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(photo by Nelson Brooks)
Criticism of the Press....

By Irving Dilliard

Advance reprint from May-June Grassroots Editor

"He who dares to write should be able to take it.

These words are not exactly biblical. But they or a reasonable facsimile thereof state a proposition that almost everyone agrees from time to time as central, basic, fundamental. These bland, unadorned words express a conviction that those who hold others to sharp account for conduct should be ready and willing to be held accountable themselves.

Sometimes, however, this axiomatic rule is honored more in the breach than in observance. The press—the journalism of the United States in whatever form—to choose a relevant example, is not always as ready "to take it" as "to dish it out."

Here let us not concern ourselves with criticisms of the press by public officials who may or may not have a partisan, even selfish, ax to grind. Criticism by electors should be sound and fair, yet it may be wholly one-sided, steeped in bias, uninformed. It may be almost entirely hitting back.

Criticism of the press comes within the press if something else. It may well have its limitations and these need to be seen for what they are. But criticism of the press by those outside the press can be serious, valuable and indeed crucial to the press' welfare. Practitioners of journalism are untrue to their own interests as well as inconsistent with their treatment of others if they ignore this criticism or seek to pass it off with the minimum of public attention.

Back in 1946 Morris L. Ernst of New York, the celebrated civil libertarian, published "The First Freedom. His book. His day Book Review until March 7 when it was grouped with three other books. On March 23 it was reviewed in the daily New York Times along with John Hohenshlegel's "Free Press—Free People." Most interesting was the fact that before the book was reviewed by the Times, the Times new Op Ed page which is under still another editor printed an article by Aronson entitled "Mr. Nixon and the Bishops of Journalism." This article, which appeared, Feb. 15, carried a footnote identifying Aronson as "a working journalist for over 30 years" and "author of the newly published The Press and the Cold War.

Meanwhile other books on the press were reviewed much more promptly. Can it be said that "The Press and the Cold War was without merit and so does not deserve the press attention."

The Army Times, a publication primarily for military service personnel, could hardly be classed as a radical, leftist or even muckraking journal. Yet it was quick to review "The Press and the Cold War." and said that Aronson had produced "Quite possibly the best book ever written by a journalist about his former profession."

Then, noting that although the works were passing, "The Press and the Cold War was getting little attention, the Army Times said "The daily press appears to be giving it the silent treatment."


The press and the Cold War was grouped with a few others but across the country there is no doubt that "The Press and the Cold War has
been treated by the press for the most part as though it did not exist. Many metropolitan papers as well as the smaller daily dailies seem to prefer not to defend themselves against Aronson's far from gentle charges. What the Army Times calls "the silent treatment" is for all practical purposes still in force. This is the treatment for a book on the press about which Caspar Lamon in 
Papers magazine for April, can say:

"James Aronson, veteran reporter, editor and civil libertarian, has written the most important book on public affairs that I have read during the past 10 years and one of the most convincing indictments of the American press ever produced. It is a reasoned and masterful report, richly documented and based throughout on undeniable facts. Aronson has a free-flowing, hard-hitting style and the book is eminently readable."

I F Stone, who has notable credentials in the matter of how the press is to a large degree a voluntary arm of established power, writes "This is more than a book about what the press is. It is a book about what they are doing."

What is happening to "The Press and the Cold War" has happened to "The First Freedom" for four years. Some 250 review copies of the Rucker book were distributed originally and others were sent out as requested. These copies went to metropolitan dailies, small city papers, weeklies, magazines and other types of periodicals, such as law reviews and religious publications, and to individual figures of the media world.

To be sure some excellent reviews appeared. The Atlantic Journal, for example, said: "Rucker and Ernst are appealing to the public to take the time to see what has been going on, and to judge for itself if there is a threat to freedom here." The Time House Star's review concluded: "This is a highly valuable book for all those interested in the various media and also for the layman who listens, reads, watches and thinks. The Christian Century review was high in its praise: probably the most important book in its field since the Hutchins Commission's Free and Responsible Press issued more than 20 years ago. Every citizen and this includes the clergy--should read it.

The article in the Utah Law Review expressed the hope that Professor Rucker will not rest on his well-deserved laurels but will follow with a second volume examining the economic forces underlying mass media competition. The review continued: "The mechanics of competition in the mass media must be explained before steps can be taken to prevent further concentration and to rationally unravel existing concentration. By virtue of this effort, Professor Rucker has demonstrated he is exceptionally well qualified to undertake the task." Some reviews were mainly demaunatory. James Boylan, writing as editor of the Columbia Journalism Review, basically told readers of the New York Times, "It was nothing less than "astonishing" that Rucker offered the conclusion that weekly newspapers held out the best current hope for the press.

Bryce W. Rucker
The First Freedom

Published in 1968, this book received little official notice.

But the point is not that Rucker's "The First Freedom" was commended or was ignored. The point is that not nearly enough newspapers shared with their readers the book, a criticism of the press and other news media. Those who did us out regularly did not find it so pleasant to take it when they were on the receiving end.

As for the magazines, a clipping service turned up no reviews or even shorter notices in Harper's, the Atlantic, Life, Newsweek or Time. Yet one chapter had some disturbing things to say about what has been happening in the magazine field.

Let's close this report on the press "noneception" of the Rucker and Aronson books by referring to two that are still newer. Respectful Ben H. Bagdikian's "The Information Machine" (Harper and Row) surely will have wide attention. But we may wonder about another. It is "Don't Blame the People" by Robert Cirino, a former merchant seaman who studied at colleges in California and the University of Hawaii. His subtitle is "How the News Media Use Bias, Distortion and Censorship to Manipulate Public Opinion."

Since that is a pretty strong challenge to the integrity of the press, it would seem that a lot of editors will want to take him up and show, with chapter and verse citations, where he is wrong—of whom and when he is. His book can be obtained from Diversity Press, Box 45764, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Robert Cirino tackles a wide range of aspects of the press, from misleading leads, headlines and captions to censorship, from religious news to the handling of the war in Vietnam. Newspaper workers generally ought to be concerned with Cirino's findings. They ought to get busy refuting his conclusions if they can.

Once again, rebuttal invited!"

Editor's Note
Robert Cirino's "Don't Blame the People" is reviewed by Bryce Rucker on p. 5 of this issue.

John Hohenberg's "Free Press—Free People" is reviewed on p. 4 of this issue.

"The First Freedom" by Bryce W. Rucker, is available in paperback at the Journalism School Office.

Daily Egyptian, April 17, 1971, Page 3
This attempt to explore what the author characterizes as a sensitive and little understood relationship between free people and a free press emerges as a tool too pervasive to resolve the problems of an ill-informed public in an effort to serve the needs of professionals concerned with criticizing the structures of the press.

No other writer concerned with journalists and reporters has shown the dimension of secondary sources and the ability to homogenize his materials for systematic presentation. There is a value in relating press battles to the contemporary context of political forces. It is interesting to read in digest form about the instability of reporters and editors to function effectively in such crisis situations as the beginning of World War II, to review the World War II frustrations of American newsmen in Maraling, and to touch ever so briefly upon situation after situation of equal or greater significance in our history. But if in the end Hohenberg is betrayed by his gift, because this sweeping synopsis ranging from the unsuccessful attempt of a Suflcian king to grant a measure of freedom to his subjects to the repression antics of Spoff Agnew leaves too little space for an effective confrontation with the problems of press freedom today.

Hohenberg's bondage to the 'status quo' is revealed in his myopic projection of the profession in its present form as the principal news and information source of the future. Apparently he sees the reporter as the (critical) secondary role assigned him by the editor in chief. In contrast, he neglects to comment upon parallel developments in the broadcasting industry. Hohenberg not only ignores CATV but he forfeits entirely the opportunity to remind the public and the private sector of the potential benefits in the cross fertilization of ideas in the new media industry. Hohenberg overlooks the application of technological advances already achieved.

Hohenberg's notion of press freedom as freedom from governmental restraint is a further disservice to the profession. Hohenberg is failing to concern himself with the problems of centralization (media prop, ownership, and local monopoly), by ignoring the influence of the merchandisers of consumer goods, by declining to comment upon the overall influence of the mass media on the mass audience, and by ignoring the role of the owners of the media in representing the traditional society.

It is up to the student of journalism to attempt to contend with these problems in his critical examination of the development of press councils patterned after the British model as an improvement over the present day, philosophical anarchy as beloved by most journalists.

The future of the media is the move of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal to establish as an offshoot to represent the people in their relationships with these newspapers. It is a fact that for the newspapers to describe the development of press councils patterned after the British model as an improvement over the present day, philosophical anarchy as beloved by most journalists.

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Two Reporters Judge Mayor Daley


Reviewed by James Hadl

To a Republican he is a kick in the stomach. To an editor of an underground newspaper he is a bad trip. To a 'Vigil he is a pig. To a Chicago journalist he is a nightmare. To a down-stater he is what's wrong with Illinois. To a historian he is a relief of the past. To a typical Chicagoan he is an Irish bulldog. He is Richard J. Daley, mayor of Chicago.

Lately, nobody loves him but the public. Daley is not a man who can't win for losing. He is a man who can win for winning.

Bill Gleason in his book Daley of Chicago attempts to describe the man who has run Chicago for the last 16 years. The conclusion he arrives at is that Daley is good at what he does. Daley is a politician.

Daley always wanted to go into politics. He started as a clerk on the South Side of Chicago and worked his way up through the ranks. He was first elected as an official Republican and within 20 years was Cook County Clerk. Most people say Daley has never lost an election. This is untrue. He was once defeated for Cook County Sheriff.

Outside of that, Daley has naturally advanced from a small job to larger ones. In 1955, Daley played his cards right and unseated incumbent mayor Martin Kennedy in the Democratic primary. In the process, he also beat the wolf away from his door—Ben Adamowski.

Adamowski has since become a Republican and runs against Daley for mayor in 1962. Daley has been quoted as saying, "Good politics is good government and good government is good politics." Throughout his career, he has tried to practice both, even if the emphasis has been on good politics.

Daley does have some handicaps. For one thing, he resembles the political cartoonist's character of the fat politician. He has overcome this by being a snappy dresser. He is also handicapped by having a strong Chicago accent. "Tanks" and "'d same I you" is part of his vocabulary. Daley overcomes this by giving few speeches. When he does speak, he is prone to malapropisms such as, "The police aren't here to create disorder, they are here to preserve disorder."

One of Daley's best tactics is his "political" tactic, which Gleason describes. When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. came in town, Daley agreed with everything he suggested but did not push King's recommendations. He convinced blacks he was for them while not losing the support of whites.

One Thing Daley has done a lot of Republicans is that in 20 years, they have never pinned a scandal on Daley. It is to be expected that the Republican mayoral candidate will call Daley a crook a minimum of 1,240 times during the campaign.

During 1968, Gleason portrays Daley as a man who got emotional at a time everyone else got emotional. Daley's shoot-to-kill-aramatic orders was about as benevolent as some radicals sym- pathetic demonstrations of public buildings. However, Daley never killed anybody with his order which was technically in effect but a few weeks.

During the 1968 Democratic conven- tion, Gleason admits that journalists were not on his side to begin with. When overworked and tired police began beating people, they blamed it all on Daley.

However, Daley knew how to rebound from such publicity. He allowed Walter Cronkite to interview him and came out of the vector twisting the interview to his favor.

Gleason does a good job in writing about Daley. While Gleason is a lifelong Democrat and in a recent interview, readers will deplore the machine but ask if there is any alternative in a large city. This book will do anything to settle the argument.

Judith R. Kild is a graduate student in journalism.
Libel and the Printed Media


Reviewed by Charles C. Clayton

Freedom of the press is guaranteed, insofar as anything in this uncertain world can be so guaranteed, and the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Contrary to popular belief, it is a privilege that is guaranteed in the press itself. It will continue to exist only so long as the news media are not manipulated, perverted, or corrupted so that people become indifferent, or if they can be persuaded this right is being abused, that the courts are not swiftly or decisively disposed of when action is taken or considered. The courts are the last line of defense in this country for the public good. The courts have tried to maintain a balance between the press and the public interest. It has been a difficult task to maintain that balance, but the courts have done an excellent job in the past. The courts have the responsibility to do so. While the concept of a free press is a fundamental one, the courts have not always been willing to give it the protection it deserves.

In tracing the development of both sedition and defamation law, the courts have seen fit to strike a balance between the two. But the 3,000 miles of water separating them from the mother country, and the history of our nation, have inspired some modifications even before the nation's independence from Great Britain. In a famous trial of the British Parliament and the resulting in-digitation in the colonies, rather than any changes in the law, that led to the outspoken criticism of public officials in the decade before the Revolutionary War. Partisan politics with some members of the public officials who were paid for their services in the press varied from state to state and from period to period in our history.

It was not until 1964 that the United States Supreme Court settled the situation. In this decision, the courts were faced with a difficult question. The authors of the decision considered the question of whether the press was being used as a means to pressure public officials to do things that the press would not do. The authors of the decision considered the question of whether the press was being used as a means to prevent public officials from doing things that the press would not do.

The Supreme Court had to decide whether the conduct of government officials and public officials, and the press, was constitutional. The courts were faced with a difficult question, and the justices were divided in their opinions. The ruling of the Supreme Court has been upheld by the courts in many cases since then. The ruling of the Supreme Court has been upheld by the courts in many cases since then.

In discussing public officials in the future could very well depend on modernization today, those who are in the business of communicating information about public officials have a somewhat frightening responsibility. It would appear that the responsibility is twofold. The first is to inform the people as to what their government and their government officials are doing. The second is an ethical responsibility to deal fairly with all public officials, in government, regardless of their party affiliation, and to give them the exposure they deserve.
CABLE: The New Medium of Communication

By Marvin R. Rimner
(c) 1967 Grassmen Editor
Reprinted, Periodic to the Editor.

The technology of cable communication has emerged, after 20 years of experimental development, as a new mass medium of communication. The December 7, 1968, publication of the First Report of the President's Task Force on Communication Policy and the December 12, 1968, issuance of the interim Rules for CATV established this system as distinct from other vehicles of public and private communication. Because of its youth and dimension of service, the communication frequency is confused with other interests and systems and is under intense competition.

During the late 1940's, appliance dealers in small towns combined an entrepreneurial spirit with inventive ability when they created Community Antenna Television (CATV) systems in order to bring television broadcast reception to their communities and increase TV set sales. Ed Parsons first erected a tall mast atop the hotel in Astoria, Oregon, and connected demonstration receivers in the town's appliance store to give customers their first look at television. Then he rigged a substantial installation atop nearby Cochon Hill to increase reception for line-of-sight pickup from Seattle's KING-TV (now KING-TV), about 45 miles away.

At the same time, 1948-49, Citizens of Lansford, Pennsylvania, built their tower on Summit Hill and wired their homes to obtain reception from Philadelphia's Channel 3. Those who established the early CATV systems combined available materials designed for rooftop antennas. They harnessed common two-wire feed to fence posts and trees and added a few basic amplifiers along the paths, sometimes up to ten miles long, between antenna sites and homes.

CATV, once merely a community antenna system for retransmitting refined radio and television broadcast programs through wires, now uses solid-state amplifier technology and coaxial cable to multiply and fabricate in a closed system the traditional and limited open-circuit electromagnetic spectrum. These advances reflect a move away from the older family-owned CATV systems and a move toward large-scale investment and new services for the public.

The CATV systems are able to give the consumer a lurid alarm and fire surveillance coverage, municipal news service on a continuous basis, cable networking, and other highly specialized community information and entertainment services. Prototypes of two-way communication services between home and retailer are off the drawing boards and are now being tested.

The transition occurring at this time is not appealing to all parts of the cable community. When Donald Taverner, president of the National Cable Television Association, addressed the Southern CATV Association meeting last spring, he urged the membership not to regain the status quo. One writer responded:

Either way, he cut the umbilical cord that was still linking the small operators to the National Cable Television Association. Understood, I think he was correct when he said, "You have to keep moving down the road, and we frankly do not wish to attempt to hold the status quo by any means." Understood, the president of the association in effect, put the Mom and Pop operators to go on their own.

The creation of new services by cable means that the television receiver is changing in today's mass society. The CATV channel cable television service is replacing the disc jockey and the VHF broadcast service and requires a converter placed alongside or on top of the television set. The converter and the set are remote-controlled boxes. The two-way service will also be used to instruct "black boxes" resembling typewriters to be tied in with the receiver at home. These and other changes in the appearance of the furniture and influence of the equipment are subject to changes in the receiver.

channels and types of services which might emerge by 1980 are to be determined largely by public demand, since the federal government has given the industry opportunity to develop.

The 1968 December actions by the FCC and the President's Task Force Report came after two decades of difficulty in determining a definition for CATV. CATV is a hybrid medium reflecting equally important influences of law and policy from the fields of communications common carrier, traditional broadcasting, newspaper, magazine, and public utility. As entrepreneurs allocated increasing amounts of venture capital to cable communications, they increasingly impinged upon the jurisdictions of government agencies at the local, state and national levels. Resolutions of legal differences developed over the years along both case-by-case and policy approaches and required the FCC to establish a separate CATV Bureau at the same level as the Common Carrier and Broadcast bureaus. Resolutions involved active participation in the decision-making process by municipalities, state public utility commissions, state and federal courts throughout the nation, as well as the Congress and state legislatures. The breadth of interest in CATV reflects the significance of this new medium of communication and its importance to those in the field of public communication, although the practical effect upon most of the citizens of the nation is not yet felt across the land.

After having reached its self-sustaining status during the late 1960's, CATV promised to be the major growth area in the communication media field during the decade of the 1970's. In 1979, 35 hundred cable systems were available in 4.5 million homes, about seven per cent of the total household. New systems operating from an investment base of approximately $300 million. Conservative figures of government and industry figures indicate that in 1980, five thousand systems will be serving approximately 30 million homes and the industry will enjoy a growth of $4 billion.

The stimulus for such growth is the presence of new public policy which appears to reflect a revolution of traditional patterns of public communication. Typically, the citizen traditionally looks to a few journals of the mass media for information about the environment. The number of journalists has been limited by the number of mass media outlets available, as a factor of economics and physical limitations. The latter is particularly pertinent to the field of electronic communication, with its inherent restrictions of broadcast spectrum. The traditional limitations required dissemination of it to those who had wide general interest, i.e., the mass media services. Although this pattern continues to apply to all vehicles of mass media, influencing the training and careers of journalists for same the pattern does not apply to all aspects of the new cable technology.

The new medium moves from a mass media posture of the few telling the many simultaneously whatever the few believe the many can be told to a new posture where many citizens are sent to read journalists for information as desired.

The receiver becomes a sender as a telephone caller serves as a receiver or as an interrogative message. The new approach for information as is motivated by the individual citizen.

The new approach is reality now and not mere part of the aspiration of some dreamers. One example is operational in Western Pennsylvania where the cable system services approximately 22,750 homes.

Although the community has no newspaper, the cable system provides a continuous and speculative sequenced news service of very local interest. The news editor packages his stories onto an endless paper tape which triggers a character generator displaying the typed news on one of the CATV system. The automated system permits citizens to select a system near the day's news electronically in their living rooms. Other more common examples provide a refined wire service for continuous regional and national news.

Some established mass media organizations fear the new medium will cause them economic injury. The conflict today is very much like the press-radio-war of the early 1920's, the motion picture-television battles of the late 1940's and the radio-television issue of the mid-1950's. The record shows that as the newer media developed, they did not supplant the older systems. The traditional systems changed and become both more serviceable and more profitable.

Cable technology is a rapidly growing endeavor, in need of people educated and trained to understand it and help contribute to the media needs of a society growing more complex. Unions of universities and colleges, departments and schools of some of its higher levels, are inextricably tied to a limited mass media which are rapidly becoming technology only as "broadcasting warmed-over." This outlook leads to a defense of the mass media establishment and instruction for the breast.
Newspapers and magazines hit by job squeeze as ads decline

BY MICHAEL C. LYNCH

Two New York newspapers, the New York Times and Fortune magazine, have laid off employees, citing falling advertising revenue and rising costs as reasons for the cuts.

In an effort to reduce costs, the New York Times announced layoffs and attrition as advertising for the newspaper and Fortune dropped sharply.

The layoffs are part of a broader trend in the media industry, where companies are facing increased competition from online sources and rising costs for production and distribution.

According to the New York Times report, the newspaper has laid off approximately 300 employees, representing about 2% of its workforce. The layoffs are being made to help the newspaper reduce costs and improve its financial performance.

The layoffs come at a time when the newspaper is facing increased competition from digital platforms and other sources of news and information. The newspaper has been working to diversify its revenue streams and expand its digital offerings to attract new audiences.

The layoffs are expected to result in significant cost savings for the newspaper, which has been struggling to keep up with rising costs and declining advertising revenue.

The layoffs are also impacting other parts of the media industry, as companies continue to grapple with the challenges of a changing media landscape.

In addition to the layoffs, the New York Times has also announced attrition of 150 employees, as the newspaper seeks to reduce costs and improve its financial performance.

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Three ‘First Albums’ Rate Good Reviews

Welcome to Groove Creek (Capitol ST 600) by the Groove Creek Symphony is just like Groove Creek; the new booted kind that just makes you want to dig in for a sweet suds and taste this. This album has got to be the American Gothic of country-rock, ranking with such anthems as "Lambchop Jamboree" by the Byrds and the Band’s "Countryside Drifters." The album is the sound of the future, but the music is not entirely·.. or any modern rock music for that matter. It is very good, and there are places where it is quite good. There are some places where it is not.

The title of the album is from a song by a group called "This Time." The song is about a girl who is being followed by a man named John. The man is always around her, watching her, and she is afraid of him. The girl is trying to get away from him, but he is always there. The song is about her struggle to be free, and her desire to escape.

The album is a mix of country, folk, and rock music, and it features some of the biggest names in the music industry. The album is a success, and it is praised for its catchy melodies and its strong message. It is a great album, and it deserves to be heard.
Recipients join Hall of Fame

Area editors awarded Golden em

Thomas G. Mathews, Charles
Walter Mills and E. B. Trigg have
been the 1971 recipients of the
Golden em.

The awards, which were
presented at the 8th Annual Journal-
ism Week banquet held in the Univer-
sity Center hallways Friday night,
recognize outstanding contribu-
tions to the journalism field.

The Golden em is sponsored joint-
ly by the SIU School of Journalism
and the Southern Illinois Editors
Association. The recipients
automatically become members of
the School of Journalism's Hall of
Fame.

Mathews, editor and publisher
of the Fairfield Press and a native of
Fairfield, attended the University
of Illinois. He began his newspaper
career as a printer's devil in the
mechanical department of the
Wayne County Press in 1928 and
received his editorial training under
the late E. H. Childress.

Under Mathews' editorship, the
press has grown from an eight-page
weekly with a 1,500 paid circulation
to its six-weekly status with a
circulation of more than 8,000.

He has been active in promoting
community improvements, includ-
ing a 100-bed hospital and an 80-
bed extended care nursing home.

Charles W. Mills

Mills, a native of Vandalia, is the
state editor of the Register of
Illinois and president of the
SIEA and president of the

The Evening Telegraph won four
first place awards for general ex-
ception, local news coverage.

The newspaper's second place
awards included: advertising
excellence for original columns;

Best for runner-up in the num-
ber of awards won were the Belleville
News-Democrat and the Metamora
Herald with five each.

Place winners by division

Daily Newspapers

General Excellence: 1st-Alton
Evening Telegraph; 2nd-
Matson Journal-Gazette, 3rd-
Belleville News-Democrat.

Local News Coverage: 1st-
Evening Telegraph; 2nd-
Southern Illinois, Carbondale;
3rd-Belleville News-Democrat.

Feature Stories: 1st-Centralia
Evening Sentinel; 2nd-Grigg-
Daily Mail; 3rd-Belleville News-
Democrat.

Photo: 1st-Alton Evening
Telegraph; 2nd-Lawrenceville
Daily Record; 3rd-Carroll
Evening Citizen.

Original Columns: 1st-Matson
Journal-Gazette; 2nd-Edgewood;
3rd-Belleville News-Democrat.

Editorial: 1st-Alton Evening
Telegraph; 2nd-Mt. Carmel
Republican; 3rd-Carroll
Evening Citizen.

Advertising Excellence: 1st-
Matson Journal-Gazette; 2nd-
Belleville News-Democrat; 3rd-
Centralia Evening Sentinel.

Weekly Newspapers Over 1,100 Circulation

General Excellence: 1st-Sparta
News-Flounder; 2nd-
PIke-Press, Pittsfield; 3rd-
Wood River Journal.

Local News Coverage: 1st-
Sparta News-Flounder; 2nd-
Belleville News-Democrat; 3rd-
Pike-Press.

Feature Stories: 1st-Pike
Press, Pittsfield; 2nd-Holland
News Leader; 3rd-Metropolis
News. Photography 1st-Wood
River Journal; 2nd-Watseka
Republican; 3rd-Pike Press.

Original Columns: 1st-Metropolis
News; 2nd-Forbush Blade;
3rd-Vandalia Leader.

Editorial: 1st-Taylorville
Courier; East Forsyth; 2nd-
Hillsboro and Montgomery County
News; 3rd-Metamora Herald.

Advertising Excellence: 1st-
Taylorville Courier; East Forsyth;
2nd-Sparta News-Flounder; 3rd-
Arbuckle-Observer; 4th-
Forsyth-Observer.

JOURNALISM GRAD HONORED AT BANQUET

March 29th and was made a vice
president of the School of Journal-
ism.

The company employed about 300
clerks in offices at St. Louis, New
York and Los Angeles. Some of its
clients include Anderson Brothers,
Inc., Bemis-Forman Distillers, El
Libly, Kahler Purnam Company and
the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Stark has worked with Gardner
Advertising since February 1964 as
a media buyer, media planner and
an account manager.

Before going to Gardner, Stark
was associated with Nasago Out-
door Advertising Co., Commercial
Letter, Inc., and Lynch Advertising,
St. Louis.

As SIU, Stark concentrated in ad-
vertising in the School of Jour-
Alism. He served as vice president
of Alpha Delta Sigma, advertising
fraternity, vice president of the Ad-
vertising Club and president of the
Armed Forces Student Society.

Stark also belonged to the Journalist Students
Association and Sigma Pi social
fraternity.

He worked as the Daily Egyptian
sales staff and calls his employment
experience "to be a good training
for the field of newspaper="

After graduation Stark served in
the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S.
Marine Corps. He received a B.S.
in journalism in 1962 from SIU-
Edwardsville.

He also attended the University
of Illinois School of Journalism
in 1964. His siblings include a
sister at the Abraham Lincoln School
in Belleville.

K. R. Trigg

Belleville News-Democrat.

Local News Coverage: 1st-
Evening Telegraph; 2nd-
Southern Illinois, Carbondale; 3rd-
Belleville News-Democrat.

Feature Stories: 1st-Centralia
Evening Sentinel, 2nd-Grigg-
Daily Mail, 3rd-Belleville News-
Democrat.

Photo: 1st-Alton Evening
Telegraph; 2nd-Lawrenceville
Daily Record; 3rd-Carroll
Evening Citizen.

Original Columns: 1st-Matson
Journal-Gazette, 2nd-Edgewood;
3rd-Belleville News-Democrat.

Editorial: 1st-Alton Evening
Telegraph; 2nd-Mt. Carmel
Republican; 3rd-Carroll
Evening Citizen.

Advertising Excellence: 1st-
Matson Journal-Gazette; 2nd-
Belleville News-Democrat; 3rd-
Centralia Evening Sentinel.

Weekly Newspapers Over 1,100 Circulation

General Excellence: 1st-Sparta
News-Flounder; 2nd-
PIke-Press, Pittsfield; 3rd-
Wood River Journal.

Local News Coverage: 1st-
Sparta News-Flounder; 2nd-
Belleville News-Democrat; 3rd-
Pike-Press.

Feature Stories: 1st-Pike
Press, Pittsfield; 2nd-Holland
News Leader; 3rd-Metropolis
News. Photography 1st-Wood
River Journal; 2nd-Watseka
Republican; 3rd-Pike Press.

Original Columns: 1st-Metropolis
News; 2nd-Forbush Blade;
3rd-Vandalia Leader.

Editorial: 1st-Taylorville
Courier; East Forsyth; 2nd-
Hillsboro and Montgomery County
News; 3rd-Metamora Herald.

Advertising Excellence: 1st-
Taylorville Courier; East Forsyth;
2nd-Sparta News-Flounder; 3rd-
Arbuckle-Observer; 4th-
Forsyth-Observer.

HARRISBURG EDITOR PRESENTED AWARD

Small bought a majority of stock
in the company in 1968 and in 1981
bought the late Roy Sargent as
editor.
Lib discusses objectives

Cosmetics and Women's Lab are about as compatible as Spots T. Agnew and Jean Liu Davis.

But while beauty techniques for trapping a man are discussed at a cosmetic demonstration in the Home Economics Building Lounge Thursday, Women's Lab concerned themselves with what they consider to be more important—trapping women's rightful place in society.

Discussion at the Women's Lab meeting centered around women's roles in society. The members talked of how a woman is socialized from infancy to death.

During the meeting the women were asked by Mrs. Mary Hicks, associate professor in child and family, to join their class in interpersonal relations. Women's Lab tried to point out some of their goals and objectives to the class. The class wanted to know about solving problems connected with those goals and objectives.

Suggestions for solutions to the problems from the Women's Lab group took the form of socialized day care centers that would place responsibility on the father as much as on the mother. The infant solutions were an extended family system, which would allow for more adult supervision of the children.

Bridal Registry

We invite all new Brides of the Near Future to come and look over our large selection of china, crystal and silverware. We carry all the name brands like Lenox - Pickard - Fostoria - Gorham Towle and many more.

Reinhardt's Jewelry

122 South Illinois
Carbondale

Now at the Varsity

Features at 2:05-4:15-6:30-8:40
Nominee for five academy awards, including Best Picture of the Year.

"MASH" is the Best American War Comedy since Sound Came in!

The Love Doctors

"Love, They Explore Love... They Teach Love... They Are the Love Doctors.

P.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

"Love, You & I" starring Richard C. E. Pearl.

Alpha Kappa Pi meeting, 9:11 p.m., Lambda 253.

Fish and Wildlife meeting, 7:30-11 p.m., Little Sphinx's Restaurant.

Selling Club meeting, 8-9 p.m., Phi Sigma, 811 North Dinwiddie.

University Senator meeting, 7:30 p.m., Temple Club.

Intramural Recreation: 4:15 p.m., Pullman weight room, 3:45 p.m., Pullman gym.

Crisis Intervention center for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk, phone 607-288, 8-12 a.m.

Grand Touring Auto Club, replaces 12-36 p.m. Arena parking lot.

Beta's Club meeting, 5-6 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Physics (Plant Industries) Social a.m.-noon, University Center, Illini Room.

Womens Recreation Association: recreation, 1-5 p.m., Gym 307, 811.

Student Activities Film: "Fourth of the Moon," as arranged by Peppermint Press.

Yoga Society: meeting, 8-10 p.m., in Urbana.

Sahali Saddle Club: cord-out, 7 p.m., 826.

Free School: "Applied Friendship," 10 a.m., 826.

Sahali Flying Club: 2 events a month, a feature on Comma Aircraft, 9 a.m.-6 p.m., UIU Airport.

Counseling and Testing Center: placement and proficiency testing. 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Morrison Library Auditorium.

Carbohydrate Junior and Senior Orchestra: concert, 7:30 p.m., Shry Auditorium.

New Student Activities-Orientation parents and new students.

in the home Economics Building Lounge Thursday, Women's Lab discussed socialization problems with a family economist who spoke of the problems in the Women's Lab group.
Economics, housing discussed

Candidates speak on Northeast ills

By Conard T. Miller Jr.
DAILY EAGLE

The situation is critical, operation of a few "Right On!" granting candidates types of tax breaks for folks, and city public board ofCarlisle as the situation now.

Even on the problems facing Northeast Carlisle and what the candidates propose to do about them. It was sponsored by the Northeast Congress at Atacks School.

Neal Eckert, candidate for mayor, said that his main concern was economics - Business and economics," he said. "I am particular interested in citizen participation in decision making. This is where I think the Northeast Congress has given a great contribution to Carlisle."

Hans Fischer, also a mayoral candidate, cited discrimination, crime involvement, lack of dental and medical facilities, and the increasing cost of housing as problems confronting Northeast Carlisle. Fischer said unemployment, underemployment, economic deterioration of housing, poor physical conditions, generally the lack of education and training for Northeast residents of all ages and the lack of youth programs where the young can determine their own roles and responsibilities, are all problems which need solutions.

Gene Ramsey, who's running for city councilman, stated that Carlisle "would be 10 years older if it was 10 years behind in its planning.

We need, only to look around our city to find areas where streets, lights and housing are insufficient. It seems that we would not propose these things that he could not deliver," he said. "I will not promise, said Kamper. "To lower the water rates, for example, because in August 1962, Mr. Miller and his council entered into a $1 million bond contract on which there will be no payment on the principle until 1981. This means, said Kamper, "that as well and even some of my great-grandchildren will pay $42,000 in interest, plus the $1 million loan, for a total of $2,420,000. This bond contract states that the city must maintain the present rates until the bonds and interest requirement are paid.

Council candidate 0. Blasney Miller, former mayor of Carlisle said that he knows there were hard feelings between him and the Northeast community while he was mayor. "It is not as bad, he said, "because we did not have adequate money, but it was still made some headway. I think," Miller said that he was not mayor should be suf-ficient evidence of his qualifications. He also named several streets in Northeast Carlisle that were paved during his administration.

Gene Ramsey, who's running for a City Council seat, said that an chairman of the Business Industrial Development Association, he arranged a meeting with H. Miller of the FHA appraiser for 100 per cent loans on low incomes in the Northeast community. "Because of this meeting, said Ramsey, "right families are now living in reasonable and good homes. Ramsey said that he was quite capable of serving as a councilman because his main concern was the people.

Council candidate Clark Vineyard said he is running on his past record in the Northeast community. He noted that in 1962 he worked in the Northeast community to help control the mosquito problem. In 1967, said Vineyard, "I contacted the city government and suggested that we work together to combat mosquitoes and was brought in by the Northeast Association. Together we worked to clean streets, clean ponds, remove abandoned cars and many other things. My point in this is not what I can do, I said Vineyard. I did those things only as a neighbor and in the practice and belief that a man should help his fellow man, especially those who help themselves."

Running for city park board in Franklin School, Kamperl stated that Carlisle needs more small neighborhood and pocket parks. "As a park commissioner," said Kamperl, "I will seek the federal and state funds available for neighborhood park development. Carlisle needs a recreation coordinating committee to prevent costly duplication of recreation programs and provide greater variety at lower cost."

A petition was circulated during the forum which stated that the economic and political position of the Northeast community "It is the goal of the voters and residents of the Northeast community," the petition read, "to improve the quality of their lives. It is felt that such improvement can be realized through emphasis on the creation of permanent jobs within and outside of the city structure, (b) the development of decent, safe and sanitary housing, (c) the delivery of quality health and social services, (d) the development and implementation of sound education programs; (e) the provision of cultural and recreational activities, (f) the economic development of Northeast Carlisle. The major portion of the petition called on all candidates for public office to transparently develop plans for the solution to various problems which are facing the community and the city."

All of the candidates agreed with the petition.

CRAZY HORSE

CRAZY HORSE

Hot Dog Day... today!!

Beginning at 12 noon
1,500 Hot Dogs Given Away
1,500 Cokes Given Away

and FREE Carmel Corn & Candy Apples

Campus Shopping Center

Special

SHIRTS
reg. 30c each
now 25c

CLOTHES PIN
Laundry
815 III. Ave

EEO. C. TO THE LAWYER

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

THE LAWYER

CRAZY HORSE

Hot Dog Day...

Today!!

Beginning at 12:00 noon
1,500 Hot Dogs Given Away
1,500 Cokes Given Away

and FREE Carmel Corn & Candy Apples

Campus Shopping Center

Daily Egyptian, April 17, 1971, Page 11
"If I could get my hands on my first grade teacher now, I'd break her chalk."

It all began in the first grade.
But don't blame your first-grade teacher. It wasn't her fault. It was the system she had to teach.
The old 'run, spot, run' method.
You had to read it out loud. Word by word. And that's the way it was until you became a second grader.
Where your teacher asked you to read silently.
But you couldn't do it.
You probably stopped reading out loud. But you still said every word to yourself.
If you're an average reader, you're probably reading that way now.
Which means you read only as fast as you talk.
About 250 to 300 words a minute.
And that's not fast enough any more.
Not when the average student has approximately 8 hours of required reading for every day of classes.
And since the amount of time in a day isn't about to increase, your reading speed will have to.
In order to handle it all.
The Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics course can help.
With training, you'll be able to see groups of words. To read between 1,000 and 3,000 words per minute. Depending on how difficult the material is.
At any rate, we guarantee to at least triple your reading speed, or we'll refund your entire tuition (98.4% of everyone who takes the course accomplishes this.)

So don't waste time thinking about whom to blame. Come take a free introductory speed reading lesson. We'll increase your reading speed on the spot.
It takes about an hour to find out how you can reduce your study time by 50% or more.
And it ought to be worth an hour of your time.
To save thousands.

Evelyn Wood
Reading Dynamics
Some of our best friends were slow readers.

LAST CHANCE
This is the last day!

FREE INTRODUCTORY LESSON
Today Saturday April 17 10:00 or 1:00

at The Newman Center - Washington & Grand
Criticism aimed at MP III plan

(Continued from page 16)

The plan has drawn criticism from almost every university administration. The plan was held a series of hearings throughout the state to discuss MP III.

Board members Martin Van Brown of Carbondale and Allen H. Johnson of MP III during the meeting. Both men said they did not like the centralization power that MP III implies.

Brown said that the proposed system of regional councils would probably slow down the implementation of programs.

The Board's statement also asks

Indochina experienced

Civilians meet against war

Civilians Perspectives on Indochina (CPI) a group of about 60 individuals who have lived in Vietnam or Laos in capacities such as army and navy, now in Washington, D.C. Recently decided to take a look at Indochina.

Attending the meeting were CPI members Elizabeth Whitefeather, assistant professor of community development at the University of Illinois, Donald D. Maroney, assistant to the director of the Center for International Studies, and Mark Board, graduate student.

The group spent much of its time talking with Congressmen and other government officials trying to gain support for the Vietnam Disengagement Act of 1971, said Yoth. If possible, the group would like to see all troops be out of Vietnam by the end of the year.

Yoth said he has "qualified optimism" about the bill's prospects for success. "I think the chances are good. I think it will pass at Congress, but the President will most likely veto it. The chances of Congress overriding the veto are not good.

Yoth said he thought it was important for Congress to be on the record as opposed to the war. "Then we'll know who is really waging this war, that it's not the American people," he said.

Although most of the Congressmen indicated they agreed to some degree with the position of CPI, many were busy with other things and not willing to commit themselves to working toward support for the bill, Yoth said.

Sen. Charles E. Percy's aide told members of the group that although Percy agreed with them he felt he couldn't do more working within the party and so wouldn't challenge the President, Yoth said.

Yoth said that although Sen. Adlai Stevenson was probably most in agreement with their position, his aide indicated that Stevenson was preoccupied with a bill concerning monitoring elections in Vietnam and was not willing to make a public commitment for the Disengagement Act.

Rep. Kenneth J. Gray said he also agreed with the group's position, Yoth said.

Yoth emphasized that all CPI members have worked on one-to-one basis with the people of Indochina and speak the language of the country in which they work. "This gives them a frame of reference that others don't have," added Yoth.

under the plan, it would cut through the acres of University land and run north before connecting with a proposed west-east freeway north of Carbondale.

The Board also approved a list of changes in the faculty and administrative payroll. The list included the addition of 46 persons who were named a clinical associates for the SIU Medical School. This group will serve in an advisory capacity only.

In other action, the Board approved several honorary degrees for persons on the Edwardsville campus, and approved allocations for planning studies on both the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses. A financial assistance presentation was also heard.

The Board gave tentative approval to the revising of Highway 11 west of the campus as proposed in a Carbondale Area Transportation Study.
Salukis tramp over Illinois, 14-1

By Fred Weisberg
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Whomever an athletic team from the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale, all kinds of things are supposed to happen. A good team is supposed to win. So it was that the Salukis took the field in Memorial Stadium Saturday to meet the Illinois Fighting Illini. The Salukis won, but not in a manner that is expected. The Illinois football team lost to the Salukis, who won 14-1.

Sports shorts

Just a bit much

SIU infirmary Danny Thomas dives back into third base just ahead of a throw by Illinois. Dock Thomas overrun third in SIU's triumph over Illinois Friday. (Photo by Dave Rich)

Club slates races

The SIU Roadrunners Club has announced it is having four runs at 2:15 p.m. Sunday at McAndrew Stadium.

First on the card will be a men's 15-minute and 30-minute run followed by 30- and 15-minute runs for men.

6 meets are on tap for the SIU women's track club this season according to coach Pat Kohjadi.

The contests will be against Eastern Illinois, Northern Illinois, Western Illinois, University of Illinois, Memphis State and St. Louis.

The women's track team meets from 6:30 p.m. daily and all undergraduates are invited to attend. No previous track experience is necessary and instructions will be given in all events.

Anyone interested in joining the club should contact Miss Kohjadi at the Women's Gym, Room 302 or call 433-6931.

Debbie T."I'.

The Chancellor's Report

is a series of candid conversations with
Robert W. Layor
Chancellor of SIU, Carbondale.

TOMORROW AT 6:45 P.M.

Author's Office

Professional Writing & Print Ing

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Hy 13 Carterville Intersection

Clark Vineyard

George Kames

for city council

MEN WHO

know how it was

tell it like it is

work for what it should be

Forward not Backward

VOTE KAMES AND VINEYARD APRIL 20

POLS OPEN 6 am to 6 pm

Political advertisement paid for by Kames and Vineyard
SIU Board raps IBHE power plan

The Board of Trustees expressed deep concern Friday over the power given to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) by the proposed Master Plan Phase II. Individual board members were also critical of what they interpreted as a concentration of power over state universities in the IBHE. The SIU Board approved a position statement on MP III, but did not make it public pending revisions.

The University News Service, however, issued a news release about the Board statement which said, "The University is deeply concerned with the increased centralization of control, and questions the high degree of power assigned to the Illinois Board of Higher Education to manage the institution system." Board action on MP III came on a resolution made by William Allen of Normal. The statement was written by the University Administrative Council, which is headed by Clarence Stephens. MP III will be considered and possibly approved by the Illinois Board of Higher Education at its May meeting.

The plan is a comprehensive document designed to coordinate all state colleges and universities.

Under the plan, six regional centers, one of which is SIU, would be created to develop higher education in the state.

(Continued on page 13)

Facing the Board

Members of the Southern Illinois Peace Committee (SIPC), calling themselves the "Neurotic Youth for Off AID," Friday threatened to shut down the Center for Vietnamese Studies by acts of nonviolent civil disobedience unless the SU Board of Trustees removes the center from campus.

Tuti Dempsey, spokesman for the SIPC group, told Board members they were being given an ultimatum.

"If you don't remove the center," he said, "we will." Dempsey said the antiwar group opposes the center because it is a technical assistance program, which the SIPC has claimed is implicated in the American war effort in Vietnam. He said SIU is spending "what amounts to $1 million" on the center when University personnel are being fired in a budget cutback.

The SIPC spokesman accused the Board of ignoring legitimate efforts to remove the center from the campus. Dempsey spoke calmly for about 12 minutes at the Board's meeting at the Vocational-Technical Institute. Seven or eight persons came into the meeting with Dempsey.

The Board answered with a prepared statement read by Board chairman Harold Fischer, Granite City.

Fischer said from the group's statement and news reports it appeared the group may be contemplating actions which would result in "violations of the Carbondale Campus' Interim Policy on Demonstrations."

"I urge you to consider the seriousness of the ultimate consequences of such violations on the welfare of your fellow students and of the thousands of others whose well-being depends on peaceful and continuous operation of this University," he said. Fischer said the Board is aware of criticism of the center and is aware that the criticisms "must be examined carefully before action can be taken."

He said, "The Board pledges that it will not tolerate any nefarious arrangements in connection with the AID Agency for International Development grant or any other University function. The Board will consistently protect the independence and autonomy of Southern Illinois University."

The SIPC group distributed mimeographed copies of a statement which had been presented to the Board in advance. It said that despite reordering of the AID grant and a campus committee's recommendations for safeguarding academic integrity of the center, the grant by law cannot be used for anything that does not relate in some way to technical assistance." The statement said officials had ignored a campus poll in which a majority had voted to keep AID.

"Students went through every available channel to try to make their voices heard," the statement said. "They were systematically ignored by those few men who have all the power."

The statement said, "We are prepared to engage in acts of nonviolent civil disobedience and disruption if they are the only way CVS will be removed. We will not let the power of the people be greater than any bureaucratic power plays by old men who care more about money than human dignity."

Dempsey said that a year ago the SIPC had approached the Board with four demands including two to restructure the center and get rid of the AID funding, but these were not acted upon despite large opposition to the center.

"If votes, petitions and rallies won't get the center off campus, what will," he said.

Dempsey said, "I strongly urge you to consider the resolution and to think hard about the magnitude of student opposition to the center and to remove the center through normal channels."

Son-in-law employed by auditors

Councilman says vote not influenced

By Steve Brown
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Board of Trustees expressed deep concern Friday over the power given to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) by the proposed Master Plan Phase II. Individual board members were also critical of what they interpreted as a concentration of power over state universities in the IBHE. The SIU Board approved a position statement on MP III, but did not make it public pending revisions.

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(Continued on page 13)

By Rich Davis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

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Son-in-law employed by auditors

By David Mahasam
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Ragdale said Friday that he did not show the auditing firm any favoritism because Dillos is employed there. "At the time I voted to retain the firm," he said, "I don't think it was significant that my son-in-law works there." Ragdale said, "I guess some people would say it's significant. If this was a contract, I would think it is very significant. But it's a non-contract. A contract, I think it's less significant." Ragdale asked, "Just because this firm hired my son-in-law does that mean we deny them all city contracts?"

Ragdale said that if he had a large family, he could be constantly affirming from voting. "He (Dillon) has never done any municipal auditing, as far as I know," he said. "I don't know if he is qualified to do so." Ragdale said, "I don't do it because I don't have to." The Tuesday night recommended the firm of J. Hugh Sheimett to do this year's audit. Sheimett had bid $1,480 less than L. K. H. who has done the city's auditing for the past 30 years, was not recommended for retention by City Manager William Schmidt.

"Gus" Bode

Gus Bode is the only thing worse than not having power. While he had taken away.