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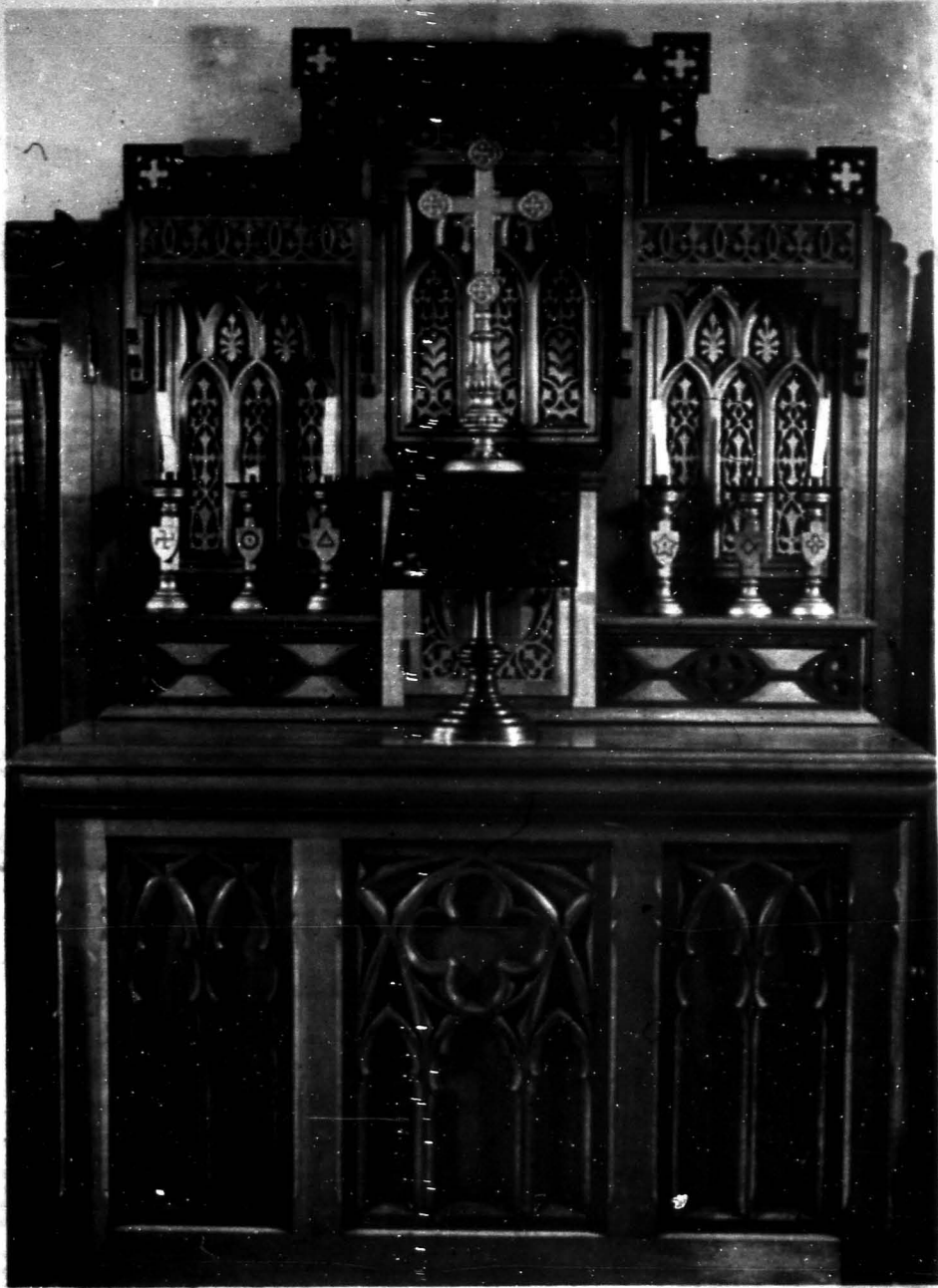


Photo by Nelson Brooks

# Chippendale

## ... yesterday and today

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# Returning to the Chippendale tradition

by Margaret  
Niceley



These revolutionary times still possess a measure of tradition.

Part of that tradition is evident in home furnishings, many of which still show the influence of the illustrious 18th century cabinet maker whose work graced some of England's most famous castles and houses—Thomas Chippendale II.

Chippendale was the first man not a reigning monarch to give his name to a furniture style, and some features of that style are returning today, according to Rose Padgett, chairman of the clothing and textiles department in SIU's School of Home Economics.

Miss Padgett, who is a member of the British Chippendale Society and a native Briton, calls the trend a return to tradition, for those who inherited or have lived with family treasures believe that we have never really left it.

"For those who have tired of commercially inspired atmospheres or the uncompromising designs of modern decor, the traditional approach to living is a welcome revelation," she said. "Even today's architects and interior designers strive to personalize their interiors and to impose their own furniture designs, especially the chair, upon the public clientele. These aims are similar to those of Chippendale—creativity for personal satisfaction and productivity for personal gain."

"The major factor is to establish the overall feeling of comfort, warmth and a compatible environment which tends to merge the past with present day living."

The Chippendale influence is being seen in much of the modern decorating today and is bridging the gap between the traditional and the contemporary, Miss Padgett said. It is prominent in furnishings which are modern in feeling with straight, over-all lines. There is a comfortable softness due to cushioning materials and decorative details not found on the ultra-modern designs.

Sofas and chairs in this tradition are recognized by a visual softness as in loose cushions with a billowy, comfortable appearance. General forms and shapes are similar to Chippendale's own drawings in "The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Directory," first published in 1754.

To see the fullness of the furniture cycle in the Chippendale tradition, one must begin with the cabinet maker himself. Like a British Andrew Jackson, he is claimed as a native son by Worcestershire, London and Otley in Yorkshire, though most official documents substantiate Otley's claim.

But what is important is not so much Chippendale's beginning as his end. At the time of his death, he was appreciated throughout the British Empire for his understanding of the human anatomy, which inspired both the comfort and the beauty of much of his work. He was also known as the creator in England of Classic Chippendale, Chinese Chippendale, Gothic Chippendale, French Chippendale, Irish Chippendale and Chippendale-Chippendale furnishings, Miss Padgett said.

His book, "The Director," one of several books he wrote, emphasized one style—one season and another the next, she said. He admitted frankly that his aim was to provide furniture "in the most fashionable taste."

That he succeeded is suggested by a list of his clients. For example the cabinet maker who began as an apprentice to a London firm quite early in his career made most of the furnishings for Harewood House, the home of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal and the Earl and Countess of Harewood. Eventually his establishment at 60 St. Martin's Lane, London, was supplying homes of the nobility, and he became the only cabinet maker to be made a member of the Society of Arts. (Chippendale was also an artist, having shown several paintings in the Royal Academy exhibitions of 1792 and 1798.)

"The Director" discussed furniture from both the commercial and the artistic points of view. It was an early type of catalog featuring the cabinet maker's designs and containing the claim, "I am confident that I can convince all Noblemen, Gentlemen, or others, who will honour me with their commands, that every design in the book can be improved, both as to beauty and enrichment, in the execution of it, by Their Most Obedient Servant, Thomas Chippendale."

This tulipwood and ebony barometer was supplied by Chippendale for Nestell Priory in 1769. The working parts were made by Justin Vulliamy, but the carving is distinctly Chippendale. (Photos from "Chippendale Furniture: The Work of Thomas Chippendale and His Contemporaries in the Rococo Style.")

g intellectually bankrupt

Early subscribers to "The Director" included five dukes, a marquess, five earls, six barons, and five baronets or knights, according to Anthony Coleridge, furniture historian and author of "Chippendale Furniture: The Work of Thomas Chippendale and His Contemporaries in the Rococo Style."

Chippendale did begin his work with rococo pieces, described by Coleridge as "a style in which the decoration takes the form of living amorphous organisms combined with an unnatural, and essentially asymmetrical, mixture of vegetable and rock-like features."

But with the publication of "The Director," Chippendale presented his own designs, creating a new tradition. He was not shy about praising them either. His notes referred to "three-ribband-back chairs which, if I may speak without vanity, are the best I have ever seen (or perhaps have been made)." He called one of his china cases "not only the richest and most magnificent in the whole country, but perhaps in all of Europe."

According to Coleridge, "It was apparently not the custom to be modest during the middle of the 18th century."

However, Chippendale's undertaking was not a modest one either. "The Director" contained original designs for chairs (15), sofas (20), beds(6), commodes and tables (27), as well as brackets, bookcases, cabinets, candlestands, cornices, desks, girandoles, fire-screens, pier-glasses, shields, frets and Chinese railings, including both carver's and joiner's pieces. A later edition included chamber organs.

Chippendale furnishings were made mainly of mahogany, still a popular wood, and gilded woods, including deal, a type of pine. Early pieces had cabriole legs although later pieces have straight legs. Decorations were primarily carrying—lion's paws, shells, acanthus, scrolls, roses, scrolls and dolphins—and fretwork was used. Chippendale occasionally used veneering, gilding, lacquering but never inlay, painting or applied ornament, Miss Padgett said.

The style was characterized by opulent colors, often blue grounds and Chinese patterns. The upholstery fabrics were leather, French brocade, velour, plushes and satin, she said.

Chairs had ribbon ladder backs and were wing upholstered with bow-shaped or irregular top rails. Square seats were usually upholstered. Georgian and French types had cabriole legs with carved knees and varied feet. Gothic and Chinese styles had straight legs and plain feet. Some pieces had pie crust borders.

But the main feature which is being copied from Chippendale today is comfort, Miss Padgett said.

"It would seem to me that a chair or other furniture deliberately well designed to express the fashionable ostentatious mentality of its owner and environment 200 years ago is still a well designed and functional piece today," Miss Padgett added.

Her book, "Furniture and Interiors," issued by SIU's department of clothing and textiles, illustrates this similarity between Chippendale's work and contemporary furnishings.

In addition to passing down a tradition in furniture design, Chippendale passed to his descendants a revered profession. The Chippendales perpetuated the cabinet making profession through Thomas Chippendale V, who died in 1959. He was also an educator, a musician and an Anglican priest.

This summer SIU was presented with an altar carved by Thomas Chippendale V for display by the University Museum. The gift came from Sheyla Chippendale, his daughter, through the efforts of Charles M. Rice, a friend of the Chippendale family, who was a visiting professor in the School of Technology last year. It was presented through the SIU Foundation.

The oak altar is elaborately carved and highlighted with gold leaf. Other accouterments are carved wood candle holders, a carved wood missal stand, a heavy brass Bible stand and altar paraments.

The museum was also given letters from Robert Chippendale, father of Thomas V, to his family and several family portraits.



Chippendale furnishings were not restricted to the household essentials. According to his "Director," the firm could supply practically anything. This mahogany wall medal cabinet was made for Sir Rowland Winn in 1767.



Chippendale made this mahogany-framed open-arm chair as an example of what "The Director" called "transitional style." It is thought to have been done for Nostell Priory in Yorkshire, where it is used today.

# Universities going intellectually bankrupt

*Students Without Teachers, The Crisis in the University*, by Harold Taylor. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1969. 333 pp. \$7.95.

The author of this "blockbuster" is no stranger to Southern Illinois University. He has visited the Carbondale Campus several times, both as speaker and as consultant to the Dewey Publications Project, and a few months ago he spoke on "The University and Mass Culture" at a conference on the Edwardsville campus. Moreover, he is the author of *On Education and Freedom*, published by the SIU Press in its Arcturus Paperback Series, and he did the editing and wrote the Foreword for Michael Zweig's *The Idea of a World University*, also published by the SIU Press.

How to assay such a literary and educational milestone as this? Since your reviewer, an inveterate "book-marker," found himself almost involuntarily underlining passages and writing comments in the margins of nearly every page, it now seems best to let the gifted and insightful Mr. Taylor, a true democrat and egalitarian in the finest sense, speak for himself through a series of quotations from the book.

From the Introduction, tracing the etiology of the recent campus upheavals in the United States and elsewhere:

"The students were without teachers to whom they could give their loyalty, respect, and trust; they had turned to each other for the intellectual and moral leadership they failed to find in their elders. The universities were entangled in a crisis of their own making, the crisis of neglect. . . . The universities were becoming intellectually bankrupt. There were those who commented . . . on the dehumanization of higher education, its loss of purpose, its links with the military, with industry, business, corporate capitalism, and the American white middle class, but without showing either passion or example, for ideas and action to bring about change.

"The failure in the 1950's and 1960's was not only that the universities and colleges busied themselves so thoroughly with the problems of money, power, research, public influence, expansion and organization that they had no time for students. The failure lay in not recognizing the complex of factors which made the students the living energy through which the university could recreate itself, and that the major political, social, and cultural forces of the country revolved around their lives . . .

" . . . the big universities have become huge bureaucracies with an academic mind and no heart, careless and ignorant about students and their intellectual needs, organized by managers and managerial professors absorbed in their own pursuits, giving service to the existing social order and dispensing its



## Empty Coffers

The castles of knowledge may be going intellectually bankrupt due to their neglect of education in favor of money, power, research, public influence, expansion and general organization.

conventional wisdom, bereft of a philosophy and the social imagination to create a new and compelling conception of their own future."

Here are some gems from "The Culture and the Professionals," a chapter in Part II, "Mass Culture and the Academic Mind":

### Reviewed by

Arthur E. Lean

"It would be useful to have . . . some old-fashioned, head-counting sociology to distinguish first of all what an adult is, and then to determine the approximate number of young people who object to the sterility of the academic curriculum because they resent adults, as against those who object because in their association with fellow adults (those over twenty-one, for example) they have learned that you don't have to accept boredom and banality simply because it has been sanctified by the academic profession . . .

" . . . education in the liberal arts . . . is not liberal and has little to do with the arts. It is vocational, a training in a skill . . .

"When the public schools were groping for ways of improving the intellectual content of their curriculum and bringing a fair distribution of education to the whole population, the universities contented themselves with sneering at the teachers colleges and schools of education as the province of the intellectually unfit and the spiritually slothful."

Now for several verbal zircons from "The Closed Curriculum: General Education Reconsidered":

"What the general education movement did in the power structure of organized learning was to remove the only defense the student had

against bad teaching, the elective principle, which gave him the inalienable right to choose his own teachers . . .

" . . . most members of the collective faculty have a demonstrated disinterest in teaching and in education, know little about it, and think of education as something which people in colleges of education do against the interests of intellectuals . . . The difference here between an academic professional and an educator is crucial . . .

" . . . for students in college after college, the general education courses are simply a block of necessary material to be covered before going on to other subjects. For students who already know what they want to do and are ready to do it, this is one of the most frustrating experiences with which they could be faced. For those who do not know what they want to do, it provides little help in finding out, either as a road to self-discovery or as an inspiration to serious intellectual effort in the pursuit of a liberal education."

The last and longest section of this remarkable book is Part IV, "The Reform of Mass Education," which begins with a devastating attack on conservatism in education:

"Conservative theory is bankrupt and its practices are counterproductive . . . (It) calls for an order-

## Our Reviewers

George W. Adams is a professor with the Department of History, John J. Cody is the chairman of the Department of Guidance and Educational Psychology.

Arthur E. Lean is a professor of Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education.

John Napper is a former visiting professor with the School of Fine Arts.

ly national structure of similar, if not identical, curricula and educational organization. It calls for changes in education which concentrate on revisions of subject matter. It calls for an education for teachers which stresses their preparation in academic subject matter and their skill in teaching the conventional curriculum in conventional ways, and by the use of additional skills with technological devices which save time and increase the rate and degree of absorption of the subject matter. It calls for more discipline, more testing, more competition, more standardization and control over the curriculum by the faculty, the textbooks, and the test-makers. It asserts the authority of the institution over the curriculum and teaches adaptation to the society, not creative thinking about its character and future . . . It has no philosophy of social change. It has only a method for keeping the society going. As a result, it has frozen itself into a system of education which has generated inadequacies so scandalous and widespread in their effects as to have damaged the lives of generations of children in the rural and urban slums. It is presently in the process of damaging more of them before it accepts defeat at the hands of its victims . . . There is no point in insisting on an academic style of teaching and learning in the schools and colleges when so many of those who need education the most are not equipped to respond to the kind of education offered."

Some trenchant observations are found in the chapter on "Freedom and Learning":

"The testing and grading apparatus . . . acts as a simple-minded control over everything the student learns, and is seriously inhibiting to the growth of the intellect, the imagination, and the native powers of the young . . .

"Certainly the high comedy of the absurd in 'grade-point averages' carried out to two and three decimal points is matched only by the high tragedy of the absurd practices of the military in their body-counts and kill ratios, and reflects the passion in America for a baseball-score approach to education, to culture, and to all forms of achievement, a passion which seems almost impossible to cool. But to shift from numerical to letter grades, or even to pass-fail arrangements, is only one small step toward sanity while leaving the norms of insanity intact."

Taylor is not just a destructive critic of the prevailing system. A large part of the book contains specific recommendations for sorely needed reform and improvement, both of teaching and of learning, to the end that, at long last, a sense of purpose and relevance may be restored to the entire educational enterprise and we may avoid the all-destroying Armageddon toward which we seem now to be inexorably heading.

For each of the statements quoted above, the book contains ten or twenty others equally worthy of repetition. For the reviewer, it is simply a question of selection and length. At any rate, gentle reader, by all means run—do not walk—to the nearest bookstore or library and acquire a copy of this masterpiece. It is required reading for everybody.

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"That's nothing, Franklin; you ought to read what they said about me."

Jerry Boyle of the Philadelphia Record reprinted in "All but the People."

## Ancient Egyptian art book has beautiful illustrations

*Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of Ancient Egypt* by Wolfhart Westendorf (Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York), 1969, \$12.50.

Let there be no mistake—this book is a very beautiful affair with lots of lovely color reproductions showing lots of lovely objects. However, it is a pity that the text should be written in such an old-fashioned, turgid style, known for some time now as "off turning," and rightly so too, I believe.

Let us examine this style a little closer. A passage taken at random reads like this:

"After the disintegration of the state that began at the end of the Old Kingdom, and the troubles of the period of political paralysis known as the 'First Intermediate period,' Egypt was once again united into a single state, and once again it was Upper Egypt that achieved this reunification. The Theban Neb-hepet-ura Mentuhotep subjugated the North and made himself king of Upper and

Reviewed by

John Napper

Lower Egypt. He was the second Theban prince called Mentuhotep, but the first king of all Egypt after the reunification of the kingdom, so that he is sometimes called Mentuhotep I and sometimes Mentuhotep II.

"All the rude ferocity of this strong and imperious personality is expressed in his funerary statue, in which his energy seems to be subdued with difficulty while it prepares for a new and violent explosion..."

Now this has little or nothing to do with clear academic thinking, which has a cool beauty of its own when rightly applied; nor, on the other hand, has it anything to do with the excitingly modern "conceptual" approach to either art or art history. It belongs, in short, to that no-man's land which seems to me to exist somewhere between journal-

ism and "schoolmaster's teaching" and it is something which I believe to be very inimical to our whole present civilization.

The pity of it is that we are all passionately longing to amass learning and knowledge, which might, we hope, eventually lead to wisdom. No doubt books like this may contain certain facts which, presented in a totally different way, might enrich the mind and enoble the spirit. But presented as they are it is nothing short of a big bore!

The muddled explanation given in the introduction is lacking in simplicity and any sort of imaginative construction. It is like starting a dinner by giving the guests, instead of a menu, a list of haphazard ingredients used in the cooking, a list from which no subsequent cooking could ever be done unless one knew the recipe beforehand.

Finally, one is left with the impression that this sort of book is written for some imaginary audience, not of real people but an audience which perhaps has existence only to the writer locked within his own ego.

There are too many verbal explanations of the illustrations. In fact, the illustrations are so good and so clear that these explanations are unnecessary. "While one priest holds the mummy upright, another performs the 'opening of the mouth' ceremony, which magically revives statues and mummies."

Perhaps this sums up the whole thing. History, be it history of art, political institutions, fishing, or whatever, is always a history of people. In books like this one, one is left with the sensation that the art in question was made not by people but by the "statues and mummies" themselves.

So the mystery still remains complete—why a people so remote in time as the early Egyptians could produce an art of such rare sophistication when all the rest of the world had but a simple vision, if they had vision at all. What was the motivating compulsion?

But the illustrations are beautiful!

## Nobody liked Roosevelt except American voters

*All But the People: Franklin D. Roosevelt And His Critics, 1933-1939*, by George Wolfskill and John A. Hudson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1969, 386 pp., \$7.95.

All of our more impressive presidents have had to take large amounts of written and spoken abuse from their opponents. Indeed the quantity and vitriolic nature of the abuse has usually been in direct ratio to the eminence of the individual abused. Washington and Lincoln are prime examples and it is not surprising that Franklin Roosevelt, living in an age of multiplied mass media, should have received even more than his distinguished predecessors.

Wolfskill and Hudson, one a historian the other a librarian, have laboriously brought together and analyzed a vast quantity of scathing stuff which was aimed at F.D.R. during the first six of his fabulous 12 years in the White House. The book will provide much that is new to people under forty. It will awaken unhappy memories in the minds of older people and will provide some new bits of information as well.

Roosevelt got it from all sides once the few months of the presidential "honeymoon" were over. Doughty conservatives like Robert R. McCormick of the *Chicago Tribune* and the members of the DuPont family's Liberty League assailed him as a "radical", while he bore the brunt of attacks from fascist-minded men such as Father Charles Coughlin, the "radio priest" and Gerald L.K. Smith of the Huey Long crowd for being "conservative". To the communists he was a "social-fascist". Many of the kind of people who belong to country clubs and ride the commuter trains to the better suburbs delighted in making up dirty stories about the president and his

family to tell in the locker room. Even such old-time liberals as John T. Flynn and Al Smith rushed forward with ill-natured criticism.

The authors infer but do not study in detail the natural result of all this uproar. A large majority of rank and file voters liked Roosevelt and were sympathetic with his efforts to end

Reviewed by

George W. Adams

the depression. Resenting the emotional and unfair criticism of their hero, they tended to take a completely uncritical attitude toward the man and all his works, and to fight back in the privacy of the polling booth. The great and genuine surprise of the Roosevelt haters—especially in 1936—is explained partly by the fact that they communicated only with their own kind and partly by the fact that their excessive emotional irritability frightened numerous employees and humble people into silence or a false pretense of agreement. The lesson if you want to get places politically in opposing a popular leader, "keep your cool" and don't try to terrorize your fellow citizens.

It might be noted that had the authors extended their study beyond 1939 they would have become involved in a curious situation. In the period of "neutrality" and in the war period the genuine Roosevelt haters stayed true to form, though with less noise. But many people who had opposed him in 1932 and 1936 supported him in 1940 and 1944, and many of the faithful went over to the Republicans.

## 'Mod scene' career guide aimed at college students

*The Unabashed Career Guide* by Peter M. Sandman, Macmillan Co., New York, 1969, 253 pp., \$5.95.

It has long been difficult to understand how an author can take the topic of career selection and make it boring and distasteful. This seems especially cogent when the reading audience is usually on the brink of selecting a vocation in which they will spend the greater part of their life. Peter Sandman attempted to rectify this state of affairs in *The Unabashed Career Guide*. In my opinion he has made great strides in this direction.

Glamour and "keep your nose to the grindstone" types of information about careers was noticeably ignored in the author's presentation. Sandman exorcised the spirits of statistical boredom and personal do-goodisms from his descriptions of careers. A portrayal of a normal day on the job of each of the 14 careers covered was a delightful antidote to the usual recruitment oriented presentations. His work is quite different from the ordinary and apparently suffers little from a lack of documented accuracy.

This book was directed at the level of the college student. Careers in business, teaching, academia, journalism, advertising, public relations, the clergy, law, medicine, banking, insurance, research and

social work are discussed. The author provides a slightly different satirical coverage for each. Clearly transmitted to the reader is a picture of a man at a job which probably has a future (financial and prestige) and at the same time requires little ingenuity.

Despite the author's laborious attempt to be anti-establishment, he failed to escape the enrapture of banking as a prestigious and perhaps (by his description) the most challenging of the careers discussed. His writing reflects the "mod" scene—there's not much to

Reviewed by

John J. Cody

these occupations but conformity. If the reader is genuinely interested in selecting a career this book adds a new facet of information, if one is disinterested in career selection but cares to see how others might live, the book should still be interesting. And for those who are already in a career, reading this book might enable them to see themselves from a different view. The reader should not be fooled; this Sandman does not lull one to sleep.

# Tetrahedral City:

A look  
at the city  
as a home  
for a big family

by Margaret  
Niceley



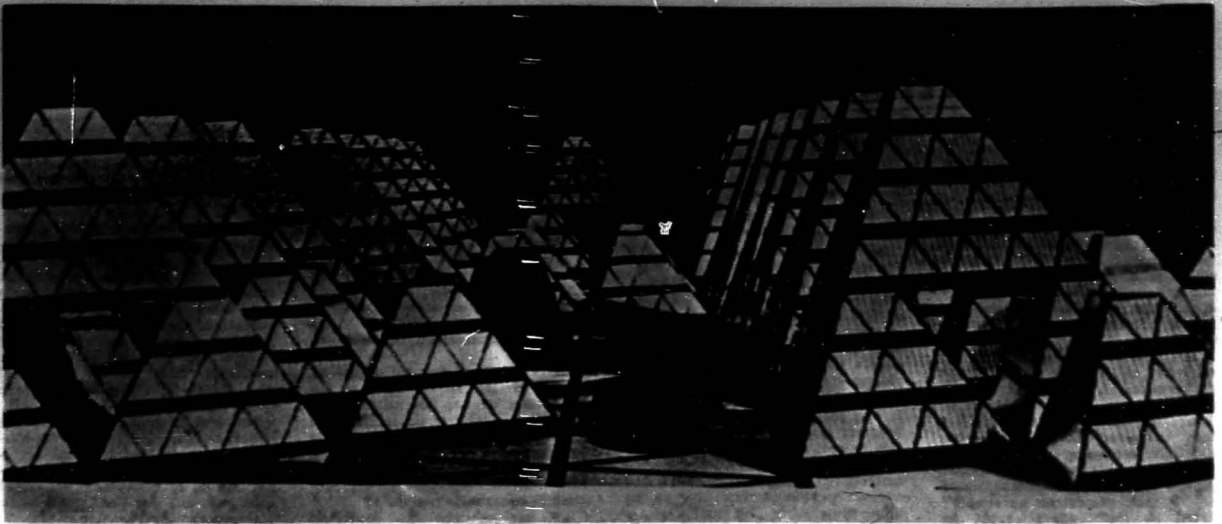
"Now that man has reached the moon, he should try to begin searching for better standards on earth."

This is the opinion of Eytan Kaufman of SIU's Department of Design, which is concerned with making the world more efficient and more livable for more people. His own most recent contribution is a design for a self-contained tetrahedral city, which would efficiently and comfortably accommodate 250,000 people in a space of 3.2 square miles.

The design won an international award for town planning and architecture this year in the Grand Prix International d'Urbanisme et d'Architecture competition.

"We are talking about providing more for more people," Kaufman said, "the society at large. Therefore we have to leave aside the conventional solutions and look at the city as a home for a big family. The whole city becomes a family. We must relate city to city, country

This is Eytan Kaufman's city of the future, a series of tetrahedrons providing both the necessities and amenities of life for all its inhabitants. Not only would an internal transportation system be included, but various levels would also feature green parks and recreation areas free from vehicular traffic. All materials would be re-usable somewhere in the city system with waste at a minimum. (Photos by Nelson Brooks)



Eytan Kaufman of SIU's design department shows the tetrahedral city design which won him first place in an international city planning and architectural symposium earlier this year. The self-supporting city would accommodate more people more efficiently in less space than cities built under present concepts, and Kaufman predicts that this design or others similar to it will be in demand within 30 years to help meet the world's population problems and provide a more efficient way of life.

to country, and reach toward the ultimate goal of providing for everyone on earth.

"With better planning we can cope with the problems of the masses," he said.

Kaufman's design is not really a blueprint and is not intended to be. It is a study that "reaches high enough to look over the whole field of problems," he said.

"The social, political and economic patterns and life styles of the future cannot completely and precisely be predicted, just as the climate, topography and other local factors of a given site situation cannot be anticipated," Kaufman said. "And indeed it is not necessary or desirable to do so. However the faith that urban living can be viable is accepted as a premise of this project, and that the systems for implementation should be flexible enough to accommodate variable social patterns and local site conditions is a determinant of this program."

The design itself is a "new city prototype," independent of existing cities altogether.

The megalopolis would be a complex of super-tetrahedrons with smaller tetrahedrons interposed between the megastructures. Central cores within each structure would contain service facilities, and each would have its own transportation system connected to a main transportation network.

The city would be laid out on a three-dimensional triangular grid system with heavy industries located on the fringes and conventional highways running along the external rims. Internal thoroughfares would give access to homes and service facilities with semi-cloverleafs allowing transportation from one level to another.

Under Kaufman's plan most space problems of large cities would be eliminated. The tetrahedral city,

like a single, gigantic, high-rise building, would provide "public amenities" for shopping, entertainment and recreation on every 12th story. The ground-level space would be left open for parks and pedestrian traffic, uninterrupted by other traffic, and 70 per cent of the open spaces between the tetrahedral megastructures would be used for small public buildings and sports areas.

This aspect of the design is sociological. Kaufman believes it is important for people to have a place to relax and play, unhampered by the dangers and by-products of traffic and industry.

Each face of the tetrahedron would be open in the center for sunlight and air, but for the most part, the inhabitants would remain protected from the elements.

"It's like a big boat," Kaufman said. "When you go out on a tour for several weeks you have to be self-supporting. It is the same idea here—a self-supporting city."

He predicts that ideas of this kind and on this large a scale will be seriously attempted.

"What is happening in the world is an escalation of scale in every respect," he said. "There is also an escalation in quality. For instance, what a satellite can do with less is also better than any other possible known mode of communication."

"In a sense, I think our attitude toward life will correct itself to a more efficient mode of living. The difficulty is that nothing like this has ever been built in the past. It is not easy to anticipate the consequences of such a conglomeration. I don't know if it will work."

But if the tetrahedral city design should work it would provide for:

- Open-ended growth potential.
- Variable density patterns.
- Planning configurations unre-

stricted by such obsolete preconceptions of centralization and concentration as core and suburbs, and hence, segregation of business, residential areas and other districts.

-Options to allow modes of administering economy, culture, recreation and other activities and options to integrate work and living accommodations and other land uses.

-A circular pattern of constant flow and equal accessibility to any point permitting both dispersion and nodal focusing.

-Separation of vehicular and pedestrian circulation and opportunity for both public and private systems of rapid mass transit.

-Variable arrangements of architectural elements that are responsive to functional, sociological and environmental needs within an order of circulation and other services.

-Feasibility of implementation, dynamic perpetuation and self-adapting feedback, structure and services, through standardization, prefabrication, flexibility, and integration of all systems.

-Ecological amenities of green spaces, light, air, etc., from urban scale to individual living unit.

-Urban amenities of social interaction, neighborhood, diversity, stimulation, choice, economic and cultural opportunities: the reasons for living in a city.

Present-day cities are becoming an indicator of what cities can grow into, Kaufman said. "It is as if all the red lights were flashing at once, giving us warnings. We know what can happen when cities reach a certain number of people. So what we need is a reappraisal of the social structure. Who owns the land? This is not something anyone can own."

Kaufman's analogy to cities today is a private home on which each facet of construction is done by

a different person or group, depending on his specialty. But in cities "there is a confusion of functions when everyone is doing his own thing." With so many diffused efforts and unmonitored interests, modern cities are ceasing to function effectively, he said.

Kaufman has spent several years working on the tetrahedral city design. He completed work on his master's degree at SIU in June, 1968, after studying at Technion, the Israeli Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1959, and working as an architect in England and his own country, Israel. He also taught for a year at Technion and is now teaching at SIU.

What brought Kaufman here was R. Buckminster Fuller, university professor in the design department, who is world renowned for his "make-the-world-work" ideas. Kaufman heard Bucky Fuller lecture in London and Israel and was inspired by his theory that the tetrahedron is nature's basic building unit and is therefore the natural choice for architectural economy. The tetrahedron, for example, is the basic unit of Fuller's famous geodesic dome.

And like Fuller, Kaufman believes the world can and will have to adjust to new technologies "but not to new living patterns." He compared the adjustment to what has already taken place in aviation—the concept of the single-engine plane replaced by a double-engine plane, which was in turn replaced by the jet plane. Now that too has given way to the supersonic transport plane, and the entire period of adjustment has been made "quite easily."

"All of this is not really a dream," Kaufman said. "One day it will be accepted as much as we accept reaching the moon, and only a few years ago that seemed impossible, too."



# Truths that hurt

# Mordidas que Pican

## Educational integrity.

A shock-wave of surprise ran the length of our hemisphere when recent university disturbances in the U.S. were equated with the "normal" educational conditions in Latin America. President Nixon may well be the most famous victim of educational misfortune and perversions, but the most harmed—without any doubt—are the students and the future professionals of our countries.

Not new at all is the fact that the majority of the graduates of the universities in Latin America are not given jobs in their professions. There are no jobs for them even if they answered the calls of their idealism to develop their countries.

Why does this sad condition exist? Why, why is there the contradiction of "a lack of trained personnel" cried by the leaders of all the countries—at the same time that tens of thousands of graduates are unemployed?

Let's put ourselves into the future employer's shoes. Job-seekers come to see us with their beautiful diplomas. We do not know if this engineer really knows how to make the calculations so the structure we want built will not collapse—and we are not sure either that his professor ever attended class.

We are bothered by the doubt that this candidate may have gotten

"better grades in agitation and rioting" than in his professional subjects. The application for a job in his profession is rejected. Another one comes in—with the same background. Good bye...

But the next candidate has a degree from one of the industrialized countries. You ask him who his professor was for certain subjects, how much he had studied the items of current interest. The next question deals with the contract for the job. No doubts have occurred to the employer—yes, the same one who complained about the lack of personnel.

Why such disparity? We must remember that an educational institution has only two purposes: to prove personal consistency by testing intellectual and personal discipline over a period of time; and at the same time, equip the student with a minimum level of productive capacity. That is all.

Would we go to a physician who graduated from an institution closed because of disturbances? Would we turn a chemical lab over to a graduate who missed class because of student demonstrations?

Why do the professionals who studied abroad hide their "national" diplomas? What is the key to the professional success of these "strangers" or "furriners"?

Educational integrity.

## La idoneidad educacional.

Mucha sorpresa causó en el Hemisferio la equiparación de los disturbios universitarios recientes a la situación "normal" reinante en el medio-ambiente educativo de la América Latina. La víctima más notable del descalabro y de la perversión educacional bien puede ser el Presidente Nixon, pero los más sacrificados—sin duda alguna—son los mismos universitarios y los futuros profesionales de nuestros países.

No constituye novedad alguna el hecho de que la mayoría de los egresados de las instituciones de enseñanza superior de la América Latina no llegan a emplearse en su profesión. No hay empleo para ellos aun cuando hayan acatado los llamados al idealismo para que se dediquen al desarrollo patrio.

¿A qué se debe esta situación triste? ¿Por qué existe la contradicción de la "falta de personal capacitado" pregona por los dirigentes de todos los países—a la vez que existen decenas de millares de "profesionales" desempleado, portadores de diplomas?

Coloquemos en la situación del empleador potencial. Se nos presentan los candidatos con sus bellísimos diplomas. No sabemos si este ingeniero en la realidad sabe hacer los cálculos de manera eficiente y segura para que no caiga la obra en vista—pues tampoco tenemos la confianza de que su profesor haya venido a clase jamás. Nos agobia la duda de que este candidato sacó mejores notas en las materias de

la agitación y del alboroto que en las materias de su profesión. Empleo negado. Buenas tardes. Entra otro. Con los mismos antecedentes. Buenas...

Pero el próximo candidato se presenta con título de cualquier institución de los países industrializados. Se le pregunta quién fue su profesor de tal o cual materia, a que nivel llegaron a ver la especialidad de interés inmediato. La próxima pregunta se relaciona con el contrato de empleo. No surge cualquier duda en la mente del empleador—Sí, ¿túe el quien se quejo de la falta de personal! ¿Por qué la disparidad? Hay que recordar que una institución educacional tiene por finalidades apenas dos cosas: Comprobar la capacidad de la constancia individual mediante una serie de pruebas de disciplina intelectual y personal. Y, a la vez, capacitarle al estudiante para que cuente con un nivel mínimo de capacitación productiva. Nada más.

¿Consultáramos por acaso al médico egresado de institución que permaneció cerrada debido a disturbios? ¿Entregaríamos un laboratorio de química al diplomado que perdió las clases debido a las manifestaciones? ¿Por qué ocultan sus diplomas "nacionales" los profesionales que estudiaron en el exterior? ¿Cuál es la base del éxito profesional de estos "extranjeros" o "gringos"?

La idoneidad educacional.

Charles Ecker



—No seas exigente, mamá. Diariamente caen sobre la tierra diez mil toneladas de polvo cósmico. No se puede esperar que yo esté tranquilo todo el tiempo.

(De Mingote, en ABC, Madrid.)

## Television highlights for this week

### SATURDAY

Divisional play-offs begin in baseball with a double header. First, the Minnesota Twins vs. the Baltimore Orioles; then the New York Mets vs. the Atlanta Braves, 12 noon, Channel 6.

### SUNDAY

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) is questioned on "Face the Nation", 11 a.m., channel 12.

AFL football this afternoon with the New York Jets vs. the Boston Patriots, 12 noon, channel 6.

A London to Paris air race is the setting of "Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines," a comedy starring Stuart Whitman, Sarah Miles, Gert Frobe and Terry-Thomas, 8 p.m., channel 3.

### TUESDAY

Pat O'Brien, Walter Brennan, Chill Wills and Edgar Buchanan star

as elderly gunfighters in "The Over-the-Hill Gang," 7:30 p.m., channel 3.

NBC News looks back at the 1960s and forecasts the 1970s in "From Here to the Seventies," 7:30 p.m., channel 6.

CBS Playhouse begins its third season with "Appalachian Autumn," a story about a poor farmer who would rather steal coal from closed mines than live on welfare. It stars Arthur Kennedy and Teresa Wright, 8:30 p.m., channel 12.

### WEDNESDAY

"NET Journal" presents "Speaking Out on Drugs," a live, candid forum on mind-expanding drugs, 6 p.m., channel 8.

### FRIDAY

"NET Playhouse" presents Tennessee Williams' one-act play, "Ten Blocks on the Camino Real," 10 p.m., channel 8.

## Two new cast albums; one great, one poor

By Bill Middleton

People who add each and every new original cast album to their collections have probably already added "Celebration" (Capitol SW 198) to their collections. For those of us who thought the American musical died as a form about the time of "West Side Story" and weren't super-impressed by "Hair," this release is an indication that there may be life left in the musical theater yet.

"Celebration," written by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, opened in late January. The two had been at work on the thing off and on for the past eight years or so, since shortly after finishing "The Fantasticks." The show has something of the same timelessness quality of "The Fantasticks." Set on New Year's Eve, it begins as a conflict between an orphan (Michael Glenn-Smith) and an old degenerate, Edgar Allan Rich (Ted Thurston). This turns into an allegory of conflict between age and youth, artificiality and nature, evil and good.

All this allows for much use of sexual and fertility imagery. There is a girl, or course, Angel (Susan Watson), becomes Eve to Orphan's Adam. Among the best songs are: "Not My Problem" sung by the cynical Potemkin (Keith Charles). Potemkin refuses to concern himself with the problems of pollution, drugs, the Chinese nuclear threat, etc. "Survive" reveals his philosophy. "Bored" and "Where Did It Go?" sung by Mr. Rich, characterize him as he is and laments his lost youth.

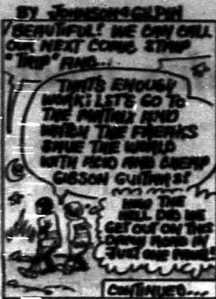
"Love Song," performed here by the young couple is probably the best in the show. Both it and "I'm Glad to See You've Got What You

Want" could quite easily move into that body of popular material known as "standards." There is little in the music of this show that could not be removed from it and serve as a vehicle for Streisand, Oscar Peterson, or any of a number of others. Very little music serves only to tell the story.

I would recommend the album to any collector of original cast records, to any fan of "The Fantasticks," and to anyone who likes popular music well-written and performed.

By way of contrast, all of the above collectors of sound track albums, and anyone else can profitably ignore the soundtrack from "3 in the Attic" (Sidewalk ST 5918). They probably could also have profitably avoided the film, but it's a little late to warn anybody about that. The music is by Chad and Jeremy, and it is undoubtedly the worst crap they have ever produced. Fans of Chad and Jeremy would be much better off to spend their five bucks on "The Ark" or one of their other more successful attempts. "3 in the Attic" contains five songs side one. Not one is worth listening to. "Paxton Quigley's Had the Course" is the most "catchy" of the five. (That's probably the worst thing you can say about a new song.) Side two is even worse, however. It contains 13:31 of "Background Music." Apart from the film it makes no sense whatsoever.

The problem with the whole film was that it was completely unconvincing and insincere in direct contrast to "The Graduate." The same problem exists with the soundtrack albums. Paul Simon's music may have not produced the greatest soundtrack ever, but it served the movie quite well. "3 in the Attic" film or record, is junk.



## Luncheon set for Monday; Leys to speak

The Faculty Christian Fellowship will present the first of this year's luncheon series at noon, Monday, at the Student Christian Foundation.

Speakers will be Wayne A.R. Leys, Duane Lancheater, and Donn Welton.

Leys, a professor of philosophy at SIU, and P. S. S. Rama Rao, a native of India with a Ph.D. from SIU, are the authors of "Gandhi and America's Educational Future: An Inquiry at Southern Illinois University." The book was released Thursday as part of the Gandhi Centennial Celebration. Leys will discuss questions raised by the book at the luncheon program. Duane Lancheater, minister of the Presbyterian Church, and Donn Welton, a graduate student in the Department of Philosophy, will respond with comments and questions.

Lunch will be served for \$1.25, followed by the 20-minute presentation which will be completed in time for 1 p.m. classes. Informal discussion will continue for those who can remain.

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## Activities for Sunday, Monday

**American Marketing Association:** Faculty-student mixers, 4-9 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

**SIU Newcomers Club:** Family picnic, 12:30 p.m., Giant City State Park.

**Pulliam Hall Gym:** Open for recreation, 1-11 p.m.

**Weight Lifting:** Male students, 1-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Room 17.

**Pulliam Hall Pool:** Open, 1-5 p.m. and 7-11 p.m.

**Sigma Gamma Rho:** Tea, 2-6 p.m., University Center Ballroom A.

**Dynamic Learning Systems:** Meeting, 2-11 p.m., University Center East Bank Room.

**Illinois Association of Clinical Laboratories:** Continuing Education Workshop, Visiting Lecturer, Dr. Welton Taylor, Internationally known bacteriologist, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Physical Science Building.

**Wesley Community House:** A Matter of Conscience, "Billy Budd," 7 p.m., 816 S. Illinois Ave.

**Southern Players:** Meeting, 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.

**Panhellenic Council:** Rush, 1-2 p.m., Davis Auditorium in Wham Education Building.

**Newman Center:** Free Spaghetti supper and folk sing, 6 p.m., Newman Center, 715 S. Washington.

**Married Students Advisory Council Picnic:** 3 p.m., Evergreen Park. Bring own hot dogs or covered dish; sponsors will provide cups, drinks, chips, plates, flat-

ware, and charcoal.

**Mitchell Gallery:** Reception for Faculty Art Exhibit, 2-5 p.m.; Exhibit open until Oct. 22, Monday through Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Home Economics Building.

**Jewish Student Association:** Dinner, 5:30 p.m., all members and non-members invited, 803 S. Washington.

**VTI Student Center Program Board:** Dance, 8-11 p.m., VTI Student Center.

**Sigma Delta Chi:** Meeting, 5-7:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

**Film:** 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium in Wham Building.

### MONDAY

**Illinois Education Association Delegate Assembly:** 7-10 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

**School Services Bureau:** Educational Research Training Program in Management Tools for Educational Research Leaders, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., October 6-10, Morris Library Auditorium.

**Physics Department:** Tea, 4 p.m., University Center Illinois Room.

**Extension Services:** Meeting, 12-5 p.m., University Center Ohio Room.

**Homecoming Steering Committee:** Luncheon, noon, University Center Mississippi Room.

**Clinical Center:** Luncheon meeting, 12-1:30 p.m., University Center Mississippi Room.

**Alpha Phi Omega:** Rush, 7-9 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

**Obelisk:** Group pictures, 6-

10 p.m., Agriculture Arena.

**Agriculture Student Council:** Meeting, 5-6:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

**Alpha Lambda Delta:** Meeting, 9-10 p.m., University Center Room C.

**Alpha Phi Alpha:** Meeting, 8-10 p.m., University Center Room D.

**Delta Sigma Epsilon:** Rush, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

**Zoology Department:** SIU Fish and Wildlife Association, Meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Life Science, Room 205.

**Government Department:** Pre-Law Club Meeting, 8-10 p.m., General Classroom, Room 121.

**Intramural Recreation:** 4-11 p.m., Pulliam Gym and Weight Room.

**S.G.A.C. Programming Committee:** Meeting, 7-8:30 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

**Faculty Christian Fellowship:** Faculty Luncheon, Speakers to be Wayne A.R. Leys, Duane Lancheater, and Donn Welton, noon, reservations necessary, Student Christian Foundation.

**Society for the Advancement of Management:** Meeting, 7:30-9:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

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WHAT'S UP TIGER LILY

THE MUMMY'S SHROUD

# Greek rushes set this week Scholars gather today

By Darrell Ahern - Staff Writer

It's that time again when rush posters dot the campus and open houses are scheduled nightly as SIU Greeks open their doors to rushers.

The Panhellenic Council has announced that all women participating in rush should attend a general meeting at 1 p.m. Sunday in Davis Auditorium of the Wham Educational Building.

After the meeting, Alpha Gamma Delta, Delta Zeta, Sigma Kappa and Sigma Sigma Kappa will have open house in their respective houses at Small Group Housing.

Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta and Sigma Gamma Rho, all nonresidential sororities, will have rush from 2 to 5 p.m. in the University Center Ballrooms.

The remainder of rush week will consist of open houses set by the individual sororities. Bids will be issued from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thursday in the University Center.

According to Panhellenic Council pledge rules, a first quarter freshman woman must have a "B" average from high school in order to

pledge. Continuing students must have a 3.0 grade point average to pledge.

The Interfraternity Council has set Sunday-Tuesday as formal rush at the individual houses. Informal rushes are at the discretion of each fraternity.

The fraternities at SIU include Alpha Phi Alpha, Alpha Kappa Psi, Delta Chi, Delta Sigma Epsilon, Little Egypt Agriculture Co-op, Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Sigma Kappa, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Xi, Sigma Pi and Sigma Tau Gamma.

## Merit board drops one brutality charge

By Wayne Markham - Staff Writer

Charges of police brutality against Carbondale Policeman Jerry Reno were dismissed by the fire merit board Friday in a unanimous decision.

The board said, however, that it had not reached a decision on the charges against Officer L. W. Patterson and his case was "still under advisement."

The board informed Reno "that there was no sufficient evidence to sustain any of the charges or complaints made against you. Accordingly, you have been fully exonerated in the regard, your suspension is lifted, your prior suspension is revoked and you are hereby fully reinstated, to be paid your full salary for the time of suspension."

Both Reno and Patterson were suspended for up to 30 days following an incident Sept. 6 at the Carbondale Teen Center after which three teenagers charged them with police brutality.

Six high school students were arrested by police at the center, which was the scene of a fight between black and white students.

The board held a public hearing on the charges Sept. 29 and postponed a decision until attorneys for the police and for the teenagers could submit further memorandums on law.

Dr. George Karnes, board chairman, said he expected a decision on the case sometime this weekend. The letter to Reno informing him of his reinstatement to the force was issued Friday.

The board made it clear that the disposition of Reno's case "in no way reflects upon Officer Patterson's case."

The board further stated, "no comment whatsoever is hereby made or will be otherwise made with reference to Officer Patterson's case until it is decided."

Organization and direction of growth will be the first order of business for a meeting of the Council of President's Scholars.

The council, which will meet at 12:30 p.m. today in the student government room in Lantz Hall at Thompson Point, is open to any interested member of the President's Scholars Program.

The council, according to Bruce MacLachlan, director of the program, should ideally be the voice of the members of the program.

"The council, in its two years of existence, is becoming progressively sure of itself and progressively effective," he said.

Problems have arisen in the

past because of a lack of communication among members. MacLachlan hopes the council will share its ideas with the scholars and leave the membership open in order to retain the support of the scholars.

President's Scholars are chosen at the freshman level on the basis of an ACT composite score of 26 or higher and a ranking in the 90th percentile of the composite SIU predicted grade point average.

MacLachlan emphasized, however, that these standards are not strictly enforced.

He urged those interested freshmen and sophomores to contact him at the Office of Academic Affairs.

## Student government raps city councilmen

(Continued from page 1)

"The handling of the police force has been lacking."

Although some people say the removal of Hazel as police chief would cause chaos and disorder, May said, his removal would help to rebuild the police force "for the betterment of the community."

Support for Hazel's removal was obtained Thursday night from the Northeast Congress.

Offers of support from other colleges and universities was also obtained Friday, Bauman reported.

Bauman said he received telephone calls from student representatives of the U of I, Univ. of Northern Iowa, St. Louis Univ., John A. Logan Junior College; Rend Lake

Junior College; and NIU, all offering to support SIU student government through letters and petitions.

Friday's student government statement was signed by executive officers Dwight Campbell, Billie Jean Duke, Richard Wallace, Tom Bevirt, Bauman, May and Neil Kranner.

## 'Fair Play' Committee protests student charges

(Continued from page 1)

came Friday from another quarter in the form of a petition being circulated by a Carbondale resident.

The three-part petition, which is expected to be presented to the City Council, calls for a vote of confidence for the police department; a resolution stating opposition to any group "that teaches or advocates non-respect for the laws of our land," and a resolution seeking the resignation of Carbondale Mayor David Keene.

The petition was being circulated by Bill Colp, a long-

time resident of the city and frequent critic of the city administration.

Keene commented after learning about the petition that "it's as useless and out of place as I would be should I complain about his (Colp's) attendance at council meetings."

The mayor said he was open to suggestions from residents. "If they know a better way to run the city I'm here to listen, but I notice those who complain the most are the ones you never see around when it comes time for community involvement."

## Viet students to meet today

The Vietnamese Student Association will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m. today at the Church of Christ Student Center, 805 S. Washington.

At the last meeting of the group new officers were chosen. Pham The Hung was elected president; Nghiem Thi

Phuc, vice-president; Nguyen Hong Cuc, secretary; and Le Thu Thuy, treasurer. Nguyen Dinh Hoa is the adviser of the 25-member group.

Anyone desiring information about the group or about Viet Nam in general may contact Pham The Hung at 549-3080.

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3-2052 or 3-5186 for transportation

Indian humanist honored

# Gandhi: 'greatest optomist'

By Norris Jones  
Staff Writer

A self-styled leader and philosopher who had truth, nonviolence and democracy as his fundamental doctrines, Mahatma Gandhi was honored around the world Thursday, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

After two years of planning, SIU's Gandhi Centennial ceremonies were climaxed Thursday night during a speech about Gandhi's influence on India today, delivered by M. Rasgotra, Minister for Political Affairs, Embassy of India.

He called the philosopher a socialist and a humanist who respected the supremacy of man and the individual.

Gandhi was a great optomist, the greatest of our time, Rasgotra continued. "He was deeply religious, a reformer, a thinker, a pacifist, an apostle of synthesis."

Following Gandhi's direction, India has established liberal labor legislation, the Indian representative said. "We have prevented accumulation of wealth in a few hands."

Women have broken their social chains and are now occupying high places in parliament, as well as becoming doctors and dentists, he said. Exemplifying this, Rasgotra mentioned Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

"India has followed Gandhi's philosophy that the 'world of ours is not worth living in if it is not one world,'" the speaker said. "We believe in an independent state, because of our concern with the peace of the world."

This position of neutrality will hopefully develop an area of coming together and not tip the scales to one side, he said in an interview prior to the speech.

India's stand on education is relatively stagnated with the village people, Rasgotra said. Some social and economic reforms have been postponed, he added.

What India needs today is a spiritual leader of the greatness and fearlessness of Gandhi, Rasgotra said. "Revolutionary changes in attitudes and practices are desperately needed."

But to wish for another Gandhi, would be to admit failure of his mission, the Indian official explained. "Gandhis are not born every day."

"Although our progression has been slow, we have been keeping on the path which he pointed," Rasgotra said.

India today has not fully accomplished what Gandhi wanted in upholding the rights and dignity of man, in creating a free society and in helping an ideal international society,

the speaker explained. "But our march continues and we have gained mileage," he said.

Illustrating Gandhi's philosophy, Rasgotra quoted him as saying "force of non-violence is truly invincible." Gandhi objected most firmly to violence, not only because it is the wrong way but because non-violence is the only road to democracy, the speaker added.

**MARKET POWER!!!**

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## RAP!



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M. Rasgotra

## Menard to display art work

More than 750 artistic creations will be on display to the general public Oct. 26 at the Illinois Penitentiary's Menard Branch in Menard, according to Warden Elza Brantley.

More than 70 inmates have assembled their creations in oil, water colors, pastel, pencil and charcoal for this, the 8th semi-annual Art Show.

Ceramic creations, rug weaving and leather work will supplement the other works of art.

Entries in all mediums on display will be available for purchase. In addition, those wishing to have portraits or other specified work placed on order may have arrangements made, with the artists working on a commission basis.

Free refreshments and live entertainment are scheduled to augment the art display.

Brantley announced that the only admittance restrictions apply to children under 16 years of age and relatives of inmates.

Previous displays have drawn critics and art lovers from all over Illinois and a number of other states, according to Assistant Warden Leslie L. Hines. Hines also said that the show promises to provide objects of interest to persons in all walks of life.

## SIU population film updated; world wide showing expected

A film on the world population explosion, which was made originally in 16 millimeter in 1965 by SIU Film Productions, has been reproduced in a 35 millimeter updated version for use by the United States Information Agency.

USIA will add its own sound tracks in Spanish and Portuguese for showing in movie houses of Latin America, according to Frank R. Paine, SIU Film Productions director. Paine said USIA also may add sound tracks in other languages for showing in other countries.

The original version of the film was titled "World Population: 1,000 B.C. to 1965 A.D." The new version begins with the year 1 A.D. and goes through the year 2,000.

The 1965 film was the winner of a CINE Golden Eagle in 1967. CINE is a national

committee of top educational film makers who select American productions to be shown in international film festivals.

The award winning film has been widely viewed in this country by conservation groups, family planning agencies, church groups and others interested in the problem of overpopulation, Paine said.

## Fair applications

Applications are now available for all recognized student interest groups for the Activities Fair, formerly "Wheels Night," which will be held on Oct. 18.

Applications may be picked up at the Student Activities Office in the University Center.

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## Black sororities

An all-black sorority rush will be held from 2-6 p.m. Sunday in the ballroom of the University Center.

Representatives of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta and Sigma Gamma Rho will be on hand to answer questions about their sororities. All interested women are invited to attend.

# STANDOUT



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## Gandhi honored

# Prize-winning dramas chosen

George Herman of Hawaii and K. Bhaskara Rao of India, now residing in the United States, equally share a \$4,500 international playwrighting competition award for plays about Mahatma Gandhi.

Christian H. Moe, SIU professor of theater and competition director, announced the winners at the Gandhi Centennial program Thursday night.

Names of the prize-winning dramas are "A Stone for Either Hand," by Herman, and "Gandhi" by Rao. They were chosen from 183 scripts submitted by playwrights of 11 countries.

Herman, a graduate of Boston College and the Catholic University of America, has

enjoyed the title of playwright-in-residence at Iowa's Clarke College, the College of St. Benedict in Minnesota, Villanova University, and the University of Montana. He won the first prize of \$4,500 last year for a new play about Abraham Lincoln, a competition sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Association, the Illinois Arts Council, and SIU.

Rao, a native of Bangalore, India, was educated in Mysore University in India, and the University of Iowa. He is now regional director of World University Service in Philadelphia.

Honorable mention in the competition went to "The Beak and the Feather" by William

Pageley of Hollywood, Calif., and "Blessed are the Peacemakers" by Stanislaw Hadyna of Krakow, Poland.

Judges for the competition were Dore Schary, producer and playwright; Antsber Lobo of Bombay University, now visiting professor at SIU; Wayne A.R. Leys, professor of philosophy at SIU and co-author of a new book on "Gandhi and America's Educational Future"; Herbert Marshall, director of the Center for Soviet and East European Studies at SIU; and Moe.

The prize of \$4,500 was donated by Union Carbide, India, Ltd.

## Pre-Law Club meets Monday

The SIU Pre-Law Club will meet 8 p.m. Monday in Room 121 of the General Classrooms Building.

Guest speaker for the evening will be Robert Dreher, assistant professor of the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections.

All students interested in a legal career are urged to attend this meeting.

Several law school interviews will take place this fall quarter. The schedule is as follows: Oct. 20, University

of Missouri at Kansas City, Dean Purcell; Oct. 31, University of Illinois School of Law, Edward Klooska.

Junior and senior students may make appointments by calling the Department of Government, 453-2475.

All juniors and seniors desiring to apply for admission to law school are urged to register for the Law School Admission Test by calling the Government Department. June graduates should register now for the November testing date.

## SIU holds press workshop

About 350 high school newspaper and yearbook editors, staff members and faculty advisers from 50 schools are expected to attend the 15th annual fall Editor-Adviser Workshop of the Southern Illinois School Press Association today.

The all-day session will be held in the Agriculture Building in cooperation with the SIU Department of Journalism.

A special feature of the meeting will be a session of instruction on offset newspaper makeup.

Other topics to be covered will include newspaper and yearbook planning and production, four-color photo reproduction, advertising and fi-

nancing, news writing and copy editing, headline writing, special columns and editorials, and general news photography.

## Language tests set

The undergraduate Foreign Language Proficiency Tests may be taken from 1-4 p.m. Thursday afternoon beginning Oct. 9 on a walk-in basis at the Counseling and Testing Center, Washington Square, Building A.

Any student wishing to take the test in either French, German, Spanish or Russian must first obtain a blue Placement Test Referral Card from his Adviser. Actual testing time is 60 minutes.

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# WHY RUSH!

## Sigma Pi Shares in National Program

To mark the 17th anniversary of the founding of Sigma Pi fraternity, Southern's Beta Nu Chapter of the fraternity will take part Saturday in a special program noting the occasion.



**Sigma Pi Captures 10th Championship**

**Captures Intramurals**  
 Capturing the Sports Trophy for the All-Greek year in a row was the 10th year in a row was the Sigma Pi fraternity. Nine of the trophies, in addition to the fraternity crest, are the 1967-68 year trophies.

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Football begins at 1:30

# Salukis to battle tough Gaizo and the Spartans



**Go Goro!**

This should be a familiar sight in today's game as defensive back Chuck Goro tries to curb the passing attack of Tampa. After succeeding against Youngstown's Dave Del Signore (shown above) by allowing only one completion in last week's game, Goro must stop Tampa's Dave Millican, who scored three TDs last week.

A large turnout is expected to witness the SIU football Salukis battle the Spartans from the University of Tampa at 1:30 p.m. today in McAndrew Stadium.

Both teams will enter the game with 1-1 records after losing their openers and winning their second games. The Salukis, however, will be trying for their seventh victory in the last nine games.

Last year SIU beat the Spartans 23-20 in the first meeting between the two schools. The Salukis never were ahead until the final touchdown.

The Spartans lost their opener to a rugged Akron

team, 40-0, then came back with a 51-0 victory over Parsons College the next weekend.

One of the best quarterbacks in the nation, Jim Del Gaizo, will again be taking to the air as the Spartans launch their feared aerial attack against the Salukis, according to SIU Coach Dick Towers.

Senior southpaw quarterback Jim Del Gaizo has completed over 60 per cent of his passes in the Spartan's first two games. Split end Dave Millican will again be the SIU's Chuck Goro's opponent as he appears to be

Del Gaizo's favorite receiver. Another likely target will be Del Gaizo's twin brother, John.

## Miss Grissell honored

Mary Jane Grissell, assistant professor of music at SIU, has been elected a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, national society for the recognition of women in the field of teaching.

Mrs. Grizzell, who lives in Murphysboro, is a native of Minneapolis.

## Pom-pon girls start practice; five newcomers spark squad

SIU's pom-pon girls have begun preparations for this year's athletic season.

Five girls returning from last year's group join seven new girls. Those returning are Regene Byrne, Linda Husong, Karen Newlin, Joe Anna Ponzio and Mary Jane Wasmer. The new girls are Sandra Bichel, Barbara Feldman, Robyn Fiegenbaum, Jackie Gauwitz, Margee Hutchinson, Sharon Kreher and Margaret Sanner. Two girls were chosen as alternates. They are Jan Masek and Pamela Williamson.

The girls were chosen last spring by a panel of judges which included Mrs. Barbara Litherland, instructor in dance, Judy March, leader of last year's pom-pon girls, and Mrs. Billy Zimney, instructor in elementary education.

Judging is based upon rhythm, dance step ability, crowd appeal, ability to work with people, posture, general appearance and enthusiasm.

The girls' duty is to help cheerleaders and provide a

pep impetus for the fans, according to Mrs. Litherland. She said the girls would perform at basketball and baseball games this year but would not be used for football.

This is the second year that SIU has had pom-pon girls, Mrs. Litherland said. Jack Hartman, basketball coach, and Joe Lutz, former baseball coach, introduced the program to SIU, she added. Any girl can try out for the pom-pon girls and they are chosen at an open try-out and rehearsal.

## Intramural info

### Manager meeting set for Tuesday

A meeting for all intramural team managers will be held Tuesday at 4 p.m. in Furr Auditorium and intramural action is scheduled to begin Wednesday afternoon. Each team must be represented at the meeting or it will be charged with a loss at the beginning of the season.

There is a \$2 entry fee for each team. Equipment may be checked out from the Intramural Office.

### IM Student Board needs members

Any student wishing to serve on the Intramural Student Board representing the Independent League should contact

the Intramural Office in room 128 of the SIU Arena, Guy Wharton of the IM department announced.

The Independent League consists of those students not classified in one of the established dormitory or fraternity leagues.

The Student Board consists of three students and one alternate from each league. The board assists in the administration of the program and determines decisions regarding rules and eligibility.



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## Councilmen 'irresponsible,' student government charges

By P.J. Heller  
Staff Writer

Responding to statements made by Carbondale City Councilmen William Eaton and Hans Fischer, student government officials charged the two men with turning Police Chief Jack Hazel's removal into a game of "political football."

A student government statement Friday called the councilmen's statements "irresponsible and politically motivated."

"Perhaps either or both of these gentlemen have their sights set on running for mayor in the next election."

Eaton had been quoted Thursday as saying, "The problem is that the mayor and city manager just can't get along with the other city employees."

"There is a considerable amount of friction between the upstairs hierarchy (Mayor David Keene and City Manager C. William Norman) and the employees."

"I know where the blame is and I'm going to say it," Eaton had said.

But C. Robert Bauman, commuter senator and representative to the City Council, said, "It's about time the City Council stopped trying to pass the buck—the problem is up to the council, not the mayor and city manager."

Student government called irresponsible "the implication that Mayor Keene was responsible for the student government statements and request for an investigation."

"We take full responsibility for our actions," the statement said.

The statement also said "that Mayor Keene is at least sincere in wanting to hear details of the charges made by student government. We have grave doubts whether this is true of some of the other councilmen."

The details of the student government charges against the police will not be presented for at least another week, Bauman said. "We don't want to give them a slipshod case."

Bauman expressed hope that the information could be presented at an open meeting.

Gus  
Bode



Gus says he's getting a charge out of all the charges flying around lately.

He said, "We want to make all the evidence public."

As of now, student government officials have agreed not to release any of their evidence against the police until the mayor, city manager and councilmen have a chance to examine the documents.

Eaton was quoted in the student government statement as having said, "I believe we have to get off the backs of the police and let them enforce the law..."

For related story,  
see page 10

Student government officials claimed that "this and other statements by Eaton and Fischer would seem to indicate they have already decided the allegations are false."

"We submit that this closed mind attitude—and not the at-

titude of student government—is most likely to lead to the violence and disorder we all want to avert."

Commenting on the police situation, Lawrence Bingley, administrative assistant, claimed "black students have no feeling of security or trust in the law enforcement in Carbondale—we couldn't rely on them as far as our own protection is concerned."

Bingley claimed that police action in the past had been negligible in some cases where blacks had been concerned.

"This case is bringing the blacks and whites together," he said. "Both sides are being mistreated by the police."

Ellis John May, east-side dorm senator, said the police force needs rebuilding.

"The police force hasn't kept up with the growth of the University," May said.

(Continued on page 10)

## Citizens protest students' charges

By Wayne Markham  
Staff Writer

The Carbondale "Citizens Committee for Fair Play" Friday appealed to SIU Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar in a letter requesting him to "take proper action" against student government charges aimed at Police Chief Jack Hazel.

The citizens' group, formed to support police in the recent incident over charges of police brutality, accused the student government officers of "discrediting themselves."

"By acting in such an un-reasoning way, in an already emotional situation, they have only encouraged those elements in the community who want no solutions and gen-

erate hate and strife," the letter to MacVicar said.

It continued, "If this is allowed to continue there will be still more violence and repression, which our committee has worked hard to avoid."

MacVicar said, "I hope any action we take will be proper. I haven't seen the official minutes of the Student Senate meeting, which I understand are in the process of being prepared."

"Until I have received them, I have only the reports in the Daily Egyptian and Southern Illinoisian to go on. The entire matter is being considered by the Dean of Students and the Office of the Chancellor."

The Citizens Committee said it has already asked the City Council to "demand that the SIU Student Senate present evidence to substantiate their charges that Police Chief Hazel is guilty of encouraging 'police brutality, harassment and general misconduct of a police force,' within 10 days."

The committee also informed the council, "We further demand that the City Council insist that the SIU Senate apologize to Chief Hazel, to the City Council, and publicly to the citizens of Carbondale for their irresponsible actions in this matter. We further feel that the City Council should assist Chief Hazel in any suit he may wish to bring against those students."

The letter was signed by the Rev. S. Oren Woodward for the Citizens Committee for Fair Play.

An attack on the Student Senate action by incoming

(Continued on page 10)



Sailing Club promo

The Sailing Club has been making a pitch for new members recently by parking one of its sailboats in the area north of the University Center across from Browne Auditorium. The vessel has attracted attention from many students used to seeing only bicycles parked in the area. (Photo by Nelson Brooks)

Unless officials call

## Police not to disperse students at Holden

Police Chief Jack Hazel said Friday he will instruct his men not to disperse student crowds on Holden Hospital property unless hospital personnel call on the police first.

Hazel said he had decided on the move to "ease the situation."

Last weekend police dispersed student crowds twice from the hospital grounds. Later it was learned that no complaint had been signed by hospital staff.

In an earlier incident, police arrested eight SIU students for unlawful assembly when the students reportedly congregated close to the hospital building on one of the last nights of summer quarter.

A warrant was signed by hospital personnel at that time.

The eight students pleaded not guilty on the charge and will be tried in circuit court Oct. 8. Maximum fine under the city ordinance for unlawful assembly is \$500.

Hazel said he fears the police are caught between two forces and can't enforce the law without complaint from some side of the community.

"We will wait for calls from hospital staff before acting," Hazel said.

The Holden Hospital incidents have been made an issue by students, many of whom have complained about police action in the city.

The Student Senate this week supported a resolution calling for the resignation of Hazel and further promised to present an itemized list of charges concerning the police department.