpful in this respect," Burriss said.

Among ways he said he would expand the economy are formation of a special task force to bring jobs and industry to Southern Illinois, and using the leverage of the comptroller's office with other state agencies to expand economic opportunities.

Burriss also said he would use personal contacts to try to locate businesses in the southern part of the state.

"There are three main issues upon which the election in Southern Illinois will be decided, Burriss said. "These are jobs, jobs and jobs."

As for handling the constitutional duties of overseeing state spending, Burriss said he favors trying to cut out as much waste spending as possible in the state budget. Institution of a pre-audit system, which would catch any duplicate spending before checks are made out, would help do this, Burriss said.

Burriss also emphasizes the watchdog role of the comptroller's office. Burriss said this role involves providing accurate predictions of state revenue, and making sure the state doesn't spend more than it takes in.

"I believe it is necessary to reduce taxes, but what good will it do if reckless spending continues? There has to be

someone with the courage to say 'no more,' and as comptroller this is exactly what I will do," Burriss said.

Four years of service in former Gov. Dan Walker's cabinet are also on Burriss' resume. From 1972 to 1976 he served as director of the Illinois Department of General Services. Among other things, that office was responsible for building and property management and distribution of supplies for offices.

An auditor general's report on Burriss' tenure as director of general services criticized many management procedures in the department. However, Burriss said the report reflects only a difference of opinion on management techniques and doesn't suggest any wrongdoing or illegalities. He added that a reorganization of the department overseen by him saved the state about \$28 million.

Something else Burriss has been criticized for, especially by Republican opponent John Castle, was leasing office space in the Standard Oil Building in Chicago. Castle has criticized Burriss for leasing the space, saying it was a political pay-off. Burriss counters: that the space was leased for the simple reason that it was a good buy on needed office space in downtown Chicago.

On the other hand, Burriss has questioned Castle's independence from Gov. James Thompson. Castle was named by Thompson to head the Department of Local Government



Roland Burriss

Affairs, a post he took a leave of absence from to run for comptroller. Burriss said that Castle might be too close to the governor to provide impartial revenue estimates.

The campaign has some similarities to the 1976 election, when Burriss also ran for comptroller. In that election, however, Burriss was part of an independent ticket led by Walker. He lost in the primary to Michael Bakalis, who was part of the officially stated ticket and went on to win the general election.

This year, Burriss is a part of the officially stated ticket with Bakalis in the top spot.

Castle says opponent unfit for comptroller office

By Ray Valek
Staff Writer

John Castle, Republican candidate for comptroller, thinks his opponent, Roland Burriss, is unfit for office because of his record as director of the Department of General Services.

On the other hand, Castle says that his own record as a state official is clean and that he is more deserving of the comptroller's office. "I performed well in state government and he didn't. I think that's important in terms of state office," Castle said.

Among the negative findings of an Ernst and Ernst study - made for Auditor General Richard Cronson - of the Department of General Services while Burriss was director during Dan Walker's governorship were:

-Persons were hired as contractual employees "to circumvent limitations on hiring of employees."

-Revolving fund balances were commingled with other balances for payment of employees, and accounting methods, systems and controls were less than adequate."

-Controls and record-keeping involving hundreds of thousands of items of state property do not comply with the manual issued by the department itself.

"The comptroller must be fully able to supervise the issuance of millions of checks and to keep track of literally hundreds of accounts. No person with my opponent's demonstrated record of performance in office could possibly do



John Castle

the job," Castle, 45, said.

Castle, a millionaire, is a lawyer and chairman of Castle Communications, a DeKalb firm that compiles television listings for newspapers across the nation.

After being admitted to the Illinois Bar Association in 1960, Castle served as an assistant state's attorney in Cook County for a year and then became associated with the Chicago law firm of Isham, Lincoln and Beale as a trial lawyer. In 1965, he opened a law firm in the city of DeKalb. He served as city attorney for

DeKalb and as DeKalb Township attorney. He was also a special assistant attorney general from 1969 to 1977 under Attorney General William Scott.

In 1972, he was elected to the DeKalb County Board, and served as the Republican chairman of the board until 1976 when he did not run for re-election. He was president of the Urban Counties Council of Illinois from 1974 to 1976, and was director of the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs, a cabinet post to which he was appointed by Gov. James Thompson in January, 1977. He resigned in May 1978.

Burriss has charged that Castle was hand-picked by Thompson to run for the comptroller's office. Political observers claim it's important for the comptroller to be independent from the governor because they both issue regular budget projections, which are often the basis for how much money the General Assembly will allocate. If the comptroller has close ties with the governor, he will not disagree with budget projections made by the governor, they say.

Castle, who labeled the accusations "a lot of baloney," said, "As comptroller, I will call the shots as I see them, and if his figures differ from mine, we'll see whose are right."

Castle said Burriss is the one who was hand-picked. "He owes his whole nomination to the Democratic machine and the stat-makers," Castle said.

Castle said Burriss has conceded that he did not act on all of the

recommendations of the auditor general's audit. He said that one of Burriss' defenses was that the politics of the Walker administration did not leave him a free hand to make his office more efficient.

"For him to talk about his independence when he admitted politics affected his performance just shoots holes in his whole argument," Castle said.

Castle also leveled a pointed attack at comptroller and Democratic candidate for governor, Michael Bakalis for using the office for political advancement.

"He went wild in predicting revenue he pulled out of thin air, an effort to urge \$100 million in excessive appropriations. Only the budget bureau figures stood up and taxpayers were saved from the excesses promoted by the comptroller," Castle said.

He said Bakalis' estimates were so inaccurate that the figures were worthless. And previous to Bakalis' term, Castle said, Governor Walker and Comptroller George Lindberg were in constant disagreement over the accuracy of spending and revenue estimates.

Castle said that because of these past controversies, the office lost credibility. To restore confidence, Castle said he would appoint a Professional Review and Oversight (PRO) Committee, which will take an independent and objective posture.

State treasurer

Skelton, Cosentino differ on community lending plan

By Doug Wilson
Associate Editorial Page Editor

Running for the office of state treasurer this fall, Republican candidate Jim Skelton has vowed to limit state taxes—excluding federal funds, interest earning some minor sources—to 8 percent of personal income in the state.

The 39-year-old Champaign county treasurer says that, while in office, he will do anything he can to reduce the incredible tax load on Illinois families. He has said, however, that he does not feel comfortable with the Thompson proposition because it is too simplistic. His political philosophies seem to be more in line with those conservative minded Philip Crane, the Republican congressman who recently announced his candidacy for president.

Riding the democratic mule in pursuit of the state treasurer's office, Jerry Cosentino says he hopes to bring a

business approach to government.

Included in this approach is a stand in favor of the present community service lending program—a stand opposite of his opponent Jim Skelton, who has raised some questions about the program's viability.

Cosentino, a 47-year-old trucking company executive from the Chicago suburb of Palos Heights, has aimed his campaign at farmers and college students saying that it is in their best interests to support him because he knows the importance of the community service lending program.

He has said, for a state treasurer to abuse his discretionary power would be extremely irresponsible. Therefore he has proposed reducing the role which he would play in the state treasurer in promoting certain social policies in Illinois.

He has come out in strong opposition of the treasurer's office community

service lending program which invests millions of state dollars in banks that in turn make loans to students, farmers, churches and other local institutions.

He seems to feel that the program is not working the way it was designed to and has announced a three-point plan that includes: appointing a committee to study investment alternatives, a performance audit of all state investment programs and seeking legislative advice on what to do next.

The primary duty of the treasurer as Skelton sees it is to return as large an amount of money in interest as possible to the state treasury, and with his experience in Champaign County, Skelton feels he is the qualified man to do it.

Throughout his campaign, Skelton has been accused of mismanaging the funds of Champaign County by leaving large amounts of county revenue in non-interest bearing bank accounts. He

countered the charge saying that it is often difficult to determine how much money a particular department will need in order to make payments. After having the problem pointed out in local papers, Skelton did take positive actions.

"I believe the State Treasurer must be more than just the banker for Illinois," said Cosentino when he announced his candidacy. He also added that it is essential that the treasurer see to it that state funds, on deposit at local banks be used to help those communities.

Cosentino's career in private business and government are his qualifying credentials for office. He founded Fast Motor Service Inc. in 1959 and has since established it as a \$5 million-a-year operation. He entered the sphere of government in 1974 when he was elected to a seat on the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District.

White cites office's 'professionalism'

By Rich Klieki
Staff Writer

Four years of providing Jackson County residents with complete police protection under limited resources is the basis for the campaign of Don White, incumbent Democratic candidate for Jackson County Sheriff.

During his term as sheriff, White has been able to obtain pay increases and fringe benefits which "attract competent, professional people," he said.

"I think we've done a good job and I'm proud of the people who work for me," White said. "I feel we have a good, professional staff in the department."

White said he thinks the department has been able to serve the county well despite the small number of personnel. Presently, the Sheriff's office has 14 full-time patrolmen, two of which are assigned to the detective unit and one is assigned to the Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG).

"That leaves 11 men to not only patrol the county, but also to transport prisoners, serve arrest warrants and do court duty," White said.

White, 40, said that one more full-time patrolman on each shift would better the situation.

White was able to employ a full-time legal process server to serve legal documents issued by attorneys and the Jackson County Circuit Court. White said 200 to 250 legal documents are served in the county each month, which was previously handled by sheriff's deputies.

White also believes he is one of the most accessible sheriffs in the recent history of Jackson County.

"I work on an appointment schedule...I work to accommodate," White said. "I get 20 to 30 calls a day from people and groups who want me to talk to them. That must say something for me."

"I'm not the type of person who sits in his office and waits for someone to call. I get out into the county and see things."

Officer morale has improved during his term, White said.

"Keeping morale up in police work is difficult business, but by helping deputies in the areas of pay increases and fringe benefits I have given them

more confidence in their job," he added.

"It's not easy, especially with our facilities, to stay happy with the job," White said. "But I've had deputies come up to me and say for the most part, they're happy with the job I'm doing."

White said he was not sure whether the firing of deputy Warren Grammer, who was a Republican candidate for sheriff when he was released, will affect his campaign. Grammer was fired March 17 for engaging in political activities when he was a deputy, which is a violation of the county merit system rules.

"The action I took was supported by the county Merit Commission," White said. "If I hadn't done it, nobody would have."

White said the sheriff is responsible by law to the community. The sheriff is responsible not only in the execution of the law and maintenance of the jail, but also for the safety of persons living in the county.

"We must be the servant to the people," White said. "We're always patient with the people."

White mentioned that he supports the efforts of SIEG.



Sheriff Don White

Maurizio favors better rural policing

By Rich Klieki
Staff Writer

The present sheriff has not provided adequate coverage to the rural areas of Jackson County, according to William "Bill" Maurizio, Republican candidate for Jackson County sheriff.

Maurizio said that the county needs better protection by the department in rural areas. He said that he has talked to many persons in the county who have complained of a slow response time by sheriff's deputies.

"One person said they called the department for assistance and no deputies showed up," Maurizio said.

According to Maurizio, who was an Illinois state trooper for 23 years, the problem is that the deputies are not being used to their full capacity.

"More deputies wouldn't necessarily solve the problem," Maurizio said. "The patrols don't seem to be set up like they should be."

"The deputies spend too much time on the highways instead of the rural areas."

Maurizio says he has started work on a new patrol structure.

"The details of the plan are not complete yet," he said. "I have to talk with people in rural areas and see if

they'll go along with my plan."

Maurizio thinks the present sheriff, Don White, has not been easily accessible to the public. He said that the only way to see White was by appointment.

"The sheriff should be more of an administrator and should be available eight hours a day in his office, except for emergencies," Maurizio said.

"However, people should feel free to come into the office and talk, whether they've got a problem or just want to say hello."

Officer morale has also been a problem in the department, according to Maurizio. He said there has been a breakdown in communication between the sheriff and the deputies.

"They've had 24 deputies go through the department since Sheriff White took office," Maurizio said. "In fact, some deputies have told me they will resign if Sheriff White is re-elected."

"I want to have the office open to the deputies. If there is a problem, I want the deputy to come in and talk to me, and see if we can make adjustments."

"I want the deputies to be policemen, and I think they're not being given that opportunity by the present sheriff," Maurizio said.

Maurizio said he would like to form a separate detective section, much like the unit in Williamson County. He said the department would consist of four to five men who would handle investigative work.

"If we share information between agencies, we can reach more favorable conclusions at a faster rate," Maurizio said.

He said he would like to set up an advisory committee, comprised mainly of retired police officials. The committee would advise the sheriff's office and make recommendations.

"There are a lot of retired law enforcement personnel who would be glad to help in any way they can," Maurizio said. "We'd be glad to use them."

He said the sheriff should spend more time with administration than patrol, but he must also remember that he is the safety figure in the county.

"The sheriff is the chief law enforcement official in the county," he said. "He should be available to all the people in the county."

Maurizio said he thinks the Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG) has done a commendable job.



Bill Maurizio

Jacober, Stricklin seek job as superintendent of schools

By Nick Sortal
Staff Writer

The November replacement for Monroe Deming, Jackson County superintendent of schools for the past 20 years, will have his work cut out for him. The new superintendent will be presiding over Perry County schools in addition to his regular Jackson County responsibilities.

Republican Larry C. Jacober and Democrat Donald D. Stricklin are competing to replace Deming, who is retiring this year.

The increase in coverage area is needed due to a new statute re-defining a superintendent's region as one with at least 33,000 residents. Jackson County, with 58,000 residents, met the requirement by itself but was merged with Perry County so the latter could meet its quota.

Jacober, currently principal at Lincoln Jr. High in Carbondale, said he sees no problems in the increased area the superintendent will have to cover.

"There's no reason to believe we can't function as one region, although both counties will have their own offices," Jacober said.

"It might even be an advantage because it's pretty hard for the officials in Springfield to ignore an area with nearly 80,000 voters and a major university."

Jacober, 33, said he is an educator trying for an educational office. "I'm not

a politician."

Stricklin has been assistant regional superintendent for schools in Jackson County for the last nine years. He was born in Johnston City in 1934.

"I look forward to continuing an office that, in my opinion, has been doing a good job for the last 20 years," Stricklin said. "I hope to provide services pertinent to the local level, especially in the areas of curriculum and instruction."

Stricklin was also instrumental in getting funds for a program for gifted children in Jackson County.

School superintendents serve as legal advisors to schools and generally act as an intermediary between the schools and the state, while helping to get funds for the area's programs. Superintendents also issue bus driver permits and process teacher certificates.

Jacober said he considers the filing of state funding proposals to be an important task for a superintendent.

"In the area of getting money for schools, I consider the superintendent's office to be like a smorgasbord," Jacober said. "Suppose the two-county area had four or five different programs. Each of the schools might take from two or three to get filled in, while some schools might not even be hungry."

Stricklin also supports using the state as a financial resource.



Donald D. Stricklin



Larry C. Jacober

"A superintendent should not only work with local teachers and school boards, but also should cooperate with educational officials at the state level. Since I have been doing that for the past nine years, I think that helps make me a good candidate for the office," Stricklin said.

Jacober has been endorsed by the Jackson-Perry Counties local of the Illinois Educators Association, which interviewed each candidate in early October.

"I feel that I have an advantage because I have worked in an area where I have had total control—the public schools," Jacober said.

Stricklin was principal at Elverado Jr. High and Vergennes Elementary. Both Stricklin and Jacober have master's degrees from SIU.

Regional superintendents are connected with the University through workshops, seminars and conferences that are held in cooperation with grade and high schools and the University.

County Board—1

Money the issue in race: Kmucha

By Pamela Reilly
Staff Writer

The county has been throwing the tax payers money around for too long says Louis W. Kmucha, Republican candidate for the Jackson County Board.

Kmucha, running from District 1, said recently that the board doesn't understand that there has to be an end to spending tax money.

Kmucha said everyone is overspending from the county to the national government. "Everybody can cut down on something," he said. "I don't care who it's going to hurt. There have been barnacles depending on tax money for too many years."

"I would strictly control the money...spend it only when it is absolutely necessary," he said.

Kmucha said that he is a conservative and would fight to control tax increases and excessive spending. "I don't believe in raising taxes more and more each year for this or that. The county should get back to the old reasoning of taxing only for necessity," he said.

Kmucha said Roré fell because of overtaxing and that's what the Boston Tea Party was all about. He said he believed Americans were now rebelling by cutting spending and taxing in their states through petitions.

Kmucha also said there should be more than one Republican on the 14-member County Board. "One party operating without competition is bad

County Board—2

Lipe tries to keep family tradition

By Dale Turner
Student Writer

If elected to the Jackson County Board, Larry W. Lipe will not be the first member of his family to serve the county as an elected official. His grandfathers, Hugh Stearns and Lester Lipe, his father, Wilburn Lipe, and other relatives have all served in various township and county positions.

Lipe, a Republican, is running for Bo Stearns' County Board seat from the second district. Stearns is retiring this year after more than 25 years in office.

Lipe, 27, graduated from SIU last May with a bachelor's degree in political science. He is now a first-year law student at SIU. His opponent is Democrat Bruce W. Petersen, an assistant professor of zoology at SIU. Both are residents of Makanda Township.

Lipe said he decided to run for the Jackson County Board because he was dissatisfied with the way the board was working.

"I figured that if I was going to gripe about it, I might as well do something about it," he said.

The board currently consists of one

Truitt challenges board's 'yes man'

By Jim McCarty
News Editor

Incumbent Jackson County Board member Gene Chambers is nothing more than a "yes man" for Board Chairman Bill Kelley, according to Marianne Truitt, who is running for Chamber's 3rd district seat on the board.

"They'll rubber stamp anything Kelley proposes," Truitt said, referring to the Democrats on the Board. Truitt says a politically balanced County Board would spur debate on important county issues. Under the current lopsided situation, she says, nobody on the board questions anything Kelley proposes; consequently, voters don't find out what the board does until it's too late to do anything about it.

In 1972 the board was made up of 20 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Today it has 14 members: 13 Democrats and one Republican, Kelley, its chairman, is a Democrat.

Truitt, a Republican, would like to see her party regain its former dominance of the board, or at least gain equal status with them. She also thinks voters are ready to accept Republicans back into the political fold.

Truitt says the Republicans' fall from



Louis W. Kmucha

business," he said. "There should be at least a 60-40 ratio to give each side a chance to argue," Kmucha said.

Kmucha, a 70-year-old retired civil service worker, said he could handle any job given to him. He said he has worked for the railroad, in coal mines, on highway construction and as a farmer. Kmucha, who has lived in Vergennes all of his life, retired in 1977 after working as a safety specialist for the army for 27 years.

Kmucha said that his job had given him insight into how the nation, state, and counties have been operating. He said experience and knowledge were the keys to responsible positions.



Larry Lipe

Republican and 13 Democrats, and even if the board remains heavily Democratic after this election, Lipe says there might be personality conflicts, but none based on politics, because most issues faced by the board are not of a partisan nature.

One of the major issues, according to Lipe, is taxes.

(Continued on Page 24)



Marianne Truitt

power was caused by "Watergate backlash," and the ensuing voter apathy it caused. But now, she maintains, voters are in dire need of a more balanced two-party system.

Truitt disagrees most strongly with

(Continued on Page 24)

County Board—1

Pierson running on roads record

By Pamela Reilly
Staff Writer

Because he has helped get 20 of the 62 gravel roads in the county oiled and chipped, and also played a role in organizing the Jackson County Ambulance Service, Tross Pierson, incumbent Candidate for the Jackson County Board from District 1, expects to be re-elected.

"I think I've done a good job," Pierson said. "But there are still a lot of things I'd like to see get done."

Pierson, a member of the board's Road and Bridges Committee, said that in the long run, oiling and chipping the roads would be cheaper than hauling gravel all year.

Pierson said he would also like to see six more major bridges built, saying that during his term the county had finished nine bridges. He added that all of the old bridges in the county had been condemned by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Pierson is also a member of the Health and Safety Committee which franchised the ambulance service. "I think we have a wonderful ambulance service," he said. Pierson also said he hoped to include paramedics in the program someday.

Pierson said that the board has been very conservative with their spending. "I don't know how they could get any more conservative," he said that county



Tross Pierson

elected officials have not received any pay increases in the past six years and that levies for running county government haven't changed in four years.

Pierson said that one thing he would like to see changed is the merit system in the sheriff's office. He said that the sheriff's office was too small to have a merit system.

Pierson said that having only one Republican on the 14-member board has not hindered the board at all, because the members are really sensible people.

County Board—2

Petersen looking for improvements

By Dale Turner
Student Writer

Bruce W. Petersen, Democratic candidate for the Jackson County Board from the 2nd District, believes that the major issue of the campaign is the difference in political philosophy between him and his opponent, Larry Lipe.

"He is a Republican with the typical Republican philosophy that says 'stay out of our way and let us do it ourselves.' But Democrats believe that things are done better if people band together," said Petersen, assistant professor in zoology at SIU.

"Also, our personal backgrounds are different. I'm 42, he's 27. I've been a lot of places, and he's a local boy."

Currently, the Jackson County Board consists of 13 Democrats and one Republican, and Petersen said he thought a Republican would have trouble being anything but a lone, negative vote under those conditions.

"It's a matter of who can work best with the other board members...and I think that's me," said Petersen. "All the current officeholders are friends of mine. Lipe's relationship would be as



Bruce W. Petersen

adversary, and that wouldn't be very helpful."

Petersen, a resident of Makanda Township, also says that the condition of county roads, fire protection, police patrols and a new courthouse are all areas of concern to him.

"I'm for improvement in these areas if

County Board—3

Chambers ready to 'bite bullet'

By Jim McCarty
News Editor

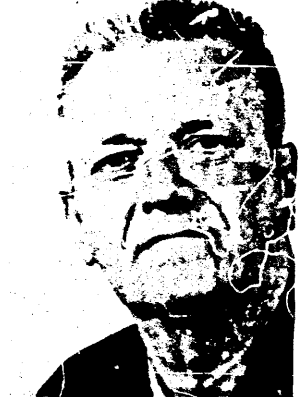
The Jackson County Board must "bite the bullet," if it expects to stay on solid financial ground next year, says Gene Chambers, incumbent Democratic board member from the 1st District, who is up for re-election Nov. 7.

"We had a comfortable financial cushion to lean against when I was elected to the board in 1972," Chambers said in a recent interview. "But it is quickly fading away."

Chambers said staying "in the black," is the primary responsibility of the County Board, which is made up of 13 Democrats and one Republican.

The board currently operates with an annual budget of about \$600,000, Chambers said. He called that amount "the absolute minimum at which we can operate," and added that if the board does not start cutting back on operations and refusing to grant some expenditures to the departments it finances, "We're gonna be in real trouble."

The 60-year-old employee of the Central Illinois Public Service Co., who has lived in Murphysboro 54 years,



Gene Chambers

stresses the importance of fiscal responsibility by the County Board. He said the board, unlike the federal government, cannot engage in deficit spending and must stay within its budget.

Chambers was quick to point out that

(Continued on Page 24)

Robinson seeking 'qualified blacks'

By Kathy Best
News Editor

Walter G. Robinson, incumbent Democratic candidate for the Jackson County Board, cites money and the lack of black deputy sheriffs as the two major problems facing the board in the next four years.

As chairman of the board's Judicial and Law Enforcement Committee, it is disturbing that the sheriff's department has no black deputies, and hasn't had one during the past five years, Robinson said.

"We lose our qualified blacks to the larger cities where the pace of life is faster," Robinson said, "and the residue have had some run-in with the law that makes them ineligible."

"This is where I take issue," he explained. A misdemeanor, or even a minor felony on a person's record should not automatically disqualify him for the position of deputy as it does under the current system. When the offense is minor, the qualifications should be relaxed—a more flexible consideration should be made for both blacks and whites, said Robinson, an SIU Rehabilitation Institute professor.

Currently, the county probation and parole office has four officers, two blacks and two whites, Robinson said, "And I'm proud of this."

In the fiscal area, Robinson said, the



Walter Robinson

board is strapped. For this reason, he has been reviewing the financial operations of the county offices, especially that of sheriff, in an attempt to economize.

Currently the county spends approximately \$80,000 every two years on trading and maintaining its vehicles, Robinson said.

By setting up some sort of in-house maintenance unit for minor repairs and maintenance, Robinson said, "we could take care of a lot of this cost." We're spending a lot of money just on county vehicles, and I want to make sure we are spending it in the most efficient and effective way.

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Clarke favors CETA funds' use

By Stephanie Moss
Student Writer

There has been a minimum amount of work "one on important issues of the community which require maximum effort," Roy Clarke, Republican candidate for the County Board from the fourth district, said in a recent interview.

For an example, Clarke, a licensed and ordained Baptist minister of the dormant church of Christ and Man United, said that it was his understanding that some of the CETA funds—used to train hard-core unemployed with marketable skills—obtained by the county were sent back because the board could find no use for it.

Clarke said there were several people who applied, were qualified and would take advantage of the CETA but did not receive funds. He added that he was one of the CETA applicants.

Although Clarke is active with community services associated with his church, he is presently completing his doctoral dissertation at the SIU Department of Speech.

Clarke said that being a Carbondale native is his greatest strength over Walter Robinson, the incumbent Democrat. He said he has the well-being of the county and the people at heart.

There is room for improvement on the

county board, Clarke said. Even though the county has good health service facilities and provides adequate health care for the elderly, it needs improvement, he said. More programs initiated by the board designed to promote community involvement in the provision of medical services is what's needed most, he said.

Another big problem, according to Clarke, is the lack of any real effort by the board to do something for juveniles.

"Determination and vision is needed," he said. "The juveniles, especially the minority juveniles, could be assisted with various problems through the board."

Work programs, leisure programs, teen centers, counseling and tutoring or whatever is necessary should be undertaken by the board, Clarke said. If no such council or committee exists at the present time, he said, he would make an effort to form one.

Clarke is presently involved with a youth group which was designed to give juveniles from the northeast side of Carbondale some productive free outlets for their free time.

The election is basically a party issue, Clarke said, although it shouldn't be. The voters should look at the issues and the individuals running who will solve the issues. Crossing political lines is advisable and obligatory to concerned voters, he said.

Clarke, a former assistant professor of speech at SIU, said that if he should lose the election he would continue performing community services.

Health standards priority to Chew

By Stephanie Moss
Student Writer

The improvement of health standards is the top issue in Jackson County according to Mary Nell Chew, the board member from the 7th district and the only Republican on the board.

Chew has been active in health-related matters since she was appointed to the Jackson County Board of Health in 1971, and has worked with a coalition of 10 organizations to propose legislation to fund a new county health department which would combine the health department with the tuberculosis center.

She also lobbies for passage of a county health act that is currently before the state legislature.

Chew was appointed to the Jackson County Board in 1971 and has been elected twice since then. She said her background in health, business and finance will help her in her bid for reelection.

If re-elected, she will be the senior member on the County Board and will have the job of orienting any new board members.

Chew was appointed a member of the Illinois Department of Public Health in 1974 and since then has written the health standards for local health departments. In September she was

elects vice president of the Illinois Association of Boards of Health.

If re-elected, she said she will work to make physical exams mandatory for all school children, as well as disease immunization.

As the only Republican member of the County Board, Chew said her presence serves to balance county government.

"That's the way our two-party system is set up," she said. "Better balance of government lends itself to better government."

But for all practical purposes, Chew said, she does not find herself at odds with her Democratic counterparts because voting on strict party lines is simply not practical.

Chew has a long work record that includes jobs in a funeral home, as an ambulance driver and as a notary public, a function she has served for 20 years. The 41-year-old mother of two boys said "I do so much because I find it all so interesting."

She said she likes meeting people and the diversity of her district allows her to meet people from different backgrounds. Since she is familiar to county government, she said, she can often help people by telling them where to go and who to talk to about any government-related problems.

Chew is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, the League of Women Voters and the Illinois Association for Retarded Citizens. She has worked with Boy and Girl Scouts and the 4-H Council in Jackson County.

Haims sees need for total coverage

By Brent Cramer
Student Writer

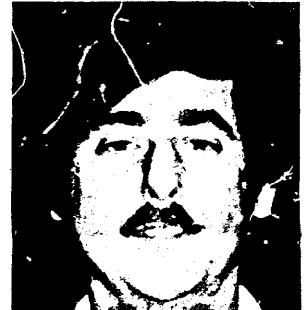
Lloyd Haims, Democratic candidate for Jackson County Board from District 7, says his constituents need someone who can represent the entire district, not just portions of it.

"You've got to know the people; you've got to respond to the people; you've got to let them know you're alive; and you've also got to show them; you know they are alive," Haims said. "But I'm afraid that's just not being done right now."

Haims earned a master's degree in community development and a bachelor's degree in history from SIU. He has been active in student and local government and has served as a graduate intern with the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce from January to August of 1977.

"I am running in the most diverse area of the county," said the eight-year resident of Carbondale. "The old, the young...it's kind of a nice melting pot," Haims said.

According to the 29-year-old Haims, District 7 has one of the largest student populations. He said many students feel unaffected by local government. But they are indirectly affected, he maintains, especially the ones who live off campus.



Lloyd Haims

"The reason we're paying higher rents is because landlords were hit with a giant tax increase. So landlords have to increase rents...and in this district that primarily hurts students," he said.

Haims said another issue of importance to the county is the inadequate facilities at the Jackson County Courthouse.

"The most pressing need is for the court use to be accessible to the handicapped," Haims said. "I would like to see a new courthouse if possible, but only if the people of Jackson County approve a referendum for it," he added.

Haims will be facing incumbent Mary Nell Chew, currently the only Republican member of the board.

Incumbent Booker, assessor Heller in opposition

By Bill Theobald
News Editor

The Jackson County electorate will vote Nov. 7 to either retain incumbent Democrat Shirley Dillinger Booker, or to elect Republican challenger Lowell Heller as Jackson County treasurer for a two-year term.

Booker has 10 years experience working in the treasurer's office. She was appointed to the position in January 1976, taking the place of her father Raymond Dillinger, who died during his term, which began in 1970. She was elected to her first term in November 1976—the first woman ever to hold county-wide office.

Booker attended high school in Carbondale and also studied at SIU, where she worked in the chief accountant's office.

Heller, 58, has been Jackson County

supervisor of assessments for more than seven years and his current term does not expire until June, 1979. He said it would be up to the County Board to fill the vacancy if he is elected treasurer.

Heller has a bachelor's degree in agriculture education, and a master's degree in agriculture industries from SIU.

Heller taught vocational agriculture and biology at Dongola High School from July 1963 to July 1964. He also taught vocational agriculture and chemistry at Mississippi Valley High School in Gorbam, Ill. from July 1964 to July 1966.

Booker filed a petition to get on the ballot last December—she was the only candidate to file until the primaries in March.

In the March primary, Heller got 391 write-in votes, enough to place him on the ballot in the November general

election.

"It didn't seem fair that a public office should go uncontested in a general election. That's why I decided to run for treasurer," Heller said.

The job of county treasurer is not only to collect and disperse taxes but to invest the tax money in a way that will give the highest rate of return.

Booker explained how investing saves the taxpayer money.

"By adding to the principle, we made \$155,000 in the past nine months... this money goes back into county health programs or highways, or whoever we have invested the money for... It goes right back into their account," she said.

If elected, Heller said he intends to select a "volunteer investment committee" which would seek more profitable ways of investing money.

"I expect to bring in as much as

\$20,000 more than the treasurer's office is bringing in now," Heller said. "The investment committee would include about five businessmen and bankers who would be more accustomed to investing money."

Heller, who lives in Murphysboro, suggested the county treasurer could also save the taxpayers money by running the treasurer's office as efficiently as possible, and thus keeping down the budget.

Booker said that in the past two years the treasurer's office has been assigned more work than in any previous administration. She said the office now provides financial computer printout reports to each of the 14 County Board members with an up-to-the minute rundown of how much money each department has.

SGAC to present 'Oh God!'

By Mike Reed
Staff Writer

John Denver fans will have their hands full this weekend when the SGAC presents Denver's film debut in "Oh God!" the same weekend as his Arena concert.

In this 1977 film, Denver is typcast as Jerry Landers, the assistant manager of a California grocery store. Landers seems to be very happy with his life until he meets an elderly gentleman who claims to be God.

To complicate matters, God, in this case, is a fragile little Jewish man who wears thick glasses and a fishing cap. Of course, this character is played by George Burns, who at 80-plus still apparently hasn't reached the apex of his career.

Landers tries to dismiss Him as a kook, but through a series of supernatural exhibitions, God is able to convince Landers he should spread the word.

Shortly after his conversion, Landers finds himself ridiculed by the press, considered insane by his family and viewed as a competitive threat by organized religion.

Burns and Denver receive excellent supporting help from Terri Garr, who plays Lander's wife, and Paul Sorvino, who does a vicious Billy Graham impersonation and is told by Landers at one point that "God says you should sell shoes for a living."

Remarks of this type are expected from a plot created and directed by Carl Reiner, but it has been over a decade since any of his light satire of Americans has been this effective.

As with all of Reiner's work, "Oh, God!" offers more than one liners and belly laughs. This is a more serious film than one might expect, and because of that, it is all the more rewarding.

A woman finds herself possessed by mystical female temptations and a desire to claw people to death in the Thursday showing of "Cat People."

Released in 1942, this film isn't as horrifying as writer DeWitt Bodeen would have liked, but the plot certainly puts the film ahead of the average "B" flick.

Simone Simon plays the lady with the problem and her belief that her medieval Serbian ancestors were half-cat has her husband (Kent Smith) more than a little upset.

As the legend goes, if our heroine is kissed, she will have no choice but to claw the perpetrator to pieces. Upon discovering this bit of information, her husband becomes so concerned that he takes her to a psychiatrist, who tries to cure with a kiss and gets a big surprise.

It is hard to say if the trouble with this film is the acting or the direction by Jack Rounner, but somehow a story that could have been a real shocker turned out to be somewhat of a laughier.

The foreign presentation this Sunday night is an unusual French comedy called "Murmur of the Heart."

It is unusual not only because it deals with incest, but because it is able to approach the subject in a tasteful and sentimental manner.

Director Louis Malle ("Pretty Baby," "La-bombe" and "Lucien") is probably the only director that



In the film airing Sunday, "Murmur of the Heart," Benoit Ferreux (above) portrays a 15-year-old boy experiencing his sexual awakening. A comedy, the film tastefully deals with the boy and his older brothers, who take him to a prostitute. In a way that seems tender, natural and without regret or shame, the boy has an incestuous relationship with his young mother.

could have survived the controversy this 1971 film created upon its release.

The story deals with a sickly 14-year-old boy's attempt to come to terms with his own sexuality despite a strict religious education and two mischievous older brothers, who deal with his problem as if it were a running joke. To add to the boy's confusion, his mother is an overly protective as his father is distant.

The boy's family is portrayed as the conventional European family, with enough slack given to the cast to avoid stereotypes.

Finally, it becomes apparent that only the boy's sympathetic mother can understand the depths of his needs.

All the films this week will be shown at 7 and 9 p.m. "Oh, God!" and "Murmur of the Heart" will cost \$1 and "Cat People" will cost 75 cents.

Vocal recital scheduled

A graduate vocal recital by soprano Ann Solley will be given at 2 p.m. Monday at the Old Baptist Foundation Chapel.

Solley is from Louisville, Ky. and is working on her masters degree in music, specializing in opera music theater. She had leading roles in "Dialogues of the Carmelites," and "Il Tabarro," and played the leading lady in the 1978 Summer Playhouse presentation "Unexpected Guest."

Solley will be accompanied by Margaret Simmonds on piano and Grace Reilly on oboe. The recital is free and open to the public.

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Business to 'Speak Easy' next

John Carter
Staff Writer

Developed through the Department of Speech Communication, "Speak Easy," the first program of its kind in the nation, will begin tonight its third semester of helping non-speech major students develop their skills in public presentation.

Students from a particular discipline, currently business, are invited in groups of four to give 10 minute talks on subjects within their field. These speeches are evaluated by a speech professor, a professor from the student's major, and a "lay" member from the community who offer their reactions to the student. The next week, the student presents the same speech, with revisions and more confidence, and is again evaluated by the panel. This presentation and review format takes place three times, and so far seems to work well.

"We went into the program (last January) with a lot of hopes and few expectations," Tom LaPorte, senior in speech and radio-TV and originator of Speak Easy, said. "Our expectations have been realized. The program's format has proven itself workable and useful and we're not adjusting it."

LaPorte has stepped down from active involvement in the program and has handed responsibility to Rick Murray, senior in speech, and Dave Stynowski, junior in speech. They have been managing the day-to-day organization of the project, but have been maintaining its most important aspect, complete informality. There are no grades,

and the inhibiting pressures of a classroom are non-existent.

Marvin Kleinau, speech professor and Speak Easy's advisor, credits this relaxed "climate" for the success of the program.

Students who participate are aware of the benefits to be gained, and the volunteer panel is anxious to assist the process.

When the program began, LaPorte said, the student response from the School of Agriculture was nearly twice what they had room for, and the response from the business department filled all available spaces.

"Students have recognized the need for skills in public speaking," LaPorte said. "They will invariably face the situation within their career, and then the results will be more important. People in business are especially attuned to this."


During the summer and at the beginning of this semester, Speak Easy worked with newly-elected student government officials to help them in front of public audiences.

The program was overwhelmingly successful and the student government has invited Speak Easy back to assist again.

In addition to this compliment, LaPorte and colleagues around the state have been inquiring about the format and organization of Speak Easy.

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'Autopsy' display at Student Center

"Autopsy," a photographic exhibit by Josiah Preston Halstead, will be on display from Nov. 1-24 in the display cases on the second floor of the Student Center.

Halstead said that "Autopsy" is a series of photographs of himself, taken at arm's length. "I was exploring the use of myself as a visual image and became fascinated with the idea of myself being the photographer and the subject, attached at the same time by my arm," Halstead said. "I was able to literally put more of myself into my work." Halstead said.

"The whole idea of photographing myself became part of my work. I did not try to hide the fact. The experience of looking at myself helped create the images," Halstead said.

National Photos Shown

"Portrait of America," a photographic look at the nation through its persons and places, is on exhibit at John A. Logan College in the Hallway Gallery until Nov. 5.

The exhibit is made up of 165 photographs from around the country, including a photo by Charles Swedlund, SIU professor of cinema and photography, that won first prize in this national photographic contest.

The exhibition is free and open to the public. The showing is being circulated by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service.

The gallery is open from 8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Fridays. The show will not be open on weekends.

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Professor teaches 'Holocaust' class

One of the most difficult topics facing the historian, according to Donald Detwiler, professor of history and a specialist in contemporary European history, is the Holocaust, in which some six million Jews and members of other minorities perished during the Second World War.

"Ultimately incomprehensible, it confronts the teacher of history in particular with a daunting challenge," said Detwiler, who organized and is chairing a session on the Holocaust at the meeting of the American Historical Association Dec. 28-30 in San Francisco.

Entitled "Teaching the Holocaust: Comparative Approaches to a Sensitive Subject," the session will feature papers by internationally-known scholars on aspects of the Holocaust.

Detwiler spent the past summer in Europe, where he made final arrangements for the session. Also during the summer, Detwiler worked in Europe on editing a supplementary volume of the official war diary of the high command of the Wehrmacht (German armed forces) as well as a 24-volume selection of German military studies.

The response to the recent television production "Holocaust" reflects the continuing interest in this subject, said Detwiler.

"On the basis of what I have seen and heard this past summer," Detwiler concluded, "the challenge has never been taken more seriously than it is today in West Germany."

In the coming year, he reported a German adaptation of "Holocaust" is supposed to be shown. Broadcast rights were purchased by one of the West German television networks.

"The decision to show this production, whatever imperfections, reflects the determination in West Germany to continue to treat the history of the Holocaust as honestly and openly as possible," he said. This is particularly important in the schools, noted Detwiler, whose third book was a short history of Germany, because teachers and textbook authors alike know that when it comes to the history of the

Third Reich and its terrible crimes, not only their own credibility is at stake, but also that of the German educational system.

As to the upcoming session in San Francisco, Detwiler said "understanding and explanation of complex historical events and their causes is difficult at best. How then is an historian to deal objectively with a cataclysm such as the Holocaust?"

Among the panelists, Siegfried Bachman, of Brimsnick University in Germany will speak on the West European quest for objectivity in teaching of the Holocaust. Erich Gudhagen of Harvard University will discuss the East European Communist attempt to downplay or even ignore it, and Gerald R. Kleinfeld of Arizona State University on the way it is handled in the context of German history in the American classroom. Morley Sachar, a distinguished Jewish historian who teaches at George Washington University, will comment on their presentations.

Jobs on Campus

The following jobs for student workers have been listed by the Office of Student Work and Financial Assistance.

To be eligible, a student must be enrolled full-time and have a current ACT Family Financial Statement on file with the Office of Student Work and Financial Assistance.

Applications should be made in person at the Student Work Office, Woody Hall-B, third floor.

Jobs available as of Oct. 27:
Clerical-five openings, morning work block; one opening, afternoon work block; one opening, time to be arranged.

Miscellaneous-two openings, time to be arranged.

WSIU to feature

Halloween special

WSIU Radio, 92 FM, will celebrate Halloween with a broadcast of oral interpretation pieces at 9 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 31.



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Student fellowships available

Student fellowships and scholarship opportunities are available. The applications may be obtained from Helen Vergette 336-7791 or at Woody Hall, C212.

The Herbert H. Lehman fellowship of \$4,000 a year is offered to seniors for graduate study in social sciences, public or international affairs in a public or private college in New York.

Application deadline is Jan. 1.

The Belgian-American Foundation is offering doctoral dissertation grants of \$6,000 to students who wish to study in the fields of humanities, social and economic sciences, the applied sciences and engineering, law and music. Application deadline is Jan. 1.

Performance Counts



SENATOR KEN BUZBEE IS THE MAN WHO

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- ... sponsored a change in the School Aid Formula which made nearly 37 million more dollars available for the education of downstate children.
- ... sponsored a bill which provided the funds for the SIU-C Law School building.
- ... co-sponsored legislation which would establish a State Productivity Improvement Program to improve efficiency in state government.
- ... co-sponsored a bill which linked farmland taxes to productivity, thus making the taxing of farmland more equitable.

The list goes on. The Senator should too.
Vote for Senator Buzbee ... for Senator November 7th Democrat.

This ad was paid for by Friends of Senator Buzbee, John Jackson, Vice-Chairman, P. O. Box 2556, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. A copy of our report filed with the State Board of Elections is (or will be) available for purchase from the State Board of Elections, Springfield, Illinois.

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'Romeo and Juliet' to play at Shryock

The SIU Celebrity Series will present a professional touring company's production of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" at 8 p.m. Nov. 12 in Shryock Auditorium.

The classic will be performed by The Acting Company, a repertory group formed by director John Houseman. Nagle Jackson, former artistic director of the Milwaukee Repertory Theater who has staged productions nationwide, is guest director.

The SIU performance will feature Charles Shaw-Robinson and Leslie Geraci in the title roles. Geraci, now in her second season with The Acting Company, has worked with the Milwaukee Repertory Theater and Cleveland's Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival. Robinson, a newcomer to the Company, studied at the Juilliard Theater Center.

Tickets are available at the Shryock Auditorium Box Office.

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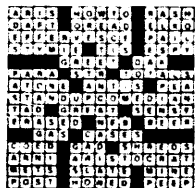
ACROSS

- 1 Sank a tee shot
- 5 Majority
- 9 Navigates
- 14 Account
- 15 To the sheltered side
- 16 Arm bones
- 17 Cash register
- 18 Italian coins
- 19 Morning in Nice
- 20 Wrath
- 21 Peace move
- 23 Behavior
- 25 Image
- 26 — bag
- 27 Sale term
- 29 Idiot
- 32 Sufficient
- 35 Season
- 36 Storage building
- 37 DeJude
- 38 Vaporizer
- 39 Stratford on—
- 40 Partner
- 41 Antler
- 42 Knight's mount
- 43 Car of the past

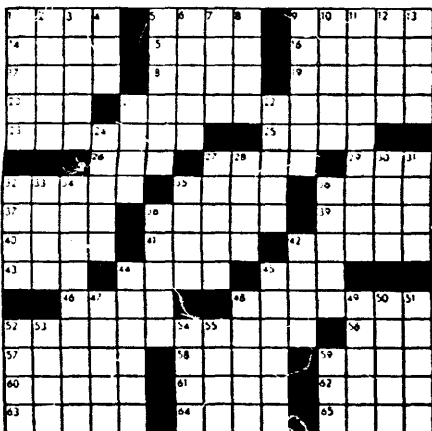
DOWN

- 44 Shifts
- 45 Anguish
- 46 Nary
- 48 Farewell party
- 52 Furnaces 2 words
- 56 Gal in a song
- 57 Type style
- 58 Dry
- 59 Marsh
- 60 Star part
- 61 Church leader
- 62 Tabledand
- 63 Boxing brothers
- 64 Unique person
- 65 Crafts' partner
- 1 House area
- 2 African city
- 3 Girl's name
- 4 Pa's neighbor
- 5 Antagonism
- 6 Alop
- 7 Wheys
- 8 Palm reader
- 9 Rhus genus shrub
- 10 Texas town
- 11 Concentrated

Friday's Answers



- 12 Put
- 13 Transmitted
- 21 II — Mus-solini
- 22 Hazy
- 24 Lulu, Slang
- 27 Singer Vikki and artist Emily
- 28 Hunting dog
- 30 Agave
- 31 Pool
- 32 Off
- 33 Breakwater
- 34 Processional dance
- 35 Locality
- 36 Cverstuffed
- 38 Luster
- 42 Family members
- 44 Nasty looks
- 45 Garden tool
- 47 Fur
- 48 Marsh bird
- 49 Noted Can. doctor
- 50 Gounod work
- 51 Insects
- 52 Thyme, e.g.
- 53 Charles Lamb
- 54 Partly inundated forest
- 55 Cast or pig —
- 58 Wee in Glasgow



Last five days

THE FINAL WEEK FOR YEARBOOK PORTRAITS IS:

TODAY	9 am - 5 pm - walk in
	APPOINTMENTS STRONGLY SUGGESTED
TOMORROW	9 am - 5 pm
WEDNESDAY	9 am - 5 pm
THURSDAY	9 am - 5 pm
FRIDAY	9 am - 5 pm

- Any person with 80 or more credit hours (need not be graduating), second year STC Student, Senior, Masters or Phd candidate may have their portrait taken FREE.
- We are taking appointments for Mon., Tues., Wed., Oct. 30, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1 only. Call us at 453-5167 for your appointment NOW. We will not make appointments for Thursday and Friday, Nov. 2 and 3. On these last two days in order to meet the increased demands, the Obelisk II will photograph you any time you take the elevator to the fourth floor of the Stu. Center. We have dressing rooms for those of you wishing to bring a change of clothes.

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FDA panels reviewing non-prescription drugs

By Louise Cook
Associated Press Writer
Oh, my aching head!

The proliferation of painkillers is enough to give even the healthiest consumer a few twinges and the government is trying to take some of the confusion out of shopping.

The Food and Drug Administration has set up 17 panels of experts to review over-the-counter or non-prescription drugs and decide which ingredients are safe and effective, what side effects are possible and how products should be labeled.

One of the recent studies focused on internal analgesics or painkillers, including aspirin. (According to the FDA, aspirin is the most widely used nonprescription drug on the market. Americans take some 19 billion aspirin every year.)

The panel's recommendations are still pending and it is likely to be some time before the FDA issues any final rules. Here, meanwhile, are some preliminary findings:

The group issued two general warnings. Be careful about self-treatment of diseases like rheumatism and arthritis and don't take aspirin if you have an upset stomach — even if you have a headache as well.

The panel looked at 15 ingredients to determine their safety and their ability to reduce pain, fever and inflammation. The painkillers fell into two categories: salicylates like

aspirin and non-salicylates like quinine, codeine and acetaminophen.

The panel ruled that six of the ingredients are safe and effective as painkillers and fever reducers. They are: aspirin, calcium carbaspirin, choline salicylate, magnesium salicylate, sodium salicylate and acetaminophen. One ingredient — iodoxyrin — was found to be neither safe nor effective as a fever reducer or painkiller. Four ingredients — acetaminid, codeine, phenacetin and quinine — were judged effective, but were ruled not safe for non-prescription use.

The panel said there was not enough evidence to determine the safety and effectiveness of the remaining four ingredients — aluminum aspirin, antipyrine, salicylamide and salislate. It recommended that the FDA permit the continued use of these ingredients in non-prescription pain and fever medicines for up to three years if manufacturers conduct tests to establish safety and effectiveness.

Both salicylates and non-salicylates can produce side effects. The salicylates, for example, can cause stomach distress, increased bleeding and even ulcers. An overdose of acetaminophen — the only nonsalicylate which the panel found safe and effective — can cause serious liver damage.

Join me for a Halloween Party!



Get dressed up and join the ghouls and goblins at their favorite haunt Monday Night, Oct. 30th from 9:00 p.m. until 1:30 a.m. Party with Bruce Fine and the WEBQ Travlin' Show. See the Midnight Magic Show with the Amazing Lamarro.

Prizes... Giveaways... \$100.00 for the Best Costume ID's required



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Campus Calendar

MONDAY

SGAC SCPC matinee, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., Student Center Big Muddy Room, free. Student Senate meeting, 7 p.m., Student Center Ballroom A. Volleyball vs. Florissant Valley Community College, 7:30 p.m., Davies Gymnasium.

TUESDAY

SGAC, film, "Midwest Premiere of Martin," Student Center Auditorium, 7, 9:30 p.m. and midnight, admission cost 75 cents. Halloween Extravaganza, 7:30 through 11 p.m., Student Center Ballrooms, featuring "Koolha's" costume contest (\$75 gift certificate); and other prizes. Sponsored by IGC, SCPC, Student Center and WIDB.

WEDNESDAY

SGAC SCPC matinee, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., Student Center Big Muddy Room, free. Student Senate meeting, 7 p.m., Student Center Ballroom A. Volleyball vs. Florissant Valley Community College, 7:30 p.m., Davies Gymnasium.

THURSDAY

SGAC, film, "The Cat People," 7 and 9 p.m., Student Center Auditorium, admission cost \$1. Quarter Nites, three one-act plays, Laboratory Theater, 8 p.m., cost 25 cents, also Friday and Saturday. Faculty recital, Charles Fligel, bassoon, 8 p.m., Old Baptist Foundation Chapel, free.

FRIDAY

SGAC, film, "Oh God," 7 and 9 p.m., Student Center Auditorium, cost \$1. Saturday also. Organ festival, Robert Anderson, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium, free. Center stage. Student dance concert, 8:30 p.m., Student Center Ballroom D, cost 75 cents, Saturday also.

SATURDAY

Concert in Denver, 8 p.m., Arena, tickets cost: \$10, \$7.50 and \$5.

SUNDAY

SGAC, film, "Murmur of the Heart," 7 and 9:30 p.m., Student Center Auditorium, cost \$1. College Musicum Concert, 8 p.m., Lutheran Student Center, free.

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MUSIC CONCERT BAND (listed Music 013 Symphonic Band) open to all University students, regardless of major. No audition required; any student experienced in Concert Band welcome. One or two hours credit may be substituted for GSC 100 (Music Understanding). School instruments available. Spring semester, Tuesday & Thursday 8:00 - 4:30 p.m. Contact Nick Benigstein, Director, 453-2776, Room 109A, Altgeld Hall for information. B2523J70

ATTENTION CREATIVE PEOPLE: Common Market, 100 E. Jackson, Buys and sells crafts, jewelry, pottery, macrame, paintings, etc. Open 10 - 5:30. 549-2424. We repair jewelry. B2441J70C

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Campus Briefs

A seminar entitled "Powered Carbon Enhancement vs. Granular Carbon Absorption for Oil Refinery Wastewater Treatment," by Leonard Crane, research engineer of Amoco Oil Co., will be at 1 p.m. Tuesday in Tech A-208, sponsored by the Department of Thermal and Environmental Engineering. Refreshments will be served and everyone is invited to attend.

An extra week of senior portrait pictures has been scheduled by the OBelisk II yearbook. Pictures will be taken from 9 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Appointments can be made for Monday through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be walk-in days. Interested persons may call the OBelisk II office at 453-5167 to schedule an appointment.

Elizabeth Kelly, law librarian at the School of Law, presented a talk on the Freedom of Information Act at the annual fall meeting of the Mid-America Association of Law Libraries sponsored by the Creighton University School of Law in Omaha on Oct. 13 and 14. Kelly also was elected vice president-president-elect of the organization.

A support group will meet at the Women's Center, 408 W. Freeman St., from 8 to 10 p.m. Monday. All interested women are invited to attend.

A seminar entitled "Liquid Surfactant Membrane Separation of Metal Ions From Aqueous Media," will be at 4 p.m. Thursday in Neckers C218. Speaker will be Prof. Witold Charewicz, dean of the Graduate School at Wrocław Technical University. Everyone is welcome.

The annual fall Conference on Children, sponsored by the Southern Illinois Association for the Education of Young Children, will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday at the First Presbyterian Church, 310 S. University. This year's theme is "Safeguarding Young Children: A Workshop on Health and Safety." The workshop is open to the public. Interested persons may call Donna Braun, 467-5479, for more information.

The College of Human Resources Academic Standards Committee will meet for the purpose of review of scholastic suspension re-entry requests for spring, 1979, from 9 to 11 a.m. Tuesday, Nov. 14 and from 9 to 11 a.m. Friday Jan. 12. Interested persons may call the College of Human Resources at 453-2581 for more information.

The Sakaki Swingers Square Dance Club will dance from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday in the Roman Room of the Student Center. Round dancing will begin at 6 p.m.

The Student Athletic Advisory Board will meet at 6 p.m. Monday at Davies Gymnasium, Room 206. All interested persons are welcome.

The Lifestyling Program of the Student Wellness Resource Center and the Counseling Center is offering a stress management workshop from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday in the Kaskaskia Room of the Student Center. Interested persons may call Lifestyling Programs, 536-7702, for more information.

A flea market to raise funds for the Jackson County Unit of the American Cancer Society will be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday and Saturday in the former Renfro Furniture Store building, 118 N. Illinois Ave. Volunteers will be at the building Thursday to receive contributions. Interested persons may call Mrs. Joseph, 457-4429, for more information.

BRIEFS POLICY—Information for Campus Briefs must be delivered or mailed to the Daily Egyptian newsroom, Communications Building, Room 1247, two days prior to publication. The item must include time, date, place and sponsor of the event and the name and telephone number of the person submitting the brief. Briefs will be run only once.

Mark Almond band booked

The Mark-Almond Band will appear with jazz violinist Jean Luc Ponty on Sat., Nov. 11 at Shryock Auditorium with two shows at 7 and 10:30 p.m.

Tickets for the shows, the first time that the SGAC Consort Committee has scheduled two shows on the same night, will go on sale Wednesday at 7 a.m. at the Student Center Ticket Office. There will be a limit of six tickets per person.

Ponty recorded his first Atlantic album in 1975, after a decade of work through which he became known as the pioneer of the violin in contemporary music, the first artist to exploit the capabilities of the electric guitar in jazz and rock.

Ponty's music requires intensive rehearsal because he approaches his music the same as he would classical music, developing full orchestration compositions for his band and lending his expertise as composer and conductor.

Born in France, Ponty was trained in classical music at age five and at 17 graduated from the Conservatoire

National Supérieur de Musique de Paris with the institution's highest award, the Premier Prix. He then began a three-year stint with the Concerts Lamoureux Symphony Orchestra, leaving in 1964 to play jazz exclusively.

Ponty came to the U.S. in 1969 to help with the birth of the so-called jazz-rock fusion sound, appearing at nightclubs with Frank Zappa, who collaborated on Ponty's first album. Ponty returned to England with a successful group called The Experience in early 1971, then worked on the sessions which led to Elton John's best-selling "Honky Château."

In 1973 Ponty came back to the U.S. to play for Zappa's Mothers of Invention, recording one album with them and staying on as a working member for 10 months. After preparing some solo material, Ponty went right into the Mahavishnu band three months later, ending his association with them one year later.

Activities

Saluki Swingers, 6-9 p.m., Student Center Roman Room.
 Sigma Kappa Film, 6:30-11 p.m., Student Center Auditorium.
 Alpha Tau Omega, 7:30-9 p.m., Student Center Old Main Room.
 Disco Dance, 7:45-9:15 p.m., Student Center Ballroom A.
 Illinois Ozark Crafts, Faner North Gallery, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays, 1:30-4:30 p.m., Sundays.
 Interior Design by SIU Students, Mitchell Gallery, 10 a.m.-3 p.m., weekdays.
 Alpha Phi Omega, meeting, 7:10 p.m., Home Economics Lounge.
 Backgammon Club, meeting, 7:11 p.m., Student Center Activities Room B.
 Saluki Swingers Square dancing, 6-9 p.m., Student Center Roman Room.
 SGA Video Committee, "The Night of the Living Dead," 7 and 9 p.m., Student Center Video Lounge, admission 25 cents.
 Science Fiction Club, meeting, 7:11 p.m., Student Center Activities Room D.
 IVCF, meeting, noon-1 p.m., Student Center Activities Room C.
 Blacks Open Laboratory Theater, meeting, 7-9 p.m., Student Center Illinois Room.
 Phi Kappa Tau, meeting, 7:30-9 p.m., Student Center Mississippi Room.
 Student Senate, meeting, 7:11 p.m., Student Center Activities Room C.
 Free School half inch Television Production, 7 p.m., Student Center Video Lounge.
 Free School Basic Hebrew, 6-7:30 p.m., Hillel Foundation.
 Free School Introduction to Meditation Relaxation, 7:30-8:30 p.m., Student Center Saline Room.
 Delta Upsilon, meeting, 6:30-9 p.m., Student Center Missouri Room.

10 PERCENTER
CALGARY, Alberta (AP)—Tas sands and heavy oil deposits found throughout Alberta are estimated to hold more than six times the oil reserves of Saudi Arabia, but present technology can recover only 10 percent of this oil.
 Pacific Petroleum has an \$11.8-million pilot project with the Alberta Oil Sands Authority

Tired trap, skeet team finishes high

By Nancy Jenkins
 Staff Writer

SIU's Law prevailed over the SIU Trap and Skeet Club's Missouri competition last weekend. Despite the setbacks, however, the team finished high overall.

Transportation was the main problem plaguing the 11 trap and skeet shooters as the crew, suffered from radiator and alternator problems, and the drivers and passengers suffered from lack of sleep while trying to get to Rolla, Missouri for the competition.

Although other out-of-state schools were expected to participate in the competition, SIU's two trap and two skeet teams were the only ones who attended. Missouri state universities participating in the shoot were the University of Missouri at Rolla with two trap and two skeet teams, Southwest Missouri State University with one trap and one skeet team, University of Missouri at Columbia, represented by two shooters competing on the trap and skeet levels, and Central Missouri State University, with one trap team for competition.

The SIU trap and skeet teams competed on a team level only with the in-state universities, rather than on an individual basis as well. The first trap team shot a total of 465 clay birds out of 500, in this game consisting of clay birds being propelled from a pivotal base, away from the shooter. The first team finished first in competition. SIU's second team finished with an overall score of 387 clay birds shot.

In skeet competition, a game where clay birds are shot from a high and a low house and the shooters shoot at the birds from different angles by rotating in a semi-circle around the houses, SIU's first skeet team finished second in the competition with a total of 447. 11 birds under the top scoring Missouri team.

Shooters in the trap and skeet are placed in one of four classes, according to their average score. High-scorers in trap competition were Kevin McKown, a Class A shooter with a 98 out of 100 birds shot. McKown shot 50 consecutive birds during his first competition with the team. He is a freshman.

Class B high-scorers were Glen Racine, second team trap shooter and club president, and Jeff Gorham, first trap team shooter, with a score of 89. 91 with the handicap allotted Class B shooters. Both Racine and Gorham were competing for their first-time with

the team.

John Jibben, a first team trap shooter, was high scorer of class C with 89 out of 100. Jibben was one of the team members who experienced car trouble Friday night, forcing him to abandon his truck and wait for another team member, Racine, to pick him up and the team's shotguns he had been transporting. Jibben shot 25 consecutive birds during the competition.

Pete Stoller finished third in Class A of trap shooting with 94 birds shot.

In individual skeet competition, Stoller and McKown tied for highest skeet score with 96 birds. Scott Stearns, team coach, finished first in Class B shooters with 92. Bob Welsh, first time shooter for the second skeet team, finished as high scorer in Class D with 86, 86 with his handicap.

Dave Haertle, a national competition winner last year, was the other member of the club who's car had difficulties.

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Disco has purpose, says dance instructor

By Chris Eames
Student Writer

What do jogging, "Saturday Night Fever" and the mashed potato have in common?
According to Sheryl Sisson they're all factors that have contributed to the disco boom.
"I come from a dancing family," said the 18-year-old sophomore in education. "I used to do the skate,



Sheryl Sisson

the bongaloo and the mashed potato when I was about this high," she said holding her hand two-feet off the ground.

Cashing in on her dancing background, Sisson accepted a job teaching disco for John A. Logan three nights a week. "The job takes me to Jaces like Marion and West Frankfort, but for \$11 an hour (her fee) it's worth it.

"I was in Merlins one night dancing with a friend, when a lady approached me and offered me a job teaching I gave her my name and phone number and after I hadn't heard from her in a while I just sort of forgot about it," said Sisson. "But then an hour before I was leaving Carbondale after finals I got a call from Logan and they gave me a job."

Sheryl is assisted in her teachings by Elaine Lupu, a former student of Sisson's. Classes are filled to the maximum 40-student capacity. "We had to turn a couple of people away," said Sisson.

Class members pay a \$16 entrance fee for the ten-week class. In that time they learn to dance four to five different disco dances to the music of Donna Summer, the Bee Gees and

other "commercial disco" songs. "The main difference between our class and other disco dance classes is that in other classes, instructors stand in front of the group with a microphone and say "one and two and three, step" whereas we try to work with the student on a one-to-one level. Anyone can learn disco steps, it's my job to make sure my students are coordinated and comfortable with the dances."

And what was the effect of "Saturday Night Fever" on disco? "Well," said Sisson, pausing thoughtfully, "it's like any multimedia event. Disco has been around for a long time but that movie served as a big advertisement for disco."

Regarding the quality of the dancing in "Saturday Night Fever," Sisson said: "For only dancing for six months, I thought Travolta did great, but it seemed like the rest of the roles were keyed down to emphasize his dancing."

When asked what other factors have contributed to the disco boom Sisson mentioned health. "People are a lot more active now, they're out jogging and staying fit. Disco is

where socializing and staying in shape come together."

"I've never bought a disco album," confessed Sisson. "I like jazz, stuff like Chuck Corea and Chuck Mangione." Then why disco?

"Then why disco?" Disco has a purpose," she explained. "It's easy to dance to. Jazz is really much too intricate to dance to."

Is there a future for disco? "Not in the same form as it is today," said Sisson. "Dancing will still be popular but I think, that is I hope, all the superficial stuff will fade," she said. "That's what I would like to see."

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Leisure group fills spare time

By Cindy Michalson
Staff Writer

The Saturday afternoon blahs they're preceded by sleeping till noon and followed by an undetermined amount of time deciding what to do.

If your choices seem all too familiar, then Leisure Exploration Service (LES) can help.

LES is designed to help people better use their leisure time. Students can get referrals for on- and off-campus activities in several categories such as cultural, indoor and outdoor sports, and recreation, special populations, the environment and religion.

Going into its third semester of operation, LES is trying to get its name on the map, at SIU anyway.

Linda Eamard, graduate student in guidance and counseling and supervisor of LES said, "We've gone through a year of planning, organization and learning by mistakes, and we're confident our program can be extremely valuable once students know about the service."

"If a student really enjoys going to the bars or going to music and doesn't find it easy about it or broke because of the time spent on those activities, that's fine. But if they feel they need a change and don't know what kind that's where we come in," Barnard explained.

Some of the activities we make referrals about are canoeing, backpacking, horseback riding. We tell people where to go, how much it will cost and how to get there. We have information on concerts, movies and local festivals. In the religious area we refer folks to youth groups, coffeehouses and the Newman Center. For special populations we have information on nature trails and paths and wheelchair sports and olympics," she said.

Working on contacts with off-campus students will be a major goal of LES this year.

"We had contact with over 1,000 students during the last semester. The majority of those are on-campus residents because most of our workshops are held there. We want to hold some at the Student Center in hopes of reaching more off-campus people," Barnard said.

Workshops are held in two parts. Participants in the first session receive instruction on leisure awareness, value clarification, time management and decision making. The second session teaches the participant how to be aggressive with the leisure decision he makes, or how to do the things he really wants to be doing.

LES is co-sponsoring an avocational planning workshop with Personnel Services. Participants will be civil service employees who will be retiring within the next five years. Planning for retirement leisure will be the major thrust of the workshop.

Newest, oldest ships set anchor

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The chances of it happening again may be very small, but both the newest and oldest cargo vessels on the Great Lakes anchored here recently.

The Arctic, a 687-foot cargo vessel on its maiden voyage, was waiting to take on 605,000 bushels of corn, while what is believed to be the oldest vessel in regular operation, the Black River, was loading 100,000 bushels of soybeans.

The Black River, a 383-foot bulk carrier, was commissioned in 1896.

Students can also be trained through LES to be professionals in leisure counseling.

"The quality of our service depends on our volunteers. We have people receiving classroom credit for their work," Barnard said.

LES is temporarily located in the barracks north of Morris Library as part of the Student Life Office. The office is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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'Blessings' to be aired on PBS

By Mike Reed
Staff Writer

Murray Mednick's comedy drama, "Blessings," will be shown at 9:30 p.m. Monday on Channel 8 WSIU.

The story deals with an unworried Jewish mother on welfare who suddenly decides her son should have a bar mitzvah.

In "Blessing," the mother, Bea Cowan (Marilyn Chris), is bringing up her two children, Michael (Bobby Orisman) and Susan (Deborah Kaplan) after her husband has abandoned her.

During a regular morning gossip session with her friends, Bea suddenly realizes that Michael is about to be 13-years old.

Bea hopes that "the government" will pick up the cost of the ceremony but her hopes are dashed when her case worker tells her it is a matter of personal responsibility.

Undaunted, Bea sets out to finance the bar mitzvah on her own.

Jackson Browne will return to Soundstage at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, known as the poet-laureate of California rock. Browne will perform one hour of uninterrupted music which will include such material as "Rock Me On the Water," "Before the Deluge," and "Late for the Sky."

Identified by his bitter-sweet lyrics, his gentle rocking music and his clear vocals, Browne will perform a lot of new material from his latest albums "The Pretender" and "Running On Empty," as well as his older songs.

Giuseppe Verdi's musical interpretation of "MacBeth" will be shown at 8 p.m. Wednesday on Channel 8.

Shakespeare's immortal tale of intrigue, deception, and murder is another in a series of "Great Performances," produced by WNET in New York.



Orson Welles stars in what many critics call the greatest film ever made, 'Citizen Kane', Friday at 10 p.m. on WSIU-TV, Channel 8. Welles portrays a newspaper tycoon, Charles Foster Kane, in the classic 1930s film.

"MacBeth" unfolds in a nightmarish world, where good and evil are inexplicably reversed. It is in the atmosphere of witchcraft and barbarism that MacBeth and his Lady thrive, cold-blooded in their desire to ascend to the Scottish throne.

Guided into action by his ruthless wife, MacBeth murders those who stand in his path. Yet, at the opera's end they have destroyed themselves instead.

This production, the first in-studio opera recorded by BBC-TV in

stereo, was directed by Brian Large.

Large's staging of the passion and greed that consume MacBeth and his Lady is both visually startling and broodingly surreal. This atmosphere, as well as Large's scrupulous attention to the opera's audio quality, prompted the London Sunday Times to call "MacBeth" a "landmark in televised opera."

Baritone Norman Bailey and Mezzo soprano Patricia Johnson sing the leading roles in the spectacular production.

'Reed Seed' turns out 'nicely'

By Jordan Gold
Student Writer

When I heard the first cut of Grover Washington's latest album, I was dismayed. "Grover's gone disco!" I screamed and attempted to burn the album (nothing against disco, of course). But I couldn't find a match so I decided to listen to the rest.

From such offensive beginnings, the album turns out quite nicely. At worst, the rest of the album is quite good—at best, outstanding.

One of the outstanding songs is "Reed Seed," the title cut. It combines violin and saxophone to create a classical mood at the outset, then leaps into a jazz beat led by violin and saxophone. The result is a masterpiece.

Another standout is "Maracas Beach," a very pretty, laid-back song that pleases sea gulls and comes in waves behind a mellow saxophone.

Washington does a fine job on Billy Joel's "Just the Way You Are," playing a pretty sax for most of the song and then letting loose with a very hot solo at the end.

Washington does most of the work on this album. He plays all horn instruments and does a good job showing off his musical ability. He also arranged most of the songs and

produced the entire album.

The backup band, Lokasmith, has the same people who played on Washington's last album, the excellent "Live at the Bijou." They are all superior musicians and give Washington more than able backup. They also wrote four of the seven songs on the album.

This album isn't much different from any of Washington's other albums, featuring fine saxophone and expert musicianship. "Reed Seed" is a fine album. While it isn't as good as "Live at the Bijou," it still is one of the better jazz albums to come out lately.

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Survey: Gay patients make some doctors uncomfortable

CHICAGO (AP)—Most physicians responding to a survey said they have no qualms about treating homosexual patients, but a substantial number say they feel uncomfortable about it at least some of the time.

This was found in a sampling of 1,000 physicians in seven specialties by the American Medical Association and reported in the Oct. 27 issue of American Medical News.

Sixty-one percent of the responding doctors said, "It doesn't bother me at all," to treat male homosexual patients. More than a third (33.5 percent) said, "I'm sometimes uncomfortable." Nearly 2 percent (1.8) said "I'm often uncomfortable." The remainder did not reply.

Even though a substantial portion

said they feel uncomfortable at least some of the time, only 1.1 percent of the responding physicians said they tell such patients they would rather the patient see another doctor, while 5.2 said they sometimes do.

Nearly 84 percent of the doctors said they think homosexual patients of both sexes sometimes hesitate to seek medical care because they fear physicians' disapproval.

And 84 percent of the doctors in the survey said they do not feel they receive enough education about human sexuality and the subject of homosexuality in medical school.

Asked if they thought homosexual patients would be better off cared for by competent homosexual physicians, more than 79 percent said no, while 17.5 percent said yes.

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Billy Cobham, drummer for the "Billy Cobham Band," said he picked up his style by listening to recordings of other famous musicians. Cobham gave a concert in Shryock Auditorium Oct. 21. (Staff photo by Brent Cramer)

Cobham: Play until it's no fun

By Nick Sorial
Staff Writer

Drummer Billy Cobham said he has never worried about how much time he spends practicing his trade.

"When I was younger, it never did me any good to say 'I'm going to practice three hours today' or to work for any other set length of time. I just sat down and played until it wasn't fun. When I got tired, I did something else," Cobham said. "Sometimes I practiced all day, sometimes not at all."

But Cobham said drummers still need to work on "something specific" when they practice.

"Usually when I sit down to work, I have something definite I want to work on. It may be just a one-bar fill, or it may be a whole new rhythm pattern, but I know what I want to do before I sit down. That's the only logical way to do it," Cobham said, while relaxing and munching on an apple. He and his band had just finished their Oct. 21 performance in Shryock Auditorium.

Although emphasizing that drummers are needed to hold a band together, Cobham said all musicians are equally important.

"I couldn't have played tonight if I didn't have a band with me, and vice versa. Bands like ours depend on everyone working together. Although we're called 'Billy Cobham's band,' we're really no one person's band," he said.

Cobham said jazz players reflect their personal lives in their music.

"When you're up there playing, all your defenses are down. It's just you and your horn, and at times it can be insecure, especially if you're getting bad vibes from the audience," he said.

Like most jazz greats, Cobham picked up his style through listening to records of famous musicians.

"I listened to anybody I could learn something from: Sonny Davis, Max Roach, Art Blakey, anybody...even Buddy Rich," he laughed.

Cobham, 34, has always had music

in life. His father was a pianist, his mother a singer, and his brother was a trumpet player. Billy said he can't remember a time in his life when he didn't play the drums, although he said he didn't really "get involved" with drumming until he was a teenager.

"Although I've played a drum set for as long as I can remember, I wasn't always that good. But when I first started high school, there was a drum corps I wanted to join. To join, we had to learn the 26 rudiments of snare drumming. I learned them easily, and I made the corps. More importantly, however, I started applying the rudiments to drum set playing. When I did, I became a much, much improved drummer. From then on, it's just been applying the rudiments—and it's been working great," he said.

Cobham said all drummers, whether in drum corps, jazz bands or symphonies, should learn the rudiments and apply them to their style of music.

"In fact, all good jazz players have only one thing in common—an ability to take the basic skills needed to play an instrument and then play as expressively and creatively as possible."

Professor honored at ISU

Floyd F. Cunningham, emeritus professor of geography at SIU, was recently named one of two 1978 Distinguished Alumni at Illinois State University in Normal.

Cunningham, a 1926 graduate of Illinois State Normal University, was honored for outstanding contributions in his professional field. He received master's and Ph.D. degrees from Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

An internationally known expert on water resources, Cunningham was a member of the SIU faculty from 1947 to 1966. He served as chairman of the University's geography department and director of its climatology laboratory.

Cunningham was distinguished visiting professor at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green from 1966 to 1970. He was honored in 1970 for "Outstanding



Floyd F. Cunningham Service to Western Kentucky University.
The Flat Rock native is author of several publications on water resources.

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Canfield's Spanish could help her win

By Jill Michelich
Staff Writer

Muriel Canfield, Republican candidate for county clerk, believes her background in linguistics, Spanish and record keeping will help her and the office gave better service if she is elected.

"Spanish is the second language in Jackson County," she said, "and with the influx of migrant workers each year, the need for someone in the courthouse who speaks the language fluently is great. I have interpreted for the courts in some instances and believe this to be a necessary thing for the county."

Canfield taught Spanish at the college level for 18 years at the Rochester, N.Y., Institute of Technology before being assigned to a job dealing with records.

"In 1965 I was asked to be associate registrar for 12,000 students at the university, along with being foreign student adviser," she said. "In Rochester, the population has a large ratio of Cubans and Puerto Ricans and the ability to speak Spanish was important."

She said that because of her ability in

languages she was appointed—by a Democrat—to be the urban planner for some problem neighborhoods in Rochester and also served as public information officer for the urban renewal project.

In 1971, she married D. Lincoln Canfield, foreign languages professor at SIU, and moved to Carbondale.

"I got immediately interested in the Carbondale Federation for a Better Environment and the American Association of University Women," Canfield said. "I am also the community representative for the League of Women Voters and their election law chairman." She also is on the LWV's committee to monitor and report on the courts and judges in the county. In 1976 she was appointed senior planner for the criminal justice standards projects for non-metropolitan areas. Southern Illinois was a pilot area for the program.

"I would like to see the county clerk's office take an ongoing look at voter registration," she said. "There seems to be a sudden surge at election time but I think the need to get more voters

registered should be met throughout the year."

"There needs to be a review of the list because many people are ineligible to vote, some have moved, others have felony records, and some have died," she said. "There are 60 precincts and in every precinct there are four precinct committeemen. I would like to have them meet with me every week to work on updating the voters list."

Canfield said there is a need for better instruction about registration.

"This would make students more aware, and would help the 18-year-olds when they are voting for the first time," she said.

"The staff in the county clerk's office can't be reduced, but I would like a better computerization of the voters lists and of registration," she said. "This would eliminate error and also be more organized."

She also believes the county clerk's office should be more accessible.

"People really don't know the aspects of the office," she said. "Because of the great number of records the office has to deal with, I think the use of



Muriel Canfield

microfilm would be very beneficial to it. There are many records dating back to the 19th century that could be put on microfilm. That would leave more room for the current records, and make things easier to find."

Canfield said she is "disturbed" that county contracts for such work as printing are let in other counties.

"I believe in keeping the money in this county."

Harrell stresses economy, efficiency

By Jill Michelich
Staff Writer

Since his election to the office of county clerk in 1974, Robert Harrell, incumbent candidate for the office, has been promoting efficiency, economy and better voter registration for Jackson County.

"The office of county clerk is really two offices," Harrell said. "Because our county's population is less than 60,000, we are required to incorporate the two offices of recorder and clerk."

The county clerk keeps records of deeds, mortgages, military discharges, notary publics, business names, elections and voter registration and cattle brands and is the repository of records of the county board.

"There is a huge workload for the office with the recording, but I have kept the same staff, and had better efficiency," he said.

"Many procedures have been changed for efficiency for the employees and also the people who have to use this office," Harrell said.

"For example, the minutes of the county board meeting in the past were done in a way that was time consuming for the clerk of the board and also very susceptible to human error," he said. "I reorganized the system so that the

minutes are duplicated exactly from the copies submitted by each committee on the board, and in the actual board meeting itself. Now the books used to keep the minutes are easier to handle and take up less space in the records room."

He said the change has made it easier for people to find things in the records.

Harrell said he has also brought the voter registration list up to date by removing about 10,000 names of persons who had moved from the county or who had died.

"There is a great turnover of voters in Jackson County and the list needs to be kept up all the time, he said."

Pointing out that the voter list is used in formation of juror lists for the circuit clerk's office, Harrell said he found that many jury duty notices were being sent to people who were no longer eligible.

"The county clerk will be the election authority for all these elections," Harrell said. "The county clerk has been in charge only for federal, state and county elections, and city clerks and other officials have been in charge of the local elections."

Harrell said the workload for county clerk office employees will be greater because all elections in which people are eligible to vote will be recorded on the

voter registration cards.

"This will help us to run the elections better, and it puts more responsibility on my back to make the elections more regularized and uniform," Harrell said.

Harrell was born and brought up in Texas where he attended high school and college. He received bachelor's and master's degrees from North Texas State University and a doctorate from the University of Texas in Austin.

He took a position teaching English at SIU in 1964 and remained there until 1974 when he was dismissed in the University's controversial mass firing of 104 faculty and staff as a budget cutback measure. Harrell had been a Democratic precinct chairman and was appointed county clerk when Delmar Ward vacated the office to take a state post.

Harrell says that as precinct chairman he got more University people interested in and involved in county government and politics. He says he lobbied against a bill that would have prohibited students from voting where they attend college and has helped promote registration of students.

Harrell said he has deputized members of both major parties as registrars to increase voter registration. "We've been able to go door-to-door



Bob Harrell

and register, we set up a registration booth at the Apple Festival and some of the registrars have gone to apartment complexes getting names for the list," he said.

"There should be a new law in a few years whereby I could deputize township and village clerks to register voters through the year," Harrell said.

Petersen

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somebody says 'here's the money, do something about it,'" he said. "But no one has said 'raise the taxes.' So it's a matter of how to do all the things we need to with limited financial resources."

Petersen said there are a lot of things in the county that could use improving if the money was available, "but nobody's going to win an election by calling for tax increases."

"People think that many of their problems stem from a wasteful government, so I'm going to look for ways to save money, because that's what they want," he said.

Zoning is another issue that the county faces periodically, but the issue is continually defeated by rural residents, according to Petersen.

"I favor zoning, myself," said Petersen. "But it takes a lot of presumption, and a lot of arrogance to tell the people who own the land how to use it. So I'd vote against zoning every time it came up unless my constituents were to change their minds."

Petersen, who has been very active in party politics in the area, said he decided to run for the position when he got a phone call urging him to throw his hat in the ring.

"I thought about it for 20 minutes, and said 'sure, I'll run.'"

According to Petersen, who has lived here for 10 years, from 1940 to 1976 the board was dominated by Republicans, but then partisan control swung dramatically to Democrats.

Lipe

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"There is a lot of waste in Jackson County government," Lipe said. "Everyone knows something should be done about it, but no one knows exactly what to do."

"There's enough money being fed in, but they're wasting it. Somebody needs to exercise a little more control over it."

As an example, Lipe cited a \$3,000 long-distance phone bill received by the county for one month during the past year.

"They were not given a breakdown on the number of calls, the phone numbers called, and had no idea how many calls were business, and how many were personal," he said.

"They finally took a close look at the itemized bill and when they were through, they determined that only about \$1,500 was the county's legitimate share. The rest was from personal calls, or past bills already paid."

Another example Lipe cited was the amount of money spent on upkeep of the sheriff's vehicles, primarily for damage that occurred to one car.

"Also within a one-year period, the board payed for five new batteries at \$72 each for one car, even though there's a six-month warranty on them," he said.

"Payments are being authorized without investigation into why one car needs five batteries," Lipe said.

"I just don't feel that the board has done enough to investigate the possibilities of monitoring the various offices in a way that would not interfere with the day-to-day operations," he said.

Truitt

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Chambers on his opposition to the Merit Commission that administers proficiency exams to sheriff's deputies and makes salary recommendations. At a recent meeting Kelley called abolition of the commission "a possibility." The commission had recommended pay hikes and \$12,000 of overtime pay be given to the deputies but the Board rejected the proposal.

Truitt called the Merit Commission, "the only way to keep patronage out of the hiring of deputies."

She added, however, that if elected she will not accept appointment to any committee which deals with the sheriff's department because her husband is employed as chief jailer at Jackson County jail and could possibly benefit from her decision. She also said she would not vote on issues affecting the sheriff's department in order to avoid "any appearance of a conflict of interest."

Although Truitt called Chambers a "yes man," and a "rubber stamp," for Kelley, Chambers voted against the establishment of a Merit Commission while Kelley voted for it. Chambers and Kelley have voted against each other on other issues as well, including the support of the Southern Illinois Enforcement Group, which works to stop drug traffic in Southern Illinois. Kelley opposes supporting SIEG while Chambers favors it.

Chambers

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he doesn't think that every request for money made by offices funded through the board is unjustified. He said many are simply unaffordable.

"I don't doubt that many of the offices seeking budget increases actually need the money, but if it isn't there, I won't vote to spend it," he said. He did, however, call the Jackson County Ambulance Service a "cadillac operation" that has continually sought more money from the board than was justifiable.

"It's kind of an elitist operation that keeps shouting 'We need this' and 'We need that,'" Chambers said. "I don't doubt that they could put the money to good use, but if it isn't there, we can't spend it."

Chambers' statement was disputed by Patrick Voorheis, director of the Ambulance Service, who said the service is fully aware of the need for cautious budgeting.

The issue that Chambers and Truitt disagree most strongly on is the Merit Commission that administers proficiency exams to applicants for jobs as sheriff's deputies.

Truitt said the commission is the only way to keep patronage out of the hiring of deputies. But Chambers said it doesn't change the way things work. "It only changes who is working it," he said.

He also said his constituents resent "outsiders who come in here telling us how to run things."