12-The Daily Collegian Monday, July 22, 1985 umni makes his own breaks

By D. PILGRIM HEINIKE **Collegian Staff Writer**

When Don Roy King did the least amount of work, he received the greatest amount of recognition.

King, the producer, director, writer, and composer of ABC's top-rated TV show, Good Morning America and a 1969 speech communications graduate from Penn State, made this remark Friday while speaking to the Alumni Vacation College.

In 1976 on the Mike Douglas Show, a French pianist was scheduled to perform. According to King, the pianist's dream was to perform with Ray Charles. So helping make a dream come true with very little effort, King put two pianos side by side and let the two play.

Wanting to keep it simple, he said, he asked for a few over the shoulder shots but nothing more. "It was so easy for me," he said. "It was that show that I won the Emmy (award)

King began his career at WPSX the University-owned television station - and gradually worked his way to ABC-TV. He said the way he received some jobs was by making "the chance for a wide variety of TV shows.'

Before moving to ABC, King directed NBC's America Alive and CBS's Camera Three. King also won another Emmy for producing Top of the Town. "(In) each case I made the job

more than it was defined," King said. But, working for a top-notch broadcasting company did not come without its share of problems, King said. He encountered his first journalistic dilemma when he was covering his "dream assignment" - filming features about Pittsburgh.

"Things went well the first half, except for the fact that they were losing 7-0," King said of the filming of the McKeesport Little Tigers, an elementary school football team.

ticed at half-time that the coach's from the McKeesport side were hitting the 12-year-old players in the head and screaming at them at the top of their lungs. King said the other team's coaches were calmly talking to the boys. The game ended in a 7-7 tie and King brought back the taping of the entire incident that occured half-time.

When King decided to air the halftime scene, he said that he wanted to present the controversial coaching tactics as fairly he could. King chose to air the McKeesport half-time first and the other team's second.

It ended up being the hottest issue for weeks," King said.

But even after overcoming problems to attain his present position, he is not closing any doors for the future. When asked what was in store for him in the future, King replied that he would like to act.

"Performers come first," King said, admitting that he someday Some of King's camera crew no- wants to get in front of the camera.

Immigration and birth rates rise

By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID **Associated Press Writer**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Americans had more children allow for some infant mortality. in 1984 than the previous year, but the upsurge in newborns was only an echo of the Baby Boom of the 1950s and early 1960s, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

There were 3,690,000 births and 2,046,000 deaths in 1984, the bureau said in its first report since 1979 that analyzes the components of population change. In 1983 there were 3,618,000 births, down from 3,681,0000 in 1982.

In addition to the gain from births last year, net immigration was estimated at 523,000, to bring the nation's population to 237,839,000 as of Jan. 1, 1985.

There were 1,644,000 more births than deaths last year, but the net population increase did not result from a higher fertility rate, Census officials said. Instead, it resulted the fact that the children of the Baby Boom were having babies themselves, these officials explained.

births per 1,000 women, which is below the level needed to keep the population constant.

Total fertility is defined by population experts as the number of children who would be born to 1,000 women during their lifetimes if the birth rate for a particular caution that those rates can be distorted by the unusual year were to remain unchanged in the future.

To keep the population constant, experts estimate that a rate of 2,100 births per 1,000 women is necessary, to allow each woman to replace herself, her partner, and to

Births are currently adding to the population because of the unusual number of people in the childbearing years. But as these people age, the smaller "Baby Bust" generation behind them will produce sharply fewer babies, if the rate remains the same.

Thus, if the total fertility rate remains low over a period of years, the population will eventually stabilize, and then could begin to fall as deaths begin to exceed births, experts say.

The new study looked at three different measures of fertility, and found current activity well below Baby Boom levels in each category.

The total fertility rate of 1,819 per 1,000 women edged up from 1,791 per 1,000 in 1983, but was less than half the rate In fact, the nation's total fertility rate for 1984 was 1,819 of 3,760 recorded in 1957 — when the Baby Boom peaked. The total fertility rate dropped by 27 percent from 1970 to 1984, the bureau reported.

Two other measures, the crude birth rate and general fertility rate, were also included in the study, with the number of people in the childbearing ages.

Men train for nuclear threat

By ROBERT MACY **Associated Press Writer**

LAS VEGAS, Nev. - The head of an organization sometimes called the nation's nuclear fire department says he believes the once-unthinkable — an American city held hostage by a nuclear threat - could happen.

A valid nuclear threat could come from an individual, a group or a country, according to Thomas Clark, a federal official whose office manages the Las Vegas-based Nuclear Emergency Search Team.

"(Terrorist) groups like some of those in the Mideast appear to have some state sponsorship," he said in an interview last week. "They're tougher to deal with because they have more resources to bring into the act."

NEST is made up of several hundred scientists and engineers who design, build and test America's nuclear weapons. They regularly conduct disaster drills on techniques and equipment.

NEST was formed in 1974 when federal officials, responding to a nuclear threat against the city of Boston, botched the effort. Luggage and badly needed equipment ended up in one city, personnel in another.

Fortunately the Boston scare was a hoax. But the bungling prompted President Ford to order the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Energy's predecessor, to devise a plan that could cope with future emergencies.

The team's mission is to evaluate any nuclear threat, search for a device, disarm it, and - if all else fails assist in clean-up operations.

NEST has responded to more than 70 threats in a decade. In only one incident did the person involved have the ability to carry out a threat. That case involved the theft of uranium from a plant in Wilmington, N.C., by a plant employee. The material was recovered without incident.

Federal officials say they're thankful they have not had

be so aggressive in our training," said Clark, manager of DOE's Nevada Operations Office which also runs the nation's nuclear testing program.

"We realize all of this could change with one incident," said Lane Bonner, an FBI spokesman in Washington. "So we have to maintain the vigil; we have to be able to detect incidents before they occur. That is the object of our terrorism program. There is certainly increased concern because of recent incidents."

By federal law any nuclear threat is forwarded to the FBI. If the threat appears valid, recordings or copies of the message are sent to NEST's threat assessment group in Germantown, Md., the Emergency Action and Coordination Team, or EACT. The threat is evaluated to determine if the person knows what he's talking about.

If EACT decides the threat is real, a NEST team is deployed from a hangar across from McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas. The size and composition of the team depends on the emergency.

A handful of scientists were called on to help track down the stolen uranium at Wilmington. In a 1975 incident 40 men searched for a nuclear device in an extortion threat against Union Oil Co. in Los Angeles. No device was found.

In 1978, all of NEST's members were called out when they searched across Canada for pieces of a fallen Soviet satellite.

Exotic equipment that would make James Bond envious is packed in huge containers in the Las Vegas hangar, ready to be shipped anywhere an emergency dictates.

Elaborate radiation detection equipment is packed in nondescript attaches and makeup cases so NEST operatives can move through buildings and crowds unnoticed, while disguised vans and technicians roam nearby to pick up signals of radiation sources.

A situation room near McCarran is papered with maps to face terrorist threats. But they admit time could be and an "incident clock" that tells when a threat began and how long NEST members have to locate and disarm



running out. "I guess if we didn't think it would happen, we wouldn't any device.

The office of the University Registrar Announces the Summer Session 1985 Final Examination Schedule

Final examinations may be given only during the special final examination period at a time and place assigned by the Office of the University Registrar. For the Summer Session 1985, that special final examination period will begin at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 8, 1985, and will end at 11:00 p.m. on Friday, August 9, 1985.

Final examinations are 110 minutes in length. No changes in the meeting periods of final examinations will be authorized.

No examinations except quizzes and very limited scope tests are to be given during the last week of Summer Session. All undergraduate (including 400-level, but excluding labortory) courses are to give a final examination except were a viable alternate (e.g. term paper, final project report, studio project, take-home examination) is used. In the latter case the alternate cannot be required to be submitted earlier than the first day of the final examination period.

The final examination need not be comprehensive but must be given The final examination need not be comprehensive but must be given during the final examination period. Only "quizzes and narrowly limited tests" are allowed in the last week of the session. These quizzes and tests cannot be precisely defined; however, they should be shorter than a 75-minute period and should count less than 20% of the final course grade. A full discussion of the interpretation of this part of the policy was given in a letter. from the Senate Officers to all faculty members on December 7, 1976. FINAL EXAMINATION PERIODS

of the time designations used in the final The interpretation of the time examination schedule is as follows:

R-THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985 F-FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1985

8:00-8:00 A.M. TO 9:50 A.M. 10:10-10:10 A.M. TO 12:00 NOON 12:20-12:20 P.M. TO 2:10 P.M. 2:30-2:30 P.M. TO 4:20 P.M. 4:40-4:40 P.M. TO 6:30 P.M. 6:50-6:50 P.M. TO 8:40 P.M. 9:00-9:00 P.M. TO 10:50 P.M.

Any student with two or more final examination at the same meeting poriod <u>MUST</u> File a Conflict Examination Request form in the Office of the University Registrar, 110 Shields Building, between Monday, July 22, 1985, and Friday, July 26, 1985. Any student with three or more final examinations on the same day <u>MAY</u> file a Conflict Examination Request Form. A conflict examination will be scheduled in either case. After 5:00 p.m. on Friday, July 26, 1985 the fee for filing a late conflict examination request is \$10. No late conflict examination requests will be accepted after the last day of classes, Medverder August 7, 1985. Wednesday, August 7, 1985.

For purposes of final examinations schedules, a day is defined as the period between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.

The conflict final examination schedule will be published on or about Monday, August 5, 1985.

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