State loyalty oath no longer needed by SIU employees

By Gary Blackburn
Staff Writer

SIU faculty, civil service and student work employees are no longer being required to sign a state loyalty oath.

The move came after the state attorney general's office informed the University legal counsel that state employees may no longer be required to sign such an oath. A federal court in Chicago had ruled in June that the oath was unconstitutional.

The University of Illinois Board of Trustees recently acted to remove loyalty oath requirements from that school. C. Richard Gruny, University legal counsel, said that although the SIU board did not act, the state had initiated the requirement and could have moved in.

Gruny said that although the oath is no longer required another section of the law concerning the oath is still in force.

That section says that no appropriated money shall be given to any employee that directly or indirectly advocates the overthrow of the state or federal government by force or knowingly joins or remains a member of any organization so advocating or knowingly remains a member for 20 days of any organization founded or in any degree controlled, by an individual or organization so advocating, after knowing or having reasonably cause to believe that the organization so advocates or is so affiliated with another organization.

The oath reads:
I do swear or affirm that I am not a member of
nor affiliated with the Communist party and that I am
not knowingly a member of, nor knowingly affiliated
with any organization which advocates the overthrow
or destruction of the Constitutional form of the govern-
ment of the United States or of the state of Illinois,
by force, violence, or other unlawful means.

Representatives of the personnel office at SIU said Monday that employees are not being asked to sign the oath.

Frank C. Adams, director of the Student Work and Financial Assistance Office, said new student employees are not being required to sign the oath either. He said the federal government still required students receiving loans under the National Defense Education Act to sign a national oath.

Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar has distributed copies of the attorney general's decision with a note saying the decision was "self-explanatory" and was for "guidance and information."

MacVicar is out of town until Thursday and not available for comment.

Tiny moon pebble resembles earth pearl

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—Scientists poking around in soil brought to earth from the moon turned up a shiny pebble Monday that looks something like a pearl.

A professor reporting on the finding described it as "a small, sub-rounded, roughly pebbly-shaped fragment a few millimeters across" with a "buckshot which glimmered very brightly under the microscope lamp."

Meanwhile, rips in gloves used to handle moon rocks inside the vacuum chamber threatened a two and one-half day delay in examination of much of the other lunar material brought to earth by the Apollo 11 men.

Prof. Ronald Fryxell, assistant professor of anthropology at Washington State University, made the report on the pebble, saying it was "mostly covered with the fine gray material that comprised the rest of the core tube."

He said the glass-like mater-

ial was found on one surface of the pebble that was clear of the dust.

"We are concerned with the state of the pebble, and precisely what we do to repair or replace is being determined," said Bryan Erb, assistant manager of the Lunar Receiving Laboratory (LRL) which houses the astronauts and the chamber. "If we were to replace the gloves, it would take approximately 60 hours."

The gloves, which permit technicians outside the vacuum cabinet to handle items inside, cracked around the knuckles and fingers areas while being used to remove some 16 to 18 pounds of rocks that were inside the first of two boxes the astronauts returned from the moon.

A second box was to be opened later, perhaps Tuesday or Wednesday.

The cracks occurred in a plastic-like substance called viton which makes up the outer of three layers. But there may also be some penetration of the second layer, made of silicone, Erb said.

If the gloves tear through all three layers, outside air could leak in and possibly contami-
nate lunar material inside the vacuum cabinet, making it less pure scientifically.

Meanwhile, a few grains of moon dirt taken from various depths of a core collector jammed five inches into the moon were taken to a laboratory in quarantined chambers here to be injected into germ-free mice and other living specimens.

The test, scheduled to begin Tuesday, is expected to tell if the moon soil contains peculiar life forms that could cause an epidemic on earth.

If the mice develop a disease, the quarantine period for the Apollo 11 astronauts and 14 other people living with them could be extended until officials are certain other lives on earth would not be endangered. It is now scheduled to end Aug. 11, Black dust coating the outside of the rocks has prevent-
ed scientists thus far from examining the specimens in detail with one exception.

Dust on that rock fell off as a technician handled it with the gloves, giving researchers a chance to look at it under a microscope.

Gus Bode

Gus says the bad part about using the tips of your fingernails is breaking your finger to draw the blood.
Astronaut visits SIU Lind sees no religion-science conflict

By Linda Reising Staff Writer

As he chatted to Neely Hall's 17th-floor lounge, he looked around all the areas outside appearances. A handout with red and yellow hair and light eyes, he couldn't help but notice the atmosphere of the room. "Help, help, help," he thought to himself in his excitement. He knew that the program is about to start and he was looking forward to meet the astronauts. "Lind is the father of the astronauts," he thought.

For the last two years, he has been training on the lunar surface, "I've been working with," Lind said. However, he must also prepare for a flight assignment on one of the Apollo missions 14 through 20. "We do a tremendous amount of traveling since the space program has been24 hour days."

Lind said the 400 jet hours a year, which quickly add up, and about 200 hours a year flying a helicopter. "He explained. Helicopter flying is required because it is very similar to maneuvering the lunar landing vehicle. Before "going up," he said he will also need 1,200 hours in the simulator. When he is assigned to an Apollo crew, he will train about 15 hours a day, seven days a week, for six to eight weeks, he explained.

Lind shook his head, but smiled, when he talked of his busy schedule. "I thought the biggest problem in my life since joining the astronaut program is my family," he said. Lind is the father of the astronauts.

During the Apollo 11 flight and moon walk, Lind was in Houston, Texas. Sitting next to the capsule communicator, part of his job was to perform the malfunction procedures, that is, to do what nothing went wrong. When the documents sampling in the second rock box had to be reduced from four to two items, he was the one who recommended which two to choose.

Lind verified news reports that Aldrin was not "just having fun" running and jumping on the moon. "Buzz was assigned to check mobility and stability . . . and to specifically, evaluate the kangaroo hop," Lind said.

"A hopping stride seems to be the most efficient", he said. The end of the walk, Buzz and Neil were making six to eight foot strides. That's pretty good for wearing 170-pound life support systems and 30-pound space suits," he said.

When asked what Armstrong or Aldrin would have done if one of them had fallen, Lind replied, "If you're down on your stomach, you have to do a push-up and then run under the center of your own body. If you're down on your back, it's a little different. You've have to roll over on your stomach first."

As for future Apollo flights, Lind said NASA hopes to modify the lunar module to stay on the moon for 72 hours. "We will be landing on more rugged terrains, and we may have to use the inner planet. We hope we will have a more mobile suit. It will probably not be lighter. If anything, we'll be carrying more equipment."

The suit we're using now has varied volumes in the joints. This causes you to work against the pressure of the suit. To raise your arm and scratch your head is about all the energy you've got. We'd like to go to a constant volume suit for easier mobility. This would be a very significant change," Lind explained.

Lind, who sees "no conflict between science and religion," said that astronauts, on the whole, are "more serious, concerned, religious men than the average." He explained that the religious group, composed of their dangerous jobs, but that it probably was indicative of a "lot of different types of astronauts. "Most of them are concerned, very religious," he said.

As for the NASA pin, Lind explained that the three rays represent the three men in the triangle who represent the orbit, and the star represents their goal, "After an astronaut has gone up, his silver pin is replaced with a gold one," he said.

Lind then paused for a second, appearing to be dreaming of his flight soon to come, because for the NASA astronauts, the moon is over the rainbow, a pot of gold.

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Miss. River Festival draws 92,500

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.(AP) The Mississippi River Festival was held in the company of a bang Sunday night and its sponsor, the River Flight Center, was re pleased with the public's response. Some 92,500 persons attended the 30 concerts.

The bang was produced by six minutes of cannon fire during the opening performance of "Welcome To The Victory" by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The concluding program was an all-Beethoven program.

A spokesman for the St. Louis Symphony Society said a deficit of $150,000 was incurred for the six-week program. "The Society was feeling that the exposure of classical music to persons who had never attended a concert outweighed the costs," he said. The sponsors were seriously considering repeating the program next year.

Two-thirds of the loss is Daily Egyptian

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Advertisements and Public Service Programs by The Register-Guard, Eugene, Oregon, May 25, 1969.
Campus activities set for today

International Center; Lunches, 12:15 p.m., University Center, Illinois Room.
Graduate School; Meeting, 3 p.m., University Center, Ohio Room.
Secretarial Seminar; Meeting, 7-10 p.m., University Center, Ballroom B.
Jewish Student Association; Open for study, TV and movies, 8-11:30 p.m., 8055, Washington.
Individual study and academic consultation; Contact Mrs. Ramp, 8-11 a.m., Woody Hall Wing B, Room 135.

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Daily Egyptian July 29 1969 Page 3
America's 'hemlock problem'

By Arthur Hoppie

A battle is shaping up in Congress over hemlock advertising. On one side are the anti-hemlock forces who cite a 1965 report by the Surgeon General that showed that of 123,246 males who ingested hemlock, 123,244 (99.999%) died. All but 2 toppled over dead.

"Statistics can be used to prove anything," Congresswoman Sneavehart said in a fighting speech on the floor of the House last week, " Anything but the truth."

She then went on to cite statistics showing that any stricter regulations on the hemlock industry would cause "Widespread economic deprivation and hardship on thousands upon thousands of little American hemlock growers, who are the backbone of our nation."

He admitted that "Some folks may topple over dead after drinking hemlock," but he said, "No direct link between hemlock drinking and toppling over dead has been scientifically proved." Thus, he said, "To blame hemlock drinking for folks toppling over dead is unfair, unsound and un-American."

As chairman of the powerful House Committee on Fiduciary Malpractice, Sneavehart pushed through a bill forbidding any government agency from restricting any hemlock advertising anywhere. The Sneavehart Bill would prevent the FCC from banning hemlock advertising on television during hours when children might be watching.

"America's young people get a rip-off from the boys who drink hemlock," said Congresswoman Sneavehart. "And I stand ready to defend the death their right to know."

With growing concern about hemlock drinking, experts predicted the Sneavehart Bill would face a tough fight on the floor of the House and even tougher sledding in the Senate. All forcemen were for a fascinating political struggle.

"All we ask is that the government keep its nose out of the American hemlock farmer's affairs," summed up Sneavehart with passion, "And let him reap the fruits of our great free enterprise system in God-given freedom."

Meanwhile, a companion bill by Sneavehart to continue the government subsidies to hemlock growers "in order to encourage increased hemlock production" sailed through Congress on a unanimous vote.

What kind of world?

Effluence of affluences: a growing problem

By Robert M. Hutchison

The question that will shortly confront the people of advanced industrial countries is whether they can afford to be affluent. Or in another way: whether they can afford to increase their affluence at the rates now projected.

The price of technological "progress", of the environment and dislocation of the society. If progress is slow, its process may be inevitable, but considered and adjustments can be made to keep trouble to a head. If progress is headlong, no amount of planning can prevent its consumption. Clearly, the new systems are uneconomically produced by products of technological change.

Development of industry, the more urgent the problem. It has been suggested that the crisis will be felt in the industries which have the fastest and largest increases per acre in the gross national product. So Japan is even now choking on this prosperity. Its beaches and streams are polluted, its cities are unlivable. It has to import an amount of food equal to what it grows. Its economy is precarious because it has been too successful, its rate of economic growth has been the highest in the world.

The effluence of affluence, or of rapidly increasing affluence, is an inescapable problem. One of my French friends has gone so far as to suggest to his government that it lay a special tax on disposable containers, especially tin cans. The reason is that they are getting harder and harder to dispose of. We may some day have a law that leather may be sold only in returnable bottles. The law will eventually need to be applied to sand, but some plastic containers remain indiseatable for countless ages.

Evidently there is such a thing as getting rich too fast. Very few are dedicated to the ideal of economic growth. Corporate managers are not so much interested in making a larger profit than they did last year. Nations are judged (or have been) by the annual increase in the GNP.

On the face of it this is absurd because the GNP includes all kinds of lethal products, such as cigarettes and other weapons of destruction. One nation could have a larger GNP than another and be far worse off than its rival because of the inferior items going into its GNP.

The reason usually given for slowing down the rate of economic growth is the fear of inflation. This is too narrow a view, the danger of inflation is real enough, but the overwhelming threat is to the quality of life. Thus threat can amount to the threat of suffocation. All we need do is to calculate the increase in smog, to say nothing of other life and limb, that would result from an annual enlargement of the American automotive supply by as little as 5%.

It would help us to get these matters in perspective if we had a national accounting system that showed the true costs to the community, as well as to the company, of any industrial venture. When the oil companies get leases from the state and the federal government to drill in the Santa Barbara channel, the cost of their operations, or the cost of the damage to the quality of life, in addition to the value of property, along the coast.

Unfortunately, the market does not do much to help. It attaches value only to items that can be bought and sold. If you can show that the Santa Barbara oil slick will hurt the tourist business or lower the price of real estate you will get attention. But you'll have little success in putting a great aesthetic and health-giving resource of the country is being destroyed.

We can hardly hope to reach the quality of life that these natural resources make possible unless we can rid ourselves of the notion that the sole aim of economic growth is growth. Perseverance in that aim is in fact one way of committing suicide.
People are starving, even in Carbondale

By Bob Carr
First in a series

Carbondale Mayor David Keene sat in his office on the second floor of City Hall, his brow furrowed, his look pensive.

"One of the major problems I deal with here every week, almost every day, is one that is not recognized by the community in general," he said. "Nearly everyday, some mother calls me up and tells me her children can't go to school because they are just waiting from hunger.

Here's in Carbondale, yes, there is a bad hunger problem here as anywhere, the mayor said.

"The whole, hard fact of life is that there are hungry people in this town and something must be done about them," he emphasized. "There is just no excuse for hungry children in this city and their present situation constitutes a very pressing need."

The reason some people go hungry in an affluent community are many. Probably the foremost is the plight of the non-productive breadwinner. According to the mayor, "There is no way for most of us to realize what it's like to be so poor that you are continually just looking for something to eat. This person doesn't have time to work. Sometimes a person can't take a job because he doesn't have adequate clothing or shoes. The White Presence Class can't believe this and will not take this story. Unfortunately, it proves and we have the facts on this."

Aligned with this problem is the fact that many in the poor community, both black and white, do not have the education or the skill to hold an adequately paying job. In addition, as much as Carbondale where there is no major industry, job openings for unskilled or semi-skilled workers are few.

"People have., They only want well qualified people on welfare rolls. If a person or a family doesn't measure up to the standards set up by the agency, they're taken off the rolls. The agencies can't help the really deserving poor. The only people they will help are those who have their records intact."

The mayor went on to say that there are some groups that are doing good work, such as the United Methodist Church, the Head Start program, the YMCA tutoring program, and the Jackson Williamson Community Action agency.

Need help today

"The Neighborhood Resource Center on Jackson Street is exceptionally effective, but they don't have any money. One of the real problems we face is getting enough welfare money into the right hands. Quite frankly, I'm very disappointed with most of the organizations that should be active in aiding the hungry."

"They are very businesslike and you have to posit everything to them. I'm not about to go around praying that children are hungry when they can't even go to school and are waiting to eat. They need help now, today, the day that they are hungry, not in a couple of weeks or months after they get their records straight."

"We don't like the poor," Keene said. 

"Poverty stinks bad. Bad housing is more expensive than good housing. In fact, some of the worst property in Carbondale is owned by leading businessmenn in the community. People don't realize the problem because the poor become invisible under the glare of superhighways. When you get off those highways, though, you can see just how bad conditions are."

Cairo violence

Keene added that much of the recent violence in communities like Cairo is due to such poor conditions.

"There is as much and as bad a poverty plight in Carbondale as there is anywhere in the country. Some housing in this city is exceptionally poor. The dwellings are not being kept in accordance to our housing code, and planning for their own television, and they don't own their property and at least make the housing decently habitable."

"It may take 20 years, but it will be one way in which we can help curb violence and hunger."

"Law and order, in its strictest sense, is a step backward," the mayor continued. "What we need to do right now is to keep on top of the problem and one step ahead of the violence."

The perfect way to relax: steam baths Japanese-style

Terry Peters, a junior from Belleville, Ill., majoring in Journalism, was awarded a summer internship with the Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, and will return to SIU in the fall. This is one of several articles he is writing while in Japan.

By Terry Peters Staff Writer

TOKYO--A petite young lady clad in a knee-length cotton robe and thong sandals, enters the room and walks briskly to the counter. She receives a towel from the person behind it and, with a few high-pitched Japanese words, bids you to follow her.

She leads you to a small numbered rectangular room—one of many. As you remove your clothes she doffs her white robe, revealing a tight pair of white shorts and a loose-fitting cotton blouse.

Then she invites you to step into the Turkish bath located in one corner of the room and you're about to experience a relaxing hour in a Japanese steam bath house.

The floor is nearly 3/4 covered of baked ceramic tile, with the remainder made of wood. Soft Japanese music filters through the dimly lit room as she fills the quarter-moon-shaped tile basin in the nearby corner with hot water.

After nearly 10 minutes she mercifully releases you from the steam cabinet and motions towards a small plastic stool between the cabinet and the basin. You sit down, rather awkwardly, and she begins to bathe you with soap and water. On completing the doctor-administered bath she dips a plastic container in the quartz-walled basin several times, then pours the hot water over your body to rinse off the soap and soda. Intoning several more Japanese words with her high-pitched voice she gestures for you to step into the basin, where you sit for a few minutes to soak.

After you climb from the basin she dries you off with the towel she picked up at the counter before leading you to the bath. And then she beckons toward the cot in a third corner of the room, where you lie face down and await the most pleasant portion of the routine.

She climbs on the cot, her knees straddling your thighs, and begins to massage your legs and buttocks, using a small towel to cushion the pressure of her hands and fingers. Then she moves up to stretch herself on your rump and massages your back and neck. When she finishes you turn over on your back, she lays the towel across your loins, and massages your legs and feet, arms, hands and chest. Then she rubs some oil in her palms and strokes your stomach and loins.

And then, unless you pay her extra, your hour of ease and comfort is over. You put on your clothes, and the sandals and robe and lead you back to the high-pressure entrance. She thanks you, again, in high-pitched Japanese, for your patronage.

And you leave completely relaxed.
**Professor Dahl to present lecture**

The Graduate School and the Department of English are sponsoring a lecture by Curtis Dahl, former SIU visiting professor, to be presented tonight at 8 o'clock in the Ag Seminar Room.

**University car reportedly overdue**

A 1969 University car, checked out to an SIU student, was reported overdue late Monday afternoon and University personnel offered conditions of stories as to who had the car.

The car, a 1969 Chevrolet, was checked out Friday afternoon and was to be returned midnight Sunday. But as of 7 p.m. Monday, the whereabouts of the car was still unknown.

A transportation official at the Physical Plant said the car was returned through the Student Activities Office for student government personnel.

The car was checked out to an individual, identified him only as Taylor, by Mr. Taylor. An associate for the Student Activities Office said the car had gone to Chicago for the SIU Fair Price Discount Committee. The trip was to obtain information on procedures used in Chicago schools regarding their discount programs.

But Tom Bevivi, chairman of the SIU Consumer Committee, denied knowing Taylor and said that he was not on the Consumer Committee.

**9 buildings to lose power**

Power will be turned off on Wednesday from 11 a.m. to midnight in the following buildings: Applied Science Lab, University Laundry, McKee Stadium, Home Economics Building, Woody Hall, University Courts, President's Home and Office, and the Chancellor's Office.

The power will be restored to all buildings, except Woody Hall, which will be without power from 11 a.m. Wednesday, to 5 a.m. Thursday, according to Gene Pfeifer, assistant to the Chancellor.

**BANGKOK (AP)—President Nixon came to Thailand in a monsoon downpour Monday with assurances the United States will stand by this ally in Vietnam against the threat from abroad or subversion within.**

The rain drenched him and his official host, King Bhumibol, at Bangkok's airport during welcoming ceremonies, while Mrs. Nixon and Queen Sirikit took shelter in a pavilion.

Crowds at Thisis greeting the President were allimmer—perhaps because of the rain—than those who turned out for President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, but over-all the welcome was cordial and full of royal pomp.

Nixon's motorcade route was lined with school children waving flags.

The President came off Air Force One, after a flight from sweltering Indonesia, without his raincoat and got a drenching as he and the king went through airport formalities without even umbrellas. Later, in Bangkok, the President changed to a dry suit.

Nixon was given assurances that the United States has no intention of abandoning Thailand and Viet Nam. This nation, close by the Vietnamese and Laos trouble spots in Southeast Asia, is fighting guerrillas in its southeast sector.

"The United States will stand proudly with Thailand against those who might threaten us from abroad or from within," Nixon told the Thais.

His address on "our deter- mination to honor our com- mitments" delivered immediately upon his arrival for a three-day visit that may include a trip to Vietnam—prompted questions from reporters on whether the President was contradicting his earlier emphasis on

... continuing support of America's future military presence in Asia. Nixon saw no inconsistency. He commented in a speech earlier that the U.S. "will continue in a fashion that is consistent with our conviction that the nations of Asia can and must increase their responsibilities for achievement and progress in the area."

Thailand is strongly committed to the Vietnam war, with some 12,900 troops now among the forces helping the Saigon government. Nearly 120,000 U.S. military personnel, many supporting air operations in Vietnam, are stationed at big bases in Thailand.

In France, politicaleducated Nixon's visit with an attack at one of the bases—Ubon, in northeastern Thailand. They wounded an American sentry and damaged two C-47 cargo planes with satchel charges before escaping.

... concluded that on Wednesday the President has only staff meetings on his schedule before attending an evening dinner hosted by Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn.

In another incident, one man was reported killed in Bangkok for throwing a bottle into the street ahead of Nixon's motorcade. Another man was said to have been arrested by Thai police for possessing a gun at a location where the President was coming.

U.S. Secret Service officials said they had no knowledge of this.

From a standpoint of doing important business, Bangkok looked at the most significant stop in the journey which from here takes Nixon to India, England, Pakistan, Romania and England.

While continuing to say that "there are no plans" for Nixon to make a quick trip to South Vietnam, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler left open the possibility that such a plan could speedily develop. He

... Damselfly sells wings

The damselfly, smaller cousin of the dragonfly, sells its wings while it rests. The dragonfly's wings always remain extended.
Passenger flights to moon for Apollo astronauts only

By Robert Park

Although National Aeronautics and Space Administration engineers have not yet designed their spacecraft to carry men to the moon, they are working on many reservations on their first flight.

Apollo director Margaret Huffington, a reservist and general information officer at Williamsport County Airport in Marion, "We far back as December people called in asking about moon flights and how much they cost."

Miss Huffington said at first she believed them, but now she thinks the calls were a hoax.

"I thought they were serious," she said, "so I wrote several letters to the airlines asking if they had made a reservation for the first flight."

She explained that she took such calls seriously, remarked, but now she wishes she had boarded the airline would plan a trip of flights to take them somewhere." Evidently local travelers haven't developed such a reservation yet. Neither Carleton's Holiday Travel Service or B & T Travel Service have been receiving any reservations.

An employee of the B & T Travel Service, Jo Ann Emery, said that no calls have come in so far." Probably because of the cost involved. She estimated the estimate of $25,000 on a trip being quite expensive for a flight. The calls would have to be made and the service offers some trips, but none as far as out as one to the moon.

"We do book passage for as far in the future as the world tour, but no one has made plans for that one either," she added.

"The various airlines have made trips that are played which there is no information whatsoever," she explained. Miss Huffington also said that many people have given her information for flight bookings can be sent to them.

She said the too much calls seriously, she remarked, "I wish an airline would plan a trip of flights to take them somewhere." Evidently local travelers haven't developed such a reservation yet. Neither Carleton's Holiday Travel Service or B & T Travel Service have been receiving any reservations.

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"We do book passage for as far in the future as the world tour, but no one has made plans for that one either," she added.

Published in July

Moslemi writes articles

Research articles by Al Moslemi, SIU associate professor of forestry, appeared in the July issues of two professional journals.

The Forest Products Journal, a publication of the Forest Products Research Society, contained a technical note on "Strength and Dimensional Properties of Hickory Flakes," by Moslemi and Charles P. Anthony, for SIU Graduate student in forestry from Illinois.

The current issue of Wood Science, quarterly journal of the Forest Products Research Society, contained an article on "Quantitative Color Characterization for Lobolly Pine Veneer." Moslemi joined the SIU Department of Forestry faculty in 1965 as a wood products extension specialist. In the fall, he received his master's and doctoral degrees from Michigan State University where he was an instructor in wood technology until coming to the SIU staff.

Kennedy gets letter support

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (AP) - John Rendleman, chancellor of SIU's Edwardsville campus, was named Monday to the governing board of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Granville City.

Rendleman is the second SIU employee to be named to the board by the Sisters of the Order of the Divine Providence.

Weather forecast

Southern Illinois-Fair and a little warmer Tuesday and a chance of showers in the 80s. Low Tuesday night in the 60s.

Wednesday-Mostly sunny and pleasant Tuesday with a chance of showers in the 80s. Fair and cool again Tuesday night.

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Bobby Shannon

Mort Crowley

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at the DuQuoin State Fair

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DuQuoin Youth Assn., P.O. Box 314, DuQuoin

Daily Egyptian Classified Action Ads

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Right hand potter, 447-8040


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Classifieds for sale, for sale, 447-8040.

Kawasaki 200, used, $125, 546-1675.

Total circle, 6 x 6, 447-1066.


1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.

1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.


1983 Mercedes, 645-5843.

FOR REPAIR

Kenny Moore, 546-5843.

1983 Mercedes, 645-5843.


1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.

1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.

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1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.

1987 Honda 550, 847-9450.
The quietness there is impressive

One would not think that wet weather could affect a group that makes its second home underwater, but this isn't always the case.

And following the recent area rains, this is especially not the case for the Egyptian Divers Club, a skin and scuba diving club that usually spends a lot of time in the depths of area strip mines and Devil's Kitchen Lake.

Jim Smiithon, president of the club, said the heavy rains have caused the area diving spots to have poor visibility because of suspended material in the water. Therefore, according to Smithson, many of the club's summer activities have been curtailed.

The club was formed in February, 1969, and now has about 25 members, including five women.

It is not presently associated with SRI, but it is going through procedures to be admitted as a University recognized group by fall quarter.

"This area has many choices of diving spots and a diving club is the best way for divers to meet and to take advantage of these spots," Smithson said.

Club activities include treasure dives, under water hockey games, compass courses, and ice diving. The hockey games are played by skin divers with a puck and fork-like stick.

"Compass courses are obstacle courses set up under water like a road rally is set up," Smithson said. "Skin divers are timed to sink buoy's and they should come out at a certain place if they are on course."

Free training is given to beginners in the club, Lectures, slide demonstrations, and tooling per-taining to diving are shown at club meetings to acquaint members with the underwater world.

Smithson, who has been diving for nine years and who has obtained her private lessons, said the initial training for beginners is given in a swimming pool.

"When the club goes diving, which is normally every third weekend, a safety officer is appointed and the 'buddy system' is employed," said Smithson.

The club is planning trips to Missouri and perhaps to Florida over spring break.

Por Smithson diving is a way of doing homework. He is majoring in zoology and is involved in research for fisheries. However, it is much more than that.

"The sensation of being free and weightless is great and the quietness down there is impressive," Smithson said. He sums the sport as "solo thrilling."

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Now that Vince Lombardi has taken over as coach of the Washington Redskins, here's a fact of how long it's been since the Red Skins were able to win the championship of the Nation al Football League. The Redskins haven't won the NFL title since Franklin Roosevelt was President of the U.S. Last time the Skins won the league championship was 1942.

Here's quite an address from baseball. The man who holds the record for scoring the most runs in one major league game -- Pete Hecker -- was of all things a pitcher. You'd think the man who held the record for scoring the most runs in one game would have been an odd platoon player or some score keeper, instead of Hecker. He set the all-time mark of ten runs scored in one game in 1896 and nobody has even come close to that score ever since.

If you didn't know that college graduates have a longer life expectancy -- longer by many years depending on the average salary of college graduates, the death rate of college men seldom moves up to that of the general population, and the greater cash values in college life positions, this certainly makes good sense, doesn't it?

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No Cover