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Handless Latin American sculptor



Statue of the Prophet Joel, one of 12 statues carved by Antonio Francisco Lisboa, O Aleijadinho.

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Prophet statues at Ouro Preto amazing; artist carved them without use of hands

With the presentation of the Brazilian prize-winning theatrical composition "Payment as Pledged" (O Pagador de Promessas) by Alfredo Dias Gomes during this year's annual Pan American Festival, one's attention is easily drawn to other aspects of the mingling of Portuguese and African cultures than that represented on the modern stage, notably the artistic creations of the builders and sculptors of the 18th century which even now form the backdrop of daily life.

In the Northeast of Brazil, Salvador, capital of the state of Bahia, where the play is laid, possesses some of the finest examples of rococo architecture, and the inland state of Minas Gerais, in and around the colonial city of Ouro Preto, has the works of the outstanding sculptor of all the Hispanic American colonial era, Antonio Francisco Lisboa.

Like many of his contemporaries in artistic endeavor in Brazil, Lisboa was a product of the mixture of races. The natural son of a Portuguese carpenter-builder, Manoel Francisco de Costa Lisboa, and a Negro slave woman, Izabel, the sculptor is said to have been a roistering carouser until in his forties he contracted a severe disease, probably leprosy, perhaps along with syphilis, which was eventually to cripple and deform him to such an extent that he was given the nickname of "O Aleijadinho" (The Little Cripple).

He then shrank as far as possible from public view, journeying from house to work in a curtained palanquin or sedan chair, seemingly dedicating his talents in sculpture to an almost mystic religious realization of a number of outstanding creations.

Much of his work was in carved wood, cut reliefs, and in building design and drafting, but his greatest fame rests upon the heroic sculptures in soapstone of the Twelve Prophets of the Old Testament for the pilgrim church of Bom Jesus do Matosinhos near the town of Congonhas do Campo close by Ouro Preto.

Pál Kelemen says of these: "Amazing spirit and power emanate from the heroic figures of the twelve prophets at the corners of the barrier. They bring movement and dramatic intensity into the general picture. Late works of Aleijadinho, carved of native soapstone, they stand in close architectonic relationship with one another and with the building to which they serve as overture, each oriented to a different direction. Highly theatrical, the figures show individuality and an inner greatness, held fast by the massiveness of their material-stone. Through the rhythm of the various postures, the series builds up to a crescendo as the eye travels along from one to another.

"Aleijadinho's remarkable talent manifests itself not only in the grouping but also in the varied and emotionally articulate gestures with which he enlivens the more or less conventional iconography of the prophets. A special historic effect is achieved by the costumes and headgear of Oriental inspiration; note the carved detail in the drapery folds, the braiding, and even the buttons.

"It has been remarked that these figures show technical deficiencies-

the last of them were executed when the sculptor was in his eighties. It is possible that had he been commissioned for this work when he was a young man, they would have had more elaboration and ebullience. But here is evidence that the artist who carved graceful portraits and pulpits in other Minas churches turned with the years from the fragile and charming to the virile and intense.

"These prophets of his are startlingly somber-sometimes even

foreboding-both in feature and in pose; they exhibit an immediacy of experience and an economy of line, which only a mature master could have achieved. We are reminded that during this period of his life he was carried concealed behind curtains to his workshop, and returned only after dark to avoid being seen by his fellowmen. These twelve statues, his final work, were carved when he had to have his chisel and mallet strapped to the stumps of his deformed hands."

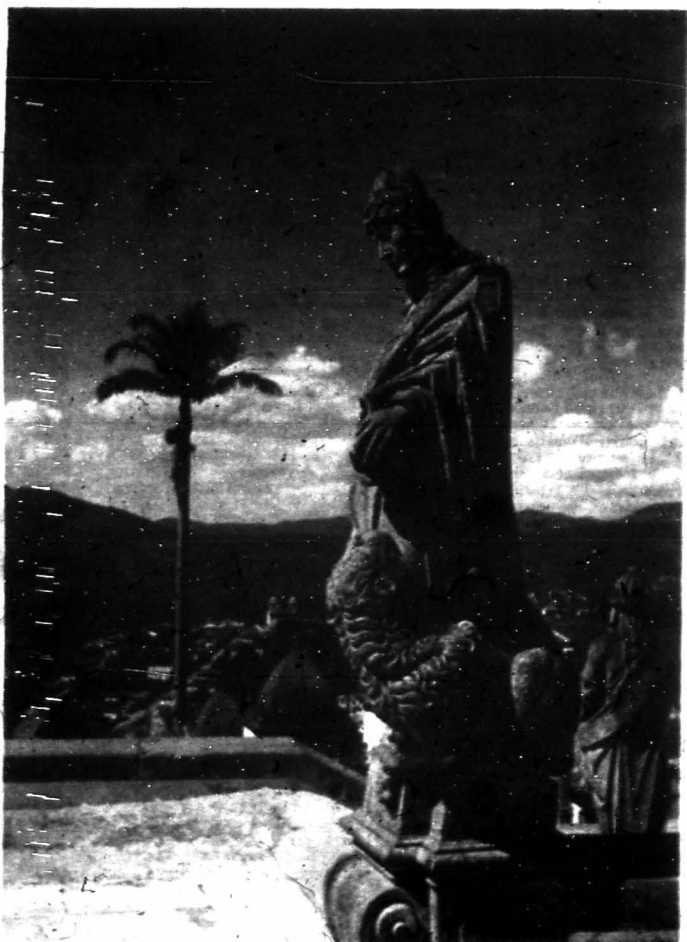
The prophet Jonas is one of Lisboa's statues created despite the fact that he was crippled for life due to leprosy.





The 12 statues of the prophets in Congonhas do Campo in the Brazilian city of Ouri Preto, Minas Gerais. They are the work of Antonio Francisco Lisboa.

The prophet Daniel. Such art led Pál Kelemen to say, "These prophets of his (Lisboa's) are startlingly somber- sometimes even foreboding- both in feature and in pose; they exhibit an immediacy of experience and an economy of line, which only a mature master could have achieved."



History of Brazilian democracy during 1930-1964 critical period

Politics in Brazil, 1930-1964 An Experiment in Democracy, by Thomas E. Skidmore. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. \$8.75.

Most welcome indeed is this work about the giant of Latin America. Brazil is too frequently dismissed as just one more "banana republic" by our Spanish-language-oriented Latin Americanists and policy-makers. Professor Skidmore's English language work about one of the most critical periods in Brazilian history should eloquently reaffirm our need to understand and learn more about our largest neighbor and ally in the Southern Hemisphere. Most important in this work is the author's obvious rapport and feeling for the subtleties which allow for a credible and comprehensible description of actual events. In summary, the author has taken the trouble to learn Portuguese rather than attempt to rely on interpretations of events by other persons often blinded by fatal ethnocentricities.

Brazil is a distinctly different culture, political system and geographic entity from the rest of Latin America. Its size alone (one Texas larger than the continental U.S.) creates unique problems in all fields of human endeavor. Its isolation from the Spanish-speaking countries is only now being overcome. Its 80 million people have been preoccupied with settling their land rather than with generating sensational newspaper-headlines by engaging in international disputes.

Thus, Getulio Vargas, a Machiavellian politician, was able to install himself as president and boss of the sub-continent in 1930. During the chaos of the Depression, Vargas seemed to be able to rally the nerve and the support to impose his will on the nation for 15 years. Turned out of office in 1945, Vargas was re-elected to another term as president in 1951 but his suicide in 1954 served to eliminate the man but not the effects of his influence on Brazil.

The author's narrative of the highlights of historical events is very fluent. He has made an excellent presentation-in-sequence of his interpretations. The reader can follow the flow of events in proper context.

Emphasis is placed on "the changing institutional context of politics... the electoral weakness of liberal constitutionalism, the remarkable survival of the political 'ins', the inexperience and division of the left, and the growing political involvement of the military." (p. xvii). Group conflicts are highlighted all through the work but lest our "computer-maniac" political scientists attempt to find new grist for their expensive mills, "groups" must be explained.

Even today, Brazil does not have either a national communications system or a national payments mechanism. In the 1930s and 1940s, communications difficulties precluded any mass-based group activities, opinions, electorates and consensus. Even though radio, television and other mass-media had phenomenal development during the period covered by the author, two kinds of groups were responsible for most of the action, but only one would finally be included in the footnotes of academic writings. Brazil is definitely not a place for public opinion polls as a research-tool or political scientists.

As a graduate student in Brazil in late 1949, this reviewer was in-

cluded in a meeting of some 15 persons of the most varied professional and family backgrounds. Though not planned for this purpose, the final results of the meeting were the blueprint for the discrediting and deposition of the Vargas who had not yet been elected to his "democratic" term of office. Incredible as it may seem, the events narrated in Professor Skidmore's book had been planned—except for the suicide. Who were the fifteen who could have so much influence over the lives of tens of millions of Brazilians? These individuals had extensive family and professional ties which extended into the military, business, industrial, political, and intellectual elite of the nation.

The current successors of the anti-Vargas group in terms of level and influence in Brazil are the so-called "Sorbonne" brain-trust which in effect controls what Brazilians call "street-groups." These last-named have drawn the attention of our most-conscientious social-scientists who seem to forget that "democracy" without substance (an educated citizenry with the franchise) deserves more accurate nomenclature. What the author's book covers principally is the action of the groups—including the highest representative-chiefs in all sectors of the corporate-state. The speeches of the ineffective and in-

Reviewed by
Charles Ekker

competent Goulart were delivered to the "street-groups" but the texts and orientation came from "in-group orienters." Tens of thousands of opportunists were placed in government positions by the simple device of making presidential stationery abundantly available to Goulart's leftist and Moscow-directed mentors. While conflict and dissension may have developed on the streets, the "orienters" of the military, the women's groups, and the producers of the economy on the one hand and the Moscow-manipulated (coded cables were being sent directly to local operatives from Moscow) orienters were the only ones in the game for the duration. The "esquerda festival" (dilettante Left) as well as other varieties of the same "useful innocents" were conditioned to make the appropriate noises. All the while, the apparatus was testing methods to strangle the economy, was having banknotes with Lenin on them printed to denominations as low as 2 cents, was importing U.S. small-arms (captured in Korea) on Russian ships, and was even counterfeiting the currency (the fake \$5,000 bills were in circulation months before the real ones were released). After all, who would dare risk his government job to challenge the validity of an order signed on presidential stationery—to pay for favors; to deliver government-enterprise production, labor and cash; to print propaganda; to call strikes?

The Church, a creature of the state due to major subsidies, degenerated into the "street-group" level. Foreign prelates dared not speak out publicly but they did serve as a restraining force or group. Industrialists, producers and the women's groups made their own contingency plans; respectively to mount armed guards around plants, to use the "scorched-earth policy" and to make the regime-bribed Church hierarchy practice the principles

of morality it had preached in monotonous for centuries. The military had been ordered to place all ammunition-stores keys in the hands of officers deemed reliable to the apparatus and military units were kept with only four-days' fuel on hand.

Yes, even a new national flag (with a red star) was designed and was being reproduced by, of all offices, the Superintendency of the Agrarian Reform! The apparatus had managed to succeed beyond Moscow's wildest expectations, so May 1, 1964, was set as takeover day. Scores of Russian ships which had appeared in Brazilian ports on "courtesy-calls" during Carnival could make the round-trip to Odessa and be back just in time to off-load weapons which could be distributed by government-agency ambulances to get past police checkpoints. The "agitation of the masses" had gotten to the point where military mutinies were openly condoned by Goulart both in private and in public. Castelo Branco's "Sorbonne" group decided to act—but so had scores of other key "in-group orienters." Goulart's fate was sealed when an astrologically-addicted military commander ordered his troops to march on Rio de Janeiro. Thus was a "scientific" national anti-Goulart and anti-"Democratic" "consensus" achieved to vindicate U.S. political scientists' "group-conflict" theories!

Professor Skidmore's interpretation, then, suffers from U.S. academic theoreticians' desire to rationalize political events according to U.S. mass-based standards. If the available evidence cries for modifying or discarding pet theories in the Latin American context, the interpretation of the Brazilian case demands basic revisions, as Skidmore's excellent work indicates.

More research-in-depth could easily be added to his study precisely to provide the insights to be gained from those who oriented the events Skidmore narrates on the "street group" level. The author's meticulous documentation for each chapter will serve future generations of Brazilianists as basic bibliographies for the period covered. And, hopefully, more well qualified, sensitive scholars competent in their use of Portuguese will be able to evolve more valid theories as research-tools than those which keep our policy-makers blinded to the realities of Brazil and of other cultures.

Of special interest to those of our academic community who insist on condemning U.S. policy in Brazil is the Appendix: The United States Role in João Goulart's Fall. The author's account is accurate if this reviewer's having analyzed, fore seen and lived through the crisis merits any credibility. Sad indeed is the commentary that evolves when some of our "liberals" can discover U.S. intervention in Brazil yet they fail to apply their "scientific" theories (and inductive) to the parallel Hungarian Revolution of 1956. Had the Russians been able to use the 20,000-foot jet runway they hurriedly built at Conakry, Guinea, to give their apparat in Brazil some military support, the "liberals'" death-wish might have materialized. As it turned out, there was no bloodshed and the crisis was solved in the typical Brazilian manner of live and let live.

Politics in Brazil will undoubtedly remain one of, if not the most, basic work on the 1930-64 period for many years to come and it should be required reading for anyone interested in the forgotten giant to the south of us.



Indefatigable chinaco guerrillas harassed and defeated the pristine forces of Napoleon's France 100 years ago.

Radical politics in Latin America

Latin American Radicalism: A Documentary Report on Left and Nationalist Movements. Edited by Irving Louis Horowitz, Josué de Castro and John Gerassi. N.Y. Vintage Books Division of Random House, 1969.

Latin American Radicalism is a documentary reader compiled of the writings of some distinguished scholars, intellectuals and politicians of Latin America whose socio-economic views are popularly considered as being left of the political center; among them are Raul Prebisch, Fidel Castro and Merle Kling.

The 29 articles of which the book is composed are organized into these parts: The Socio-economic Pivot, The Nationalist Pivot and The Political-Activist Pivot, and are united by a single bond based on the reassessment of the theory of development through "Modernization and Industrialization" and an analysis of the "monetaristic solution" to developmental problems as compared with the "structuralist solution." The result is a dominate though silent theme of *Only by Revolution* which has become the keynote of the book.

The contributors are men of strong convictions who run the gamut from social scientists to social democrats and left-wing Catholics

Reviewed by
Harrington Hazel

to post Mao Communists and Fidelista activists, yet they are men who, from their positions here, may be for the most part considered realists and pragmatists relative to Latin America first, and idealists thereafter.

The editors, by virtue of their intimate associations with Latin America, may be considered authorities in their field and are drawn from the ranks of Social Scientists, Geographers and Journalists. Irving Louis Horowitz is professor of sociology at Washington University in St. Louis and director of Studies in Comparative International Development. He has served in various teaching and research posts in Latin America.

Dr. Josué de Castro was chairman of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Brazilian legislator and diplomat, author of *Geography of Hunger* and is president of the Centre International pour le Développement in Paris. John Gerassi was former Latin American editor for the Times, Newsweek and Ramparts, correspondent for the New York Times and former professor of international relations at San Francisco State College.

Judging from current trends in Latin America this book can be considered an authoritative and provocative assessment of Latin America today. It also presents a rarely projected picture of Latin American movements which are left of the so-called political center.

How Mexican liberal forces overthrew Maximilian

Voces favorables a México en el cuerpo legislativo de Francia (1862-1867) Recopilación, prólogo, notas y traducción de Manuel Tello. México, Edición del Senado de la República, 1967. 2 volumes, xx plus 727 pages.

On June 19, 1867, the Habsburg prince and former archduke, Ferdinand Maximilian, who had been made puppet Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico by Napoleon III of France and the die-hard Mexican conservatives, died before a firing squad at the Cerro de las Campanas near Querétaro. The centenary of the event has brought new publications concerning many aspects of the debacle which ended the life of the unfortunate and ill-fated Maximilian, and the triumphs of Mexican nationalist liberals a hundred years ago. Included and not to be overlooked are the two volumes here reviewed.

Manuel J. Tello is a former Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-Ambassador of Mexico at Washington, and presently senator from the State of Zacatecas in the Senate of the Republic, which sponsored the publication. The two volumes contain a compilation of the speeches of opposition members in the French parliament, during the years indicated. Tello wrote the introduction and prepared the translations into Spanish.

Many aspects of the French intervention, and the civil war which preceded it, have in the past gone largely unnoticed. For example, singular parallels with the present United States intervention in Vietnam are seen in much that was said in France, and in many happenings in Mexico. Overlooked today, also, is the fact that at the same time as Napoleon was seeking to eliminate United States influence in Mexico in what a hundred years later seems to have been an effort to resuscitate the aims of the Holy Alliance forty years before, French armies were busy in Cochín China, as Vietnam was known at the time. Further, France exacted her first definite concessions there in 1863, with even wider holdings being confirmed to her in 1869 in Southeast Asia.

Seven determined French legislators formed the opposition to Napoleon's extra-European adventures: Achille Jubinal, Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, Pierre Antoine Berruyer, Adolphe Thiers, Emile Ollivier, Glais-Bizoin and Adolphe Gerroult. These men represented not only the five republican foes of the Empire, and Napoleon in the parliament, but some monarchists.

French intervention was in 1861 at first an allied effort, with Britain and Spain supporting in the occupation of Vera Cruz to exact services on the Mexican foreign debt. In the forty years prior to this action Mexico had been continually in the throes of political unrest in struggles between clericals and anticlericals, federalists and centralists, and ordinary political adventures. When Benito Juárez and the Liberals finally defeated the Conservatives in the bloody civil Wars of the Reform, 1854-57, and eventually were able to secure control of the country, the national treasury was empty. There seemed to be no alternative save the suspension of

payments on debts held by nationals of the three Allies.

Soon after French, Spanish, and British warships had taken over the customs house in Vera Cruz, however, it became evident that Napoleon III had greater ambitions, and his forces were left to take care of themselves. The French invaded the interior without meeting any very effective resistance until on May 5, 1862, at Puebla when their best troops were decisively defeated by a heterogeneous collection of Mexican forces under Ignacio Zaragoza. Result: a greatly increased French military force and its attendant expenditures, the imposition of the puppet regime of Maximilian in collaboration with Mexican conservatives, and the beginning of large scale guerrilla warfare in behalf of Juárez' liberal government, which was able at times only to control limited areas of the

interior. Behold here the sacrifices in the presence of which you stand, sacrifices which can be permanent, if due to impardonable obstinacy the government perseveres in the fatal resolve to which it is committed; if it does not recognize, (and a move of this kind honors governments and individuals) that it has committed an error and that it is more suitable to withdraw than take one more step forward.

Needless to say Napoleon did persevere, and in 1863 placed Maximilian on a Mexican throne. Before he was obliged to abandon the hapless Austrian to his fate in 1867, the expeditionary forces were to increase to 45,000, and the costs to reach some three hundred sixty million francs. The French won many victories, but the Mexicans loyal to Juárez were able almost at will to attack at most any point in the country and the famous chinacos, Mexican guerrillas, never gave in. Casualties of the French were close to 20,000, and the Mexicans about five thousand in their principal engagements.

The reader of these two volumes and others published at the centenary of Juárez' triumph, is struck time after time with the likeness, even to the words they uttered, of French statements pro and con, to the U.S. debates on Vietnam, a hundred years later.

Although Maximilian was abandoned to his fate and Mexico gained real national independence, France did persevere in Vietnam until she was able by the close of the 19th century to force a temporary submission to a French protectorate in that area, Cambodia, and Laos. The present United States involvement is as much a sequel to the French adventures in Southeast Asia as the Mexican invasion by France was the dying gasp of the conservative anti-Reform sentiments of the 19th century Holy Alliance.

Reviewed by

Albert W. Bork

country near the Texas border from which some help was infiltrated.

The documents present in the collection give an interesting picture of Napoleon's efforts to quiet the opposition by continuing reassurances:

In 1862, January 17, prior to the May 5 defeat at Puebla, a combined reference to Mexico and Annam (South Vietnam):

"The Annamites weakly resist our domination, and we would find no resistance from anyone if it were not for the fact that the procedures of an unscrupulous government in Mexico had obliged us to join with Spain and England to protect our nationals and suppress attempts against humanity and the Law of Nations.

"From this conflict nothing may arise which may be of a nature to alter confidence in the future."

In 1863, January 5, further assurances from Napoleon:

"The expeditions in China, Cochín China (Vietnam), and Mexico demonstrate that there are no countries, as distant as they may be, where an attempt against the honor of France may go unpunished."

Likewise in November of the same year:

"In Mexico after unexpected resistance which the valor of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the populations welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not be sterile and we shall see ourselves amply rewarded for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country—which will owe us its regeneration—have been confided to a prince whose intelligence and quality make him worthy of so noble a mission.

"Let us, therefore, have faith in our overseas enterprises. Begun to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests, and if there are prejudiced minds which do not divine the future fecundity of the seeds which we have sown, let us not permit that the glory attained, to put it thus, in the two ends of the world, as much in Peking as in Mexico, be denigrated."

Critics of the Napoleon's policies early pointed out that the expedition of 1861 has suspicious connections with the infamous Jecker loans and that a clear conflict of interest with the Emperor's in-laws existed. In addition, it was pointed out that the costs to the nation had only begun.

Among other things, Jules Favre said on June 26, 1862, after the defeat of May 5 had become known:

"To speak of revenge, gentlemen, is an impious word when one does not have right on his side, and glory would not exist when separated from justice; and in this ter-

"As a consequence to return to France after this expedition to Mexico does not reflect on their character.

"I know very well, and no one here doubts, and I less than anyone, that France is strong enough, great enough, powerful enough to triumph over all obstacles that may be placed before her. There is nothing simpler than to go to Mexico at the cost of sacrifice of men and of money; but this ought to give us food for thought. Have you the right to impose such sacrifices? Before God, is there reason which will absolve you? . . . And if you have no doubts of this nature, I wonder what would happen if, contrariwise, you have doubts? Then it is necessary to obligate ourselves to that undertaking whose consequences are more fatal, note you well, that is the consequences of victory, for after victory comes responsibility. You would have to sustain the government which you might inaugurate.

"Are you aware that you take your stance on quicksand so dangerous that all would sink when the sword, the sword of France, was withdrawn? It will be necessary that its protection be efficacious and lasting, and to be lasting and efficacious it will be necessary to include in the regular budget provision for the expenditure of thirty million francs; it will be necessary to maintain an army of three to four thousand men to occupy Mexico City and ten to fifteen thousand in

Book looks into Mexican art

A Guide to Mexican Art, by Justino Fernández, (trans. Joshua C. Taylor) Chicago: University of Chicago Press \$8.75, 397 pp.

From the monumental art of Pre-Columbian days to the curiously sensitive images of Tamayo, Mexico, has shown an almost continuously creative spirit. Almost always beyond the dimensions of generally accepted "Art", always meeting with passion, it is sometimes understood with difficulty by those of us who belong to a gentler culture, but we cannot deny its power and, above all, its intense invention and originality.

To my mind one of the most interesting things which emerges

Reviewed by

John Napper

from this book is the degree to which baroque art was fulfilled in Mexico. The great Austrian and Spanish patrons of this extravagant art form would have hardly believed their eyes if they had been able to see what was to happen in the 18th century with the cathedrals of Zacatecas or Santa María Tonantzintla Puebla. It is just possible that baroque architecture may have had its roots somewhere in the medieval art of the Indian sub-continent (Konarak, Mammallapuram, etc.) but if its flowers are most certainly to be found in the New World.

This scholarly book is an excellent acquisition for anyone who wishes to give themselves an overall insight into the fascinating subject of Mexican art. Admirably translated by Taylor, it is a clear and in-



A stone statue of a Quauhtli in the form of a Jaguar found near Tenochtitlan, Mexico.

formative book, formal without being pedantic. I particularly like the method of putting the whole ethnography at the end of each major chapter rather than putting it all to the end of the book.

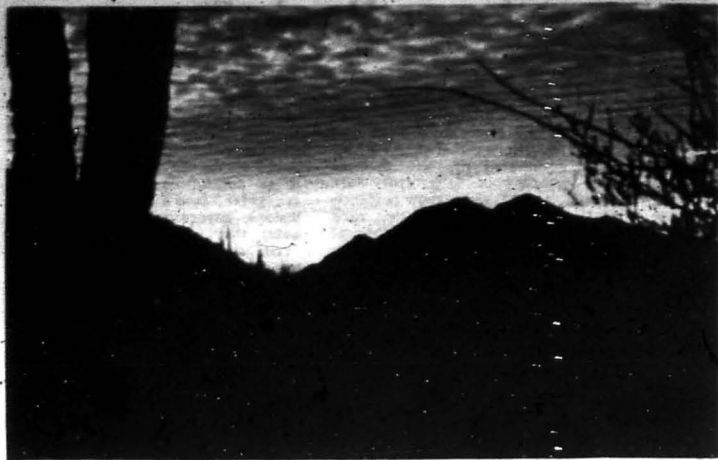
The reproductions are numerous and well chosen but I wish that there had been one or two illustrations of this being such an important feature of this passionate art.

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Rough mountainous terrain like this is the dwelling place of the desert ram. The Sierra de Cirios in Baboquito Municipality, Sonora. (above)

Bujon trees or cirios like these gave the name to the rough mountains where the prize desert ram was shot by Walter Troutman of Carbondale. The trees look like huge parsnips turned upside down with small leaves sprouting from exposed roots. Botanically they are called *Ichthyometia columnaris*. (right)



Carbondale resident hunts Mexican rams

When Fr. Francisco Garces, during the years 1775-1776, visited the area of the Gila River in what is now Arizona, he saw huge piles of the horns of the desert sheep (*Ovis canadensis* sp.) where they had been discarded over the years by the Indians who killed the animals for food. The animal was present in numbers rising into the thousands,

just as were the buffalo, American antelope, and other game two hundred years ago. Today the animal, known in Spanish as borrego cimarron, exists in very limited numbers in the wildest and roughest desert mountains of Arizona, Sonora, and Baja California. A pair of horns is one of the most valued trophies a collector can possess.

A little more than a year ago a Carbondale resident who retired several years ago from the teaching of industrial arts in area high schools and at SIU visited the Latin American Institute for aid in arranging to hunt and obtain such a trophy. He is Walter M. Troutman, Rt. 2, a native of Carbondale.

With the help of Guillermo Nunez

Keith, a member of the Mexican Congress and owner of radio broadcasting stations at Nogales, Sonora, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Poza Rica, Veracruz, and whose son studied at SIU, and Prof. Alfonso Acosta V., Director of the secondary and preparatory schools of Nogales, both old friends of A. W. Bork, director of the Latin American Institute, the proper steps were taken with the General Control Office for Wild Fauna in Mexico City and word was awaited as to whether there would this year be a limited open season on the now extremely rare desert ram. Early in January word was received that for the second year in a row there would be a ten-day hunting period and that 30 permits would be issued.

Troutman was the recipient of one of the permits and was so advised by a professional guide, Alberto León B., who telephoned the news from Hermosillo, capital of the Mexican state of Sonora, from which the hunting party was to set out about Feb. 12. León had been recommended by Lic. René Martínez de Castro, a friend of Dip. Núñez Keith, and local Delegate of the General Control Office for Wild Fauna in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle-growing.

After strict international control was established in 1954, no open season on the desert ram was permitted until 1963. That year 50 permits were issued, 20 to foreigners and 30 to Mexicans. Nineteen trophy rams were taken. In 1968, a similar open season of 10 days was proclaimed and a small number of the rams was taken. A similar period this year was not expected, but the official count of the mature rams indicated it to be feasible, and hence the permit issued to Troutman, one of the four foreigners so favored in the drawing.

The hunt took place in the trackless desert northwest of Hermosillo, Sonora. Troutman and his wife, Veima, had driven to Hermosillo in their camper from Carbondale, and from there on one of the new highways to the shores of the Mar de Cortés at Bahía Kino where Mrs. Troutman remained while the hunting party in two four-wheel drive Jeeps took off northward to the mountains which are the habitat of the desert ram. The pictures tell the rest of the story.



Troutman on the mountainside with his trophy ram. The slope was so steep that man and game almost rolled headlong before and after the picture was snapped.

Brazilian play about religious vow

Religious vows are in many societies even today very serious and important concerns, not just a simple promise easily to be forgotten or altered. "Payment as Promised" a contemporary Brazilian play by Alfredo Dias Gomes, titled in Portuguese "O pagador de promessas," would be more exactly translated "The Payer of Promises or Vows". Translation into English is by Oscar Fernandez of the University of Iowa. The theme is the story of Joe Burro who made a promise to Santa Barbara at a voodoo (macumba) session.

Joe and his wife, Rosa, attempted to pay the promise with tragic results as he came into conflict with the church.

SIU's Experimental Theatre will produce the play April 24-27 as the final portion of the annual Pan American Festival celebration on the Carbondale campus. Gilson Sarmiento, a native of Vitoria, Espirito Santo, Brazil, will have the leading role, thus assuring an authentic flavor, both through his presence on the stage and as a researcher and consultant to the director, Charles R. Traeger, graduate student from Springfield, Ill. who is to receive credit towards his M.A. for his work on that aspect of the production.

Other leads in the stage production are Rosa, played by Mary E. Russo, of St. Louis; Marli, by Patricia C. Smith, Arlington Heights; Pretty Boy, by Z.J. Hymel, New Orleans, Louisiana; the Priest, Robert Worobec of Des Plaines.

Setting for the drama is a church square in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. The production will include the presentation of choral dance numbers, the setting up of typical market stalls in the hallway leading into the theatre, utilization of a number of musical, visual projections, and an especially interesting and ingenious set designed by Donald S. Davis, graduate student in Theatre from Aurora, Missouri.

Among the predominant features of many aspects of artistic effort in Brazil during the past fifty years has been the utilization of national and folk traditions. This is a phenomenon in music, in the plastic arts, and in the theatre. Typical examples of the theatrical compositions of this type are attracting wide attention in circles outside of South America, and works by several of the writers have achieved a good deal of success in the United States in productions by little theater, experimental and laboratory theater groups such as the one on the SIU campus.

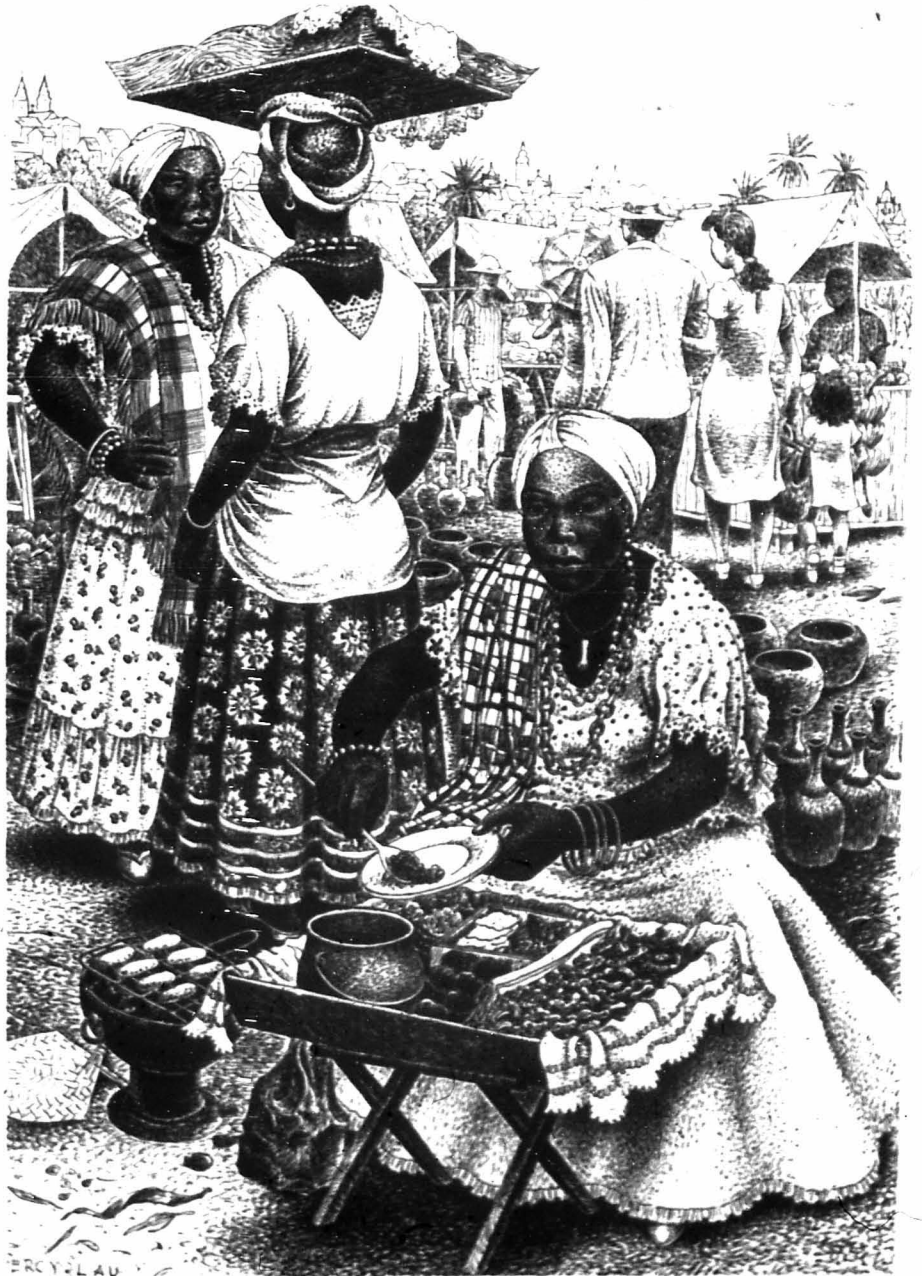
Dias Gomes' play was filmed in Brazil and has won wide acclaim, including prizes both nationally and at the Cannes Film Festival. Both the movie and the original stage versions are considered by critics to be among the best half dozen dramatic efforts coming out of Brazil in the past fifty years. It won the National Theatre and Best Brazilian Play Awards of 1960.

Tickets will be on sale at the Theatre Department box office for all four days' productions. Seating is limited to 100 for each performance.

Pictured to the right is the church square of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, which is the setting for the Brazilian play, "Payment as Promised."



Salvador has many different races ranging from pure white to pure black. Typical of Bahia is the "baians" pictured below. She is of African origin and dresses in Islamic style. Although she has adopted Catholicism, she has kept many old superstitions such as voodoo, thus making a very curious consolidation between the Catholic religion and the African religion. This religion is part of the plot of "Payment as Promised."



El rebozo (II)

Sea un caricaturista popular como José Guadalupe Posada o un estudiante del traje regional de México que representa a las mujeres en su indumentaria de fiesta o trabajo, la mestiza aparece casi siempre con un rebozo. La famosa China Poblana, símbolo del bello sexo nacional; lleva su rebozo de seda en tres tiras de verde, blanco y rojo, y con su largo repasejo o franja entretrejida en puro blanco.

De ordinario se representa a la mujer con el rebozo que ligeramente abriga los hombros y se sostiene mediante una vuelta por la muñeca de cada brazo. En otras ocasiones, especialmente en las danzas regionales, puede atarse ligeramente de un modo u otro sobre las caderas o los hombros; o se gira un extremo sobre la cabeza al compás de la música.

Tan útil es el rebozo en el coqueteo de la mestiza mexicana como lo es el abanico en España, Portugal, u otro país donde hay todo un "lenguaje de amoríos," mediante el empleo de aquel instrumento tan flexible y movido que sirve no sólo para refrescarse en los lugares cálidos sino para calentar las brasas de las pasiones dormilonas de los galanes.

El rebozo cayó de los hombros, las manos sobre las caderas, la cabeza erguida y la vista desafiante, ¿no invitan los ojos a familiaridades? En las danzas, el rebozo con sus vueltas sobre cada brazo mientras las manos alzan un poco la falda para dejarse ver de



La China Poblana

Los delgados tobillos

El rebozo gira

vez en cuando un par de delgados tobillos señalando al galán de la época anterior a la minifalda las posibilidades de otras vistas todavía más altrayentes. Es más, hasta hoy día en los círculos menos sofisticados de la sociedad rural mexicana, adonde las libertades en la conducta social no alcanzan, el lenguaje del rebozo es tan válido

como siempre. Los que procuran la conservación del folklore y las tradiciones nacionales esperan evitar la desaparición de estas costumbres ante la penetración de radio y televisión a los rincones más aislados del país. ¿Será que disputan en una batalla ya casi perdida con "la modernidad y el progreso"?

A. G. H.

Hangings, shootings, knifings

Wholesale violence rampant in '100 Rifles'

By Dennis Kuczajda

"100 Rifles" is every bit as awful as you probably expected it would be. The leads, Jim Brown and Raquel Welch, are horribly inept actors, the script is unintelligible and the greatest portion of this pastiche is given over almost completely to tiresome displays of wholesale hangings, shootings and knifings.

Ostensibly, "100 Rifles" is supposed to be a refurbishing of the old chestnut about the gringo loner who heads for Mexico bent on personal profit only to end up helping the local peons win their revolution. Burt Lancaster and Gary Cooper had so much fun with this idea in "Vera Cruz" that Lancaster eagerly played virtually the same role 13 years later in "The Professionals."

This time the Americano is Brown

and he's a lawman trying to capture a bandito bank robber (played by Burt Reynolds, a Brando look-alike who spends most of the film grinning in unabashed embarrassment) who has escaped across the border.

By picture's end, Brown has joined the revolutionaries, put in a rather tepid session of love making with Raquel Welch, blown up a train and decimated several towns. Finally though, he saddles up and decides to return to the states because, as he announces with an absolutely straight face, "I want to give the U.S. one more chance."

Movies as bad as this one soon cease to be worth discussing on their own merits. But "100 Rifles" does present the lamentable reality that, as a genre, the action adventure film seems dead. Richard Brooks resuscitated it briefly two years ago with "The Professionals," but wisely kept the mass action

sequences (which he probably couldn't have brought off well enough anyway) to a bare minimum. Before that we got really the last genuine attempt at the genre, since "Professionals" was more tongue-in-cheek than anything else, in John Wayne's "The Comancheros," which was jammed full of the great old battle stunts, falls and crowd shoot-outs that you just don't see done anymore.

Perhaps expenses are too high or audiences thought too sophisticated. Or sadly, with the passing of the acknowledged masters of the form like Michael Curtiz, who died several years ago, and John Ford, who hasn't worked in four years, possibly no one knows how to make this kind of movie anymore.

Possibly the producers know what they're doing. Maybe nobody else gets as much fun out of watching Errol Flynn and his buddies wreck Bruce Cabot's saloon in "Dodge City" as I do, or laughing myself into hysterics while Gary Grant, Victor Mac Laglen and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. toss Tugs around by their bedsheets in "Gunga Din." But, in my opinion, the passing of action films and the people who knew how to make them is a loss, because they were Hollywood escapism at its best, and "serious" critics to the contrary, they were a genuine and valuable contribution to film art.

Notes: A comment on Life magazine movie critic Richard Schickel's Convocation talk last Thursday. Unfortunately, Mr. Schickel does not appear to have more than one prepared presentation, which he seems perfectly content to deliver on college campuses as well as to the ladies club, PTA conclaves and other cultural gatherings he no doubt appears before across the country. His rather dry, academized rendering of film history punctuated too frequently by the use of the word banal (accent drab on the "nail" if you please) was a terrible disappointment and successfully manages to bore his youthful audience to distraction. His attempt to force some of the current popular movies into a single category of "escape from the middle class," whether they fit into that category or not, was strained and rather unconvincing at best. And his failure to ask for questions was, again, disappointing.

Michael Antonioni's "Blow Up," a film that is more fun to talk about

afterwards than to see, is the late show attraction tonight at the Varsity. Also, Ingmar Bergman's highly praised new film "Shame" will be the Fox late show.

Two books by Pauline Kael, film reviewer for the New Yorker magazine and probably the finest movie critic in America, have just been released in paperback editions. "I Lost It at the Movies," and "Kiss Kiss-Bang Bang" are her collected essays and reviews, and they make for the best film writing done since the late James Agee first transformed film criticism into a legitimate literary form in the early 1940's.

TV this week

SATURDAY

Today's baseball game features the Oakland Athletics vs. the Kansas City Royals. 1 p.m. Channel 6.

SUNDAY

The Tony Awards for the best in theater will be presented tonight, 9 p.m. Channel 6.

MONDAY

"Francis Albert Sinatra Does His Thing" or a reasonable facsimile thereof with Diahann Carroll and the Fifth Dimension, 8 p.m. Channel 12.

Jason Robards and Joyce Van Patton star in the CBS Drama Special, "Spoon River," 9 p.m. Channel 12.

James Stewart and Lee J. Cobb star in "Calling Northside 777," a film about a reporter's effort to get an innocent man out of prison. The movie is based on a true event, 10:30 p.m. Channel 12.

TUESDAY

NBC White Paper looks into the "Journal of the American City" as reflected in the college campus, 6:30 p.m. Channel 6.

NBC's "The Untouchables" have a new installment, "The Untouchables: The Untouchables," 8 p.m. Channel 6.

WEDNESDAY

On Stage presents Barry Sullivan and J. C. Marshall in "This Town Will Never Be the Same," a drama about a newspaper's fight for survival, 8 p.m. Channel 6.

THURSDAY

The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau looks into the "Legend of Lake Titicaca," 6:30 p.m. Channel 3.



Jim Brown and Raquel Welch star in "100 Rifles" now playing at the Varsity Theatre.

Campus activities this weekend, Monday

TODAY

Math Field Day Testing: 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m., SIU Arena; awards presentation, 3:30 p.m., Shryock Auditorium. **The Fifth Dimension Stage show,** 8 p.m., SIU Arena. Tickets on sale University Center Central Ticket Office. Students, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50; public, \$2, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

Department of Theater: Symposium, "What is Epic Theater?" 2 p.m., Laboratory Theater, Communications Building.

Agronomy Exchange Day: 9 a.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

International Soccer Club: Soccer game, SIU vs. Eastern Illinois University, 2 p.m., Soccer Field, east of SIU Arena. **Pulliam Hall Pool open** 1-10:30 p.m.

Weight lifting for male students, 9 a.m.-10:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall, Room 17.

Illinois Junior Academy of Science: Science fair, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym.

Technological and Industrial Education Club: Display, 8 a.m.-8 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Play, 8 p.m., Furr Auditorium.

Foreign Language Department: High school French contest, 11-12 a.m., Wham Building; 10-11 a.m., Furr Auditorium; 8-12 a.m., Lawson 101.

Parachute Club: Training and tests, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture, Room 216.

Cosmetology: Dance practice, 10:30-12 a.m., Clane Theater, Pulliam Hall.

Iranian Student Association: Meeting, 2 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium. All Iranian students are invited.

Matrix: Quick Water, Rock group from Marion, 905 S. Illinois.

Alpha Kappa Psi: Luncheon, 11:30 a.m., University Center, Ohio Room.

Math Field Day: Luncheon, 12:15 p.m., University Center, Illinois and Sangamon Rooms.

Southern Players: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., University Center, Room H.

Savant: "Lavender Hill Mob," 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium. **Free School Class: Theater,** 2 p.m., 212 E. Pearl.

Sunday

Lions Club District Convention: Meeting and dinner, 4-10 p.m., University Center, Ballrooms and West Bank Rooms.

Jewish Student Association: Student slave day; dinner, 6 p.m., 803 S. Washington.

Free School Classes: Jazz guitar, 3 p.m., Agriculture Building, 214; intermediate guitar, 2 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room; guitar, 2 p.m., Morris Library Lounge.

Pulliam Hall Pool open, 1-5 p.m., and 7-10:30 p.m. **Pulliam Hall Gym open for recreation,** 1-5 p.m., and 8-10:30 p.m.

Weight lifting for male students, 1-10:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall, Room 17.

Women's Gym open for recreation, 2-5 p.m. **Kennedy Foundation: Institute,** April 20-26, Little Giant area.

SGAC Social Committee: Powderpuff football, 2:30-6 p.m., McAndrew Stadium. **Draft Information Service. Film,** 7:30-10:30 p.m., Furr Auditorium.

Department of Home Economics: Lecture, 2-4:30 p.m., Home Economics Auditorium.

Alpha Lambda Delta: Meeting, 1:30-3 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

School of Business Student Council: Meeting, 7-10 p.m., General Classrooms, 121.

Southern Players: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., University Center, Room H.

Southern Players: 1-4 p.m., University Center, Room C. **Aloxed: "20,000,000 Miles to Earth,"** 7 p.m., David Auditorium.

MONDAY

National Physical Distribution Seminar: "National Council of Physical Information Systems in Physical Distribution Management," meetings, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Misterogers Neighborhood (C)

1:50 p.m. **Biography—Pope Pius, XII**

2:25 p.m. **Growth of a Nation**

5:15 p.m. **Friendly Giant**

8 p.m. **N.E.T. Journal—Black and White Together**

9 p.m. **Observation—Host Ed Brown talks to guests of Southern Illinois**

10 p.m. **Monday Film Classic (C)—Corsican Brothers**

University Center, Ballroom A; luncheon, 12 noon, University Center, Ballroom C.

Music Department: Student recital, Patricia Brock, piano, and Floyd Griffy, trumpet, 8 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

College Student Personnel Graduate Association: Meeting and coffee hour, 3-5 p.m., University Center, Ohio and Illinois Rooms.

Weight lifting for male students, 5-10:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall, Room 17.

Pulliam Hall Gym open for recreation 4-10:30 p.m.

Free School Classes: Educational anarchy, 7:30 p.m., Old Main, 207; poetry, 7:30 p.m., Wham, 328; confabulation, 6 p.m., Wham, 328; Harred experiment, 7:30 p.m., Home Economics, Room 203.

Jewish Student Association. Open for study, TV and stereo, 7-10:30 p.m., 803 S. Washington, visiting Rabbi from Chicago, personal counseling, 4-5:30 p.m. and 7-9 p.m., group discussion on Middle East problems, 9 p.m., 803 S. Washington.

Agricultural Student Advisory Council Meeting, 5 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room. **Jewel Tea Company Interviews,** 10 a.m.-5 p.m., University Center, Mississippi Room.

Department of Psychology. Luncheon, 12-1:30 p.m., University Center, Lake Room.

Graduate School—History Department: Meeting, 3-4:30 p.m., University Center, Ohio Room.

Governance Committee Luncheon, 12 noon, University Center, Wabash Room. **Action Party Meeting,** 7:30 p.m., University Center, Ballroom A.

Fine Arts Festival Meeting: 7:30-8:30 p.m., University Center, Room C.

SGAC Films Committee Meeting, 8-9 p.m., University Center, Room D.

Indian Student Association: 8 a.m.-4 p.m., University Center, Room H.

Afro-American African Student Union: 9 a.m.-5 p.m., University Center, Room H. **Rifle Club: Hours,** 1-5 p.m., SIU Rifle Range, third floor, Old Main.

Individual study and academic counseling for students, contact Mrs. Ramp, 8-11 a.m., Woody Hall Wing B, Room 135.

Faculty Christian Fellowship: Luncheon-meeting, 12 noon, 913 S. Illinois Ave. Admission, \$1.25.

Alpha Phi Omega Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory, pledge meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics, 120.

New Student-Parent Orientation, 10-12 noon, Davis Auditorium, campus tour on SIU tour train, 1:30-2:30 p.m., University Center.

Students for a Democratic Society Meeting, 8-11 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room. **Phi Gamma Nu Meeting,** 9-11 p.m., Morris Library Lounge.

Sailing Club Meeting, 7-9:30 p.m., Wham, 201.

Physics Department Faculty meeting, 10 a.m., 12 p.m., Physical Science, 410.

Future Farmers of America Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Free School Classes Working class, 7:30 p.m., Matrix. **One Nite Stands,** 7:30 p.m., 212 E. Pearl, design class, 7 p.m., Design Department, tape recording, 7:30 p.m., second floor, music listening room, library.

GENESIS I

Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday

LATE SHOW FRI SAT VARSITY

Box Office Opens 10:15 Show Starts 11:00 All Seats \$1.00

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Monday broadcast schedules

Radio features

The following programs are scheduled Monday on WSUI (FM), 91.9:

- 9:37 a.m. Law in the News—The constitutional right to wear a mini-skirt
- 10 a.m. Pop Concert
- 2 p.m. "Dollars and Cents," Important calculations in the nation's banks, stock exchanges, and other financial centers
- 3:10 p.m. Concert Hall
- 8 p.m. Outlook '76
- 11 p.m. Moonlight Serenade

TV highlights

These programs are featured Monday on WSUI-TV, Channel 8:

- 10:40 a.m. Adventure of Science
- 11:25 a.m.

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CO-HIT RECKLESS TO CARE YOU'LL NEVER FORGET

THE GIRL IN
LOVERSLANE

SIU Women's Club slates annual luncheon, style show

The annual spring luncheon and style show of the SIU Women's Club will be held at noon Wednesday in the University Center Ballroom.

The style show, entitled "Snip, Stitch, and Save," will feature garments made by the models themselves.

Presentations will range from sportswear to formal gowns and will show clothing suitable for each season of the year. A bridal display will be included.

The show will stress cre-

ativity, since most of the models have designed their own styles and accessories.

A demonstration in "instant designs," draping fabric on a model to create a fashion, will be presented by Teresa van Zirex (Mrs. Robert Zitter).

Mrs. Ted Boyle will narrate the style show. The organ accompanist will be Mrs. Richard Rasche.

The SIU Edwardsville Women's Club will be special guests at the fashion show.

Modeling for the show will

be 27 Carbondale club members and five Edwardsville club members. Mrs. Burren Robbins is general chairman for the luncheon and fashion show and Mrs. Charles Pulley is co-chairman and coordinator of the style show.

Reservations may be obtained by sending a check for \$1.90 payable to the SIU Women's Club to Mrs. Robert Schellenberger, 124 N. Lark Lane; Mrs. Ray Eslick, 105-N. Lark Lane; or Mrs. David Koster, R. R. Number 2, Box 40, Carterville. Checks must be received no later than Monday.

Transfer students visit SIU

Eighty per cent of all college students will transfer schools before they graduate, SIU education professor William McKeefery told approximately 175 junior college students Friday.

He referred to this as the "mobility generation."

The students, representing 23 junior colleges, are at SIU for Junior Community College Guest Day. The program

ends at 2 p.m. today.

Other speakers gave advice on admission requirements, transfer credit evaluation, the general studies program, housing facilities and financial aid programs.

The purpose of the program is to acquaint transfer students with SIU. Campus tours also are being conducted by members of Alpha Phi Omega fraternity.

Faculty on 'evaluation team'

Nine SIU faculty members served on the North Central Association Evaluation Team at Anna-Joneboro Community High School April 14-16.

John P. Casey, assistant professor of teacher training, served as chairman of the evaluation team.

Clean-up campaign held by LEAC pledge class

The LEAC pledge class conducted a clean-up project April 12 at the Crab Orchard Lake spillway area from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Eleven pledge members participated. Ron Hines, a freshman from Metropolis majoring in animal industries is the pledge class president. Each new pledge class has a clean-up project similar to this.

LEAC is a social and professional agricultural fraternity.

World's largest scope

California can claim the world's largest reflecting telescope, the 200-inch instrument atop Mt. Palomar.

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Other members of the team included John Mees, Department of Secondary Education, Donald Winsor, Audio-Visual Services, Mrs. Ruth Wood, teacher training, Ivan Swan, Department of Mathematics, Daryle Keefer, Department of Secondary Education, Michael Alekruze, Guidance and Educational Psychology, Mrs. Lois Richman, Department of English, and Robert House, Department of Music.

Mees is director of region 13 of the North Central Association.


Governor's tourney

Air Force Academy 0, St. Louis University 0 (called because of darkness)

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Show Times 2:05 - 4:10 - 6:25 - 8:35

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Crusade sets self help goal

Helping people help themselves through development of talent and inherent gifts is the objective of the "Voice of the Wilderness" crusade now conducted in Carbondale by missionary R. M. Nash.

Making a strong appeal to youth and emphasizing patriotism, Nash says the program includes discussions and presentations by the people themselves.

Emphasis is on the spiritual, mental and physical aspects of life.

Services are held each night, except Sunday, at 7:30 p.m. at the Apostolic Faith Temple, 215 E. Sycamore St.

Chairmen of the crusade in this area is the Rev. O. C. Nicks; other headquarters for the crusade are in Chicago and Mt. Vernon.

Nash, an international proselytizer and evangelist, stresses that, through his program, youth are afforded an opportunity to bring out their talents and develop them.

Nash helps people be found by placing them in jobs or in higher education. This pertains to nearly all fields including singing, sewing, speech, outdoor work and religious work.

Through the efforts of concerned citizens and businessmen, Nash has created a placement service for self-development.

Nash, a native of Oklahoma, graduated from Oklahoma City University. He has worked three years in the Panama Canal Zone doing missionary work; he has worked in 37 states over a period of six years.



New species

A class in cultivated trees and shrubs went outside Thursday to observe this new species. The tree was covered by rush posters for Phi Tau fraternity. (Photo by Nathan Jones)

Sniper fires on student; bullet hits car window

Thursday was a normal day for Thomas D. Wu, a graduate student in government. Rising at 7 a.m., he drank a cup of coffee and hurried to teach his two morning classes.

A normal day for Thomas Wu, that is, until a bullet ripped through the front window on the passenger side of his car, fortunately not injuring him.

The sniping incident occurred about 11 a.m. as the 36-year-old native of the Republic of China was driving in the 300 block of South Washington Street. He drove directly to the police department to report the incident.

Sgt. Don Johnson, who is investigating the incident, said that a search is continuing in the hopes of finding the discharged bullet.

This is the first reported sniping incident since a patrol car was fired upon Dec. 17 on Route 51 on the north edge of the city.

Johnson said there have been a few scattered incidents where bullets were fired at plate glass windows in business establishments.

Wu said he has no idea why anyone would want to shoot him. "I don't believe that I have any enemies," he said.

Wu, who holds a masters degree in journalism at SIU and is working toward a doc-

torate in government, believes there may be a parallel between a method used in research studies with the method the sniper used in selecting his target.

"It was probably random sampling, and I was the unlucky victim," he said with a laugh.

Wu said he is not blaming anyone because he likes Carbondale and the people here.

The only precautionary measure Wu plans to take in the future is "to avoid that area."

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Show Starts At 7:30
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African school gets textbooks from sorority

Delta Sigma Theta, a public service sorority, completed a service project April 12 to send textbooks to a school in Liberia, according to Elois D. Washington, Chicago, a member of the sorority.

The group received financial assistance from the Kennerly Temple Church in St. Louis to carry out the project. The school is operated by the Churches of God in Christ.

The project was undertaken in answer to a plea made by Mrs. Rearl Page, a missionary for the Churches of God in Christ, on behalf of the school. She was visiting the United States over the Christmas holidays to campaign for contributions.

A member of the sorority, Marsha A. Avery, Evanston, obtained a majority of the books sent by the group from the board of education in Evanston.

The remaining volumes were collected from SIU.

The Epsilon Xi chapter of Delta Sigma Theta has 28 members and a pledge club of 22, said Miss Washington. The group plans to stage a play and serve refreshments for the inmates of the Illinois Security Hospital in Chester, she said.

The group's Liberian project, and a previous service project to build a hospital in Kenya, are part of Delta Sigma Theta's "International Understanding" program.



Robert Amft

New members in Alpha Kappa Psi

Epsilon Kappa Chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi professional business fraternity held initiation of new pledges on Tuesday, April 15, 1969. The new pledges are: Bill Grabowski, Lawrence Pebelske, Thomas Pentecost, Carl Seaberg, Robert Stiegal and David Rocks.

Alpha Kappa Psi and Phi Gamma Nu will jointly hold a car wash Saturday, April 19, at the Shell service station on the corner of Main Street and Wall Street. The price of a car wash is \$1.25.

Amft exhibits photographic prints

Robert Amft, a Chicago designer and graduate from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, will exhibit a series of photographic prints from Monday until May 10 in the "Space Between" Gallery at the Department of Design Lounge.

Two distinct groupings of pictures—black-and-white and color—will be on display. Black-and-white prints will be of the concrete sculptures of a Phillips, Wis., lumberjack named Fred Smith.

The color prints encompass a variety of subjects. Many are multiple exposures, combining new textures and colors with existing image and composition. Some are whimsical, some have a "message," and a few contain distinctly surrealist aspects.

Late from ancients

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Brazilian play

Students appearing in the Brazilian play, "Payment As Promised," are (left to right) Ray Shmanick, Mary Russo, Mike Brown and Gil Sarmiento, who portrays the principal character. The play will be presented at 8 p.m. April 24 in the Experimental Theatre of the Communications Building.

Latin play coming to SIU

A Brazilian play, "Payment as Promised," will be presented for the first time at SIU Thursday, April 24 at 8 p.m. in the Experimental Theatre of the Communications Building.

"Payment as Promised," is being presented in conjunction with the XVI Pan American Festival, and will run Thursday through Sunday. Tickets are \$1.25 and may be purchased at the Communications Building Box Office.

The play, directed by Charles Traeger and designed by Donald Davis, tells the story

of Joe Burro who had made a promise to St. Barbara at a voodoo session. His simple attempt to pay his promise ends in tragedy as he comes into conflict with the church.

Gilbert Sarmiento plays Joe, the principal character; he is supported by Mary Russo, as Rosa; Patricia Smith, as Marli; and Z. J. Hymel, as Pretty Boy.

While having been done very

seldom in the U.S., "Payment as Promised" has been one of the most successful plays ever presented in Latin America, Europe and the Soviet Union.

Made into a movie, the play won the award as the best movie of the year at the Cannes Film Festival in 1962.

Traeger said the show will provide an interesting and entertaining evening full of music and dancing.

Sprague to speak at systems seminar

Ralph Sprague of the Department of Information Systems Management at the University of Maryland will speak at a Management Information Systems Seminar at SIU Monday.

Sprague's talk during a 1:30 to 3 p.m. meeting in the Agriculture Building Seminar Room will be on the subject of information systems applications in the oil and banking industries.

Powder-puff football game kicks-off MERC week Sunday

A Powder-Puff football game on Sunday, April 20, will kick off the start of "Men's Economic Recovery Week."

The week of April 20 thru April 25 will be sponsored by the social committee of the Student Government Activities Council.

The Powder-Puff football game will be played at McCAndrew Stadium. Games start at 2:30, with the championship game being played at 3:30.

Other activities for the week include a turnabout day on Monday, April 21, on which chivalry will work in reverse. The girls will carry the books and open the doors, while the males relax.

On Tuesday, there will be a slave auction outside the north entrance of University Center. Men are welcome to come and buy their own "slaves" for Slave Work Day on Thursday. Girls will be required to obey their masters.

Topping off the week's activities will be a Sadie Hawkins dance, Friday night, from 8:30 to 11:30 in the patio behind University Center. Music will be supplied by the Tommi People.

During the week, the SIU king contest will also be held. Voting will be done by penny

contributions. Applications for the king contest are due in the Student Government Activities Council office no later than 9 a.m., Monday April 21. The king will be crowned at the dance Friday night.

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Softball game set Tuesday in intramurals

Soccer Club to meet Eastern on SIU field

The Women's Recreation Association will sponsor an intramural softball league beginning Tuesday, April 22. Games will be played from 4-5 p.m. each Tuesday on the Wall-Street field. In case of rain Tuesday, April 22, participants should meet in the Women's Gym.

Interested persons are urged to attend the first meeting on Tuesday or contact Kay Brechtelsbauer at the Women's Gym, if they are interested in forming a team.

Anyone interested in playing on the SIU women's varsity softball team should attend the first practice session Monday, April 21, at the Wall Street field. In case of rain, the meeting will be held in the Women's Gym. Practices will be held from 4-5 p.m. Monday and Friday and 4-5:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday.

Mounts Vernon attracts

Mount Vernon now attracts more than a million visitors a year.

The International Soccer Club meets Eastern Illinois University today at 2 p.m. on the soccer field next to the Arena.

This game is the club's second in its six-game schedule. Last week's game with the University of Kentucky ended in a 2-2 tie.

Today's lineup includes: Ossie Keufas, goalie; Duncan Mitchell, right fullback; Dickie Coke, center halfback;

Leo Zelechowski, left fullback; Peter Moss, right halfback;

Frank Lumsden, left halfback; Peter Lewin, left wing; Max Kashawarz, left inside; Ali Mozafarian, center forward; Ian Beattie, right inside and Jim Bell, right wing.

Others likely to see action are: Sonny Lidner, Volker Rieser, Arthur Kalicki, Nery Chinchilla and Craig Siegler.



Nice catch

Chuck Wittie, senior, caught these six bass Thursday at Crab Orchard Lake near Cambria. The fish weighed in at 24 pounds. Wittie said he caught all on a hell-diver line between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Intramural games scheduled

The Intramural softball schedule for Sunday and Monday includes:

1:30 p.m.—God Squad vs. Superstuds, field one; Foul Balls vs. Choirmen, field two; Castle vs. Paglia's Pizza, field three; Long Branch vs. Alpha Kappa Psi, field four; Sigma Pi vs. Kappa Alpha Psi, field six;

2:30 p.m.—Keggers vs. Cellular Dwellers, field one; Checkmates vs. Big House, field two; Leo's Lushes vs. M-batters, field three; Penthouse Playboys vs. 7th Wonder, field four; Pierce Dead Bears vs. Felts Fungus, field six.

3:30 p.m.—Warren II vs. Wright II B-busters, field one; Ciub vs. Golden Crest, field two; Great Ones vs. Tower Tenth, field three; Delta Chi Coyotes vs. Powerful Militants, field four; Hombres vs. Crimson Tide, field five; Puffs vs. Hades Chosen Few, field six;

Monday at 4:20 p.m.—God Squad vs. Buggers, field one; Soul System vs. Draft

Dodgers, field two; Ugly vs. Shawnee Hall, field three; Clydesdales vs. Mill-n-Johns, field four; Wright II B-busters vs. Carbondale Cubs, field five; Bailey Aces vs. Felts Raiders, field six.

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Auto cross set

The Grand Touring Auto Club will hold an auto cross Sunday at 1 p.m. in the parking lot of J. W. Wards on Route 13 in Murphysboro.

Those interested are welcome to compete by paying a \$2.50 entrance fee, according to Rich Young, president.

All cars are eligible, but persons without cars are encouraged to come out since they can act as navigators, Young said.



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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Volume 50

Carbondale, Illinois Saturday, April 19, 1969

Number 122



Saluki batgirls

SIU batgirls Michele Martin, a sophomore from Springfield, and Linda Svoboda, a senior from LaGrange Park cheer the baseball Salukis on to their first victory in this weekend's Governor's Tourney. The cold weather forced the girls to borrow team windbreakers.

Housed at Alton center

Dental School gets go-ahead

A dental school for SIU is now a reality.

Plans call for the school to be housed initially at the Alton center of the Edwardsville campus until a new building for the school can be built at Edwardsville. The school will have an eventual enrollment of about 400, according to John S. Rendleman, Edwardsville chancellor.

Because of a growing need for trained dentists in the Southern Illinois area, coupled with the impending close of the dental school at St. Louis University, the SIU program is being speeded up with a target opening date of September, 1970. About 40

to 60 freshmen will be admitted.

"Traditionally, it takes five to nine years to start a dental school," said Rendleman. "We're trying to get the job done in two years."

The need for the school at Edwardsville was also vigorously endorsed by the dental societies of Madison and St. Clair counties at public hearings on the proposed school held at Edwardsville last May.

Serving as dean of the new dental school will be Frank J. Sobkowski, former assistant dean and chairman of the division of oral radiology at

the School of Dentistry of the University of California at Los Angeles. Sobkowski's appointment became effective on March 1, 1969.

According to the new dean, the school will attempt to turn out graduates who are familiar with allied health sciences as well as their own. Students will also be taught to keep current in a science in which the field of knowledge is rapidly growing.

Sobkowski said that the SIU dental school will attempt to do this by training its students to educate themselves and by offering continuing education programs.

Med School result of long planning

It has been a long hard fight—years of study, review and presentation to the various state boards. Now, a medical school for SIU is finally becoming reality.

A year ago in April a report prepared by a study team headed by Dr. James A. Campbell of Presbyterian-St. Lukes Hospital in Chicago, was submitted to the Illinois Higher Board of Education. The Higher Board's final recommendation was later based along the lines of this report, that took 20 months to complete.

Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar then an SIU vice pres-

ident) developed SIU's proposals to the study team and to the Higher Board. Public hearings and recommendations of the Higher Board's staff were reflected in the final statement by the Higher Board early last June.

At that time the Higher Board gave SIU permission to establish a medical education curriculum capable of graduating 50 students a year as soon as planning and financing could be arranged.

The board also gave SIU permission to aid in setting up intern and resident programs in a network of hospitals with hospitals in Spring-

field receiving first priority. Plans for regional centers in Carbondale and Edwardsville areas to train men and women for jobs in the health field other than doctors were advised.

Finally the board directed SIU to arrange for clinical facilities in Springfield and in the areas of East St. Louis and Carbondale.

Board Executive Director Lyman A. Glenny said the purpose of the report was to produce people trained in the medical profession as rapidly as possible while using existing facilities as much as possible.

Trustees approve Medical School; may begin July 1

By Dan Van Atta
Staff Writer

The SIU Board of Trustees gave the nod of approval yesterday to a motion for instituting a School of Medicine on the Carbondale campus, and officials believe the school may begin operations by July 1. Carbondale campus Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar emphasized the role of the legislature yet to be played, but was optimistic about reaching the target date.

"We are recruiting for a dean and the budget is before the General Assembly," he said. "If it is approved and is received favorably by the governor we can get started July 1."

Dr. Martin Van Brown of Carbondale, the only physician on the Board, presented the motion. It was passed unanimously.

The principle purpose of the medical school program will be to produce practitioners of community medicine, conducted through affiliation with existing hospitals, clinics and other appropriate agencies.

MacVicar has also said the program would help alleviate the shortage of doctors and medical personnel in Southern Illinois.

The Board also voted to establish a School of Dental Medicine at the Edwardsville campus, effective upon funding by the General Assembly.

The school will be temporarily housed in the science building at Alton Center of SIU, according to Edwardsville Chancellor John Rendleman. Rendleman said he is hopeful the school will be ready for opening by September, 1970.

Establishment of the school was proposed in a February, 1968, report on health education made by a subcommittee for the state Board of Higher Education. The Higher Board later recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1.1 million to establish the school.

The Trustees were informed that 65 per cent of the dentists practicing in Southern Illinois are graduates of the St. Louis University Dental School, which will graduate its last class in 1970.

In other action by the Board, plans for construction of phase II of the Communications Building on the Edwardsville campus were tabled until next month's meeting.

Four professors appointed

The appointment of two professors and two visiting professors featured a short personnel agenda approved Friday by the SIU Board of Trustees at Edwardsville.

Miss Catherine F. McHugh, a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., was appointed professor of music and will serve at Carbondale. She has taught in Wisconsin and Michigan and served on the faculty of the University of Arkansas. She will join the SIU faculty in September.

Robert E. Mason was appointed professor in the Education Division and will report July 1 to Edwardsville. He is a native of Bluffsfield, Mich., and has taught at Western Reserve University and the University of Pittsburgh. He is the author of two books.

Patrick Bétaudier will serve as visiting professor of art and Black American Studies at Carbondale during this spring quarter. A painter, he has studied in England and France, taught in London and exhibited in galleries of the world.

Harold W. Hannah will serve as visiting professor of agricultural industries during summer quarter. He has been associate dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

Gus Bode



Gus said he was all ready for spring football practice until he heard that football was just passing fancy.