

# Weekend tornadoes hit South, Midwest

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (AP) — A vicious storm system turned the Memorial Day weekend into a holiday of horror for thousands in the South and Midwest. At least 47 persons were killed and areas already suffering from spring flooding were heavily damaged.

Tornadoes, heavy rains and flash floods caused eight deaths in Alabama, three in Arkansas, one in Florida, two in Georgia, three in Kansas, one in Mississippi, seven in Missouri, seven in North Carolina, five in Oklahoma and 10 in Tennessee.

The storms started Saturday night in Kansas and Missouri, then criss-crossed their way south during the day and night Sunday.

Twisters struck again yesterday in Athens, Ga., and surrounding areas that were still undergoing repairs from tornadoes that struck on March 31. A 53-year-old woman was killed and more than 60 persons injured, Georgia officials said.

A severe storm described by police as a small tornado ripped through Mount Olive Township, N.J., last night, causing heavy damage to 10 houses and several minor injuries.

The National Weather Service said the weekend tornado activity was the worst on record, about 160 tornadoes having touched down during a 72-hour period ending at noon yesterday.

In 1957, the agency said, there were 504 tornadoes counted during the first five months of the year. There have been more than 600 already observed in 1973, the service said.

Allen Pearson, director of the National Severe Storm Forecast Center in Kansas City, said the tornado activity has been spawned chiefly by an unusually strong jetstream flowing from the southwest.

Alabama was among the hardest hit. At least 18 communities reported storm damage and there were deaths in four areas—four in Brent, two in Greensboro, one in Wilsonville and one in Center Point, a Birmingham suburb.

Authorities said Thomas Clifton

Simpson, 28, was found in the basement of his Center Point home sprawled over his two children, apparently to protect them. The youngsters were injured, but alive.

South of Birmingham, at Wilsonville, Ben House had just sent his family off to church and was strolling in his garden when he spotted a tornado in the southwest. The twister skipped his house, but struck the home of his parents, killing his mother and seriously injuring his father.

"I guess it's one those things that happen," said House, an editor at the Birmingham News. "The tornado hit about 8 p.m. and it wasn't long after that that the townspeople began to pull together and help each other out. It's like that in small towns when tragedy strikes."

The storm hit Brent just as Sunday night worship service was being held at the Baptist church. It ripped the church in half and killed one of the 100 persons in the congregation along with three others in the city.

Civil Defense authorities said 95 per cent of the town was destroyed. A businessman walked down the remains of the main street yesterday and commented: "We'll be back. We'll survive."

For the people of Jonesboro, Ark., the storm followed an unpleasant pattern. Just over five years ago, on May 15, 1968, a tornado swept through the city and killed 34 persons. Sunday's storm followed a similar path. The death toll was three. Authorities said the earlier twister taught people to take shelter quickly when they spotted a deadly black funnel.

Jonesboro residents spent the holiday yesterday cleaning up. Pickup trucks loaded with debris dotted the streets of the community of 27,000; homeowners patched roofs and hauled salvageable furniture to storage. City and county work crews cleared fallen trees from the streets and stacked them alongside the curb. "There's enough lumber in these stacked trees to build

two towns," one man said.

The Red Cross said there were 226 injured in Jonesboro; 2,000 homes suffered major damage; and 4,050 families had a loss of one sort or another. Bill Clark, judge of Craighead County in which Jonesboro is located, estimated damage at \$30 million.

Craighead recently was declared a disaster area because of spring flooding

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and U.S. Rep. Bill Alexander, a Democrat, sent a telegram to President Nixon yesterday asking for another disaster proclamation.

The farmers were among those who suffered most severely. Many of the crops they had just been able to plant after flood-caused delays were inundated by five inches of rain that fell in three hours as an aftermath of the tornado.

"I don't know what else can happen to this state," said Gov. Dale Bumpers.

Tornado watches were issued for eight counties — four each in Indiana and Illinois.



Standing watch

TWO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN survey damage to the Walmart Department Store in Jonesboro, Ark. caused by a tornado. The tornado left four dead and 200 injured in the town.

AP wirephoto

## Nixon estate uses federal funds

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP) — The federal government has spent more than \$100,000 for improvements at President Nixon's San Clemente estate since he bought it four years ago, records show.

Most of the work was done in the name of presidential security. Much of it, however, has enhanced the value of the oceanside property owned by Nixon and one of his wealthy friends, New York industrialist Robert Abplanalp.

The federal investment of more than \$100,000 was disclosed in city building permit records and in subsequent interviews with government officials. The figure is nearly three times the \$39,525 which the White House said during the weekend the government had spent for improvements at the estate.

The federally financed improvements included the beach cabana, a redwood fence, a storage shed, and an electric heating system for the President's home.

These improvements are in addition to the \$123,514 which the White House said last week the Nixons have spent for improvements on their house and homesite.

When asked about the federal expenditures, the White House said Sunday: "All of the work done at the western White House as listed in the AP story was requested by the Secret Service for the protection of the President. If the Associated Press has a recommendation to make to the Secret Service as to how the President and his family should be protected, the AP should outline those suggestions at the same time that it carries a story which implies that the President has improved his property at the expense of the government."

A spokesman for the Secret Service in Washington said of the listings: "We recommended all of those items for the compound."

The White House would not provide a breakdown on the \$123,514 figure it gave on Friday in a statement disclosing that Nixon had sold all but 5.9 acres of the 29-acre tract to Abplanalp in December, 1970.

The complex transaction took place 18 months after Abplanalp had loaned Nixon \$625,000 to help him with the initial purchase of the property adjacent to a

Coast Guard station where the western White House now is located.

That 1969 loan was cancelled in the subsequent transaction which left Nixon with a net investment of \$374,514 for the house and 5.9 acres and Abplanalp with an investment of \$1.2 million for the rest of the property.

The entire tract, including the portion owned by Abplanalp, remains under Secret Service guard. And while the White House will not say specifically which portion of the overall tract is now owned by Abplanalp, some of the federally financed improvements are on land he currently owns.

An examination of records in the city of San Clemente's building department and subsequent interviews with White House and other federal officials disclosed that the improvements included:

—A \$42,500 eight-foot-tall brick and concrete block wall stretching for about

1,400 feet around three sides of the property. The White House did not include the wall in its accounting of federally financed improvements, saying most of it was on Coast Guard property. But city officials say building permits are not required for work on federal property, and one was obtained for the wall.

—An \$11,561 six-foot redwood fence that extends for about 800 feet between the Nixon-Abplanalp property and the beach.

—A \$13,500 electric heating system in the Nixon home, a replacement for the previous heating system which officials deemed a "security risk."

—A \$12,964 glass wind screen installed alongside the President's swimming pool. The glass is one and one-fourth inches thick and is bullet proof.

—A \$3,360 storage shed with stucco walls to blend into the architecture of the President's estate.

—A \$2,000 cabana on the beach beneath Nixon's house near a redwood crossover on the railroad tracks separating the beach from the estate. The crossover is complete with small red warning lights to signal if a train is approaching.

—Asphalt paving costing \$1,500 to link the President's home with the adjacent western White House.

—Three gazebos and a gate-house costing an estimated \$22,000 and used by security personnel who guard the presidential property.

Most of the government-financed projects were undertaken as part of what officials dubbed "Operation Sunrise" soon after Nixon bought the property in mid-1969.

In addition, city records included building permits for several projects apparently paid for by the Nixons.

## '73 Festival of Life seeking new image

By PAT MASTERILLI  
Collegian Staff Writer

This year's Festival of Life will have a new image, according to Coordinator Al Hirsch.

"We're trying to get away from the image of a rock festival or just another place to get high on the weekend," Hirsch said. Because of last year's drug arrests, plainclothes Campus Patrolmen may roam festival grounds, he added.

The festival originated three years ago when Ken Segal, founder of the Free University, formed and coordinated the idea. Then it was just an outdoor jammy at Beaver Stadium.

By 1972 the festival's physical aspects expanded along with its budget. A larger stage, a professional public address system, workshops and the Art Fair were added. The festival became an all-day, all-night affair.

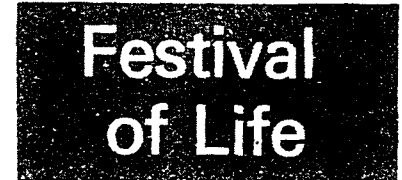
This year the festival has been cut from 24 hour a day to 16 and a half, allowing workers and participants to rest and encouraging overall attendance. Because this also means a decrease in entertainment spots, some groups may have to be cut from the schedule.

The stage will be placed in the center of the field to allow more people to sit nearby. Dome sizes also will be cut. Several small domes will be used instead of one large one.

Because of problems presented last year by booking groups through recording companies, the festival will concentrate on different types of groups that have established themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania.

One major change this year's festival coordinators are trying to create is an emphasis on the cultural atmosphere. The coordinators said they hope students will participate in the Art Fair by donating work to be sold or displayed or by patronizing the fair. Last year the festival received contributions from about 75 artists and the coordinators are hoping for at least 100 this year.

The festival will begin 7 p.m. Friday with musical entertainment by local and



out-of-town groups until midnight. The emphasis will be on variety featuring folk, jazz, country-western and folk-rock, Hirsch said.

From midnight to 4:30 a.m. Saturday feature-length films will be shown. The festival will close from 4:30 a.m. to noon Saturday.

Beginning at noon there will be more music and a variety of pottery, macramé, glass-blowing, and arts and crafts workshops. The Art Fair also will take place at this time.

In the evening the workshops will end and hard rock groups will be featured. At 7 p.m. Five O'Clock Theatre will give a presentation. There will be more music and films later that night following the same schedule as Friday night.

Sunday will be used for workshops and the Art Fair. The festival will close 9 p.m. Sunday.

The festival is sponsored and organized by Free U.

## Skylab astronauts save research mission

By MICHAEL SOLLY  
Collegian Staff Writer

America's Skylab 1 repairmen- astronauts apparently have salvaged the crippled space station from disaster, and after 14 days of uncertainty their prime mission — a record 28 days in orbit — has begun in earnest.

Controllers in Houston are confident the repair job the astronauts performed and the additional supplies carried by the Apollo shuttle ship will allow Skylab 1 to fly its originally planned research mission in full.

The outlook for the house-sized workshop, the largest space vehicle ever, is improving every hour under the

Whether they would perform the experiments at all had been a question ever since the launch of the huge space station May 14. An unexplained mishap 63 seconds after lift-off of the powerful Saturn 5 booster rocket ripped a protective meteoroid shield from the outside of Skylab, tearing one of its power-giving solar panels completely away and jamming another.

Controllers were able to coax the station into orbit and deploy an array of telescopes with four other solar panels, but the loss of the meteoroid shield caused temperatures inside to soar over 130 degrees, too high for the astronauts. Racing time, project officials and engineers debated solutions to Skylab's problems while the astronaut-servicemen trained rigorously in three methods to shield the station from the searing heat and deploy the remaining solar panel.

Meanwhile, the Apollo module was loaded with extra power supplies and tools to assist the astronauts in their salvage mission.

"We fix anything," Conrad said as the crew finally lifted off Friday aboard a Saturn 1B rocket from a Cape Kennedy pad less than a mile from the site of the space station's launch.

Orbit was achieved smoothly and the

astronauts caught up to the workshop within seven hours. Piloting the Apollo gingerly around Skylab, Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz beamed television and verbal descriptions of the damage back to earth.

On the basis of the observations, project scientists gave the go-ahead for the crew to try to pull out the remaining solar panel.

Early Friday night Apollo was depressurized and Weitz, with Kerwin

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holding him in position and Conrad steering the spacecraft, sliced at the tangled mass holding the panel against the side of the station. But he was unable to free the array. "We ain't gonna do it with the tools we have," Weitz said.

The disappointed astronauts guided Apollo to Skylab's docking port, only to find they could not cause the 12 spring-loaded docking latches to snap into place.

The crew tried nine times without

success to jam Apollo's nose into the port. Conrad finally decided to depressurize the craft again, adjust the troublesome docking probe and try once more. This time the latches fell cleanly into place.

The exhausted crew spent its first night in space uncertain of the mission's future.

Saturday proved the turning point. Weitz, wearing a gas mask against toxic fumes that may have been released by the heat, was the first to enter the space station. He found the atmosphere clean and the heat tolerable in the absence of humidity.

The astronauts then set about deploying the orange umbrella designed to shield Skylab from the sun. Inserting telescoping poles through an airlock, they unfolded the parasol and pulled it close to the ship's hull. Temperatures inside began to drop immediately.

Today the astronauts are well into their assigned list of medical, astronomical and earth resources experiments, comfortable in temperatures which are expected to level off in the 70s this week.

"We've got the most important thing working now — the music," said Conrad yesterday. "It's speeding everything up. I think we're in good shape for 28 days."

Each district in the state has a computer bank which records the number of referrals made for a certain job. The State College Employment Office contacts the computer bank in Altoona.

If a referral still can be made for the job, Golmont contacts the student and gives him the employer's name, where he can be reached and how to apply for the job.

Presently the office has microfiche listings only for four districts — Altoona, which includes State College; Scranton; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Lichtig said he expects to obtain microfiche for the other districts within a few months, adding, "We've covered the major areas of the state."

Lichtig explained employers throughout the state wishing to employ persons through this system contact the BES office and state what jobs are open and how many referrals they will take for the job opening.

All of the information is fed into a computer, which groups jobs according to district. A microfiche then is made for each district.

Each microfiche can contain several hundred job openings. Larger areas such as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will have several microfiche sheets.

One drawback to the system is that although new microfiche is made up daily, the University will be able to get only a weekly microfiche. Most employment offices throughout the state will get a daily microfiche.

Lichtig said, "We don't want students to go to the State College Employment Office. They should come here."

He added, "This is the first time this is being done, so far as we know, on a university level."

Lichtig said this is a state-funded project and students do not have to pay a fee if they are hired.

He said there is an effort to include south New Jersey job openings in future Philadelphia microfiche listings.

The Office of Student Employment is open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

## Weather

Considerable cloudiness, warm and humid today with showers and thunderstorms. High 70. Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, low 50.

Mostly sunny and less humid tomorrow, high 68.

## Preregistration due Thursday

All continuing students planning to enroll at University Park for Fall Term 1973 and not attending Summer Term will be required to meet with their advisers by Thursday to complete a Fall Term preregistration form. These may be turned in at 112 Shields before May 31.

Revised preregistration forms may be filed until July 16.