

Sentence pleases family

# Son receives probation

**United Press International**  
HOUSTON — With hugs from jurors and handshakes from prosecutors, a son, 26, was sentenced to three years of probation for shooting his comatose father in an attempted mercy killing.

The jurors Monday still made it clear they did not condone euthanasia and sentenced Billy Ray Clore to one year of probation more than the minimum sentence for his attempted murder conviction.

"I'm relieved," said Clore, who had testified he shot his

father in the head to fulfill a promise not to let him suffer. "I'm pleased with the verdict."

Even before he was convicted Friday, sympathetic prosecutors R.K. Hansen and Dick Bax had said they would not try to send Clore to prison. After he was sentenced they shook his hand and wished him well. Juror Phyllis Massie said that extra year of probation was important. "We didn't want it to appear that we were condoning mercy killing," she said. "Mercy killing cannot be condoned."

Billy Ray's brother, Bob, 31, when asked what his father's reaction would have been to the sentence, said, "He (Robert Clore) loved all of us but never would have wanted this (trial) for Billy."

He said the case should never have been prosecuted. "Billy is not a criminal," he said.

Billy Clore said he just wanted to go back to the family tire dealership in nearby Spring, which he and his father, Robert Clore, 63, ran for years before the elder Clore fell deathly ill in

November 1982.

The son shot his father on March 21 after the elder Clore remained comatose for four months following kidney failure and two heart seizures. Robert Clore died 2½ weeks after the shooting.

The charge against Billy Ray was reduced Friday from murder to attempted murder when prosecutors got information the shooting may not have killed him. The elder Clore's attending physician said death was caused by congestive heart failure.

# Two disappear during survival training trip

**United Press International**  
ROCHFORD, S.D. — Deputy sheriffs searched the Black Hills for two Massachusetts boys missing on what the local sheriff called an "irresponsible" overnight survival trip.

Civil defense workers halted their search at dusk Monday and planned to rejoin the deputies Tuesday.

Christopher Estas, 13, and Erik Laub, 11, both of West Newton, Mass., last were seen Friday night at the Black Fox campground near Rochford. The boys were equipped only with one-day food packs, sleeping bags and blankets.

Pennington County Sheriff Don Holloway criticized the survival group leader, Daniel Senecal, for the trip.

"I think he was irresponsible to turn those kids loose in the Black Hills in the first place," Holloway said. "I don't know what he was trying to accomplish. He had 31 kids and he did that with all of them."

Holloway said the boys had no maps or compasses in an area that is heavily forested, with thick underbrush and large creeks.

"I feel horrible and devastated by the whole thing," Senecal said. But he denied "absolutely" he had acted irresponsibly.

Senecal is a sixth grade teacher of life sciences at Fessenden School, a private school in Newton, Mass. He said he has been leading trips to the area around Rapid City for 14 years.

Erik's father, Albert Laub, said he was surprised Erik joined the optional survival training part of the trip.

The survival exercise began Friday night.

# White collar training supported

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Improved training of white collar workers is a key to success in modern American business, says William Sandy of Southfield, Mich., who has built himself a big business doing just that.

"Money spent on training white collar workers is the best leveraged investment a company can make," Sandy said.

"Since 70 to 80 percent of every company's expenditures are in payroll, improving the productivity of the workers through training pays off handsomely."

As a rule, he said, investment in training results in more leverage than investment in machinery.

"There really are only three

ways a company can expand its business: through new products and processes, by advertising and promotion and by improved productivity through training," he said. The first two of these cost a fortune compared to the cost of training.

"White collar training is the new frontier," Sandy told United Press International. "Blue collar training in America always has been good. The unions' apprentice system and the discipline imposed by the assembly line assured that, but much white collar training has been neglected or hit-or-miss."

He said the video display terminal and other electronic office machines are imposing some of the discipline on office workers

that the apprentice system and the assembly line imposed on blue collar workers.

"But there's still a lot to be done," he added. "Many of our businesses have no history of efficient white collar training. Industries that only recently have been subjected to severe competition are likely to have neglected training of white collar workers. Their managers tend to panic when they are first confronted with the problem. They look for shortcuts but finally have to face up to the need for intensive worker training."

Sandy organized his training firm, Sandy Corp., in 1971. He had come to Detroit 20 years earlier from Baltimore to join

the Jam Handy Organization which makes commercial and industrial films, many of them training films.

When he left Handy he took 58 people with him, but Jam Handy, founder of Jam Handy, was not dismayed. He even put some money into Sandy's business because he thought Sandy's ideas about better training methods would satisfy a great need.

"Our business is 98 percent professional skill, wide knowledge of the technological needs of various businesses and of how to train workers to fulfill them," he said. "The other 2 percent is inspiration; perhaps you could call it magic."

Most of the activity of Sandy

Corp. boils down to communication in one form or another — brochures, lectures, slides, film strips or what have you. But Sandy says he has discovered in the videodisc the most comprehensive and flexible of all training tools.

He says his firm has produced about 150 videodisc programs. He also has helped General Motors set up 3,000 videodisc training centers around the country.

"The videodisc and a videodisc player give you a two-way audio-visual training system with stop-and-go retrieval and dialogue between teacher and worker that no other medium can provide," he said.

# Tobacco promotion protested

**United Press International**  
DETROIT — Philip Morris is using candy, toys and movies in a campaign to get young people to smoke, and the government ought to stop it, the operators of a commercial stopsmoking program say.

Grace and Damon Reinbold of East Lansing said Monday they filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission against Philip Morris Inc., Warner Communications Inc. and Time-Life Inc., all headquartered in New York.

The suit asks for a halt to showing cigarettes on television,

in movies, on album covers and on other objects which appeal to children and teenagers.

In Washington, the FTC declined comment on the complaint.

"We discovered that Marlboro cigarettes are seen at least 22 times in Superman II, often during times of intense action, but always with a well-planned direction and detail," Reinbold said.

He said this is only one instance of tobacco companies' efforts to encourage young people to smoke and to establish brand-name identification

among children.

The Reinbolds, who operate the Damon & Grace anti-smoking program, displayed nearly two dozen examples of tobacco company promotion aimed at children.

The Reinbolds said they hope the FTC will establish youth marketing guidelines for tobacco companies and other promoters of cigarettes.

Reinbold said he believes his complaint is the first filed with the FTC by a commercial stop-smoking program.

The complaint alleges that:

•Time-Life, promoted smoking in a children's program called "Braingames" by showing a full-size Marlboro billboard "just long enough to implant the brand name firmly in the subconscious of children who watched this popular program."

•Warner Communications, through Warner Brothers Records, produced an Eric Clapton album entitled "Money & Cigarettes." Clapton is shown with cigarettes on the album cover. His concert tour is being supported financially by the maker of Camel cigarettes.

# Study warns against gravity boot usage

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Hanging upside down in gravity inversion boots — a health fad practiced by as many as 1 million Americans — may be dangerous for people with hypertension, glaucoma or spinal problems, researchers say.

A study published Monday in the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association was started by a doctor who wondered why he got dizzy when practicing the inversion therapy.

Dr. Ronald Klantz found the blood pressure of 20 young healthy subjects, 18 males and two females, rose on average from 119 systolic and 74 diastolic to 157-93. Pressure within the eye went up, too, when the volunteers, ages 22 to 33, were inverted.

Klantz found his own blood pressure skyrocketed from 125-85 to 210-165 as a result of being upside down.

"Because of the significant elevations in systemic and central retinal arterial blood pressures, pulse rate, and intraocular pressure reported in these experiments, it is our recommendation that caution should be observed in the prescription of the use of inversion boots," the report said.

"Our findings cause us to speculate that this fad could be potentially dangerous for anyone with glaucoma, hypertension, a weakness in a blood vessel wall (and) individuals on anti-coagulants or aspirin therapy, or people with spinal instability."

Gravity boots, metal and foam rubber ankle clamps with hooks in front, fasten legs onto a horizontal bar over a user's head, resulting in hanging upside down.

About 1 million Americans use gravity inversion therapy and pay from \$80 to \$1,500 for inversion systems that utilize gravity to decompress spine disks and stretch back muscles.

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