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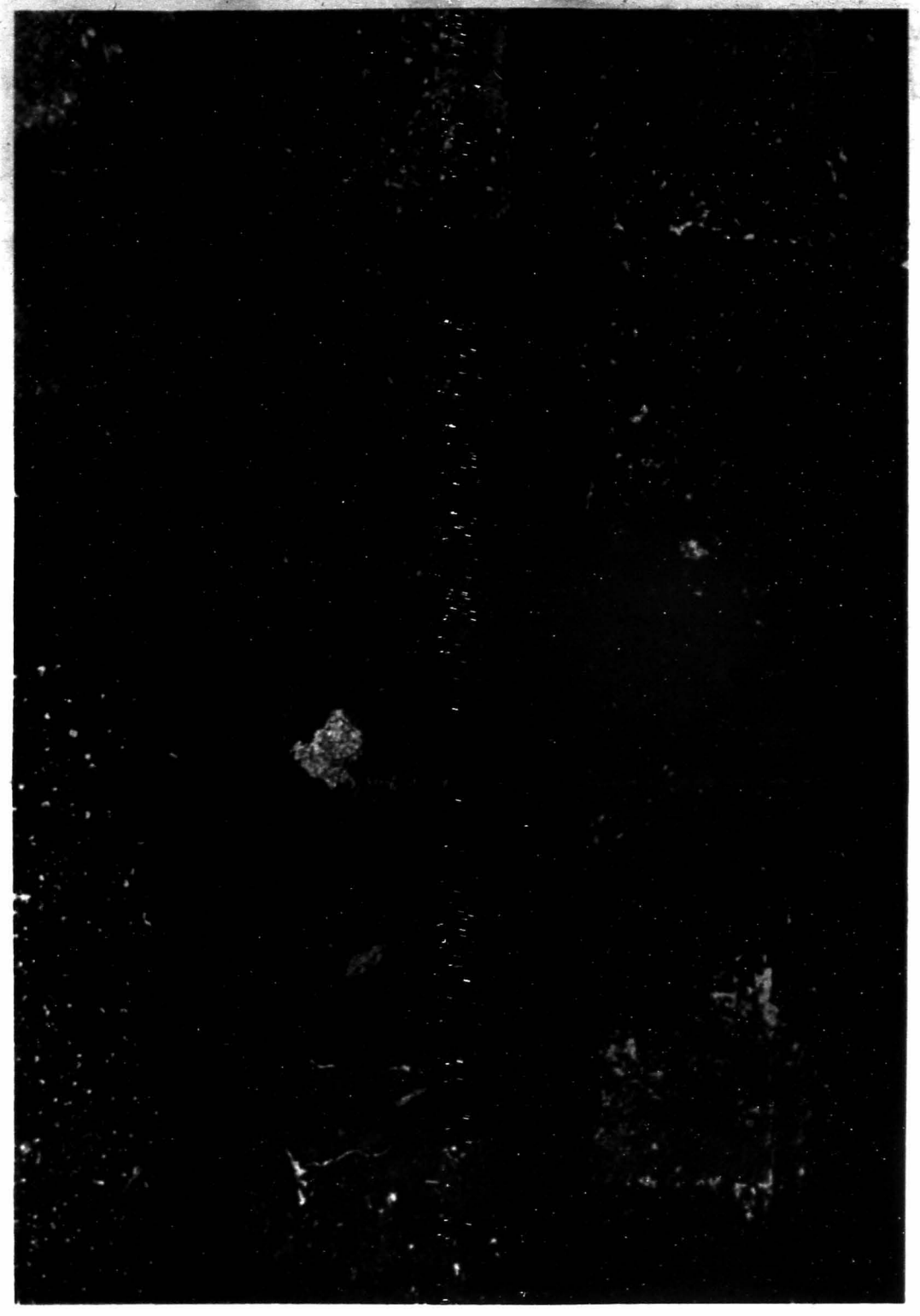


Photo by John Lapenot

The Daily Egyptian

Volume 52 Number 81

Saturday, February 6, 1971

New teaching methods used in language course

"It could be the most revolutionary step forward in the teaching of a foreign language since formal instruction in the area began."

That is how James A. Kilker, associate professor in foreign languages, described a unique attempt on this campus to teach French by a process of complete immersion in the language to the exclusion of all other areas of study.

According to Kilker, this is the most intensive language course, to his knowledge, on an American university campus, both from the point of view of the number of concentrated hours involved as well as for the instructor-student ratio.

James A. Kilker

The program of instruction being used here is the method used by the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, which is operated by the State Department. Here, people being sent to foreign countries are given a 20-week course in the language of that country. This familiarizes the person with that language to the point where he feels comfortable using it. The same approach also was used during World War II in the Army Specialized Training Program.

Basically, the program consists of 6 hours per day of drill work, 5 days a week for two quarters. Work in other subject areas is not permitted. One hour of laboratory attendance is required each day as well. For this the student will receive two years of academic credit in the language.

Three sections of students are taking the course, with each group limited to six people. One of the sections has been given cassette playback units for use in their spare time. In this way the student may listen to his laboratory lesson in his spare time, on the way to class, or whenever he feels like it.

If the program is successful at the university level, it may be continued and expanded to include other languages. French is the only language now being taught by this method.

Before a student is admitted to the program, he is required to take a Modern Language Association aptitude test. For this experimental program the student is expected not to have studied French before.

Photos by John Lopinot

Six hours per day, five days a week

Revolutionary step in teaching French

"This qualification should result in more reliable testing results," Kilker explained.

"It is a behavioristic approach to language learning that has proved quite successful," said Kilker, director of the program. "As far as I know, we are the only university in the United States to be using a method this intensive, although the Military Foreign Language School in Monterey, California, is working with a similar method. We may not be able to promise a completely accentless speech, but the student will understand the language and be confident in writing and speaking it," Kilker said.

Kilker theorized that the traditional approach to learning a foreign language often left people with bad memories because there was usually too much interference from other courses which demanded study time. No real proficiency was ever attained. "In two quarters we hope to accomplish more conversationally than what a good student might accomplish in four years, and much more successfully. Reading and writing skills we expect to be at least as high as under the traditional system," Kilker said.

"Learning to speak a foreign language is partly the acquisition of a skill, but it is also much more than that academically. We hope to be able to show that people who have learned by our method will be confident speaking and writing the language and will be more highly motivated to go on and use it as a tool in other work. Knowing a second language provides one with a whole new cultural background," Kilker explained.

Carleton T. Hodge, director of the Intensive Language Center at the University of Indiana in Bloomington and founder of the FSI program in Washington, was one of the language specialists consulted in setting up the program at SIU. The instructors who were chosen to participate in the experiment here at SIU were taken to Washington, D.C. in October to familiarize them with the methods and procedures used there and which were to be attempted in Carbondale.

Mrs. Elisabeth Barnett, who has been working with FSI in Washington for six years, is teaching full-time in the program at SIU. Also, two graduate French exchange students are involved along with other instructors.

At the end of winter and spring quarters, the students in the program will be tested and compared with classes taking instruction in the traditional manner. Further, their progress will be compared with students locally as well as with national norms.

Kilker feels that the program thus far has been remarkably successful in spite of delays in the delivery of key instructional materials such as tapes and texts.

The experiment has been subject to some criticism from within as well as without. Although there are some traditionalists who do not agree with this approach to learning a language, Kilker feels that the academic structure ought to be flexible enough to accept new methods, if they are proved conclusively superior.

"Our students are a group of people who really want to learn a language thoroughly. They are a highly motivated group," Kilker said.

"In fact, many people in the program here are more motivated to learn than many of those taking the same training from the State Department," Elisabeth Barnett added.

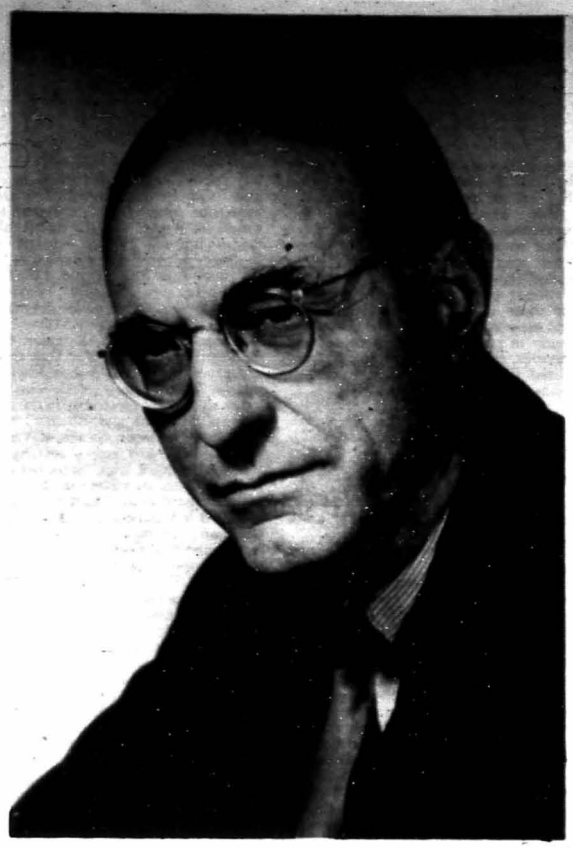
Whether the course will be offered again cannot be assured at this time. Kilker hopes the success of the program will allow another group of students to profit by this method of instruction next fall. Students interested in applying to take the course should contact Frank Gunderson, assistant director of the program, in building 0846 for information and applications forms. Should the program be offered, these students will be tested to select the next class.

Collective Security Through External Threat

Howard Trivers
Diplomat in Residence
Southern Illinois University

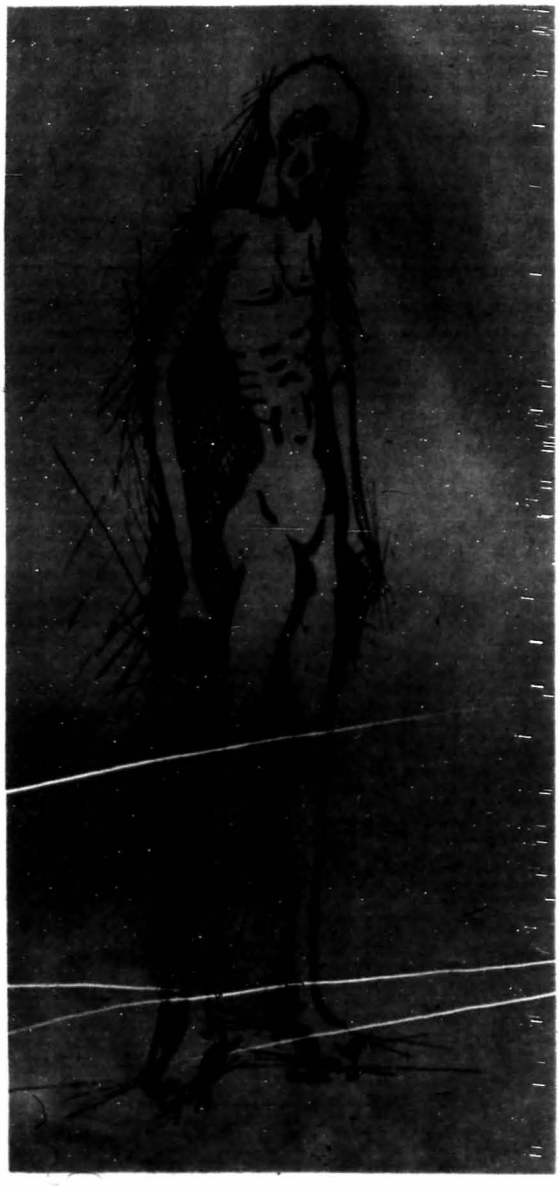
On the Rutli meadow overlooking Lake Lucerne, the mountain communities of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden met in August 1291 to swear an oath of mutual assistance, to protect each other against any enemy in the interests of security and peace. This act of collective security set down in a treaty founded the Swiss Confederation. The original Confederation expanded partly by conquest, but more importantly by the voluntary association of adjacent cities and communities. This growth brought toegther peoples of diverse ethnic extraction, language, and religious confession. The pact of 1291 was expressly intended to last "God willing, forever." Animated by the need for collective security to maintain independence, the Swiss Confederation has endured for 700 years, only once losing its independence for a brief period when overrun by Napoleon's armies at a time of internal division and weakness.

What has held Switzerland together for 700 years? There are important factors such as the mountain topography, lack of mineral resources, the wild mountaineer's spirit coupled with military skill. The overriding factor, however, has been the unremitting external threat. The first enemy was Austria, then the Duchy of Milan, later the Dukes of Savoy and of Burgundy, and France. The European revolutions and wars of the 19th century as well as World Wars I and II were all experienced as external threats by the Swiss evoking mobilization for armed defense. On September 1, 1939, by the shores of Aegerisee, with all the church bells in the valley pealing, we saw the peasants one after another come striding down the hills, in uniform with rifles over their shoulder—dark faces lit with that singular Swiss fury, going to meet the external threat.



Howard Trivers

Ink drawing by Jim Wenzel



Does mankind need an external threat for collective security? Just think if the "War of the Worlds" were really to transpire, if the Men from Mars were to invade, how quickly all creatures of this earthly family of man would join together to ward off the attack. The differences between white and black, communist and capitalist, Arab and Israeli would vanish at once in the experience of the community of man against the foreign invader. With his live imagination and prescience, H.G. Wells wrote in 1898 how "Humanity gathered for the battle," and at the end of his book how this invasion from Mars "has done so much to promote the conception of the commonweal of mankind."

Human existence is threatened today as never before. The fruit of the scientific and technological revolution which has been driving the development of our civilization is an all-pervasive threat to human survival. The threat is well known in its twofold aspect. There is first the continuing danger of a nuclear holocaust—the quick death; presumably it would not kill each and every human creature, but it would destroy modern civilization, leaving perhaps a remnant to struggle along at some lower level of existence. Then there is secondly the danger of ecologic maladjustment—the slow death, if the problems of environmental pollution (air, water, thermal change), the population explosion, resource exhaustion are not conserved.

Has man created himself the threats to human existence which will bring about collective security and international cooperation as would the external threat of invaders from Mars? It is clear that if we do not adapt successfully to these threats, the human species will disappear or decline as have other species which did not adapt to changing conditions. As conscious creatures, we men recognize the threats but it is more difficult to envisage the proper actions, and much more difficult to carry them out.

As well as posing the threat to human survival, the scientific and technological revolution has created a new global situation in foreign affairs and brought into being transnational problems in such spheres as ecology, population, weather control, outer space, use of ocean resources, etc. These latter problems cannot be resolved on a national basis; they require international, or perhaps even supranational, solutions.

The scientific revolution has indeed undermined or altered the basic presuppositions on which national foreign policy has been based for centuries. Having retired a year ago from the Foreign Service after 28 years service, it is a shock to realize now that the basic framework of a life's work, devotion to the national interest, is no longer adequate to meet the present foreign policy realities. In the current situation, national interest is an intrinsically superficial phenomena; universal ideologies, such as revolutionary world communism, are even more superficial. Of course, we must worry along, endeavoring to protect our national interest, as we seek a new direction in our foreign policy responsive to present realities.

The only chance for human survival lies in the development of international institutions strong and resilient enough to direct and control the impact of technological development in the interest of all mankind. The United Nations is a weak reed in this direction, with a charter based on anachronistic premises. Perhaps it can be developed, with a new or amended charter. The goal, at any rate, is a federal world organization with real powers and a workable structure of governance.

Let us recognize that science and technology have created threats to human survival, as real as the external threats which impelled the Swiss to develop a system of collective security. If we recognize the unremitting threat, we shall be likewise impelled to develop an enduring collective security and governmental system in the interest of all mankind.

Non violent philosophy espoused by Dellinger

Revolutionary Non Violence, Essays by Dave Dellinger, Bobbs-Merrill Co., N.Y., $7.50, 390 + xxiii pp.

For anyone who reads the newspapers today, and especially for those on whose insecurity the recent "law and order" campaigns were based, the notion of Revolutionary Non Violence may ring contradictory. And for those whose memories are short, and especially for those who are all too ready to gobble up the old conspiracy theories, to hear Dave Dellinger, "convicted Chicago conspirator," use this phrase may indeed be puzzling.

Reviewed by

Dick Howard

Others who have longer memories, and are more willing to learn, more desirous to understand.

Others have longer memories, and are more willing to learn, more desirous to understand. They will remember that the movement for change presently sweeping this country emerged from the non-violent struggle for black rights in the early 60's, and from the rage and frustration of knowing that one's country was committing in Southeast Asia, and elsewhere, crimes unparalleled in civilized history. It is important that we understand—and not simply condemn, or repress—the paradoxical situation in which it appears that to build the society of love it is necessary to destroy the society of greed and living death.

Dave Dellinger, civil rights and anti-war activist, is not "under 30." He is no newcomer to the fight for a just society; indeed, his book opens with a statement made on entering prison during World War II for draft refusal. Dellinger admits that Nazism was an evil; but he insisted, and still insists, that the "free" capitalism which the war preserved is an equally great evil, and that the "American military-industrial complex . . . was the real winner of World War II." (5) Against the foreign and the home-grown evil, Dellinger advocated and advocates non-violence; if the Nazi's invaded the U.S., "our courageous, kindly, nonviolent resistance would undermine the morale of the German invader." (13)

Nonviolence, argues Dellinger, is "a new source of power." Yet, "the theory and practice of active non-violence are roughly at the stage of development today as those of electricity in the early days of Marconi and Edison." (293) Note that Dellinger speaks of "active nonviolence," and refers to Ghandi's repeated remark that "it is better to resist injustice by violent methods than not to resist it at all." (294) The essays collected in this book are the record of one man's attempt to live by his principles, and to actively apply those principles in the society around him.

The questions posed by Dellinger's life—for this book is his life, and not simply a theoretical exercise—are questions which today more than ever we have each to pose to ourselves. In a time when a Deputy Attorney General (Kleindienst) can talk of student dissenters as "modern ideological criminals," and calmly consider the use of "detention camps"; and when, closer to home, professors can be "terminated" for criticism of the University, and legislative witch-hunters are again on the prowl—the questions of violence and non-violence, and of revolution and repression are very much on the agenda.

Dellinger's first premise is that evil lies in the system and not in men. "Real nonviolence requires an awareness that white oppressors and black victims are mutually entrapped in a set of relationships . . . ." (296) Or again, on "An Integrated Peace Walk through Georgia" in 1964: "I don't think that one should equivocate about the extent of the evils—in this case segregation and the police state—but one must try to understand the position in which the liberal white finds himself." (242)

The system with its "joyless consumer culture" (333) is itself violent, and its goal is "stabilization, not justice." (337) "The most destructive violence in Harlem is not the bottle-throwing, looting or muggings of frustrated and demoralized Negroes. Nor is it the frequent shootings of juvenile delinquents and suspected criminals by white policemen, who often reflect both the racial prejudices of society and the personal propensity to violence that led them to choose a job whose tools are the club and the revolver. The basic violence in Harlem is the vast, impersonal violation of bodies and souls by an unemployment rate four times that of white New Yorkers, a median family income between half and two thirds that of white families, an infant mortality rate of 45.3 per thousand compared to 26.3 for New York as a whole, and inhuman crowding into subhuman housing." (295)

The system is one based on private ownership of the means of production. If this premise is not put into question, and its implications—for example, that "without economic democracy, political democracy doesn't amount to much"—you are not drawn, then the best that can be hoped for is a Eugene MacCarthy or a JFK. Talking about the Chicago "police riot" in 1968, Dellinger observes that "the mayors of some other cities might have brought things off a little better, from the point of view of style and public relations, just as JFK clearly outclassed LBJ in carrying out the same basic policies." (333, my stress)

Of great importance is Dellinger's distinction between violence to people and violence to property. "In a society which exalts property rights above human rights," he writes, "it is sometimes necessary to damage or destroy property, both because property has no intrinsic value, except insofar as it contributes to human welfare, and also in order to challenge people to discover a new sense of priorities." (4) Both clauses here should be pondered. By what fetishism, by what perverse paradox, has a thing which should exist for human enjoyment been transformed into a golden idol which we worship and whose laws command our actions? How is it that the graven image, the paper dollar, becomes the god which commands the men who created it?

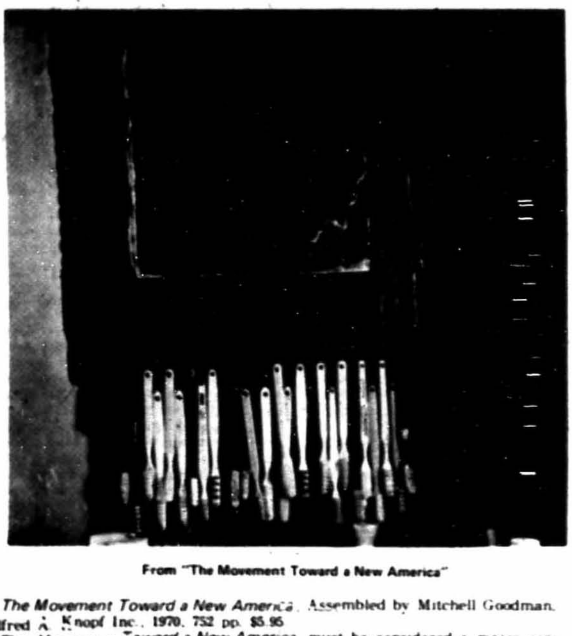
The key to Dellinger's "revolutionary nonviolence" is the struggle to "discover a new sense of priorities." In the long essay, "Where Things Stand Now" (1969) which retraces the history of the movement from the civil rights days to today, from Atlanta to Chicago and beyond, this motif rings out clearly, as it does throughout the book. The success of the movement, Dellinger correctly observes, came and comes from its ability to change people's lives in a direct and visible manner: this was true of the old civil rights movement and of the anti-war movement at its peak; it is still true of phenomena such as People's Park and the very radical notion that "the streets belong to the people."

Dellinger is not a "communist"—at least not in the Moscow-sense of the word (though, since he favors radical changes in our "sense of priorities," he would be labeled one, called an "outside agitator" and the like; such labels are of course nothing but the attempt of those in power to stay there by the "divide and conquer" method). Dellinger does not favor the creation of a revolutionary vanguard party in order to take power; instead, he cites the old socialist leader, Eugene Debs: "I would not be a Moses to lead you into the Promised Land, because if I could lead you into it, someone else could lead you out of it." (199) The nonviolent path to revolution demands that every individual change his "priorities," and that thereby the state will be changed.

In a word, Dellinger believes that by changing people, active nonviolent action can change the institutional structure of this country. Perhaps he is utopian in this view; there are certainly many things which militate against it, not the least of which is the armed repressive power of the state which, with its conspiracy laws and its with hunts, its playing on the fears of the masses, has just conspired to send Dellinger, Bobby Seale and their co-defendants to prison. Dellinger himself admits to some scepticism about his chances for success. He writes that he is "convinced that an armed revolt in this country would be a disaster for everyone. But I am equally convinced that capitalism is already a disaster . . . ." (xxiii) And he notes too that his trips to North Vietnam had shown him "at first hand that a people engaged in violent resistance to tyranny and aggression are not automatically corrupted, hardened and desensitized by the struggle, in the manner outlined in classical pacifist theory." (xxii)

The theory of violence and non-violence, of revolution and reaction, of private property and personal priorities, is not one which we can safely avoid in troubled times such as these. Dellinger's book is disturbing; it should be read and throught about. Some of his analogies between Nazi Germany and the repression striking especially the black movement today are frighteningly real. His evocation of the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's legal murder by the U.S. government, caught up in the hysteria of Korea and the Cold War, is a painful reminder of things not too far past. Dellinger may not give all the answers, but the questions he poses are, in the long run, more important.

David Dellinger (circled) and the Chicago 7.



From "The Movement Toward a New America"

The Movement Toward a New America. Assembled by Mitchell Goodman, Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 1970, 752 pp. $5.95

The Movement Toward a New America must be considered a major contribution to literature. For the first time, almost every aspect and idea of the Left, the New Left and radical America in general has been combined in one publication.

This is not exactly a book to read before you go to bed. For many people it would be the cause of violent nightmares.

Movement is, as the cover says, a collage, a comprehension, a handbook, a guide, a history, a revolution-kit and a work in progress.

It is a chronology of events from 1956, when Rosa Parks refused to go to the back of the bus in Montgomery, Ala., to Kent State and Cambodia of 1970. The book is divided into sections and subsections pertaining to virtually every topic of the past decade and a half. The editorial opinions are taken from a vast array of newspapers and magazines.

The Movement Toward a New America is sort of a one-volume Hip encyclopedia and almanac. It will probably be read only by those who advocate the views expressed therein, instead of those of the right, who really should give it at least some consideration.

Rich Hughes

Daily Egyptian

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Former SIU Dean writes on education

William J. McKeefery, *Parameters of Learning, Prospectives in Higher Education Today*, SIU Press, 1970

Professor McKeefery's cogent review of ways and means, whys and hows—especially in the exploration of the learning process and the use of new technology in education—should be read by all of us in the profession.

Reviewed by

P. H. Morrill

Many of us who knew McKeefery when he was a Dean at SIU realize his deep concerns for innovative techniques and applications "beyond the old norms." It was largely under his direction that many of the technological opportunities for use in learning were explored at this University. He had a large hand, as chairman of the planning committees, in the innovative details and possibilities in these technologies which Lawson Hall represents; and it is to be regretted that the advances here are not more commonly used and generally shared. We have the impression, in reading McKeefery's text, that he would view with regret the real decline in innovations at SIU in facing the need for analysis of the learning process, and how applications of technological means and methods might help us.

Parameters of Learning divides the framework of the total learning experience in seven divisions scaled to certain patterns, each of which we may refer to in a variety of ways and in several contexts. The components are broad, but the referrals within each give the reader several means or modes of study. They are—1) people, the few or thousands; 2) space, classroom, laboratory, or work experience; 3) instructional method, lecture, seminar, field trip; 4) real time, as in a class, or non-real, such as self-instruction tapes; 5) materials of the learning experience (McKeefery calls these inputs) as the base for assessing academic achievement; 6) student interactions, one of the hardest to know—the varied signals that students send back to the instructor (or method of instruction); and 7) outputs, the gains in knowledge, changes in attitudes.

None of this is simple; the learning experience has never been easy to put into a clear line. But the work here is challenging enough to explore in several readings, doses, or study plans.

In practice, McKeefery shows that changes in the process of learning have not been very real—but he holds out the possibilities and alternatives available today. With a fresh look at the capabilities of technology, he indicates some exciting potentials to fill present gaps and repair weaknesses which now are present in both teaching and learning methods.

The keyed bibliography of more than five hundred titles, all well categorized, is worth the price of admission.

Creedence Clearwater

Inside Creedence, **by John Hallowell, Bantam, 1971, 88 pp., $1.00.**

Inside Creedence is a Bantam "Rock Special", published in conjunction with Creedence Clearwater's new album, Pendulum. As a book, it's not more than the typical "groupies delight", giving little insight into the real lives of the members of the rock group and offering a lot of cute quotes inside.

There are 64 pages of rather uninspired pictures and lyrics to some of Creedence's best songs (sans chords or music) leaving only 24 pages for Mr. Hallowell to tell all about "Inside" the group.

Personally, if I was a member of one of the top rock groups today, I would feel slighted by the inadequate and incomplete coverage offered in *Inside Creedence*.

— Rich Hughes

Book explores corruption in N. Y. government

A Percentage of the Take, by Walter Goodman. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc. 221 pages plus index. $6.95

The mass of men, Thoreau said, lead lives of quiet desperation. This intriguing tale of big city corruption is noteworthy not because it deals with bribery—Lincoln Steffens was writing

Reviewed by

Howard B. Barks

about that seventy years ago—but because its central character is such a loser in the best American tradition.

College dropout James Marcus was a failure in school, in business and as a member of the Lindsay administration at the beginning of the New York mayor's first term, in politics. He succeeded only in marriage, his wife being the daughter of former Connecticut governor John Davis Lodge. He was trying—quietly and desperately—to recoup his stock market losses even before he was sworn in as Water Commissioner of New York City.

Water Commissioner? New York's water shortages were a lively campaign issue in 1965 and John Lindsay had promised he would oust the politician commissioner and replace him with a professional engineer. Somehow Marcus, a campaign volunteer and hanger-on, slipped into the job. "No doubt there were better people for the job, but we were busy and they weren't on hand. Jim was," said a Lindsay aide.

Incredible? Then read on. Marcus was scheming with crooked contractors, shyster lawyers, and gangsters even before he was sworn into office, so desperate were his needs to cover his losses in a sliding market. (Ironically, the favorite stock he plunged so deeply for later tripled in value, long after he had been forced to sell out.)

But he was a loser even in crime. His share of the take from the contractor bribes for the cleaning out of a Bronx reservoir and for a utility shakedown were but a few thousand dollars. His mother-in-law had to bail him out—of debt, not out of prison—where he served nearly two years.

The author has done a good job summarizing this story from trial transcripts and newspaper accounts, although admittedly there is nothing new. But, in retrospect three years after the scandals broke, the book gives concerned citizens pause. One can sympathize with a new mayor trying to fill key posts with competent men, at the same time rewarding his supporters. But it is this kind of patronage that is the potential for scandal. And 70 years after Steffens's *The Shame of the Cities* the links between corrupt business and government remain.

Dostoyevsky's last work translated into English

Netochka Nezvanova, By Fydor Dostoyevsky translated from the Russian by Ann Dunnigan. 201 pages, Prentiss-Hall. $6.95.

There is no happy ending. In fact there is no ending at all.

Russian author Dostoyevsky was half-way through the penetrating and tragic story of Netochka Nezvanova when he was imprisoned in 1849.

Reviewed by

Dan Edwards

Three days before Christmas of that year he was condemned to death and was about to go to the scaffold when he learned his sentence had been commuted to exile in Siberia. The punishment was for his support of radical Petrachevsky, who had criticized the state.

In 1858 he was returned from exile but left Netochka Nezvanova where she was and turned to writing *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov* because of the effect the exile had had upon him and the people he had met.

The unfinished book, which has been read by the Russian population for many years, has just now been translated into English by Ann Dunnigan.

Other translations by Miss Dunnigan include Ivan Gocharov's *Oblomov* and Leo Tolstoy's *Fables and Fairy Tales* and *War and Peace*.

Netochka Nezvanova is a story of conflict. No Prince Charming comes riding along on a white horse to carry poor Netochka off. She was just becoming a woman when the author was imprisoned. But even if he had finished the book, I doubt very much if the ending would have been a happy one.

Netochka travels from one misery to another detailing in the first-person narrative her envelopment in cruelty and poverty.

As a young girl she becomes closely attached to her stepfather, an alcoholic violinist who lives in a dream world. Netochka yearns for the day when her mother will die allowing her and her stepfather to leave their one-room apartment to live in luxury as he had promised.

The mother dies but the promise is unfulfilled. She is left alone but is taken in by a kindly nobleman. Here a strange relationship develops between her and the nobleman's young daughter but the two girls are separated.

She is a sickly child and a pathetic one. But here character flaws are easily understandable because of the world of agony in which she is brought up.

Netochka goes to live with the older, married sister of her young friend, which is no better then the life she has already had to face. The house is without laughter.

Netochka finds out about the strange love affair which has led to the man's coldness towards his wife and this prompts her to make overwhelming efforts to please him.

At 16 years of age, she has suffered more pain than most do in a lifetime.

The suffering is real. Perhaps too real for some to want to read about.

Reflections of a summer

Summer's Lie, the first novel by Alan Boatman, concerns the values of contemporary American youth and their search for identity. Boatman shys away from the commercial value of the identity crisis, often an exploited issue, as he reflects a summer in the life of a quiet, literary minded college student, Aaron Young.

Reviewed by

Thomas F. Boggs

Values play an important role in Young's crisis as he attempts to relate the values established in his wholesome and stable childhood, to the situations and events which occur during his college years. Young has trouble confronting contemporary issues and finds himself adapting his values to meet various social dilemmas. Sex and love are the main subjects which Young attempts to cope with, and he becomes unsure of the morality of his actions. Young's awareness and fear of death also appear to be his main source of his confusion, and in his consciousness of death he drifts away from the more meaningful elements of life.

Although author Alan Boatman's intent is sound, his novel is not necessarily so, in that contradiction is apparent. Aaron Young's value-oriented theories too often contradict his actions to constitute a valid portrayal of an individual's search for self. Boatman's refusal to clarify his own central theme may be an attempt at literary depth, but it necessitates utilizing quotes by such poets as E.E. Cummings and Randall Jarrell to firm the foundation of his first novel.

The Reviewers

Horace B. Barks is the publisher of Volt/Age Magazine of Barks Publications Inc., Chicago.
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Traditions and directions in the music of Vietnam

dân tranh

By Dale R. Whiteside
Instructor
U. Museum

Recently the West has had to become objective about the Oriental world. Political events in this century have forced us to do some slicing in what we always preferred to treat as one pie. An ear to the music of a given culture nearly always picks up something social, something personal; something infinitely more grassroots and human than our media-produced images would lead us to understand. Misconceptions formed through unenlightened generalizations have qualified us as villains in a hypothetical novel entitled "The Ugly Accidental."

Despite having begun to admit that Oriental physiognomies are distinguishable from one another, we have yet to tune in on the fact that, for example, Chinese music equals Vietnamese music in the same way that a Bach recitatif equals an Irish ballad equals a melismatic flamenco vocal. Which is to say that, while they are definitely related traditions, each is distinct, unique. For a downhome example, the very American opera, "Porgy and Bess," has never been performed on the stage of the very, very American Grand Ole Opry. People who know this, and who know the reasons why, seem to leave their intuition at home when they go traveling.

A television producer conceptualized a scene wherein some Vietnamese musicians were to perform before a backdrop representing the ruins of Angkor Wat, Cambodia, then failed to understand why the musicians objected. Another chose a Vietnamese boatwoman's song as background music for a program about Chinese painting of the T'ang Dynasty, while a third producer draped a program about Chinese cooking with a Vietnamese musical essay on the serenity of Vietnamese music. It is safe to say that none of these men would have used cowboy songs to typify the Louisiana Cajun country in a television documentary.

In the Orient there are age-old notions pertaining to music, of which at least a slight knowledge is essential to our discussion. The late Curt Sachs, who spent his life studying the musics of every corner of the world, provides some insights:

"Law and strictness, indeed, were imposed on music in China more than anywhere else, for 'it was rooted in the Great One, the universal idea that nobody can visualize or even conceive.' The world itself, manifestations of the Great One, integrated time, space, energy and sound. The world embodied eternal time in its unalterable cycle of seasons, months, and hours. It embodied eternal space, toward East and West, and North and South. It combined into a whole all substances, wood and metal, skin and stone. It was power, visible in wind and thunder, fire and water. And the world was tone in its two conceptions, as pitch and as timbre...

"Cosmological connotations of musical conceptions are, as the seasonal equation of Babylonia shows, by no means confined to China. There are quite similar equations in India, in the Islamic countries, in ancient Greece, and even in the Christian Middle Ages: seasons, months, days, hours, plants, parts of the human body, moods, illnesses, elements, and what not are compared and associated, and finally the cosmos itself sounds in an eternal harmony of spheres...

"Correctness in music was not mainly, if at all, a musical concern. It was essential to the cosmos. Time and space, substance and power were beyond man's control. But sound he created himself; in music, he took the heavy responsibility for either strengthening or imperiling the equilibrium of the world. And his responsibility included the world's truest images, the dynasty and the country; the welfare of the empire depended on the correctness of pitches and scales.

"As a consequence, the readjustment of music was one of a new emperor's first acts; for, would the preceding dynasty have been eliminated unless its music was out of harmony with the universe?"

ancient musical notation

Vietnam as a microcosm

In order to perceive the extent of the diversity under examination, it is helpful to look at Vietnam as a microcosm. About 80 per cent of the population belongs to the ethnic group which we can label Vietnamese. The remaining 20 per cent is made up of more than 60 unique ethnic groups, each with its own set of traditions and customs and music repertories. Granted overlapping, there remain distinguishing features. In addition to this astonishing array of popular music traditions, there are several formalized genres with which the people, in varying percentages, identify. These are: court music, which has eight subdivisions; ceremonial and religious music (religions include Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity and Caodai); music for diversion (roughly comparable to Western chamber music); theater music, with three subdivisions. Most musical situations call for a particular instrument or ensemble drawn from a large and diversified number of instruments (more than 30 are used for traditional art music, another thirty-some in the popular music of the ethnic minorities, and over 20 ancient instruments which have disappeared from the musical scenery, but which have left their mark on music styles). Nor is this the end of the variety, for it all charts on a musical map which divides Vietnam into three areas: North, Central and South.

Oriental traditions

A safe generalization is that tradition has played a strong role in Oriental social institutions. From antiquity we find certain rules and laws concerning the noble arts of music, chess, poetry and painting. It should go without saying that these laws do not apply to all music, and that not all Vietnamese adhere to them. (Later in the discussion we shall find cause to believe that the laws are outdated for all but a small percentage of musicians.) There were six cases in which one should abstain from performing any music: great cold, great heat, violent wind, heavy rains, great thunder, heavy snow. Stringed instruments were not to be played in the following instances: receipt of news of mourning, while the loud noises of drum and bell resound, during business difficulties, when one is unclean, when one is incorrectly dressed, when one cannot light a piece of sandalwood; in the absence of someone who knows music. In the realm of music, one was advised of the "eight perfections:" clarity, marvel, manifestation, elegance, sadness, vigor, distance and continuity.

The people and the music of Vietnam are of southern Chinese origin, dating back many centuries; moreover, Vietnam was under Chinese domination from the first to the tenth century. It is not surprising that Vietnamese music shares many characteristics with that of China. Among the common items are the pentatonic (five-tone) scale, the solfa system, and more than a dozen instruments, some of which are central to the music of both cultures. This association, however, represents only a portion of the story of Vietnamese music.

The Cham civilization, a Hindu group conquered and assimilated by the Vietnamese, injected traces of Indian music influence. Embodied here are a number of drums, the custom of an improvised "prelude" to the performance of a given selection, a strongly increased use of ornamentation and complex rhythm structures and, very important, a mode called Nam in Vietnamese, widely used throughout the music culture. This mode is evident also in the Thai tempered scale and in the Javanese pelog. Diffusion of musical features has resulted in significant changes. The major influences on Vietnamese music have come from China, India, Cambodia, Thailand, Japan and, most recently, from the West. When a foreign element is introduced into a traditional system, it alters that system, but in the process the people who adopt it are likely to reshape it according to their own well established habits. In the case of an adopted instrument, they may play it with their own nuances of style, or they may adapt the instrument so that it more readily produces the desired sounds. Or they may use it as is, in addition to building and playing variations of it. This last is true of the Vietnamese use of the guitar.

Melodic construction

Oriental music is built on melodic constructions and single note colorations, whereas Western music centers around harmonic sequences. Thus, the Oriental embellishes his sounds with ornamentations which we might call "bent" notes. The Oriental zither, a major instrument in the music tradition, is so constructed that the tension of each string can be greatly increased by downward finger pressure, and it is this feature which has found its way into the building of many of their instruments. In the words of R. H. van Gulik, the beauty of the music "lies not so much in the succession of notes as in each separate note in itself. Each note is an entity in itself, calculated to evoke in the mind of the hearer a special reaction. The timbre being thus of the utmost importance, there are very great possibilities of modifying the coloring of one and the same tone. In order to understand and appreciate this music, the ear must learn to distinguish subtle nuances: the same string, when pulled by the forefinger or the middle finger of the right hand, has a different timbre. The technique by which these variations in timbre are effected is extremely complicated; of the vibrato alone there exist no less than 26 varieties. The impression made by one note is followed by another, still another. There is thus a compelling, inevitable suggestion of a mood, an atmosphere, which impresses upon the hearer the sentiment that inspired the composer."

The musical sound resulting from the "bending" of notes is the one trait which most Westerners recognize as Oriental, but our ears are not trained to distinguish among 26, or even three, variations. Similar bending is done by our blues guitarists, but in another fashion. The fretted guitar string produces the same pitch regardless of the amount of downward finger pressure. To bend a note the guitarist must fret the string, then push it or pull it laterally, which usually results in a collision with a neighboring string, or, when pushed, it may go well beneath the adjacent string. Although this arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to the bluesman, who bends an occasional note, the Vietnamese musician, who bends almost every note, found it to his advantage to carve deep, rounded troughs between the frets of his guitar. With this kind of fingerboard he can approximate the sounds to which he and his audience are accustomed. Meanwhile, the guiatr with flat fingerboard lives on as an innovation in Vietnamese music culture, being widely used by performers of folk and popular music, particularly for song accompaniment. In this adoption we see the potential beginnings of change, i.e., Oriental melodies sung with chordal accompaniment.

Another factor which has produced the distinctions between Vietnamese and Chinese music is internal innovation. This is a predictable phonomenon in any culture, although splinter groups often present special circumstances impeding evolution. Though the court music may have changed little over many centuries, the music performed in less rigidly structured social situations did evolve, accepting innovation from native performers and influences from other cultures. This kind of change, it must be said, took place more slowly in the Orient than in the Western Hemisphere. The Oriental life-style has been built on philosophies which propound introspection and inner development of the individual, resulting in reluctance to make rapid, drastic changes in social institutions. With heightened communications with other cultures of differing social attitudes, we may assume a decreasing tendency to resist change in the Orient.

Court music, now all but extinct, was the fare of the royal family exclusively, performed by many ensembles and orchestras. There is much written material concerning the contexts in which it was performed, but very few examples of the music itself remain. A small number of contemporary musicians and musicologists are working to perpetuate performance of it, but its context disappeared along with the monarchy.

Ceremonial music is dwindling in proportion to the number of formal ceremonies observed by the people, however, certain regions retain some of the old customs, particularly for funerals. Religious music accompanying prayers continues as a practice in Buddhist and Caodaist temples, but formerly widespread incantations of diviners, shamans, and sorcerer-healers are scarce.

Music for diversion

"Music for diversion," a classical and erudite form, is divided into the three geographical areas, North, Central and South Vietnam. The contexts are generally the same for all three, though the music of the North most nearly adheres to an ancient style. Traditionally this kind of music was enjoyed by a restricted, elite audience, but an interesting diffusion took place—one which served to centralize taste in music through transcending the usual barriers of social class. Musicians who performed this music for the elite were of the common people, and they naturally carried this "higher" form home with them. The reverse process also occurred, in that they occasionally

inserted features of popular music into that which they played for the learned groups. Thus, over a long period, the two traditions became homogenized to a large extent, resulting in a renaming of the music style; "elegant music" became known as "vulgar or popular music." This phenomenon occurred in China and Japan in the same way.

There are often several legends explaining the origin of a song or type of music. The *Hat a Dao*, northern music for diversion, arose in the following way according to one story: In the early 15th century the village of Dao Xa was invaded by Chinese soldiers, who established camp there. Beleaguered by mosquitoes, the soldiers each had a large cloth sack made in which to sleep free of the nuisance. A songstress named Dao Thi, whose beauty and talent had won the hearts and confidence of the invaders, was entrusted with the task of tying the sacks shut with a string each night. Since it is the custom of soldiers throughout time and space to get drunk nightly, none awakened until already sinking in the river. After several hundred had thus disappeared over a few weeks, the remaining troops became uneasy, suspecting the anger of the gods, and departed, leaving the village in tranquility and prosperity once again. As a tribute to Dao Thi, the singer who masterminded this coup, the songs of the *chantense* were thereafter called *"Hat a Dao"*.

Theater music belongs to the realm which the West has often misleadingly called "opera." In fact we are dealing here with musical theater; theater, because the creation of the drama and the attendant stage play occur first; musical, because dance, song and the instrumental ensemble dominate the presentation. Three types exist: Classical and Popular dating from early times, and the New Theater, dating from 1918. The popular, *Hat Cheo*, was played primarily in the rural areas of North Vietnam and is still the most widely supported form of musical theater in the North. The ensemble consists of: side-blown flute, end-blown flute, two-string violin, another violin with coconut shell sound box, a larger bowed lute, two-string plucked lute, monochord *(dan bau)* a small two-headed drum, a large drum, gongs and wooden clackers.

Vietnam and China

Classical or traditional musical theater bears the stamp of Chinese theater art. That which distinguishes Vietnam from China here is the music. The ensemble consists optimally of six musicians, but smaller troupes get along with only three. Although there are weekly performances, well attended, the classical theater in Vietnam is threatened with extinction, and attempts to revive it have yet to meet with any appreciable success.

The New Theater, conceived in this century, presents a series of innovations: greater concern for the stage scenery, a fundamental change in the context and form of the plays themselves, a modified acting technique, and the insetation of southern "music for diversion." This new theatrical form is by far the favorite of the public at large. The musical accompaniment comes from a variable group of instruments: flute, moon lute, short- or long-necked lute, one or two two-string violins, sixteen-string zither *(dan tranh)*, wooden clackers. Nowadays, the European violin and the Spanish guitar are making inroads into this collection. Some troupes use piano, saxophone, clarinet, and a set of traps. As might be expected, plays of foreign origin find their way into this milieu. The lack of traditional structure in the new theater also makes it the likely trial ground for new plays and playwrites.

It is difficult to find writings by an Oriental musicologist which do not captain streng regrets concerning the lots of the traditional classic forms, but resistance to change is by no means the exclusive trait of scholars and aficionados. The folk music traditions everywhere show a marked tendency to follow a particular style and to resist extinction-via-replacements. Dr. Tran Van Khe, widely recognized scholar of Vietnamese music, has provided us with a musical chronology from cradle to tomb which would represent the experience of Nguyen Q. Public:

Lullabies:

> **"Rock-a-by, go to sleep,**
> **Your mother is planting rice in the fields**
> **And hasn't yet returned."**

Children's Songs and Play Songs:

> **The following song serves as overture to Hide-and-Seek. One person holds his hand out palm up, while each of the others places an index finger on the outstretched hand. On singing the last word (or, we presume, slightly before), he closes his hand, catching the finger of someone, who thereby becomes "it."**
>
> "To the branches, to the branches
> which the briquet makes burn more quickly.
> The horse dies all puffed up.
> In three territories the chief sovereigns
> command the mighty and the lowly.
> Three pals will look for you,
> Go hide. . .I grab!"

Work Songs:

It seems to be agreed that work songs lighten the load, relieve monotony, and elevate the spirit. In Vietnam these often take the form of call-and-response, a leader singing one line, and the group responding with the next. In many cases the songs reflect the location and the nature of the work at hand, and frequently the lyrics are improvised. Beyond this, there are traditional songs associated with certain kinds of work, such as picking rice, breaking stones, or building houses.

dôc huyên.

Illustrations by Valerie Levernier

Love Songs:

> **These are declarations of love, life with poetic imagery, with titles like "The Flowering Plant," "The Black Horse," "Waiting for Spring," "The Butterfly Chase," "Separation," and "The Three Maidens."**

Festival Songs:

> **Song plays an important role in Vietnamese celebrations, and there are often competitions among groups of young singers. The mid—Autumn full moon is occasion for a group of boys to match wits with a group of girls. Here a member of one "chorus" poses a question to a particular member of the other. Inadequate responses disqualify a participant, similar to a spelling bee, except that in this case the repartee is sung.**

Other types of popular music are Songs of Blind Singers (performed often in the village square), Cult Songs (prediction of the future and healing of the sick), and Funeral Songs (to accompany the soul of the deceased).

Copious loans in both directions between traditional art music and folk music have created a situation wherein it is useless to distinguish, except to discuss level of performance expertise. The context in which performance takes place and the level of artistry possessed and displayed by the performers make the difference, a fact which makes the two types equally worthy of consideration and study.

One instrument in particular merits special consideration in any treatment of Vietnamese music. The dan doc huyen (called dan bau in Central and North Viet-Nam) is a monochord, a one-string zither which is approximately one meter long. The single string is stretched between a tuning peg at one end and a bamboo rod at the other. The rod is fitted with a bell-shaped gourd or one-half coconut shell, and the string is fastened to the bamboo inside this small resonating chamber. The performer plucks the string with a pointed bamboo stick five or six inches long. The string is plucked at specific points, producing the five primary harmonics. The pitches are given the traditional color of vibrato by manipulation, with the other hand, of the bamboo rod. A modification by some blind musicians takes the form of a bamboo dowel placed upright between the string and the box at a point one-third of the distance from the tuning peg to the bamboo rod. This produces two string lengths; the musician plucks one with the pointed shaft, and one with his fingernail. The timbre of the musical sound thus produced resembles that of a mandolin. Western musicians agree that it is very difficult to play this instrument well. The Vietnamese are nearly unanimous in their fondness of its music, and they take pride in its unique Vietnamese character.

No doubt of great interest to the American reader is the existence of a folk song revival among the young people of Vietnam. The movement is not unlike that which began in the Western world in the 1950's, i.e. it has its popular leaders, some of whom are musicologists and performers, others who are performers only, and others who compose and promote the performance of songs, and most important, great numbers of non-professionals participating. The songs range from traditional themes, comparable to "Go Tell Aunt Rhody" and "I Gave my Love a Cherry" to topical songs decrying the war and its ravages, songs of lost tranquility and dignity, songs crying out for peace. Steve Addiss (of the musical team Addiss and Crofut), who has spent long periods of time in Vietnam studying the music and learning to perform on the instruments, assisted in publishing a small book of folk songs. In the introduction he describes the chief editor, Mr. Pham Duy, who is perhaps the central figure in the folk music movement.

"It has been my pleasure to know Pham Duy from the day I first set foot in Vietnam. We exchanged songs that day, and I discovered the one Vietnamese song I had learned in advance was one of his compositions! I was later to realize that this was not much of a coincidence, as his songs are everywhere popular among Vietnamese.

"We have now sung together all over Vietnam in my various trips here, and in the Philippines as well. He also joined the team of Addiss and Crofut in the United States, making many new friends for Vietnam with his songs and electric personality. It is hard to know how to compare Pham Duy to an American, as he has many aspects. He is perhaps at once the Aaron Copland, Pete Seeger, Woody Guthrie, Irving Berlin and Elia Kazan of Vietnam.

"Pham Duy was born in the North. He was in the forefront of the artistic cadres of the Viet Viet Minh in the struggle for freedom against

Dale R. Whiteside

the French, but when that war was won, he left home to come south, so as to be able to compose as he wished.

"During all of his life, he was travelled from village to village, gathering songs and writing new ones. Sometimes nowadays when he asks villagers for their ancient songs, they will sing for him a song he himself composed twenty years ago! He has been trained in musicology in France, and he has published several studies in Vietnamese music.

"This booklet has been written to meet a current need. Two years ago I could find little interest in folk-singing among Vietnamese students and musicians, but today (1966) the situation has entirely turned about and I have recently seen some truly inspired hootenannies! There is clearly a need for a booklet of the older Vietnamese folk songs, and perhaps people from the other countries will also find it of some interest."

Steve Addiss and Bill Crofut have set an example which might well be followed by other energetic artists. They have lived with a foreign people, studied their music and their language, performed our music for their hosts, performed the native music in situ along with native musicians, and they have returned to perform both musics at home, occasionally bringing with them a foreign performer to work here for a time. They have collected songs and music styles in both countries, which they include in their performing repertory. Addiss, Crofut and Duy are men who, using music as their innuendo, are trying to get the East and the West to meet. The American folk music revival and its sequels have brought the literate and oral traditions into the same musical pavillion. Folk music, art music, East, West, pure tradition, diffusion are thoughtfully assayed in the following words of Curt Sachs:

" . . . the backbone of a scriptless culture are tradition and memory, both vanish under the impact of general literacy, and with them fade the imagination and creativeness of uneducated performers. Literacy and folk art bloom in inverse ratio.

"The fundamental problems of human early history, it appears, are equally less in the foreground of our thinking and hence less rigidly answered. The basic alternative of monogenism and polygenism, that is, the opposite theories that all mankind has descended from one single ancestral type or else from several of them, has for the moment not the importance it was given in the nineteenth century. The question in how far cultural elements spread in diffusion from one people to other through marriage, war, and trade, or developed by evolution or innate disposition, finds individual answers rather than dogmatic decisions and sweeping generalizations. And a worldwide organization of culture patterns, as in the German Kulturkreis-Lehre, is met with admiration, but also with scepticism. Most suspicious are we of the slippery and often criminally exploited concept of race in which biologically transmitted genes are all the time confused with environmental culture.

"All these concepts will be rarely found in this book—not from want of daring on the author's part, but from a hardwon insight into the unbelievably complicated and treacherous web of ever-changing cultures, tribal nomadism, and unidentifiable mergers of patterns. Besides, musicologists, as spokesmen of a small, however significant component of culture, can at best be expert witnesses in this lingering lawsuit but hardly judges or jurors.

(Continued on Page 9)

El desarrollo económico y la educación

Necesidad de importancia primordial en las economías en desarrollo es la educación media o secundaria y la preparación de personal para ocupar las plazas intermedias en la administración de negocios y en el funcionamiento de las fábricas. En los esfuerzos para remediar la situación en que el carecimiento de personal de funciones secundarias pero vitales en el funcionamiento de la economía ya desarrollada se han creado varias instituciones de crédito tales como el ICETEX (Instituto Colombiano para la Educación Técnica en el Exterior) de Colombia, el Educrédito de Venezuela, IPFE (Instituto Peruano de Financiamiento Educativo) del Perú y otros. En muchos casos si no en la mayor porción de ellos, estos organismos ayudan más bien a los candidatos para los puestos de nivel superior, dejando al azar la formación de personal para los niveles inferiores e intermedios, es decir, los que corresponden a una organización militar a los de rango de sargento a capitán.

La estadística incluida en un artículo del ex-Director de ICETEX, Gerardo Eusse Hoyos, sobre el problema de los recursos humanos en Colombia proporciona unas claves a la situación. Basicamente el problema se revela claramente en las siguientes cifras:

De los niños que están en la edad correspondiente a la asistencia a las escuelas primarias, solo el 72 por ciento se inscriben en el primer año.

De los niños que terminan la educación primaria, el total es 14 por ciento.

La deserción en las escuelas primarias se eleva en el segundo año al 15 por ciento del total inscrito; al 72 por ciento en el tercero, al 81 por ciento en el cuarto y al 86 por ciento en el quinto año.

No es nada mejor el cuadro estadístico respecto a las escuelas secundarias, ya que sólo el 18 por ciento de los estudiantes de la edad correspondiente llegan a asistir alguna vez a una escuela de este nivel, y sólo el 24 por ciento del total que comienza el ciclo de educación media lo termina. Para expresarlo de otro modo de la población total sólo el 4.5 por ciento termina la secundaria.

En cuanto a la universidad, es accesible a sólo el 3 por ciento de la población total comparado con la cifra del 43 por ciento en los Estados Unidos y el 24 por ciento en la URSS. Menos de la mitad de los que se inscriben en la universidad la terminan.

Como se ve, el problema principal yace en la educación primaria, terminada por sólo el 14 por ciento de la población total y en la secundaria como ya se ha mencionado. Para remediar la situación el gobierno federal en Colombia establece en diecinueve ciudades capitales de la nación nuevas escuelas secundarias de orientación hacia los oficios que puedan los alumnos ejercer en la vida. Esto reforzará precisamente adonde se necesita más la educación de personal para ocupar las plazas de medio nivel, los sobrestantes en las fábricas y en el campo, los supervisores de oficinistas en el comercio y la banca,

Quetzalcoatl —deidad tolteca— héroe de la cultura benéfica.

y proveerá el personal del cual se puedan escoger mayor número de individuos para mejorar en general todas las actividades necesarias para el desenvolvimiento de la nación.

El cuadro colombiano no es distinto del de casi todos los otros países asiáticos, africanos, es decir las naciones del Tercer Mundo. Exito del programa en Colombia servirá de ejemplo para las otras sociedades.

A.G.B.

Movies of the week

By David Daly
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Saturday
7:30 p.m.
"Night of the Iguana." (1964) Channel 6

Richard Burton plays a defrocked clergyman who is torn between the spiritual and the carnal. Set in a crumbling jungle hotel in Mexico, with Deborah Kerr, Ava Gardner and Sue Lyon along for temptation's sake. John Huston ("Casino Royale", "Reflections in a Golden Eye") directed this adaptation of Tennessee Williams' play.

10:30 p.m.
"Beau Geste." (1966) Channel 6

This is the third filming of Christopher Wren's adventure tale

Richard Burton

dealing with honor among brothers in the French Foreign Legion. Guy Stockwell and Doug McClure battle a sadistic commander (Telly Savalas) and rampaging Arabs.

SUNDAY
8:00 p.m.
"The Flight of the Phoenix." (1966) Channel 3

Robert Aldrich ("Dirty Dozen") directed this tale of survival in the Arabian desert after a plane crash. James Stewart, Richard Attenborough, Peter Finch, Hardy Kruger, Ernest Borgnine, Dan Durea, and George Kennedy star.

Monday
8:00 p.m.
"Our Man Flint." (1966) Channel 3

The man from Z.O.W.I.E. is James Coburn. This James Bond spoof sends Flint to Europe to deal with a sinister organization bent on controlling the world. Lee J. Cobb, Gina Golan and Edward Mulhare ("The Ghost and Mrs. Muir") also appear.

10:00 p.m.
"The Corsican Brothers." (1941) Channel 8

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. plays twin brothers who join forces to avenge their parents' death but love (Ruth Warrick) comes between them. This swashbuckler was based on the Alexander Dumas novel.

Tuesday
8:00 p.m.
"The Producers." (1968) Channel 6

Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder star in Mel Brooks' ("The Twelve Chairs") hilarious comedy about two con men who hope to get rich when their perfectly dreadful Broadway musical "Springtime for Hitler" folds. Truely worth seeing.

10:00 p.m.
"Oliver Twist." (1948) Channel 8

James Stewart

Dickens' tale of the ill-treated London waif involved with the arch-fiend Fagin (Alec Guiness) and his youthful gang, headed by the Artful Dodger (Anthony Newly), is the basis for this excellent David Lean film.

Wednesday
10:00 p.m.
"Vice Versa." (1948) Channel 8

This English film stars Roger Livesey and Anthoney Newly as a father and his schoolboy son who find their situations reversed.

Thursday
8:00 p.m.
"The Cincinnati Kid." (1965) Channel 12

Director Norman Jewison ("In the Heat of the Night") focuses on the 1930s when the roving card-sharks were a part of the country. Steve McQueen plays a young hot-shot out to beat the old pro Edward G. Robinson. The marathon stud poker game provides

Tony Curtis

some excellent suspense. Karl Malden, Tuesday Weld, Ann-Margret, Joan Blondell, Rip Torn, Jack Weston and Cab Calloway.

10:00 p.m.
"The Awful Truth." (1937) Channel 8

This really funny social comedy stars Cary Grant and Irene Dunne as a couple of people who decide to divorce, she to marry hayseed Ralph Bellamy and he to wed an aristocratic blue-blood. Each does his best to spoil the other's plans.

Friday
8:00 p.m.
"The Rat Race." (1960) Channel 12

Garson Kanin's comedy-drama of would-be musician (Tony Curtis) and a dancer (Debbie Reynolds) coming to New York, platonically sharing an apartment and falling in love delivers some crisp dialogue. Jack Oakie, Kay Medford and Don Rickles.

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Vietnamese music shifts to West, young

(Continued from Page 7)

Since 1937, influence from the West has become increasingly stronger, resulting in a shift in emphasis, especially on the part of the young. Vietnamese musicologists generally agree that the traditional music is in danger of extinction, particularly in view of the fact that many young musicians and students of music prefer to work with the instruments and the composition styles of the Western world. Even where the traditional music is performed, the West trickles in, perhaps in the form of an electrically amplified guitar. This diffusion is not limited to Vietnam, for the same occurs in Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, in all areas of the world which have contact with European and American cultures. Moreover, the diffusion is seen in many other features of social and cultural life. Since this creeping Westernism represents both gain and loss, the important question becomes, "What are the implications, positive and negative, for the people who experience, and participate in, these changes?"

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Israel under pressure to pull back

By The Associated Press

Israel came under increasing pressure Friday to give ground on Egypt's demand for a partial pullback of Israeli troops from the Suez Canal, as concern mounted that refusal might deadlock the Israeli-Arab peace talks.

Diplomatic sources at U.N. headquarters in New York where the talks are being held through special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring said the main pressure was coming from France and the Soviet Union.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt followed his announcement Thursday that Egypt would extend the canal ceasefire 30 days with a demand that Israel make a partial pullback from the area in return for a reopening of the Suez to world shipping.

The extension offer was made on the eve of the expiration of the six-month cease-fire, which had been set for Friday midnight.

Sources in Jerusalem said Premier Golda Meir had ordered her Cabinet to keep silent about Sadat's proposals. She called for private meetings in her office with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, the sources said.

Israeli newspapers which often reflect official views generally assailed Sadat's proposals.

In Washington, State Department officials said the United States has told the Soviet Union, Britain and France that it is prepared to start preliminary talks on guarantees in which the Big Four might join on a Middle East peace settlement.

Washington told the other big powers that its indicated willingness to discuss guarantees was linked to the prospect for serious Arab-Israeli peace talks.

In the Arab world, there was mixed reaction to Egypt's new proposals.

Dean says graduate students had several goverance vote options

John Olmstead, dean of Graduate Studies and Research, reported Friday that 3,317 graduate students were eligible to vote on the Joint Task Force on University Governance proposal but these students would not have had to vote as a part of the graduate student constituency.

Olmstead said the figure, made up of all graduate students on campus during the referendum, includes students who could have voted as Non-Voting Faculty, Non-Academic Staff or Administrative and Professional Staff.

The executive committee of the Graduate Student Council said Wednesday that the report of 3,000 graduate students could have voted in the goverance proposal was misleading. The official tabulations published in the Daily Egyptian came from the office of Chancellor Robert G. Layer.

Joe Vinovich, president of the GSC, said the estimate was misleading because of other constituencies that the graduate student could have voted in. Vinovich also said it is impossible to determine the percentage of graduate students that voted on the governance proposal.

Roland Keene, assistant to the Systems Vice-Presidents, said the ballots were given to all students on the graduate student master list. "We assume," he said, "that anyone who was on that list could vote in the graduate student constituency, but there is no indication of how many graduate students voted in other constituencies."

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SIU '69 alumni had more luck

7 per cent of 1970 graduates report jobless

By Paula Musto
Daily Egyptian Staff writer

1970 SIU graduates are having more difficulty finding jobs than those who graduated in 1969, according to the University Placement Services' 1970 annual report.

In the report, which includes June and August 1970 graduates, a little over 7 per cent of the graduates reported that as of October 1970 they had not found jobs. Of the 1969 June and August graduates about 4 per cent reported being unemployed prior to October 1969.

The total number of SIU graduates with bachelor's and advanced degrees in 1970 was 4,472. Of this number 645 reported being employed in business, 918 in education, 85 in government and 12 in social agencies.

In the 1969 annual report 4,467 persons were listed as graduating with bachelor's or advanced degrees in June and August. Of these 728 reported being employed in business, 1,546 in education, 131 in government and 41 in social agencies.

The report also indicates that fewer 1970 graduates are going directly into the military service than those who graduated in 1969. Of the 1970 graduates only 133 reported going into the military service, took 229 students.

Fewer 1970 graduates reported going on to graduate school than those who graduated the year before. According to the 1970 report 463 graduates reported going on for advanced degrees, compared with 602 in 1969.

Of the 463 graduates in 1970 who reported their plans to attend graduate school 309 planned to stay at SIU, while 154 said they will attend other graduate schools.

How much these annual report figures mean, however, is questionable, since a large number of graduates fail to report their employment status to the University Placement Services. Of the 4,472 graduates in 1970 almost half did not report their status. In 1969 less than one-fourth did not report their status.

Herall Largent, director of the placement service, said however, it is clear fewer jobs are available to 1970 graduates than were to those who graduated in the late 1960's.

"We are down 25 per cent of the recruiters who normally visit our office," Largent said.

He said that those recruiters who are visiting the placement service come with fewer job offers than in the past.

"There is a change from the days when the student was the selector. Today the employer is the selector," Largent said.

SGAC sponsors Kunstler speech

William Kunstler, controversial attorney for the Chicago 7, is scheduled to speak at SIU at 8 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 21. The Student Government Activities Council (SGAC) is sponsoring his appearance through the Cultural Affairs Committee.

Tom Kelley, spokesman for the committee, said a formal contract has not been signed with Kunstler but that he has agreed to speak. Kelley said the talk will be held in the SIU Arena, with an admission cost of 50 cents.

The money would be used to pay the rent for the use of the arena. Kunstler will receive the balance, Kelley said.

Black history honored next week

By John D. Towns
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Observance of Black History Week at SIU will open Monday with a program combining history, poetry, dance and a slide show on Africa and will conclude with a jazz workshop Saturday.

The week proclaimed by Chancellor Robert G. Layer, will feature current popular singer Lou Rawls at 8 p.m. Friday at the SIU Arena.

Monday the program will include a brief speech on "Carter G. Woodson: The Founder of Black History Week" by Gossie Hudson, assistant professor of history; poetry reading by Alicia Johnson, poet laureate of Carbondale; a presentation by the Black Studies Dance Group under the direction of Sheila Roberts and a slide show entitled "The Mother Country, Africa" by Ben Burton, staff assistant in the cultural resource center; Marcus Jones, graduate student in geography and Robert Scott, instructor in Black Studies.

Monday's program begins at 7:30 p.m. in the Black Studies Auditorium, Old Baptist Foundation.

The procalamation issued by Layer reads:

Whereas, the year 1971 is the 106th Anniversary of the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery and brought freedom to Black people in the United States; and

Whereas, one of the most interesting developments in the recent history of the American racial conflict has been the increased interest of the Black American in his history and roots; and

Whereas, Black American History provides a fully dimensional picture of America; and

Whereas, all Americans can appreciate the Black contributions made to this country under the burdens of slavery and the crippling effects of racism; and

Whereas, universities, colleges, schools, churches, libraries and many organizations in the nation and state will be participating in activities related to Black History Week through lectures, exhibits, studies, the presentation of books and the search for truth.

Now, Therefore, I, Robert G. Layer, Chancellor of the Southern Illinois University, do hereby proclaim the period of February 7-13, 1971, as Black History Week at Southern Illinois University, and I urge our students to join with the civic, educational and social groups celebrating this event so that the freedom announced 106 years ago may be soon realized in the state and nation.

Lou Rawls

Cancer group wary of new funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Cancer Society has praise for President Nixon's request for an additional $100 million to fight cancer, but expressed confusion on whether all of the money would be spent in the fiscal year.

The President, in his State of the Union address Jan. 22, said he will seek from Congress an extra $100 million "to launch an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer."

Dr. H. Marvin Pollar, president of the cancer society, told a news conference Friday the President's plan, and a call for a crash program against cancer from a committee headed by former Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, indicate "revived concern on the part of the federal government."

The society, Dr. Pollar said, has offered to help the government in its cancer fight, but noted that none of the federal money would go to the society, which has budgeted $24 million of its own for cancer research this year.

Dr. A. Hamblin Letton, president-elect of the society, said there were indications only $30 million would be available.

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New student leaders meeting set

New Student Activities Steering Committee, responsible for programs for New Student Orientation for spring, summer and fall quarters, will have an organizational meeting at 5 p.m. Tuesday in the Student Activities Center conference room.

Those interested in sitting in on the committee are urged to attend, Tom Kachel, activities consultant said.

Kachel also announced that applications are now being accepted for the leadership training workshop to be held Feb. 26-28. According to Jim Schuster, activities graduate intern, the workshop will deal with leadership factors as they relate to the individual, the dynamics among persons and the environmental stimuli.

Schuster said the workshop is presently intended for those persons who have had no prior leadership training. Potential new student week leaders are asked to attend.

Applications for the workshop may be picked up at the Student Activities Office, University Center second floor, and should be returned by Feb. 19.

Applications for spring and summer quarter new student leaders are also now being accepted at the Student Activities office.

Dakin discusses enforcement

Joseph Dakin, Carbondale Chief of Police, will speak on police tactics and problems 7 p.m. Thursday in the Commons Building of the Pyramids Dormitory, 516 S. Rawlings.

Dakin will answer questions SIU students or faculty members have about the Carbondale police. The meeting is sponsored by the Pyramids Dormitory Education Committee.

VTI fire damage claims must be in

Thirteen of the 54 women who lost their possessions in the Jan. 21 fire at VTI have not turned in loss evaluations to the Southern Acres Student Relief Fund.

Brian McCaluey, assistant to the assistant to the Chancellor in the Office of Student Relations, urged the 13 women to turn the forms in to Dean William Bleyer's office at VTI in order to qualify for money from the fund. He said the deadline has been extended to 5 p.m. Wednesday.

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Scheduled activities to start off the week

Sunday

Southern Illinois Grand Touring Autocross: 1 p.m., SIU Arena Circular Parking Lot.

Student Activities Film: "Meanest Man in the World," 7:30 and 10 p.m., Davis Auditorium, Admission Free.

Boy Scouts of America: Annual Meeting, 1:30 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.

Celebrity Series: "The National Ballet" in a presentation of Cinderella, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium, Tickets on sale at University Center information desk, Admission, Students $2, $3, $4, Public $3, $4, $5.

Free School Classes: "Who Am I?—Applied Friendship," 1 p.m., Bldg. 0720, Room 104; "Consciousness Overview," 5 p.m., Lutheran Center, 700 S. University.

Intramural Recreation: 9 a.m.-11 p.m., Pulliam Weight Room; 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 5-11 p.m., Pulliam Gym; 1-5 p.m. and 7-11 p.m., Pulliam Pool.

A Matter of Conscience: Film Series, "Up Tight," 7:30 p.m., The Well Coffee House, 816 S. Illinois, No Charge.

Southern Repertory Dance Company: "Make Way For Love," musical comedy, 3 p.m., Southern Dance Barracks 0813, Donation $1

Campus Crusade For Christ Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Morris Library, Room 221.

Men's Intramurals: Recreation, 8-11 p.m., SIU Arena.

Our Coffee House, Entertainment, 9 p.m.-?, University Park, Boomer III Basement.

Crisis Intervention Service Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis, call 457-3366, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

Hellenic Students: Meeting, 7-11 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Yoga Society: Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Women's Recreation Association: Noon-5 p.m., Gym 207; 2-5 p.m., Gym 114, 208.

Agriculture Student Council: Basketball, 6-9 p.m., Gym 208.

Blacks Interested in Business: Meeting, 3-5 p.m., General Classrooms 109.

National Society of Interior Designers: Meeting, 2-4 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Third World Players: "Happy Ending," Newman Center, 8 and 9 p.m., admission $1.20.

Monday

Orientation—Parents and New Students: 10 a.m.-noon, University Center, Illinois Room.

Counseling and Testing Center: Placement and Proficiency Testing, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Southern Illinois Concert Association: Recital, David Bar-Illan, Pianist, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium, Admission by Community Concert Ticket or student may obtain tickets at Central Ticket Office upon presentation of Activity Ticket.

Department of Design: Lecture, Michael Burt, "New Structural Forms for the Post Industrial World," 8 p.m., Technology A111.

Graduate Wives: "World of Drugs," 8 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Special Education: Seminar, Dr. Alice Thompson, "Learning Characteristics and Problems of Emotionally Disturbed Children," 4-6 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Crisis Intervention Service: Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis, call 457-3366, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

Vocational or Educational Counseling for Students: 805 S. Washington.

Deutsche Kafteestunde: 3 p.m., University Center Snack Bar, 3rd Floor.

Intramural Recreation: 2-11 p.m., Pulliam Weight Room; 4:30-11 p.m., Pulliam Gym.

Free School Classes: "Community Consciousness," 7:30 p.m., 605 S. Logan, Carbondale; "Astronomy," 8 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. Pearl; "Philosophy of Ayn Rand," 7:30 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. Pearl.

Alpha Zeta: Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Sigma Phi Sigma: Meeting, 7-10:30 p.m., Communications Lounge.

Alpha Kappa Psi: Meeting, 8:30-11 p.m., Lawson 221.

SGAC International Program: Lecture, 7-9 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Alpha Phi Omega: Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium; Pledge Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 104, 122.

Student International Meditation Society: Meeting, 8:30-10:30 p.m., Lawson 151.

Student Mobilization: Meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Cisne Theater, Pulliam 34.

Sailing Club: Executive Meeting, 7:30-10:30 p.m., Wham 305.

Chemistry Department: Molecular Seminar, Bruno Gruber, St. Louis University, "Applications of Group Theory in Physics," 4 p.m., Technology Room 111

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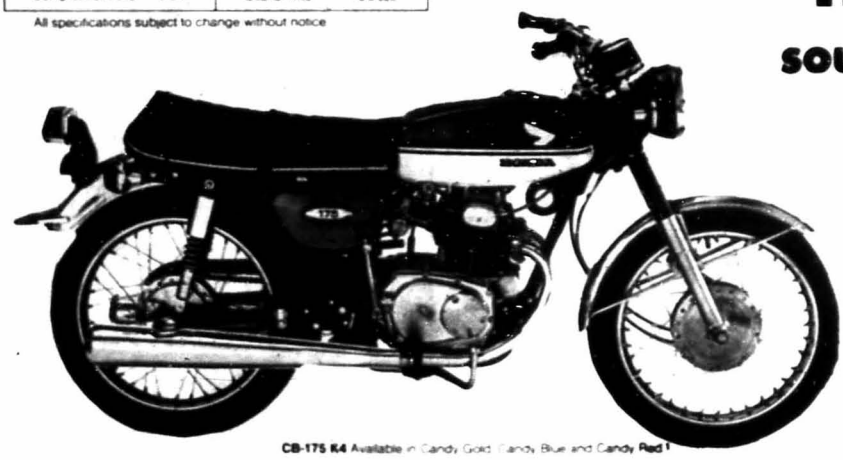

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Captain Beefheart to play blues soon

By Cathy Spoegle
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

No, a Captain Beefheart is not a new patented meat sandwich or the title of the corner butcher.

The mass of people who ask "Captain who?" will be able to see Beefheart (also known as Don Van Vliet) and his Magic Band in concert at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Shryock Auditorium.

Beefheart plays a unique brand of blues, styled by his voice's four-and-one-half octave range, a fascination with untamed lyrics and the sounds which come out of his harmonica and saxophone.

The Captain first began recording in 1964, and he and the original Magic Band achieved some success throughout Southern California. Subsequent legal problems with recording studios caused Captain Beefheart to drop out of the music scene. He appeared publicly fewer than 30 times in six years.

New managers and business associates convinced Beefheart to make a national tour of college campuses, where his music has had some demand from underground fans. Beefheart's latest album is "Trout Mask Replica."

Beefheart has a reputation for being unpredictable, humorous, totally free and wise. Some Beefheart wisdom: "There are only 40 people in the world and five of them are hamburgers."

The Magic Band members sport names which reflect their unusual music: Zoot Horn Rollo, Rockette Morton, Winged Eel Fingerling, Drumbo and Ed Marimba. Beefheart takes several months to train new musicians so they can play his unusual blues.

Ry Cooder, a studio musician who has recorded his first album, will also appear on the bill with Beefheart. Cooder also plays blues and has supported numerous artists with his work on mandolin and bottleneck guitar.

Cooder has recorded back-up for Taj Mahal, the Rolling Stones, Gordon Lightfoot—and Captain Beefheart.

Cooder is performing on a 21-campus tour with a bassist, drummer and pianist.

Tickets for the concert are available at the University Center information desk for $2 and $2.50.

Captain Beefheart

Auto Club to award prizes for autocross

An autocross will be held by the Grand Touring Auto Club Sunday in the SIU Arena parking lot. Cars will be run through a pre-set course in the parking lot and awards will be given according to Ken Hodl, organization spokesman.

Registration for the event will be at noon with the first run beginning at 1 p.m. The cost is $2.50 for non-members and $1.50 for members.

For additional information, contact Hodl at 549-4228.

Kentucky cuts spending

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—The state will cut spending this fiscal year by $4 million to stay within its budget. Officials said the earlier financial outlook was a bit too optimistic, and now the total available for spending is $553 million.

Laird says nerve gas removal will speed up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced Friday a speedup in the removal of nerve gas weapons from Okinawa. He said the job should be completed by midsummer or a little later.

The Defense Department said the gas would be moved from Okinawa to a new storage site on Johnston Island about 750 miles southwest of Hawaii.

SIU Center professor named to Illinois penal board

Thomas G. Eynon, professor at the SIU Crime Center, was reappointed by Gov. Richard Ogilvie to a six-year term on the adult division advisory board of the Department of Corrections.

The six-man board, established in 1970, is one of the few such boards in the U.S., according to Eynon. The election of members is staggered so that each political party can be represented.

Although the board has no real power, it is active in advising the state penal institutions in matters such as parole, work releases and field services. The board meets weekly unless "something comes up," Eynon said.

Eynon, who taught sociology at Ohio State University, moved to Carbondale in 1968. He now heads the graduate and undergraduate programs at the Crime Center.

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John Dubin of St. Elmo, left, learns how to check water samples for pollution indicators during the winter high school conservation workshop at SIU's Little Grassy Lake Outdoor Laboratory. Instructor is Tim Merriman of the workshop staff. The annual environment education sessions are supported by the Illinois Wildlife Federation and Illinois Wildlife Endowment.

(University News Services Photo)

Engineer leads design series

By University News Services

Michael Burt, visiting professor in civil engineering at the University of Waterloo, in Ontario, Canada, will speak at SIU Monday on "New Structural Forms for a Post-Industrial World."

Burt's appearance is part of a lecture series sponsored by the Department of Design. The lecture, at 8 p.m. in Technology Building A, Room 112, will focus on Burt's works in minimal and polyhyparic surfaces, infinite polyhedra, applications to skin-structures and space structures.

Burt was graduated in 1963, received his B.S. summe cum laude at the Israel Institute of Technology, as well as his doctor of science in 1968. He won first prize in a national competition on bridge planning for Tel-Aviv Municipality in 1965, and a Sagorsky Prize for architecture and town planning in 1968. Burt also won several purchase prizes for his work in town planning in Israel.

His research includes spatial arrangement and polyhedra with curved surfaces; morphological research on Infinite-polyhedra, skin-structure for roofing, and infinite polyhedra and their application for space-structures.

Burt is the author of "Spatial arrangement and Polyhedra," "On Minimal and Polyhyparic Surfaces," and "Aquaville—Undersea Settlement."

He recently returned to the United States to do more research in oceanography as a conquest of the sea for human settlement.

Teen unemployment up

CHICAGO (AP)—David L. Daniel, Cook County's public aid director, reports that the unemployment rate among youths seeking summer employment soared to 15.7 per cent over 12.8 per cent a year ago.

Repertory dancers list serious, light programs

By University News Services

SIU's Repertory Dance Company will present a split bill of theater offerings tonight and Sunday afternoon.

Tonight's production will be "Touch," which was first performed in October. The show explores the ugly, darker side of life, according to choreographer W. Grant Gray. He said the theme is ignorance, bigotry and hypocrisy.

Sunday's production is on a much lighter note. The show is "Make Way for Love," an original musical comedy for which Gray wrote the book and lyrics. The book is based on a play by Moliere, titled "L'amour Medecin." The show contains 27 musical numbers. It was premiered Jan. 23.

The shows will be staged in the Dance Theater, just west of Browne Auditorium. Curtain time tonight is 8 p.m. and Sunday at 3 p.m. Performances will start as soon as all seats are filled. Both productions drew capacity audiences at their earlier showings. A 25 cents donation is asked for "Touch" and 50 cents for "Make Way for Love."

Illinois angler hooks odd Asiatic fish near Chester

By Illinois News Service

URBANA, Ill.—A strange Asiatic fish caught in the Mississippi river has been identified by an Illinois Natural History Survey scientist as a male white Amur, or grass carp. It was nearly three feet long and weighed 21 pounds.

The specimen was caught by commercial fisherman Paul DeSherlia of Chester. He notified the Natural History Survey in Urbana of his catch and declared that in 30 years of fishing he had never seen a fish like it.

Survey ichthyologist L. M. Page identified and preserved the specimen. It was almost four years old and was incredibly fat, according to Page.

He said this fish species, a distant relative of the ordinary carp, has been released recently in some southern states. In recent years, Page said, several states have banned the impor[illegible] of non-native fish species for release w[illegible] their boundaries, and leading scientific societies have passed resolutions aimed at halting the introduction and transplantation of exotic fishes.

A National Conference on Exotic Fishes and Related Problems passed a resolution last year that no further releases of grass carp in open waters of North America be made until [illegible] studies could be conducted upon its effects on native fishes.

In 1970 a Smithsonian Institution publication expressed alarm that if this particular Asiatic species should find its way into a river such as the Mississippi it could become established within a decade. There it could possibly become a more serious pest than the ordinary carp, because it may destroy habitats of desirable native fishes. Page explained.

3 low-rate prescription stores opened by union

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—The Kentucky AFL-CIO has opened three discount prescription centers at Louisville. The organization failed to get a bill through the legislature earlier this year designed to reduce drug prices.

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DIENER STEREO

CARBONDALE

Matmen face Cal Poly

By Ernest J. Schwait
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

The cream of the NCAA College Division wrestling crop, California Poly, will square off against the SIU wrestlers in a 7:30 p.m. contest Saturday at the SIU Arena.

The Mustangs are going for their third consecutive College Division Championship and by looking at this years squad, you have got to like their chances.

Cal Poly lost only one senior from last season's champs and, according to coach Linn Long, their 1971 edition features better prospects than last years.

Heading the group of returnees is Larry Morgan. The 134-pounder boasts an impressive set of credentials which include World Junior Champion in 1969. Morgan will face SIU's Steve Jones.

The 158 pound match between Southern's Rich Casey and Cal Poly's John Finch could be the evening's most exciting. The Mustang grappler was runner-up in the NCAA's last season.

Casey is having a banner year with a 13-3 mark and hasn't lost a match in his last three outings.

The West Chicago natives' last victory came over Illinois' Bill Schrudder via the pinning route.

Last year Finch beat Casey 8-2 while the Salukis went down to a 24-6 defeat.

Long says the key to the Mustangs success is their tremendous team balance and depth which they recently exhibited by sending half their squad to a meet at the University of Arizona and the other half to another meet in Northern California and won them both.

The Mustangs, who rambled to a 20-6 record last season, will go up against Michigan State and the University of Michigan before tangling with the Salukis.

Long doesn't think that the tight scheduling will have any effect on the outcome of the contest. "It won't make any difference," he said. "Those guys are just terrific wrestlers, their record indicates that."

Speaking of records, the Salukis season mark stands at 6-4 while Cal Poly took a 9-2 mark into the match with Michigan.

MIDWESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

	Conf. W.	Conf. L.	Season W.	Season L.	Pts.	Op.
SIU	2	0	6	8	1,213	1,220
Indiana State	4	1	13	5	1,572	1,460
Illinois State	2	3	8	7	1,259	1,244
NIU	1	2	8	8	1,747	1,814
Ball State	1	4	4	15	1,612	1,718

SATURDAY: Ball State at Butler, Stout State at Illinois State, Indiana State at Kentucky Wesleyan.

MONDAY: Bowling Green at Northern Illinois.

TUESDAY: Wisconsin at SIU.

WEDNESDAY: Indiana State at Ball State, Western-Illinois at Illinois State

Veteran racer has new boat

Muncey at Chicago Boat Show

By Jerry Liska
Associated Press Sports Writer

CHICAGO—Bill Muncey, four-time Gold Cup champion and 42-year-old member of the Hydroplane Hall of Fame, is a later day Gar Wood in a sport that pays off more in thrills than cash.

"I used to dangle my feet in the Detroit River when Gar Wood was making history with his Miss America," said Muncey, attending the Chicago Boat Show closing Sunday with his latest $70,000 marine mount.

Muncey, who started power boat racing in 1948 and became the most successful driver in modern unlimited hydroplane racing, has a lot of respect for Wood, who nearly a half-century old set a world record of 120 miles per hour.

"But I think it was Guy Lombardo, who won the Gold Cup in 1946, who did most of the game," said Muncey, who like legendary bandleader Lombardo also is a muscian.

Muncey, who won four President Cup victories and was three-time national champion in 15 years of hydroplaning, plays the alto saxophone, clarinet, piano and flute.

Muncey, who has 185 pounds stacked impressively on a 5-foot 8½ inch frame, is contracted to drive in 1971 the U-71 Atlas Van Lines hydroplane, a 30-foot craft powered by a Rolls-Royce airplane engine.

In his last race, Muncey won the Gold Cup at San Diego last September and he starts this year's unlimited hydroplane competition May 23 at Miami, Fla.

Muncey hit a peak speed of 192 miles per hour in 1960—just below the world record of 200 MPH.

Sports on TV

SATURDAY

1 p.m. Channel 3, college basketball—Purdue at Indiana. Purdue is tied for second place in the Big Ten with a 3-1 record while Indiana sits a notch below at 2-1 in the league. The Hoosiers have "supersoph" George McGinnis who did Midwestern Conference member Northern Illinois in last week and McGinnis could be deadly in front of his home crowd. Purdue, as some may remember, started its season with a loss to Midwestern Conference member Indiana State and improved from there. The Boilermakers are 10-4 on the season while Indiana is 10-3 for the year. Both are solid, well coached teams and the rivalry is an old backyard brawl.

2 p.m. Channel 6 and 10, college basketball—Florida at Auburn. A solid matchup though much will depend on how well Florida's 6-10 Gary Wadell comes through.

3 p.m. Channel 3, pro bowling—Pro-Bowlers' Tour. This will originate from San Jose, California as the nation's top bowlers go for a share of the $75,000 prize money in the Ebonite Open.

4 p.m. Channel 12, pro golf—CBS Golf Classic.

4 p.m. Channel 3, ABC Wide World of Sports. This show will feature film from the ill-fated World Two-man Bobsled Championships from Cervina Italy which had trouble with injuries and blinding snowstorms to deal with before getting underway.

5:30 p.m. Channel 3, pro golf—Hawaiian Open. A regular stop on the PGA tour, this tourney is played on the par 71 course of the Waialae Country Club in Honolulu.

SUNDAY

1 p.m. Channel 12, pro hockey—St. Louis at Philadelphia. St. Louis is still in second place of the Western division behind Chicago while Philadelphia is well behind the Blues in third place of the same division.

1 p.m. Channel 3, pro basketball—Chicago at Boston. Chicago and Boston are in similar positions going into this game as the Bulls are 11½ games out of first place in the Midwest Division of the Western Conference while the once might Celtics are mired in the depths of the Atlantic Division of the Eastern Conference, 10 games from the top. The Bulls are winning a bit more than Boston with a 34-22 mark for the year but Boston, at 30-28, is still rebuilding from the glory years and has been playing streaky basketball.

3:15 p.m. Channel 3, The American Sportsman.

4 p.m. Channel 3, pro golf—Hawaiian Open finals.

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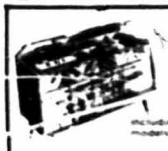

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University gives recognition to Phi Beta Sigma fraternity

The local chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity has been recognized by the University and can now participate in inter-fraternal activities, according to Willie Jones, chapter president.

The organization, which has chapters in Africa and Switzerland, has been in existence since 1914, Jones said.

"Our main goal within the fraternity is to stress education, service to the community, bigger business and more social action," Jones said.

Regular meetings, which have been held off-campus since the local chapter was founded in 1968, will be moved on campus in the near future, Jones said.

The 17-man organization maintains a standard fraternity pledge program and is "moving up strong," according to Jones.

"We have a good outlook for the 70's and we want to move into this year with action toward more relevancy to the University and the community, more accountability and change," Jones said.

Daily Egyptian Classified Ads

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Deadline **– Deadline for placing classified ads is 2 p.m. two days in advance of publication, except that deadline for Tuesday ads is Friday at 2 p.m.**

Payment **– Classified advertising must be paid for in advance except for accounts already established. The order form which appears in each issue may be mailed or brought to the office, building 0832. No refunds on cancelled ads.**

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3	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
4	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
5	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
6	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
7	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
8	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
9	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
10	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50

FOR SALE

Automotive

1960 Ford pick-up with home-made camper, runs well! $500. 549-8455. 3855A

VW '67 sq. back, good cond., air cond., radio, price below avg. 684-4393, eve. 4036A

Harley Sporster, new engine, tires, chrome frame, best offer. Hurst 4-speed linkage for Cuda, cheap. 549-7561 4035A

'69 Plymouth Sport Satellite, 4 sp., many extras. Al, 867-2438. 4036A

1961 Ford, alias "The Green Bomb," 6 cylinder. $60. 549-0927 after 5:30. 4037A

1968, 2 dr. Lemans, hd. top, 6 cy., stick, bucket seats, 23,500 mi. 457-8813 BA3797

VW 1966, clean-dependable, after 5:30 pm. 549-7916 4047A

1969 Triumph motorcycle, 500cc Trophy. Call Jim, 457-8604, a good deal 4048A

'65 Corvair Corsa, 4-speed, extra parts. See Pat, Rm. A317, Wilson Hall 3878A

'64 Chev. Imp. 283, auto, very good cond., asking $550. Call 457-7198. 4057A

'67 Mustang, 3 speed, good condition. $750 or best offer. Ph. 687-2540. 4058A

Van, 1966 Dodge, perfect cond., many extras, must see, $1500 or best offer. Call Joe, 457-7954 4059A

For sale, 1965 MGB. $655. Call 549-6405 4060A

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Karmann Ghia, 1970, auto trans., excellent cond., best offer. 457-4265. 4007A

1965 Olds 442, 4 speed, buckets, new paint, belted tires, Call 549-3755. 4008A

1962 Plymouth, runs good, radio, htr., air cond. $175. 457-5580. 305 S. Graham. 4009A

'70 MG Midget, 7 months old, must sell, call Rich, 549-8070 after 5. 4010A

'69 VW squareback. $1400. '62 T-bird, $500. Call Tim Merriman, 453-2244. 4062A

'68 orange VW. $900 or best offer. Richard Meller. 985-3771, ext. 251. 3736A

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Miscellaneous

Golf clubs - aluminum, brand new, full sets, $79. Asst. woods $4.69, asst. irons $3.50, golf bags $5.75. 457-4334. BA3763

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Typewriters, new & used. All brands. Also SCM electric portables. Irwin Typewriter Exchange, 1101 N. Court, Marion, Ph. 993-2997. 3916A

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Ladies ice skates, size 7. $10. Also blond frost shag wig. Kanekalon, $20. Pho. 549-1961 4049A

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Quads contract, male, reduced price, will negotiate. Call 457-4758. 3869B

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C'dale duplex, female, own room, 549-7037 after 5. 4000B

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Sell 2 TP contracts for spring, roommates. Call Ellen, Carole, 453-8291. 3870B

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Woman's spring contract for sale, wanted one more roommate for 3 girl apt. Nella Apt., Wall St. $20 off. Call 549-2468 4023B

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Home for 11 mo. old male Collie-mix puppy, has shots. Call 549-8326, best after 5 pm. 4055F

Wanted to rent farmhouse or cottage in country, will do repairs. Please call Jerry, weekdays, 549-3306. 4069F

LOST

Reward, opal cameo ring, girl's restroom, Lawson Hall. Call Rose, 549-5215. 4070G

ENTERTAINMENT

Watch for Free School's Mind Blitz No. 2. Home Ec. Lounge, February 14, 1971, 8 pm. BI3792

Play duplicate bridge. $1.25, 7:30 pm. Thurs. Community Center, 208 W. Elm. Free lessons for beg. & intermediates, 8 pm. $3.00 book fee. For information, call 457-8314. BI3780

Pianist David Barrilion in concert. Feb. 8, in Shryrock at 8 pm. Student tickets sold at Union, $1. Meet the artist, post concert reception. 4071I

"Touch," an emotional explosion. Feb. 6, 8 pm. "Make Way For Love," a springtity, funny, musical. Feb. 7, 3 pm. Southern Repertory Dance Company, only six more performances. 3985I

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Free kozy kittens. 549-3755 4046J

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Problem-dogged moonwalk completed

Moon watchers

SIU students crowded around televisions across the campus Friday morning to watch astronauts Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell stroll on the surface of the moon. The Apollo 14 duo is slated for a second lunar walk beginning at 4:30 a.m. Saturday. (Photo by John Lopinot)

By Paul Recer
AP Aerospace Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) - The Apollo 14 astronauts walked on the alien surface of the moon Friday, carried out scientific experiments to learn its nature, and raised the American flag. Then after more than four hours of vigorous activity they returned to their lunar lander to rest.

Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Edgar D. Mitchell dropped from a dark sky in their ship named for a star, Antares, to a landing among the ridges of a moon region that may contain material 4.6 billion years old.

They accomplished all this after overcoming technical obstacles that dogged their mission. The problems posed no threat to the safety of the astronauts.

Shepard had to fly Antares manually to the landing because of a computer problem that developed shortly before their descent.

But he and Mitchell came down only a few feet off target on the slope of bowl-shaped terrain.

"It's been a long way, but we're here," said Shepard as he placed his yellow-booted feet down upon the moon's soil. The statement has a double meaning.

For it was nearly 10 years ago, on May 5, 1961, that Shepard rocketed into space, becoming America's first man to do so, but then he was deprived of the chance to go to the moon because he developed an ear ailment.

The men encountered other problems along the way: A thunderstorm delayed launch at Cape Kennedy Sunday, a docking problem occurred when the command ship and the lunar module separated later Sunday night, and the moonwalk Friday was delayed about an hour when the communications hook-up in Shepard's spacesuit would not operate because a circuit breaker was opened somehow temporarily.

But all the problems, none of which ever threatened the astronauts with any danger, were eventually cleared up so that touchdown came off just two minutes behind schedule.

The astronauts checked out their systems aboard the lunar module after the space walk and found all equipment okay.

The astronauts, breathing heavily at times and obviously working vigorously, set up complex instruments that will detect moonquakes, meteorites, invisible rays from space, the solar wind and the atmosphere of the moon.

Mitchell fired 18 small charges against the moon in a device called the "thumper." The charges caused small quakes which were detected by three seismic devices attached to a 360-foot cable.

The moon walkers erected an American flag which stood out stiff and unmoving above the airless moon, supported by a rod which kept it unfurled. And then they received a dinner invitation from President Nixon, relayed to them through Mission Control.

At a news conference following the moon walk, an official said Mitchell's space suit leaked oxygen "faster than we expected" but the leak would not affect plans for the four-hour and 15-minute moon walk on Saturday.

Shepard and Mitchell will take man's longest moonwalk, about a 1½-mile round trip.

After 33½ hours on the surface, Shepard and Mitchell will blast into lunar orbit at 1:47 p.m. Saturday.

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Nonduplication sought

Coordinated tuition protest begins

By Rich Davis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The annual spring protest against proposed tuition increases has already begun.

The finance committee of the Student Advisory Committee to the Illinois State Board of Higher Education, with two SIU student representatives, is mounting this year's effort.

Tom Busch, one of the SIU representatives, said Friday the committee will attempt to coordinate efforts and prevent duplication by students throughout Illinois to make the campaign effective.

Busch said the main effort will be to get students and their parents to participate in a letter-writing campaign to their representatives and senators.

The committee, he said, will have lists of legislators, research on the proposed tuition increase and suggested letter formats available for dissemination to groups throughout the state.

Busch said, "We're going to try to show students what the tuition increase means and get them to figure how much it will hurt them financially."

The SIU Board of Trustees at its January meeting, upon a recommendation by the state board, approved tuition increases at SIU effective fall quarter 1971. The increases, however, must be approved by the General Assembly, later this spring.

The increases proposed by the SIU Board would raise in-state tuition for full-time students from $117 a quarter to $143 and from $398 quarterly for out-of-state students to $429.

Murray Mann, SIU's other representative, said the committee will finalize its plans at a meeting late next week.

Mann said the committee plans to go to Gov. Richard B. Oglivie and the Illinois Bureau of the Budget, the agency used by the governor to prepare his budget recommendations, including proposed tuition increase, to "try to keep the governor's tuition increase recommendations and his budget cuts to universities as low as possible."

Mann said the committee will also go to the Illinois Senate Executive Committee to urge support of a proposal by Sen. Thomas C. Hynes, D-Chicago, to probe tuition hikes on the basis that the increases are too high.

Curtain time's near

Final rehearsals for the Theta Xi Variety Show continued almost until curtain time Friday as the show was readied for production. Charles Zoeckler, an associate professor in the Department of Theater, is silhouetted against members of Sigma Kappa sorority and Delta Epsilon fraternity as they rehearse songs from "Funny Girl." The program featured 15 acts and involved about 70 persons. The show will be presented again at 7:30 p.m. in Shryrock Auditorium. (Photo by Dave Fitch)

Gus Bode

Gus says he's not sure that Ogilvie's reasons for wanting higher tuition are purely political. Maybe he just hates kids.