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The BG News Magazine July 26, 1978

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The BG
newsmagazine
Bowling Green State University 7-26-78



Nobby Emmanuel (far right) participates in a graduate workshop in education.

NOBBY

"I think that by my nature I'm very active; I've always been active -- I'm very restless. I'm an individual that likes to bring about change or make life possible for people," said Nobby Emmanuel, a man dedicated to his cause.

Emmanuel, is an international student and Ph.D. candidate in Educational Administration and Supervision at the University. He came to Bowling Green from his homeland of Durban, South Africa, after becoming frustrated by his many unsuccessful attempts at helping to change the discriminatory practices against non-whites in his country.

"I learned some lessons when I was in prison for participating in a demonstration -- I realized that the change was not going to come overnight. One had to change oneself in order to change the system, and I had to change myself," he said. Emmanuel decided to come to the United States "to change."

"The U.S. has allowed me the opportunity to grow tremendously -- it's given me an education, it's given me a sense of direction in life, it's restored some of my self-concept that the South African whites destroyed."

"Geographically, climatically, physically, South Africa is an extremely beautiful country, but politically it has nothing to offer non-whites -- it's a white man's heaven and a black man's hell," he said.

"South Africa is the only country today that practices legal racism in that it has four officially designated racial groups -- White, Indian, Colored people and African (which makes up most of the population)."

According to Emmanuel, the white minority governs the country with an "iron fist" in maintaining a system of government known as an apartheid.



All by Andy Cole

Nobby works at home on his dissertation surrounded by souvenirs of his travels.

"The government defines apartheid as separation and preservation of the racial groups in South Africa, but in reality it is the suppression/oppression of the non-white groups under that regime," Emmanuel said. "This form of government denies basic fundamental rights to the non-white people of South Africa. It becomes very difficult for a non-white person to function effectively as a human being in that environment."

"South Africa has many bizarre rules in order to preserve the absurdities of the government," Emmanuel said. But he did not realize the tremendous impact that these rules had on non-whites until 1965 when his uncle was critically injured in a car crash.

"When the ambulance driver found out my uncle was not white, he refused to take him to the hospital. As a result of that my uncle died," he said. "That made a tremendous impact on my life: it made me stop and think -- what are we dealing with here? And for a moment, I was wondering whether I was human at all."

Later, Emmanuel encountered incidents where his friends and others who were trying to bring about change "were quietly put away."

In 1968, when South Africa was reinvented to the Olympic games (after being banned from them for 20 years because of racial laws) Emmanuel was asked to try out for the track team.

"I found out that we were sending a multinational team, not a multi-racial team -- I was going to represent the Indian people in South Africa, not South Africa. I was going to represent a select group of people, and I wasn't even going to be awarded the South African colors. Well, I got to thinking about that and just on the principle I withdrew my invitation," he said.

Emmanuel's withdrawal started a chain reaction of withdrawals by other non-white participants and "as a result, South Africa never made it to the games."

Emmanuel began protesting his country's discriminatory laws when he was in high school. Highly influenced by Mahatma Ghandi's teachings on passive resistance, Emmanuel helped develop a national group of high school students "dedicated

to bringing about change in a non-violent fashion." He also participated in many demonstrations against the government. But because of his political activity, Emmanuel was forced to drop out of high school prior to his graduation.

"Life for a non-white with no education was no life -- you weren't thought to be worthy of yourself, you were conditioned to think that you didn't have the ability or the schooling to be a contributing citizen," he said.

Although uneducated non-whites were considered practically worthless according to Emmanuel, it was still extremely hard for them to go to college.

"You have separate universities for all races. It's separate but not equal, so that for every ten universities for three million whites, there is one university for 23 million non-whites -- and conditions and facilities are not of quality in any shape or form. I felt that that wasn't the life I wanted anymore."

After attempting several different vocations -- salesman, track coach and soccer coach -- Emmanuel still wasn't satisfied with his life. At that time his cousin who was attending B.G.S.U.

returned to South Africa and persuaded him to visit the U.S. In 1970, Emmanuel came to Bowling Green and tried to enroll at the University. Because he didn't have a high school diploma he had a hard time getting accepted, but he finally qualified by passing the G.E.D. exams.

At first, Emmanuel had difficulty adjusting to the cultural differences in the U.S. "There were times when I had to deal with alienation -- it's a traumatic experience for most international students," he said. "You go through periods of loneliness, but feeling sorry for yourself certainly doesn't help -- you have to be active."

Emmanuel took his own advice seriously -- he immersed himself in his schoolwork and in university organizations. He has held major offices in the World Student Association and Black African People's Association, he was advisor to the Hockey Club, and he is presently serving his second term as president of the Graduate Student Senate.



Nobby talks to University administrators about graduate student policies.

Despite this extensive organizational involvement at the University, Emmanuel is not politically active in the U.S. "I don't feel it's my place. I'm a visitor here -- I have to respect the laws in this country and I do," he said. "I think that my mere presence here is an influence -- that's the reason for having international students on this campus."



[left]
Stocking up on groceries after work.

[bottom left]
Nobby discusses student problems with Win Stone, Assistant Dean of Graduate Students.

[below]
Nobby takes time out to talk with a friend.



But Emmanuel does speak his mind when he's asked to.

"The U.S. has made tremendous judicial progress with discrimination, but socially it still has a long way to go. Socially and culturally many white Americans still have racist attitudes. Despite the fact that many whites say they're not prejudiced, they display it in many subtle forms," he said.

"But there's a vast difference between South Africa and the United States -- although in the U.S. there is still a lot of work to be done towards closing the gap between the black and white worlds, in South Africa the door has not even been opened yet."

How can the problem be solved?

"In South Africa, the only way the problem is going to be solved is by a bloody revolution," Emmanuel said. "It's inevitable if you can understand the attitude and mentality of the white South African -- he's very adamant, very stubborn. He is persistent in maintaining his own attitudes of inter-racial progress."

Emmanuel believes that because the South African white people are set in their negative attitudes and unwilling to change, the non-white people will eventually "react emotionally not rationally." Therefore, he says, "We're going to experience a tremendous catastrophe."

Emmanuel believes that the change in attitudes in the U.S. has to come from the young people "because today's students are tomorrow's leaders."

"The educational environment has to start developing and changing attitudes -- it must play a more fundamental role in terms of what type of students it sends out in society. People have to start accepting each other for what they are rather than for the color they are," he said.

"People don't stop and think about what is happening -- we move too fast. We've got to slow down a little and find out we're still human, that the person across from us has feelings and thoughts-- we have to be more sensitive."

Although Emmanuel has lived in the States for eight years now, he is still a South African citizen. He plans to return eventually, when he feels that he can make a meaningful contribution there.

"It's been a very difficult decision to make, but I feel that by being in the U.S. and trying to educate Americans by writing articles and giving speeches about the plight of the people of South Africa, I might be able to make my contribution that way," he said. "One can regard me as a coward for not returning to South Africa; however one can regard me as a martyr, too. I know that if I did return I would speak my mind and within three weeks I would be put away with the rest of my friends."

However, Emmanuel did go home to visit his family and friends during the summer of 1976. Unfortunately, the vacation time he chose was inappropriate (it was during the Soweto riots, a protest against the apartheid government). Upon arrival in South Africa, he was met by a welcoming committee of "special branch" police (similar to the CIA) and interrogated for 16 hours.

"The South African government attributed the Soweto riots and the unrest of the time to the black consciousness movement in the United States. They thought that I was coming back with specific goals in mind -- to cause unrest in South Africa," he said.

When Emmanuel left the country he was questioned again and searched. "It's easier to leave the country than to return," he said. "They don't mind you leaving because it's fine if you're no more pain in the neck for them."

In his spare time Emmanuel enjoys running, playing tennis, eating different kinds of food, going to museums and "getting into heavy discussions with people about social trends and philosophical debates on life." He also enjoys travelling.

"I've done a lot of hitchhiking -- down in Southern Europe, and from Ohio all the way down to Mexico, all the way up to California, and all the way back, I've hitchhiked to Florida and Canada, but still I always come back to Bowling Green," he said. "I like it here. I think it's a real neat little town."

After Emmanuel receives his Ph.D. he would like to work in the complex of student affairs, starting as an assistant dean of students. "I like working with students; I think they're exciting," he said.

As for his future...

"I'll go where the wind blows me, I've done that so far and I feel very comfortable with it." □

Lonnie Pomerantz



All by Mary Reinbolt

The Electric T-Shirt workroom is a busy place for Kramer and his production employees.

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T-Shirt Factory Comes Alive

"If you can't buy it, you can make it."

As a young boy, Rick Kramer heard his father speak those words many times. As a young man, Kramer first put the motto to the test.

At 24, Rick Kramer, a Cincinnati native, is the sole owner of a thriving Bowling Green business, the Electric T-Shirt Factory. He and his staff of four, screen print words and designs on posters, jackets, mirrors, backpacks, t-shirts, and "everything else your imagination would like to see in print," says his company's promotional brochure.

The flow of orders is strong and steady these days, enough to warrant the addition of staff members and expansion into several more rooms at the Main Street headquarters. But business was not always so good.

Before moving to the present location in October, 1976, Kramer had set up shop only to close down at least three times in the past because of financial problems or a lack of essential equipment.

Kramer's enterprise began when, as a freshman on the BGSU track team in 1971, he admired the lettered t-shirts worn by track stars Dave Wottle and Sid Sink. But, Kramer was told, to get one he would have to travel to California.

Since he did not have the time, money, or desire to do that, he decided to make the shirt himself. Kramer started with a library book about silk screen printing, bought a few supplies, and began printing t-shirts in his dormitory room—a habit which paid for two years of his schooling.

"I traded t-shirts for hamburgers, books, you name it," the energetic entrepreneur smiled. "Then I dropped out of school for two years and opened a screen printing shop in Michigan. To put it briefly and precisely, 'I got took' on that attempt."

An offer from his former track coach, Mel Brodt, to form a partnership brought Kramer back to the Bowling Green area. With a promise of financial backing for the equipment he needed, Kramer felt sure he could get "Melrick Printing Inc" off the ground. It was another failure, however—a demise wrapped in legal entanglements, all of which are now settled.

"That experience left me angry, disillusioned, emotionally drained, and broke. I said to myself, 'forget it, I'm not going back into business,'" Kramer said.

He took a no-pressure, nine to five job at a local printing company. But his solitude lasted only four months. When he got a call on a Saturday from a girl in Tennessee who need 500 shirts by the next Thursday for the show, "Almost Anything Goes," Kramer couldn't turn down the request.

"I saw it as a big opportunity to make money, but I had nothing to make it with," Kramer said, brushing his blonde hair from his forehead. "I borrowed \$750 from a friend, somehow managed to get the silk screening equipment I needed, and stayed up all night for two nights printing shirts."

Another order for 2,000 shirts followed two weeks later. "I was still working out of my trailer at the time, and I'd lay the shirts everywhere I could think of to dry. Two thousand shirts is quite a few," Kramer said, "especially when they're all over the furniture and floors."

About this time the printer Kramer worked for fired him. "He wanted me to run the business for him out of his shop," said Kramer. "I said 'no' and lost my job."

A University faculty member and friend of Kramer's, Gene Poor, offered him his garage to use as a workshop. "I worked out of Gene's garage for a long time, and he never charged me any rent," Kramer said, sounding grateful. "I guess he was just happy to help the impoverished. The only problems I had with that location were the mosquitos in the summer and the cold in the winter. One time it was so cold while I was working that my Dr. Pepper froze in the can."

Even though he was receiving more and more orders, some as large as the Uhlman's clothing store account which he still handles, after a few months Kramer was determined to close the business and go back to school.

"I wasn't really making enough money to get the equipment I needed, and I did want to get my degree, so... I decided to close down once again." Kramer sounded like a broken record, repeating the same details over and over.

Over seventy hours of his visual communications major remained to be completed. Kramer finished in three quarters while continuing to fill t-shirt orders from his workshop in Gene Poor's garage.

When I went back to school, the business stayed alive, so I gave as much time to it as I could spare—which wasn't much," he joked.

He spent the rest of the summer there before finding a place of his own. Kramer hired a salesman who graduated from the University and left the business soon after.

"He was very valuable to me in terms of the business end of things, so when he left, I almost threw in the towel again," Kramer explained.

"Almost" is the key word, however. By this time the business had grown considerably and orders continued to roll in.

Kramer couldn't afford an oven to heat treat the inked shirts in, but he and Poor resolved that he had to have one if he was to increase his sales.



"If you can't buy it, you can make it," Rick Kramer's dad used to say. At 24, Rick Kramer already had been running his own business for six years.

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Letter to the Editor



From t-shirts for campus functions to beer mugs to clothing to frisbees, the Electric T-Shirt Factory screen prints on almost everything.

volume. Poor supplied the moral support and constructed the framework for the oven; Kramer built the heating elements and installed them in the body. Business kept picking up.

Then the "Blizzard of '78" struck. The Electric T-shirt Factory manufactured 7,000 shirts in less than three weeks. The idea for 'I froze mine in the Blizzard of '78' underwear was Kramer's alone.

"That turned out to be big, very big for us," said Kramer. "We've been retailing our own designs and picking up accounts ever since. We hope to get on the fair and specialty show circuit soon, so we can do even more retailing."

Kramer explained there is a greater profit margin for him when he can control his market from manufacturing to retailing.

Further plans for growth and expansion on the drawing board include opening another Electric T-Shirt factory in Toledo or Dayton as well as the "Graphic Arts General Store (GAGS)" slated to open this fall in Bowling Green. GAGS will be a silk screen supply store for do-it-yourselfers.

Kramer has taught silk screening at the University to college students, high school teachers, and their students. He hopes to capitalize on the market he is helping generate by opening GAGS.

"The idea for the General Store came to me when I was teaching high school students," Kramer explained. "Many of them are much more imaginative and creative than I ever realized. Unfortunately, most high schools don't have the funds to purchase silk screening equipment, so I'm going to provide the supplies at an affordable price."

Several shaky starts and thousands of t-shirts later, optimistic Rick Kramer seems to have his business on solid ground.

"The Electric T-Shirt Factory is finally alive and breathing," he smiled, looking around at his silk screening home. "It's been given its birth certificate, and I'm super proud." □

The 13 states started with simplicity-- liberty and justice for all.

Our tax system has become a wasteful, complicated system that needs a complete overhaul. There is nothing so complex about it. If we, or the government spend the money, the bill has to be paid.

All income from whatever source shall or should be taxed alike at the federal state and local level. Period.

The trouble never ends when this principle is tampered with. Instead of being more fair, it will get more unfair with each addition.

Our highways are a good example of all paying. Schools are an example of trouble when all who are able--have income--do not pay.

Education, like savings, usually increases ones income. Tax free bonds are peanuts in comparison to the fact that 98 percent of bank assets escape school levies which are a major tax bill.

It is hard to respect a banker or professor who promotes property tax for school levies. These levies have little effect on their safety box assets or income.

Work and saving should be encouraged. It is wrong to tax property savings instead of income. Perhaps if no one worked or saved welfare could provide for all.

Without income there soon is no savings or sales to tax. The big majority of the tax has to come from work. All income other than wages and salaries could only pay about one-half of the government expenses if it was all taken.

The total tax bill should cover the amount spent or inflation will follow. Why waste time and effort in collecting a multitude of taxes when it all must come from income or be stolen from someone who has saved.

Dale Roe
16390 Mermill Road
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classifieds

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The BG newsmagazine

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Neighborhood Association Meets

"Anyone is welcome to attend our meetings, but we should limit the area of the association," a member of the S. Summit - S. Enterprise Neighborhood Association said at its second meeting on Thursday evening, June 20.

In a 19:3 vote members decided to extend the boundaries of the association to Clough and S. Prospects Streets, including Lehman.

Other topics discussed at the meeting were the formation of committees, and the possibility of establishing the association as a non-profit corporation.

At Thursday's meeting members agreed that problem rentals were a result of the absentee landlord, and that they must put pressure on the landlords in order to "clean up the area."

The neighborhood association will meet once a month, "or as needed if we have to get a message out fast," Cathy Striggow, Chairwoman of the association said.

Going to be here awhile?



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REALTY

Students Short-Changed on Mailbox Location

What happened?

That will probably be the reaction of several members of the Student Government Association when they return to the University in the fall and find the new mailboxes for off-campus students located in 208 Moseley.

When spring quarter ended and students went home for the summer they thought that the mailboxes were going to be located in 100 Moseley, which is currently occupied by the University costume shop. Student leaders considered 100 Moseley particularly advantageous because it was accessible to handicapped students and the commuter Off-Campus Organization (COCO) had promised to provide security if the mailboxes were built there.

In its meeting on Tuesday, May 23, the University Space Assignments Committee had allocated the room to the project, which had been supported by the Student Government Association, the Commuter Off-Campus Organization, and several University administrators including President Hollis A. Moore Jr.

At the time it was reported that, "the committee was able to allocate Moseley for the mailboxes because it found another location for the University costume shop, now located in the room." The costume shop was to be moved to rooms 209, 210, and 211 in University Hall, but the rooms would have to be renovated first. No estimate was given for the renovation cost.

It had been estimated that building the mailboxes would cost about \$11,300 and would save the University about \$12,500 a year in mailing costs.

The Monday following graduation, the University Space Assignments Committee met and was informed that the architects office had made a mistake: that the costume shops proposed new location was now unacceptable because the architects office had overlooked the costs involved in installing a sprinkler system needed to meet safety requirements.

The University Space Assignments Committee then suggested to the Mailbox System Feasibility Construction Committee (Mailbox Committee) that room 208 Moseley Hall be considered as an alternative site.

Only five of the original 11 members of the Mailbox Committee were still at the University to attend a meeting on the matter. None of the student representatives were present.

Hazel Smith, Director of the Commuter Center, and a member of the Mailbox Committee who was present, said that no decision was reached on approving the new location. It was decided that Dr. Elton Ringer, Chair of the committee, would get in touch with the students and talk it over with them.

After talking with Dr. Ringer, former SGA Senator Jim Gamelia, the project drafter, wrote President Moore to protest the change, an informed source said.

When contacted on Monday, July 24, Dr. Ringer said that with all the problems involved in renovating the University Hall location, and moving the costumes it, "wouldn't have been possible," to have the mailboxes in 100 Moseley by the fall.

University officials, including President Moore, felt that they were already committed to building the mailboxes by the fall and that 208 Moseley was an acceptable alternative, Dr. Ringer said.

Although Ringer admitted that the "timing was bad" in making a decision to change the location of the off-campus mailboxes, when most of the students were gone for the summer and could not provide any input, he stated that he would, "rather not comment," when asked when he had been informed of the architects mistake.

Room 208 Moseley had originally been considered as a possible site for the mailboxes, but he had been rejected when it was learned that it was not available because it housed the journalism department's compugraphic equipment. That equipment was sold however, and the room became available, Ringer said.

No solution has been worked out yet to provide mailboxes for the handicapped, but the mailboxes have been ordered and should be in 208 Moseley in the fall, Dr. Ringer said. □

John Maddox

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Candidates for the August 26 commencement are reminded to place their order immediately for cap and gown regalia at the University Bookstore in the Student Services Building. No cash is needed at the time the measurements are taken.

Graduation announcements will be on sale, also in the University Bookstore, approximately two weeks prior to commencement.

BG NEWS
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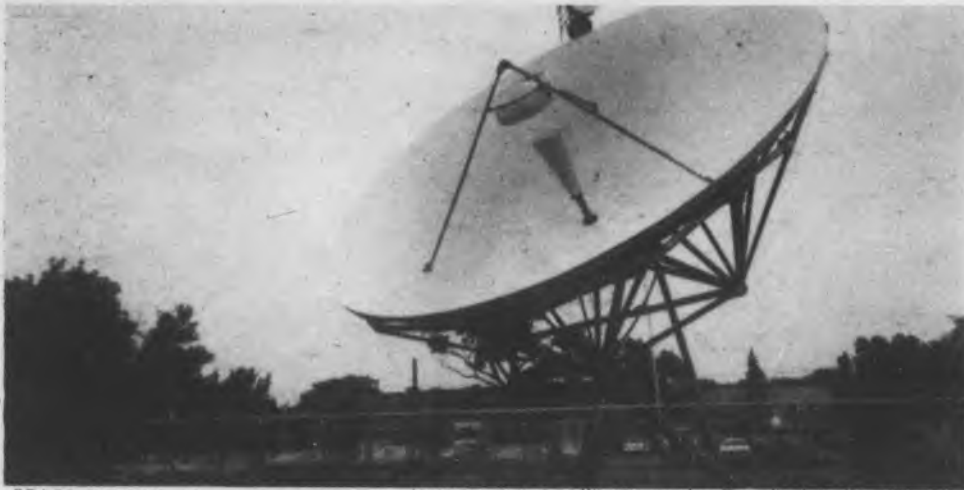
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Andy Cole

SPACE-AGE TV -- The major component of WBGU-TV's Satellite Reception Terminal is this 10-meter parabolic dish antenna, located south of the station's studio and office building on Troup Avenue.

Satellite System Benefits WBGU-TV

WBGU-TV viewers are now benefiting from some of the world's most advanced communications technology, as the station joined public television's new domestic communications satellite program distribution system on June 30. WBGU-TV's technical link with the system is its Satellite Reception Terminal, located just behind the station on Troup Avenue.

According to Dr. Duane E. Tucker, director of television services at the University and general manager of WBGU-TV, the satellite system strengthens the station's ability to serve its viewers in a number of ways:

--The satellite system will give WBGU-TV, a choice of two or three channels of programming (instead of only one) from which to choose. The station will have a wider selection of programs which may have special relevance or concern to particular audience groups as well as the diverse nationally distributed programs available from the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

--Technical program quality will be consistently excellent. Under satellite operations, program signal quality does not diminish (as it occasionally does under the present system of distributing programs) regardless of where the program originates. Thus, because of this direct feed (with less equipment to pass through), there is less potential for technical difficulties.

--When public radio stations are linked by a satellite interconnection system, there will be greater opportunity for joint radio/television simulcasts. The system would have the capability of receiving up to four channels of audio for a single program. This means that WBGU-TV viewers will eventually be able to listen to the audio portion of music programs in stereo, or, later, even in quadrophonic sound. Also, if PBS should transmit a program with a Spanish track as well as an English sound track, WBGU-TV could provide one in English and one in Spanish. This all will be possible because of a special decoder to be purchased by the station.

--Nationally, the costs of distributing public television programs to stations will gradually decrease as the satellite system is paid for. The ensuing savings can be re-invested in other priorities, including production of more quality programs.

The major portion of funding for the construction and operational cost of WBGU-TV's terminal came from the Corporation of Public Broadcasting. In addition, the Kresge Foundation in Rochester, New York, awarded a \$10,000 grant for each station's expenses.

The system, which this year will gradually link all public television stations serving the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, is the first full-time television satellite system for broadcasting to be put in operation in the United States, and when completed, will be the most extensive facility of its kind in the world.

The multi-channel satellite system replaces the present method of distributing public television programs to stations over telephone company long-lines and microwave links. Only one program is distributed at a time over this ground-based system, the costs of which have been escalating in recent years.

Programs to be received by WBGU-TV via the new satellite system will originate at PBS in Washington, D.C., or at one of the five transmission facilities operated by other public broadcasting organizations in Columbia, S.C.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Colo. and Hartford, Conn. A sixth transmission point is planned for the West Coast.

From the PBS Main Origination Terminal near Washington, or from any number of other points, programs will be transmitted WESTAR I, 22,300 miles above the equator. WESTAR I is a "geostationary" satellite, orbiting at the same speed as the earth rotates. From WESTAR, the programs are retransmitted back to earth, where they can be received at each of the 149 satellite ground terminals near public TV stations. □



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The BG Newsmagazine takes a look at

Soccer

"This is going to be fun," I kept telling myself. "If these kids can do it, so can I."

I became interested in the game of soccer a year ago while writing an article on the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) coaching school held at the University. The enthusiasm of the USSF coaching staff rubbed off on me, and I became hooked on soccer. (I even read "Soccer Corner" religiously!)

After being an innocent bystander of the game, I decided to become an active participant. The only problem was I didn't know how to play! The last time I had played anything vaguely resembling soccer was 10 years ago in my junior high school gym class.

Then I got a brilliant idea. Why not learn how to play the game at the University's Summer Sports School? That way, I would be playing with kids who are also learning the game, and I wouldn't embarrass myself too badly, or so I thought.

Both Gary Palmisano, director of the Summer Sports School program, and Mickey Cochrane, former Falcon soccer and lacrosse coach, thought it was a good idea, also. They also agree with me that interest in women's soccer is growing each year, and they have offered their help in starting a women's program at the University.



Andy Cole

The B.G. Newsmagazine Sports Editor listens intently to Coach Cochrane's instructions on passing the ball.

So, I donned my gym shorts, tennis shoes and my Summer Sports School t-shirt and set out for the soccer field. Suddenly, I felt like Daniel in the lion's den. My only consolation was that there would be another girl at the camp.

As I walked over to get my name tag, one of the boys said, "Pretty soon we'll be over-run with girls." I tried to ignore this comment, but it did make me a little nervous.

Then, the only girl attending the camp, 15-year old Ellen Wheeler, walked on to the field. She wasn't shaken by the fact that she was the only other girl there.

The class was then divided into two groups with Mickey Cochrane taking the older students and Gary Palmisano taking the younger ones. I played with the older group in the morning, and with the younger group in the afternoon.

We started off learning basic kicking, and passing and trapping techniques. This was review for most of the kids in my group, but it was new to me. Surprisingly, I had little difficulty learning the basic of kicking and passing the ball.

Trapping was more difficult, especially the thigh-trap. The object is to stop the ball with the upper thigh without making the ball fly back up into the air. After about 15 tries, I finally caught on.

"Now we're going to learn one of the most beautiful moves in soccer--heading the ball," Cochrane said. The purpose of heading is to direct the ball in any direction with your head.

To learn this technique, we used what is called "Pele's Drill". You hold the ball about a foot and a half from your forehead and bounce the ball back and forth between your head and your hands. Once everyone caught on to the basic technique, we headed the ball to each other. Soon after, I developed a splitting headache.

When my headache subsided and my vision cleared, we worked on dribbling the ball with a game of tag. This drill also helps develop what is known in soccer as split-vision--the ability to keep your head up and keep your eyes on the ball at the same time.

After lunch, I worked with the younger group. We jogged across the field a few times to loosen up, and then started with passing drills. Palmisano uses drills used by the Philadelphia professional soccer team designed to develop accuracy.

After a few minutes of these drills, I began to feel comfortable with the ball, and my accuracy improved. It was beginning to be fun. After a combination dribbling and passing drill, we divided into teams for a game.

The biggest problem was that I had no idea where anyone was supposed to be or which positions were which. I'm still not sure what position I was playing, but I was supposed to be near the goal. After struggling for a while, my team won 3-1 without much help from me.

Throughout the day, I learned basic techniques and rules of the game and I had a lot of fun. I could hardly believe the skills that some of the younger kids had. I have heard that soccer is the easiest game to learn, and now I believe it.

As the week progresses, Cochrane and Palmisano will work on perfecting skills and teaching the kids tactics needed for winning soccer games. I only wish I had the time to participate in the classes.

Both coaches work hard to make the camp run efficiently and they spend a good deal of time on individual instruction. This is necessary in any sport for improvement.

Even after just one day of playing soccer, I picked up the necessary basics--something I've had trouble with in any other sport. Of course, I doubt the Cosmos or Rowdies are ready for me, but with a little practice, who knows? □

Sheri Campbell

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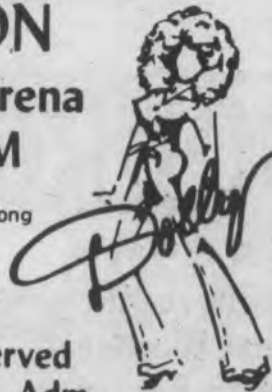
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