Senators challenging Pentagon’s budget

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate opponents of Pentagon spending are drawing a bead on new planes and ships for a series of challenges to items that could exceed the ABM in terms of long-range budgetary impact.

More than $50 billion in long-range costs for advanced military hardware are involved in four items in the $20 billion procurement authorization bill to come up for vote after Congress returns in September from its summer recess.

Although unsuccessful in past bids to block the ABM safeguard missile defense system, the bipartisan coalition of Pentagon opponents have won a series of skirmishes on such things as chemical and biological warfare (CBW), auditing defense contracts and limiting social science research with military funds.

But none of these has placed more than a dent in the massive Pentagon budget. And even the congressional champions of the military escalation concede privately that far more important things are now coming under challenge.

In just one day, last Wednesday, senators assailed three major new aircraft programs—the CSA super transport, the F1A4 carrier-based fighter and the Advanced Manned Stratified Aircraft—each with a more complete review of the Pentagon’s entire concept of air warfare needs.

A day earlier, the Navy’s plans for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier came under fire.

In addition, a move is under way to force the Pentagon to cut the size of the nation’s armed forces as troops are withdrawn from Vietnam. This is in an area that Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., of the Armed Services Committee has been pursuing as one in which as much as a $10 billion eventually could be saved.

One weapons system expected to be assailed by amendments next month in the CSA, one which costs have swelled some $2 billion beyond the original $5 billion estimate due to a contract assailed by both supporters and opponents of the plane.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has offered an amendment that would bar CSA purchases after the initial run of 58 planes, pending a General Accounting Office review of costs and feasibility.

Daily

Coast states view damage left after Camille’s passing

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—The state adjutant general surveyed Hurricane Camille’s devastation of Mississippi’s gulf coast Monday and said:

“It looks like Hiroshima after the atom bomb.”

Ravaged by 150 m.p.h. winds, rain, raging tides and fires, this port city of 30,000 and nearby Biloxi, a city of 44,000, lay shattered.

Many of the residents had evacuated to safer areas to inland before Camille shredded in from the Gulf of Mexico Sunday night.

Adj. Gen. Walter Johnson, reporting to Gov. John Bell Williams, said rescue workers had been unable to reach many areas of maximum damage and he expected the death toll to rise.

There were 22 dead, according to Coast Guard and Civil Defense reports.

“We are going to find more in those houses when we start searching areas we can’t even get into now,” said Johnson.

In Washington, President Nixon declared the three storm-battered coastal counties of Mississippi a federal disaster area—making it eligible for an initial $1 million in federal disaster assistance, with more appropriations to be considered.

At Atalaya, a 6,000-foot C-124 Globemaster planes at Dobbs Air Force Base were assigned to airlift 375,000 pounds of food and supplies to the stricken area—to be unloaded at Keeler Air Force Base in Biloxi.

Gov. Williams spent much of the day here, conferring with disaster rescue officials.

Estimates of monetary damage along the Mississippi coast remained sketchy work but Williams said it would be “in the hundreds of millions of dollars.”

The Red Cross said its preliminary and incomplete survey of the area showed about 2,000 homes destroyed and more than 2,000 damaged in the Gulfport-Biloxi area.

Camille also left ruin in Plaquemines Parish county, a flat Mississippi River delta area that has into the Gulf downriver from New Orleans.

Cabinet officials promised post hurricane aid to the overpopulated Mississippi coast bore the brunt of the fury.

Johnston, chief of the business district of Bay St. Louis (Pop. 1,500) was literally leveled, and most of Pass Christian (Pop. 3,800) devastated, and Waveland (1,100) was “hit real hard.”

“There is no U.S. 90 left,” he added, referring to the heavily traveled highway that extended across the state near the picturesque coast line.

Simon to lecture to workshops in youth program

LA. Gov. Paul Simon will speak to 38 workshops in the eighth annual Youth World Leadership Program at 9 a.m. today in the Westmore Dining Room, Tommie Hall.

The Youth World Leadership Program is a workshop for high school seniors to develop leadership involving community, state and national offices and legislative, decision-making problems encountered in local, state and national government relations, law enforcement, urban problems and a variety of other subjects.

The workshops, which began Monday, will continue through Friday.

Ok, everybody! Smile

About 400,000 persons swarmed into Bethel, N.Y. this weekend for a rock festival. The jaws of humanity packed around the stage in a field created a concern for the health and safety of many of them. About 6,000 persons were treated for burns or injury and three persons died at the festival. (AP Wirephoto)

Finals-week hours announced by some university facilities

The hours of several SRI facilities during final exam week have been announced.

Morris Library will be open Aug. 24, 2 p.m.-1 a.m.; Aug. 25-28, 7:15 a.m.-1 a.m.; Aug. 29, 7:15 a.m.-5 p.m.; Aug. 30, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Aug. 31, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

In the Two-Hour Reserve Reading Room, the library will be open Aug. 25-28, 7:15 a.m.-2 a.m.; Aug. 29, 7:15 a.m.-5 p.m.; Aug. 30, closed.

The University Center will remain open until 1 a.m. Aug. 24 through Aug. 28. Only the Oasis will operate past normal closing time. All other operating areas will close at normal time, 11 p.m.

At the Textbook Service, books may be returned Aug. 23-29 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:50 p.m. The deadline for returning all textbooks is Aug. 30 at 12 noon.

The sale of all rental books will close Aug. 22 at 4:50 p.m.

A special final exam week program, "Music Southern Style," on WIVK radio is planned for Aug. 24-29 from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m.

The late night program presents authentic music suitable for studying or relaxing.

Two free movies are also planned for final exam week. On Aug. 24, "Banning" will be shown, and "Robin and the Seven Hoods" will play Aug. 26. The films will be shown at 7:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. at Parr Auditorium.

Gus Bode

Gus says Joe Lutz learned a lot about the pick-off play last week.
Guaranteed loans becoming scarce

By Gary Slack

Banks balk at low interest rates

Student returning to SID in the fall hoping to renew or obtain their first Illinois Guaranteed Loan may find it difficult.

Charles Gray of the Student Financial Affairs Assistance Office said that banks are reluctant to renew the application of a number of students.

"The banks are taking a careful look at accepting renewals," Gray said. "Some banks won't even accept renewals. Students applying for their first loan have a better chance of getting approved." Gray added.

The problem hinges mostly on the rising interest rates and the general rate as written by Congress.

The Senate has voted to revise the student loan program by raising the interest ceiling but the House, stalled over student loan voting, will delay action until February 3 when the Congressmen take vacation ends.

The Senate bill made Aug. 9 the effective date in the hope that banks will trust Congress to take final action and proceed to make loans.

Meanwhile, students needing funds to get back to the books face bankers who get 7 per cent for the guaranteed loans while getting 8 per cent on personal loans and even higher interest on more liquid investments.

William Etherton of the Carbondale National Bank said his bank will make the guaranteed loans but only to Carbondale area residents who are customers of the bank. He said the bank considered it a "charitable day" and said personal loans are now being made at around 8 per cent.

The other two Carbondale banks are not participating in the program.

Gray asked the Illinois Scholarship Commission, the administrator of the program in Illinois, what to advise students.

Gray's advice is just to shop around and try to find a bank willing to grant the loan. Gray will furnish students with a list of participating banks.

"We've been telling students to try at their parents' bank," Gray said. "If they can't get it there, there's usually very little else to do."
Haynsworth choice draws sharp comment on record

WASHINGTON (AP)—A critic calls Harlan H. Baxley’s nomination to the Supreme Court a "hard-core segregationist." Baxley, a white Supreme Court justice of the South, is a strong supporter of segregated schools.

"No one can say that he is a liberal," said the critic, a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Baxley, who is from Tallahassee, Fla., is a segregationist. He will perform under 16th-century compositions using 16th-century instruments.

"He is a literalist," said the critic. "He will not perform any compositions requiring modern instruments."

Baxley said in a recent interview that he is a "true believer" in the principles of segregation.

"There are literally thousands of compositions and new works requiring modern instruments," Baxley said. "But I refuse to perform any piece where the composer has taken the liberty of using a modern instrument."

Baxley will not perform under 16th-century compositions using 16th-century instruments.

"I have no place for modern instruments," Baxley said. "I will not perform under any circumstances."
To dam or not to dam?

Aldo Leopold, ecologist and naturalist, once said, "There are some who can live without nature, and some who cannot live with it."

The question now is: Which category do the people of Southern Illinois belong in? The answer lies in the future of Lusk Creek, the wild, beautifully sculptured river canyon which lies right in the state's center and will be dammed for extensive recreation.

Several years ago the U.S. Forest Service and its supporters proposed a dam and extensive recreation project along Lusk Creek. The Forest Service's stated objectives were: 1) to create a 2,430-acre lake to meet recreation demands, and 2) to attract private capital and tourism to Southern Illinois.

However, the validity of these objectives seems doubtful.

Since no studies have been made to determine whether people really want another large lake in Southern Illinois, it is not known that the damming of Lusk Creek would meet "recreation demands." In fact, according to reports, the decline in park attendance in Southern Illinois during this region occurred at large lake areas, Fort Massac and Giant City State Park recorded highest attendance, indicating that some persons seek recreation areas other than lakes.

Would a lake economy of Pope County by attracting private capital and tourism? Roger Anderson, assistant professor in the SIU Department of Botany, expressed doubts. "Why would people who are impounded in a Pope County rather than Crab Orchard Lake, Little Grassy Lake, Rent Lake or the Ohio River?"

He said, William G. Addy, associate professor of botany, said, "The Forest Service's objectives have been completely unrealistic. The poorest counties in most states are where the main emphasis is on water recreation."

Hence, the probable monetary benefits from Lusk Creek don't seem to coincide with the predicted $8 million cost of the project.

Perhaps Lusk Creek should be used for recreation, based on values other than dollars and cents. According to Robert Mohlenbrink, chairman of the SBIU Botany Department, Lusk Creek, being not only "the scenic area in the state," but also priceless in aesthetic and research values. At Lusk Creek, there are more than 800 species of vascular plants and 20 different species of butterflies, which grows only in the state, he said. Anderson praised Lusk Creek particularly for being "a balanced ecosystem that is exceedingly rare in America."

"The dam would disrupt the balance of the entire area," Anderson said. And this disruption of balance would remove the realization of future research values, which could be limitless.

The damming proposal has been ready to go before the State Senate for about two years. It awaits funds and public approval for disapproval.

To save Lusk Creek, the people of Southern Illinois must be told that they are among those who cannot live without wild things, and who to save some wilderness areas for different types of recreation... who value natural areas for present and future insights into the secrets of nature.

Linda Reisinger

To the Daily Egyptian:

I thank Miss Judith P. Milligan for reacting to my recent editorial 'biological and, indeed, encourages legalized abortion as a "backstop to contraception" and to "save the human women yearly who submit themselves into the hands of illegal and often quack abortionists."

Miss Milligan and I are very fortunate that we have the safety and the leisure to philosophize about morality. But the fact that abortion is the most practiced form of civil disobedience in the United States is undeniable: testimony to what the most authentic morality is expressed—multiple verbally (as we have), and actively! In light of this the real problem she failed to address herself to is "the unwanted pregnancy and how to treat it."

Her first question is, "Have we the right to decide which child is to live, and which is not to live?"

I think, as I stated earlier, that we must necessarily consider abortion as a prohibition and an unconstitutionally denying a woman's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I am calling for a repeal of the abortion laws and hold that abortion is better performed legally than illegally. I hold that abortion, performed by a licensed physician in a licensed hospital, should be a private matter between the pregnant woman and her physician, following whatever consultation the woman and/or physician deem appropriate. (Naturally, abortions performed by persons other than licensed physicians would remain a criminal offense.) I agree then with sociologist Alice Rossi, who recently commented, "Any woman, whether married or not, should be able to secure a safe abortion, upon her own request, at a reasonable fee, in a licensed hospital by a licensed and competent physician."

It may be appropriate to reflect a week prior to abortion, if medically feasible, to make sure the wrong understanding the consequences of the proposed act, itself wants to proceed.

The Rev. Donald Shaw holds that "a fertilized egg, or an embryo, or a fetus in the early non-viable stage is precisely that—a fertilized egg, an embryo, or a fetus. It is nothing more and nothing less, and is certainly not a human being with inalienable rights. Abortion, then, is held by this group to be a legitimate medical procedure and as such should be subject only to the general rules governing medical license and practice."

Physiologically speaking, then, the fetus initially exhibits no human characteristics. This, incidentally, is consistent with the Supreme Court ruling that fetal life begins with the fifth month after quickening has occurred.

Miss Milligan's second question is: "Have we the right to murder a child who hasn't even a chance to defend himself?" I let the first penetrate and clarify the semantic confusion which, understandably, has perpetuated irrational, emotional attitudes about abortion. As Shaw observed above in light of the best available scientific knowledge (physiological, zoological, embryological, evolutionary, etc.) that the fertilized egg is a fertilized egg—nothing more, nothing less. It is improper to say then that you are murdering a child. The phrase "to murder a child" is inaccurate, misleading, untrue and contributes only to the continuum of confusion. Her choice of words arouses an emotional response that elicits thoughts of infanticide, which is not what I am advocating.

Paul Ehrlich in his book, "Population: A-Read for the Future," a biologist's responsibility to promote birth control is one of the reductus of reproductive biology which relates to matters of abortion and contraception. He states, "They must point out the biological absurdity of equating a zygote (the cell created by joining of sperm and egg) or fetus with a human being."

He continued, "Clearly, the most "humanizing" element, to which the child is not exposed until after birth (is the environment)."

In defense of the yet unborn child, I would like to reiterate my plea that, "every child should be welcomed into the world." And I might add, it should be a social obligation the concept that only wanted children would be born. Even the great and familiar fact that unwanted children create much of our social agony.

Abortion will continue probably illegal but an abortion is an act of love and better information comes to the public, ill-informed citizens like Milligan likes it or not. And when some girl comes to you quivering and defeated and says, "Help me get an abortion or I'll continue with it and ruin my life and the lives of my children," you have to help, help her decision and help her through any and all the horrible things that can happen."

Mark Victor Hansen
Carbondale, whose economy is bolstered by the payment of dollars each year by SIU employees and students, is far from an untouched city.

"Without the University here, do you know what this city would be?" grimmaces Mayor David Keene. "Gallupville. It would be a town of eight or nine thousand at the most." Instead, it is a community of about 30,000 persons—nearly matching head for head the enrollment at one of the state's major universities, which is located outside the Carbondale city limits.

But for Carbondale—and for eight other Illinois cities encompassing or adjacent to state universities—there simply is not enough tax revenue, city officials complain, to meet the additional responsibilities.

Unresolved municipal needs created by the presence of SIU, says City Manager C. William Norman, include:

- Greater law-enforcement capabilities, although the University has its own police, George Fiegl's Law Enforcement Agency, which, says Keene, 'is pretty much out of my league.'
- Better sidewalks, "This is terrifically important in terms of safety," Norman emphasizes.
- Better storm drainage, "A substantial share of this is related to the University because it's on a hill—so the water runs into city streets," he explains.
- Improved street lighting in areas near University property.
- More parking facilities for University-oriented services. Particularly needed is housing inspection, says Norman, because hazardous housing is unsightly and often unhealthy.
- New buildings to accommodate more services. Badly needed, Norman claims, are a new police station and a central fire station. The University currently has only one of the city's three fire stations, although the station's primary service area is the campus.
- Water and sewer service are also affected somewhat, reports Fiegl, who recently completed a detailed study of University-created financial problems. Although SIU pays for water and sewer use, he says, capital facilities charges are boosted.

"We want to provide better services, but it costs a lot of money," Keene asserts.

Current estimates of needed expenditures include: new streets and repair of old ones, $20 million; sidewalks, $500,000; and sewer improvement, $4.5 million.

Also, the city's current water supply—Crab Orchard Lake—is available under contract from the Federal Fish and Wildlife Agency only until 1970.

"Legally, at least, the city will not have a drop of water to drink at that time," says Fiegl. Engineers estimate the cost of creating a new water source, including necessary distribution and transmission facilities, at almost $8 million.

Behind this awesome financial plight, city officials maintain, is the fact that the University does not—directly or indirectly—pay its fair share.

"There are benefits—very important benefits—that the University creates...for the merchants. But the city itself is pretty much left out," says Keene.

"About all the city gets in its share of state sales tax on goods the students and employees buy in town," he complains, "SIU pays no property tax. The city doesn't receive tax funds from goods sold on campus because the University is not within city limits. And since most of the students live in dormitories, they can't be counted to increase motor-fuel tax funds."

In a letter to the Illinois Municipal League's board of directors last year, Keene put it another way:

"If you will, I should like you to imagine for a moment that General Motors has decided to put a new plant in your town which will employ 2,000 people. I must necessarily complicate this picture by suggesting that you also imagine that this plant will require the presence of 20,000 additional people for nine months of the year and 10,000 during the summer months. You would all recognize the tremendous problems of growth...but we would be comforted by the knowledge that GM specifically intended immediate tax revenue, and the basis for long-term financing because of the increase of the tax base which would be generated." But add to—perhaps I should say 'subtract from'—that picture, Suppose that GM were able to remove all of its vast holdings, its millions of dollars worth of land improvements and its personal property from the tax rolls,"

"Suppose, in addition, that it provided tax-exempt housing for many of its employees and most of its 20,000 residents on land adjacent but unannexed to the city. That it provided sales of goods and services to this created tax base. So that you could derive no benefit from much of the sales tax...

That even in regard to motor-fuel tax, many of the employees and 'residents' for whom you provide streets, aren't counted in the census because they live in unannexed areas,"

"And, add to that the familiar suburbanization pattern which finds many employees and otherwise-residents actually living outside your corporate limits,"

"If you can imagine all that, then you have a precise picture of our revenue situation."

"Fiegl, in his study of the fiscal troubles, asserts that although the SIU physical plant has been variously valued at about $131 million, by state statute, "its assessed valuation for property taxes is $0.00. While many cities count on property tax revenues for as much as 40 per cent of their annual general fund budgets, the portion of Carbondale's annual budget provided by that source is about 13 per cent."

Moreover, Fiegl adds, even the additional state aid generated from purchases by SIU employees and students is far from impressive.

He points to a recent study conducted by Carbondale city officials comparing the amounts per capita sales tax income for area cities in 1966. Mt. Vernon received $10.60, Herrin $5.00, Marion $4.40 and Carbondale only $2.20. The Carbondale figure, Fiegl stresses, did not take into account most residents, which would have lowered the figure "dramatically." A study as currently underway as this inadequate-revenue situation created by SIU's presence may appear, Carbondale is not alone in its plight. Eight other Illinois cities encompass or are adjacent to state universities.

There is an SIU branch at Edwardsville, at Charleston, there are EIU at Macomb, WU, at Normal and Bloomington, ISU, at Dekalb, NBU, at Champaign and Urbana, the UI of Illinois.

"The important thing is that it's not just Carbondale or Macomb, but Carbondale and Arena Norman," "The same problem is confronting all cities which are blessed with a large state university."

"But," he adds, "I think Carbondale's problem is bad as..." (Next: A solution?)
From buttering bread to giving a handshake

For proper behavior, see your SIU handbook

By Linda Reishner

Protesters of women's hours and24-hourable regulations often use the phrase "in loco paren
taes" to describe the admistrator's attempts to "run students' lives." A glance through old handbooks of past years might induce some students to blessing their blessings—as well as give them a few good laughs.

The 1937 handbook stated, "All students living in rooming houses must notify their household if they expect to be out later than 10:30 p.m. . . . Men callers to women's residences shall not remain longer than one hour on study nights and shall, in any case, leave by 10:30 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and 11:30 p.m. on Friday and Saturday."

Black community receives speech and hearing services from SIU

More than 150 residents of Carbondale's black com
munity have received re-medial speech and hearing services in an ongoing development project begun last fall by SIU Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology.

This year's recipients are mostly children, but the group ranges from 2 to 81 years. The project center is located in the community room of the Jackson County House, 1940 W. Main St. Ten SIU students in speech pathology, supervised by three graduate students, met with the participants three times a week to provide the services.

Mrs. Sue Ann Pace, SIU speech correction specialist and director of the program, explained that the purpose is simply to help people—especially youngsters—who have difficulty expressing themselves.

"We are not interested in Numbers old as man

The concept of numbers is almost as old as civilization itself. The prehistoric cavemen may have cut notches in his club to show the extent of his hunting success.

Black community receives speech and hearing services from SIU

changing the way they say things," she said. "There is an attempt to change dialectical patterns or speech habits which are characteristic of black people. We only try to stimulate communication and vocabulary growth."

Adults with hearing problems are referred to SIU's Clinical Services Center on campus.

The late 1940's saw the student handbook become more explicit in stating rules, on social conduct. In 1948 "any undergraduate woman wishing to attend a non-college, off-campus dance must obtain special permission—which requires a letter from the parents of women under 21." In 1955 men were not permitted to call at women's houses before 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The 1959 handbook stated: "A woman student may not enter the living quarters of men except to attend social functions scheduled and approved by the Activities Division Center. Specifically, this includes fraternity houses, rooming houses, apartments, hotel rooms, and motel courts."

In 1965 students were permitted to visit women's unsupervised living units on Friday 5 p.m., to 9 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday noon to 9 p.m. Men students calling for dates during the week may wait in the living room area.

In 1963 the student handbook, which was not significantly revised until 1984, became very explicit in areas of etiquette. Selections from the 1966 handbook give a hint of the range of explicit topics: "On campus do not monopolize the sidewalks by walking three or four abreast or by holding conversations in the middle of thoroughfares. Keep your voices low at night. . . . Men should not knock on the street. . . . Men shake hands upon introduction. This should include a firm, not limp or homeowner, handshake... When asking for a date, a man should always call the lady well in advance. Accepting a pin should not be a sign of sprightly madness... To spread breath with butter, put the bread on your plate or hold a small piece in your fingers."

This handbook also listed appropriate campus attire, al-

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Page 6, Daily Egyptian, August 12, 1969
Athletic director says SIU facilities need expansion

Speculation billing SIU as the probable overriding athletic power of any new conference-type affiliation that may be formed isn’t likely to come true under present conditions, according to Athletic Director Donald N. Boydston.

Since April, sources contacted by the Daily Egyptian equated SIU’s position to the “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” situation created by the dominance of Oklahoma in the early years of the Big 8.

Boydston, apparently, doesn’t agree with them.

“In entering the kind of conference approved by the Board of Trustees last Friday,” said Boydston, “we should be proud of our very scholarship program. But we are in rather poor shape facilities-wise.”

On Friday the Board approved a conference-type affiliation with four other midwestern universities of comparable size and scope to SIU.

“Our program must have some type of indoor facility, such as a fieldhouse, that can be used by all our athletic teams if we are to compete in any kind of conference,” said Boydston.

“Three facilities that we need immediately if we are to enter such a conference are a football stadium with astroturf, a track and field facility with a tartan surface, and a golf course,” said Boydston.

“I feel that we’ll be at a disadvantage, especially in football, because all the schools that might affiliate with us have better facilities,” said Boydston.

Two factors, according to Boydston, are holding up the building of new athletic facilities: the possible rerouting of Illinois Highway 51, and the high cost of the bond issue for the construction.

“Approximately 50 per cent of the present student fee for athletics is being set aside for the stadium,” said Boydston. “Much of the momentum is with the bond issue, but the sooner we start the better off we’ll be.”

“One area where the conference will be a clear advantage for SIU will be in our basketball schedule,” said Boydston.

“Up to now, we’ve only been playing 21 or 22 games a season, and the NCAA says we can play as many as 27. If we play home-and-home contests which each of the other four schools that’s only 8 games and we still have 19 left. We can be more selective and eliminate some of the weaker teams from our present schedule.”

IM softball pairings announced for tourney

Pairings for the single elimination play-offs for top spots in the 12 and 16-inch intramural softball tournaments were announced by the intramurals Office Monday.

In the 16-inch tournament the Castle, 5-0, is scheduled to play Leo’s Lunkers, 6-0, at 6 p.m. today on field two east of the Arena.

In the 12-inch section, the Chemistry Grada, 5-1, and Univ. Sci. Grada, 5-1, are scheduled for a 6 p.m. game on field one east of the Arena.

The winner of the Chemistry Grada-Univ. Sci. Grada game will earn the right to meet The Clubs Cubs, 7-0, at 6 p.m. on field one Wednesday for the 12-inch championship.

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Hinton’s leg a problem, may undergo operation

Coach Lew Hartzog said Monday that sophomore Gerry Hinton, who led last year’s cross-country team with 10 straight victories, may undergo an operation on a tendon in his right leg.

Hartzog said last week that an injury to his right heel had not healed and that it had moved up the Achilles’ tendon to above the shoe top. Hinton was injured last spring.

Hartzog said Hinton reported that the leg was causing a good deal of pain. Hartzog said no one is sure yet whether an operation will be necessary.

As a freshman, Hinton, from St. Catherine’s, Ontario, Canada, was the only Saluki barrier to quality for the NCAA cross country finals at Bronx, N.Y.

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