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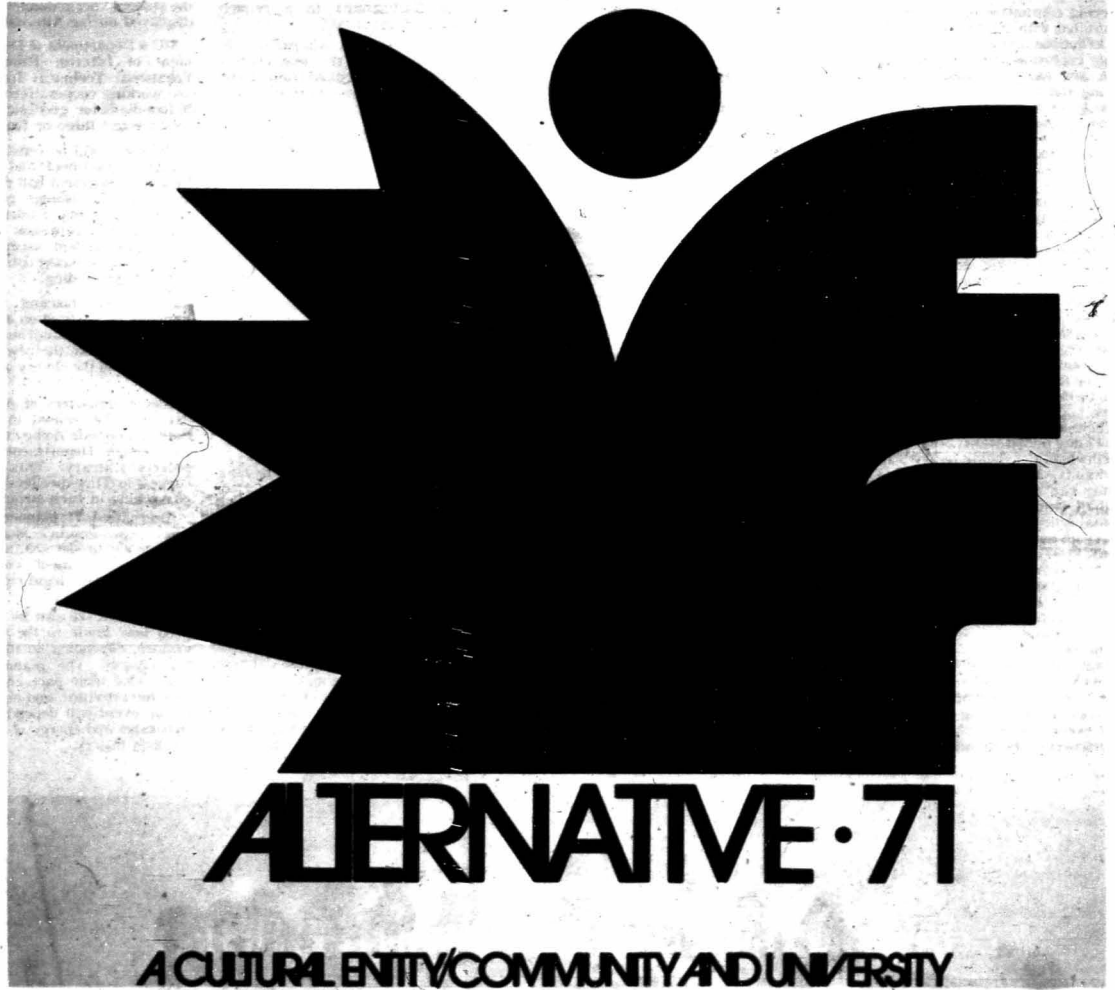
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**Daily Egyptian**

**Southern Illinois University**

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A celebration and presentation of our resources

# A celebration and presentation of our resources

by Cathy Speagle

Alternative 71 is a 17-day celebration of the resources of the University and community to be held May 13-29. It could range in scope from a twinkling Kulture Karnival held on a midway of free flicks, rock concerts and sub-sensitivity exchanges to an on-going search for viable future lifestyles, found in seminars and group-grope-think meetings.

The festival has been defined in a myriad of ways by the Alternative 71 steering committee and all the people connected with the event. This variety of definitions and meanings has caused some confusion in the minds of people who are eager to sponsor activities during the 17 days, because they are looking for a closed set of meanings in which to operate.

The open-endedness of Alternative 71, with the steering committee bending over backwards not to direct but coordinate activities, has caused hesitation among many parties. Yet it is exactly this hesitation to step over the edge of the future that Alternative 71 proposes to resolve through the polling of resources, ideas and action to design alternative futures.

Events which would further this hunt for life options include seminars on communications, international relations, art and the impact of the Vietnam war, and workshops which would develop the ideas presented in seminars and formulate them into plans of actions.

There are other activities planned for the 17-day period which are frivolous or worthwhile, depending on one's degree of dignity. Those looking for fun and games can watch a "Pigs vs. Freaks" softball game, participate in environmental guerrilla theater or ride the merry-go-round at the traditional carnival.

Alternative 71 planners have listed several goals which they feel are necessary to the formulation of a cultural entity between the University and community.

- The objectives are:
- Communication: between people;
- Involvement: total community, area and University participation;
- Cooperation: pooling resources, ideas and events for Alternative 71;
- Discovery: the mission of the University,

the future of Southern Illinois, Affirmation: new ways of working together to solve problems;

Celebration: enjoying the many cultural presentations of Alternative 71.

These objectives run the gamut of human experience, but they are more clear-cut than much of the other rhetoric that has been generated in Alternative 71.

The "do what you like" theme which seems so threatening is designed to send aflight new ideas. Many Alternative 71 planners seem to have a Phoenix-like vision of SIU, seeing it turn into a beautiful, creative body after the disruption and destruction of last spring.

The plans for Alternative 71 grew directly out of the May disruptions, when many people saw the

The first definite plans for Alternative 71 began in fall quarter, as a spring celebration to take the place of past Spring Festivals which had been criticized for being too frivolous and unrelated to the needs of the students.

A change had been made in that direction with Bacchanalia in spring, 1970, which had featured writers' platforms with notable authors and poets, a student film festival of good quality and assorted concerts.

The carnival and beer-bust atmosphere of Spring Festival was toned down in Bacchanalia to a refined celebration of the arts.

It was decided that Alternative 71 would continue along this line, encompassing the thoughts culled from all the meetings and programs held after SIU had closed.

moment in our lives?....we should be tempted to ask why only 17 days, why not 17 minutes of every hour of every day of every month of every year of our lives? The point is that we are spectators of a closed history: we are actors in an open history."

The actors are not only a part of a history, they are improvising and creating the history, hopefully through Alternative 71 and the actions it spawns.

One example of this creativity which could turn into a continuing process is the student "dorm dome" which will be displayed during Alternative 71.

SIU's Department of Design, Department of Interior Design and the Vocational Technical Institute (VTI) are working cooperatively on a model 26-foot-diameter geodesic dome which would house three or four students.

The dome will be constructed by the Design Department and the Interior Design Department will provide equipment and furnishings geared to the needs of students. Students from VTI will build models to show other types of economical student housing. The entire display will be based outside, just west of the Allyn Bilding.

Ideally the housing model might someday be realized on a larger scale, after exposure to students and planners who could make the new housing idea work, ending the old cry of "nowhere to live."

The headquarters of Alternative 71 itself will be located in a 40-foot inflatable geodesic dome, to be built by the Design Department in front of Morris Library. This idea might suggest to office-dwellers the possibility of working in such structures.

Alternative 71 planners want to do more than improve student housing. They hope to see solutions generated for the environment, communication, urban problems, legal rights, and Vietnam.

Alternative 71 can be more than a deep bow made to the Great God of Culture, depending on the initiative of participants. The planners seem to have done their part and cleared the way for activities, and now the success of the event will depend upon the enthusiasms and energy of the "actors in an open history."



closing of SIU as a negation of all a University should stand for and be. These people were the ones who met in all-night rap sessions throughout the University in all departments and organizations, trying to formulate plans that would stem future problems, communicating with people that had never been questioned before and searching for solutions to all the problems a large University is faced with.

The "Spirit of May" lasted throughout the summer as the Crisis Management Committee organized and plans began for the University Senate, a body which would hopefully give more representation to factions who felt they had gone unheard in the past.

Not only would new old ideas be built upon in the celebration of University and community, but the building would be continuous. The steering committee does not intend for Alternative 71 to be a closed event, with brain and manpower shutting down on May 29, the last day of programs. They hope that the ideas coming out of the proposed seminars and workshops will encourage appropriate groups to further work on and implement solutions for problems.

A synopsis of Alternative 71 put together by the steering committee says: "Why do we celebrate and present these resources only for 17 days? Should we not be celebrating and presenting these resources at every



Alternative 71 steering committee at work

# Alternative '71

S. I. U. GIANT SPRING

CARNIVAL



GRAND & MARION ST.

MAY 13 thru 17

RIDES — GAMES — REFRESHMENTS

McDERMOTT AMUSEMENT CO.

## Schedule of activities

The following list is a partial account of activities to take place during Alternative '71. Not included are Convocations and other programs which are regularly offered within the University, although they are occurring during the 17-day celebration. Some of the events listed once will be repeated throughout Alternative '71. The festival's steering committee will release shortly a more complete and inclusive calendar of happenings.

May 13

Opening day ceremony, "Satyricon '71." Dedication of Old Main area by President Emeritus Delyte W. Morris at 3 p.m. in area between Home Economics Building and Wheeler Hall. Afternoon activities include fire department demonstration, skydivers and rock bands. "Try a Little Kindness" buttons and bumper stickers to be distributed.

Carnival opens at 3 p.m., East Grand Avenue and Marion Street, to continue until May 17.

Communications seminar and workshop, 10 a.m.-10 p.m., University Center, second floor, Room A.

Walter Nottingham, manipulated fabric seminar and workshop, 10 a.m.-noon, Alyn 102. Lecture on "Weaving Today," 7:30-11 p.m., Lawson 171.

May 14

Billy Kluber, lectures on art, technology and communications. Time and location to be announced.

Walter Nottingham, lecture on "Ritual Objects," 10 a.m.-noon, Alyn 102.

Stewart Straver, lecture on "Archaeological Tragedies," 7:30 p.m., Lawson 121.

"Chicago" concert, 8 p.m., Arena. "The Debate" opens at 8 p.m. in Communications Building's Laboratory Theater for the weekend run. Papa Caesar's Outdoor Dance, 11 p.m., Southgate Mall.

May 15

Pigs vs. Freaks baseball game, 12:30 p.m., Evergreen Park.

Free School Mind Blitz. Kale William lectures on "How to Change the System without Destroying the People," followed by panel discussion, 1-3 p.m., outside of Shryock Auditorium.

May 15

Herman Miller, Inc., display of modular hospital furniture, 2-6 p.m., Home Economics Building.

Bruce Kurtz, co-producer of Andy Warhol movies and former SIU art instructor, talks about Andy Warhol, 7 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Jill Johnson, art critic from New York's "Village Voice," readings and lecture, 7:30 p.m., University Center.

"Natural High," multi-media presentation by Baptist Student Center, 8-9:30 p.m., Roman Room in University Center.

Area living councils have activities planned throughout the day and evening for their residents.

May 16

Nondenominational religious services, 9-10:30 a.m., Furr Auditorium. "Jesus Christ Superstar" presentation, 11-12:30 a.m. in Furr.

Opera Workshop's "Opera Alternative '71," 3 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.

Wheelchair Olympics, 12-4 p.m., tennis courts.

Reception in Mitchell Gallery, 6-9 p.m. for exhibitions by Ruth Bauman, prints and drawings, and C. James Wright, sculpture, prints and drawings.

Recognition Banquet, Thompson Point, President Emeritus Morris to speak, 12:30 p.m., Leitz Hall.

VTI, all day games, including softball, volleyball, and horseshoes. Tennis court dance, 8 p.m.-midnight.

May 17

Student art exhibit, receipts and awards, 7-9 p.m., University Center, Gallery Lounge.

Bruce Kurtz, lecture on "Earth Works," 7 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Grassroots Film Festival, student film competition, opens for three nights at 7:30 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.

Industry Day. Representatives from Southern Illinois industries to lecture and talk with students. Sponsored by Southern Illinois, Inc., 7:30-9 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Symphonic Band concert, Nick Koenigstein, conductor, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.

May 18

"From What to What," program

sponsored by Women's Liberation, 7:30-11 p.m., Lawson 171.

Tour, travel and recreation representatives from area to lecture and talk with students. Sponsored by Southern Illinois, Inc., 7:30-9 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

May 19

Concept Therapy, Dr. and Mrs. Whitten, 7-9 p.m., University Center, Second Floor, Room A.

Southern Illinois, Inc. presents "The Area—its People and the University," a discussion program, 7:30-9 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Fernando Belaunde-Terry, "Latin American-U.S. Relations in the '70's." Sponsored by the International Relations Club and the Latin-American Student Association, 8 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

University Brass and Percussion Ensemble, George Nadaf, conductor, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.

May 20

Writers Roundtable opens for two days. Guest writers include Michael Hudson Shaw, James W. English and Kenneth Hopkins, 5-7 p.m. in Tech A Room 420, and 7-11 p.m. in Tech Auditorium 111A.

Filmed interviews with My Lai veterans and Green Berets, sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War, 8 p.m.-midnight, Furr Auditorium.

Bruce Kurtz lectures on "East Coast Art," 7 p.m., Lawson 151.

May 21

Model Cities Workshop, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.

Bruce Kurtz lectures on "Bruce Kurtz," 7 p.m., Lawson 141.

Chemistry symposium and open house, 7-10 p.m., James W. Neckers Building, Room 240.

"Body Politics," 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.

"ESBATS '71," dance spectacular, opens for two weekends, 8 p.m., University Theater.

"The Wind in the Willows" opens, 7 p.m. in the Communications Building's Calipre State.

May 22

Buffalo Tro, Annual Married and Graduate Students Picnic, 2 p.m., Evergreen Park.

Model Airplane contest, SIU airport, time not set.

Seminar on "The Impact of the Vietnam War on Campus and Community Relations," 7-11 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

Bill Temp, scientology lecture on "The Elimination of Human Aberration-Health," 7-10 p.m., Home Economics 140B.

Bach 8 Minor Mass, 8 p.m., Lutheran Chapel.

May 23

Band Festival sponsored by Spring Festival committee, with Little Feat, REO Speedwagon, Payne III and Coal Kitchen, noon-10 p.m., McAndrew Stadium.

May 24

"Godard" films, Philosophy Film Festival, opens for five days, 7:30 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

"Manifesto to the World," 8 p.m., Alternative '71 headquarters.

EnAct slide presentation on Southern Illinois environmental problems, 8 p.m., Lawson 171.

May 25

Environmental Guerilla Theater, opens for three days, 2 p.m., Free Forum area.

"Listening to Each Other," opens for three days, 8 p.m., University Center, Mississippi Room.

Illinois Public Interest Research Group, lecture and slides, 7:30 p.m., Lawson 171.

May 26

Live transmission and feedback to/from Alternative '71 activities to First International Video Exposition in New York City.

May 27

Buckminster Fuller, 1 p.m., Arena Convocation.

Shalom Society Film Festival, "Let My People Go," 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

Fashion Show, 7:30 p.m., Home Economics 140B.

Art exhibits in Barracks 0842 and 0843, Gibson Card and Bookstore Gallery, University Center.

May 28

Buckminster Fuller to lecture, no time or location set.

Live videotape transmission continues.

May 29

"ESBATS '71," last show. "Road to Rio," 7:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium.



## Loud and clear

**A RAGE FOR OPERA: ITS ANATOMY AS DRAWN FROM LIFE**, by Robert Lawrence. Dodd, Mead & Company: 1971, 176 pp., \$5.95.

Reviewed by James C. Kidd

"Yacks, claque and ribbon salesmen with orgasms calibrated to high D did not always sit out front for opera. But always is a long time and they've been there for most of its history." These opening lines set a tone which is remarkably sustained throughout the book. It is a combination of condensed opera history and personal memoirs, backed up by long professional experience and a talent for the illuminating wisecrack which tells us much more about the subject and the writer than a more worthy, "objective" approach. The *leitmotifs* are gripes: "Irrational. Petty. Destructive. Such, in large part, is the private world surrounding opera—an ambient given over to preciousness, false pride, deceit," entreaties: "Above all, let's get Gluck out of central Europe. He once got out of there himself," and beliefs delivered with conviction: "Good singing transcends local habits, much as proper speech rises above regional dialects."

Persons involved in opera, and the major concerns of opera, are dealt with in eight chapters devoted to The Audience, Repertoire, Singers, Conductors, Producers and Designers, Massed Forces, Impresarios, and finally, a plea for renewed vigor called "The Echoes."

The best chapters deal with people that the average opera-goer or opera-listener doesn't think about, themselves, and the production people behind the scenes. Stereotypes of Italian audience behavior are discussed. "And the provincial audience reacts as if at a sporting event. Cheering, it courts the vocal home-run," but we discover that not all rotten performances are greeted with catcalls or vegetables. Audiences in Buenos Aires and Edinburgh share the practice of being "punishingly silent" in the face of a wretched performance, which is far more potent in effect.

The most illuminating chapter deals with the repertoire. Lawrence avoids the usual wringing of hands and statements that "we must do more." Instead, he points out new directions, making a special plea for French opera which usually consists of *Faust* and *Carmina*, and discusses special production problems of specific works. (It is refreshing to read that avowed masterpieces do not automatically come alive: "Produce a *Don Giovanni*, *Tristan*, *Pelleas* badly and it dies onstage.") Commenting on the recent Berlioz revival in London, "To judge from the current New York repertoire, one would imagine that Hector Berlioz had never written a note for the theater." One is left with some feel as to why repertoire differs so drastically among the international houses, and a sense that it is delicate and quite open to fashion, national taste, and the role of strong individuals.

For me, the weakest chapter is on the singers, obviously the intended focus of the book, a heroic attempt to judge and place all the great and near-great singers in capsule form. The effect is somewhat like watching an eccentric taxidermist carefully arranging his dusty birds and bears. It is written with concentration and perception, but unless one has heard and seen the singers Lawrence evaluates, and can agree with him, one is left with resentment at not having lived through the Golden Age, if the reader is charitable, or annoyance at being name-dropped to death, if the reader is not. (The reviewer, still feeling deprived by not having grown up in New York, felt resentment.) However, if you have strong opinions on favorite or not-so-favorite performers, there will be some enjoyment by going into this chapter with sword or spear drawn.

The reader is sure to be put off by occasional judgments—*The Rake's Progress* cannot be tossed aside as "largely sterile, the triumph of manner *per se*." But even when we won't or can't agree with Lawrence, his passionate point of view reveals the variety and appeal of opera in a way which is much more than merely "lively."

James C. Kidd is an instructor in the School of Music.



Joan Sutherland at the Met

## Real voices of love

**VOICES FROM THE LOVE GENERATION**, edited by Leonard Wolf with Deborah Wolf. Little, Brown and Company: 1968, 283 pp., \$2.95 (paper).

Reviewed by John Houghton

As I remember it, the first changes I noticed in Berkeley were the posters and the clothing.

The new rock-dance posters were unlike anything we had seen before. They were intricately drawn and carefully printed in several colors. A glowing effect was created by the use of blue or purple ink next to pink, or some other combination. Images flowed, photographs blended into drawings.

People stood in groups deciphering the words, and the posters disappeared to decorate apartment walls.

Telegraph Avenue, leading to the Sather Gate entrance of the University of California's Berkeley campus, for years had been a gathering place for students and former students. Now civil-rights and antiwar activists hung out on Tele, and intensely discussed politics for hours over coffee, or browsed in the bookstores. Dress was standardized, and owed a lot to the beat movement—mostly dark sweaters, Levis and sandals.

And then (1965? I can't remember for sure) something new happened. Girls began appearing with long, flowing hand-me-down or homemade dresses, and guys began wearing beads and weird hats, bright-colored homemade shirts, Eisenhower jackets with the patches still on, and capes. And flowers. And their hair! We thought our hair was long, but these cats began wearing it down to their shoulders! Wow!

The flower generation, the love generation, the hippie movement was underway. And it started in the Haight-Ashbury, across the bay in San Francisco.

Voices from the Love Generation is a collection of 15 interviews with individuals in the hippie movement. Some were prominent, like Lenore Kandel, or Ron Thelin, co-founder of the Psychedelic Shop. Others were chosen as representative of several typical ways of being hippies or quasi-hippies.

Besides the interviews, taped in the spring of 1967, the book has an excellent, very intelligent introduction

that gives some of the history behind the movement, and an epilogue, also intelligent, written in January, 1968, after the Haight scene began to disappear, that comments on the experience and discusses some of the influences the movement has had on American society.

Also included is an excellent glossary that, as far as I can tell, is completely accurate (I never got into drugs, but I have acquaintances who are knowledgeable).

The Haight is gone, but this book is by no means out of date. The people involved in the Haight are still out there, some have gone back to college, some are busy creating alternate lifestyles in tribes or communes, some have journeyed to Nepal or India seeking enlightenment (or cheap hash!). The spirit that informed them, that created the movement, comes through in these pages.

"The onion is peeled and peeled and peeled, and in the center we have something that is really an incredible thing."—from the interview with Wes Wilson.

I probably ought to tell you what this book is not. It is not journalism, with snap conclusions written for an approaching deadline, it is not pop-sociology, it is not a researchless, slapped-together hodgepodge of inaccuracies and false impressions. It is not sappy with sentimentality. It is not boring.

"This book is affectionately dedicated to the entire Haight-Ashbury community," and it's clear by their response that the interviewees trusted the Wolfs. Their trust was not misplaced.

John Houghton, a junior in journalism, lived in the San Francisco Bay Area for 25 years, and in Berkeley for the last five.

## Daily Egyptian

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## Ethnographies interesting to read

**HUMAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: VARIATIONS IN THE ETHNOGRAPHIC SPECTRUM**, Edited by Donald C. Marshall and Robert C. Suggs. Basic Books, Inc.: 1971, 302 pp., \$10.

Reviewed by James D. McMillin

Suggs and Marshall issue an indictment and a challenge to their colleagues when they say:

The attitudes of professional anthropologists toward sex appear to be schizoid: a considerable amount of individual interest in, and knowledge about, the sexual behavior of "their peoples" is evident in the private conversations of many anthropologists, nevertheless, in public the same anthropologists treat the whole subject with carefully contrived disinterest (p. 220)

Roughly two-thirds of this volume is devoted to anthropological descriptions of sexual behavior in a series of societies ranging from extreme social inhibition to extreme permissiveness. These include an Irish folk community, the Cayapa Indians of Ecuador, the Turu of Tanzania, the Basongye of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the inhabitants of the island of Mangaia in Central Polynesia, and the lower-class of Mexico, Puerto Rico, the United States, and England. These ethnographies will be of general interest to a wide audience. They are quite readable (as most ethnographies are) and contain a considerable amount of descriptive information. This material has not been previously published, a fact which immediately distinguishes this book from the seemingly ever present "reader" of recent years.

A summary statement written by Gebhard is a straightforward description. It may be of some value to those who are looking for a cursory review of the cultural variability in such behaviors as self-masturbation, orgasm, petting and foreplay, premarital, marital, extramarital, and postmarital coitus, homosexual activity, and paraphillias. It is of no use to anyone seriously interested in the study of human sexual behavior.

The main goal of this volume is purported to be the development of a num-

ber of generalizations about the cultural, social, biological, ecological, and psychological forces as these influence sexual behavior. Suggs and Marshall, in their article on anthropological perspectives, present few generalizations of the order promised, and those we do find are not particularly new or profound.

Among the secondary concerns is a consideration of the fact-theory relationship, which turns out to be the most important part of the book. Suggs contributes two articles on the connection between fact and theory. The first is a discussion of the Linton-Kardiner report on sex and personality in the Marquesas. He informs us that the Linton report cannot be regarded as a valid description of the Marquesan culture, and even if it were valid, the kind of information presented is inadequate for interpretations of Marquesan personality. His conclusion rests on Linton's apparent failure to use systematic investigation techniques and, equally important, the failure to consider the characteristics of the data in relation to the way it was used. Suggs then goes on to indict anthropologists as a whole for their

considerable amount of misunderstanding about data collection and analysis and the uses to which various data can be put. Instruction on such matters is part of undergraduate psychology courses-but seems to be of little importance in anthropological training (p. 177)

His second article is a critique of some anthropological methods and theory. Here we find a balanced discussion of traditional methods as well as a consideration of the use of quantitative techniques. He also draws on the ethnographic material presented to discuss some of the interpretative difficulties associated with the study of personality and culture, and the uses of cross-cultural data.

Another secondary concern is the application of scientific knowledge of human behavior to providing practical solutions to the problems of modern life. This accounts for the inclusion of a brief discussion of the "facets" of such issues as homosexuality, sex education, and trial marriage. The main argument regarding homosexuality is that it cannot be viewed simply as a matter of individual sexual preference.

## Conflict between oil and ecology

**KLONDIKE 70 — THE ALASKAN OIL BOOM**, by Daniel Jack Chasan. Praeger Publishers: 1970, \$6.95.

Reviewed by Walter J. Wills

Alaska had the drama of the gold strike in 1896 in the Klondike. On April 13, 1968 Atlantic Richfield struck oil on the North Slope in the Arctic Region. It is speculated this oil field may be as rich as that in Kuwait. This book captures much of the drama which accompanies the discovery of oil in any new field. But there are three major differences: (1) the weather presents new challenges; (2) the field is isolated from water transportation and the problem of pipelines through vast permafrost areas is not solved; and (3) the ownership of the land is hotly contested.

The vast area of Alaska is in the early stages of development. There are many issues that must be solved. The ultimate solution will be a major determinant in the direction Alaska's economy will take.

The four areas subject to a bitter struggle before this major oil strike will mean a new source of fuel are: (1) the political struggle between the various political forces in Alaska and in Washington, D.C. and the political alliances made by the oil industry; (2) the claims of the native Alaskans

(Eskimos, Indians, Aleuts); (3) the impact of the oil industry on the ecology; and (4) the problems of how to move the oil from the north slope to the "lower 48."

Mr. Chasan has done an excellent job of bringing together the many diverse viewpoints in a balanced, readable fashion.

This book is one of many that points up the problems in developing areas with their principal asset underdeveloped natural (irreplaceable) resources. Until such resources are developed economic growth is limited. However, the area leaders are frequently more concerned with exploiting resources than with long term development. Frequently, only after it is too late, long run development plans are worked out with soundly conceived objectives and priorities. Without such objectives decision-making is carried out within a maze of conflicts that are difficult to resolve. When such large amounts of money are involved the development of a vested power structure is almost inevitable.

**KLONDIKE 70** makes the reader aware of the intensity of struggles for economic and political power and the need for recognizing that in most situations compromises are necessary if a lasting solution is to develop.

Walter J. Wills is a member of the Department of Agricultural Industries.

Social approval of active homosexuality is tantamount to declaring that society has no interest in, or obligation to make well, the socio-psychologically deviant so as to prevent a disturbing behavior pattern from spreading in its midst—or that the society is not concerned with its own survival! (p. 236)

If there is a call to action in this statement it is, at the very least, to minimize the occurrence of homosexual behavior. It is also clear that Suggs and Marshall do not accept the argument that homosexuals have adequate social and psychological adjustments.

Evidence is presented to show that premarital sexual experience does not necessarily increase the prospects for marital stability. But it is not argued that premarital sexual intercourse necessarily decreases the chance for a

stable marriage. A final point is that some western sexual patterns, thought to be necessary for successful sexual adjustment, may be nothing more than the expression of western cultural bias. The importance attached to sexual foreplay and the clitoris for sexual stimulation are two examples of such bias. The ethnographic material suggests that neither is actually necessary for mutually satisfactory sexual adjustment. Findings as these cast suspicion on the ubiquitous "marriage" manual. Perhaps there is more than a little truth to the remark that a good way of wrecking a new marriage is to present either or both partners with a marriage manual.

James D. McMillin is a member of the faculty of the Department of Sociology.



Three explorers from Alaskan Wilderness, by Robert Marshall

## Perceptive study of overused word

**THE CONCEPT OF EQUALITY**, edited by William T. Blackstone. Burgess Publishing Co.: 1970, 197 pp., \$3.95.

Reviewed by John Howie

Those who claim that the concept of equality has no practical value are nearsighted indeed. Throughout history men have appealed to it as a basic support for moral, political, legal, economic, religious, educational, and social views. In large measure equality was the lodestone of Martin Luther King's courageous and unselfish effort to bring a new day. More recently, the cry of "equality" has become the focus for the women's liberation movement. The concept has been no less important in history. "Injustice arises when equals are treated unequally." The latter comment hints that the making of categories on relevant grounds is as important as the impartial treatment of those falling within categories already made. Centuries later Kant observed that "inequality is a rich source of such that is evil, but also of everything that is good." "Every man to count for one," insisted Mill, "and no one to count for more than one."

What these philosophers were concerned about was the basis for differential treatment. Kant certainly recognized that a flat egalitarianism (that is, a society devoid of all differences) would not only be boring but also stifling to all cultural development and worse still productive of gross injustices. Justice requires differential treatment whenever and wherever there are rational grounds for that treatment. Moreover, "equality" has been and is a controversial notion. Part of the basis for its controversial character is the fact that it has had and continues to

have a prominent role in making our communities and societies what they are. It directly affects our day to day existence. Is it any wonder that it arouses strong feelings?

The notion that all men are equal and that they are to be treated as equals is doubtless ambiguous. That it has been understood in a variety of ways requires no argument. Some have construed it as a descriptive biological thesis, but most thinkers would not deny the obvious physical and psychological differences among persons. Some have interpreted it in a theological context, holding that all persons are of equal worth in the perspective of God.

Much ink has been used to explain what such equal worth actually means. Some of the more nearly orthodox Christians have claimed that equal worth means all persons are created in "God's image"—being capable of willing and living in a manner analogous to God. Some have underscored the metaphysical foundation of egalitarianism (as does Andrew Reck in his essay in this volume). Others, representing another viewpoint (see the essay "Justice and Equality" by S. I. Benn and R. S. Peters), have denied that there is any such thing as "essential humanity" and held that when stripped of all accidental characteristics—social position, wealth, intelligence, and so on—man is simply a being with an "undifferentiated potentiality."

From such an approach, it seems vacuous or futile (take your choice) to hold that the Equality Principle is grounded in human nature. Still other thinkers have insisted that each person cannot claim the same opportunity and treatment as any other individual. For rights, opportunities, and privileges

(continued on page 6)

depend upon the possession of certain capacities, characteristics, circumstances or roles and these differ with different individuals. Nor, for the same reasons, should each individual be given the same responsibilities in a community or society. Although egalitarians do not require removal of differential treatment, they seem to agree that all men (because they are human beings) are entitled to equal consideration and care. Further, they insist that a minimal fulfillment of essential human needs of each person takes priority over the distribution of goods and services on the basis of other tests.

It is important to understand and to clarify the concept of equality. Such an understanding and clarification can have practical results in guiding actions and responses as well as assessing arguments for or against certain practices which are justified by reference to the concept. By including in this volume essays devoted to this topic by such outstanding philosophers as Isaiah Berlin, Bernard Williams, John Plamenatz, Andrew Reck, Herbert Spiegelberg, and Monroe C. Beardsley, the editor brings to our attention the best thinking on the subject.

The problem of providing intelligible grounds for the differential treatment of persons is a difficult one. It is generally recognized that a strictly impartial application of a rule to everyone does not necessarily provide equality of treatment. If the guidelines for placing each person in a certain category are themselves inappropriate, then the impartial application of the principle or rule embodying those guidelines will result in gross injustices and inequality.

Aristotle must be numbered as one of the first philosophers to recognize this. Acknowledging that a court must decide particular cases on the basis of a universal rule, he urged the establishment of special courts of equity. These courts would eliminate or at least ameliorate the injustice that would result from a strict application of the law to those cases involving qualifying conditions or unique circumstances.

Those on the current scene who insist upon more than "law and order" are stressing this fact. Monroe C. Beardsley, in his essay "Equality and Obedience to Law," indicates that the obligation to obey the law may arise from one's expressed or tacit consent to the equality principle, but he cautions that laws must not embody arbitrary discriminations. If laws embody such arbitrary stipulations, then one has a *prima facie* obligation to disobey these laws. Beardsley holds that this obligation is only a *prima facie* one since there may be counter-obligations and reasons for obeying unjust laws. But, what reason can be given for obeying an unjust law? One of these (which has been discussed since the time of Socrates) is the need to maintain respect for lawfulness in general. John Stuart Mill, the astute British philosopher of the 19th century, always insisted that at least a minimal level of obedience to law and court procedures for resolving conflicts were required for the maintenance of society. (Incidentally, women's liberation leaders take note—Mill is the author of *Subjection of Women* (1869), an early statement espousing women's suffrage.)

In apparent agreement with Socrates and Mill, Beardsley suggests that the counter obligation derives not from the law considered by itself, but from the law considered in relation to the whole set of laws and local ordinances, the structure of government and law enforcement, and the possible consequences of blunting the prevailing respect for lawfulness.

But, what in fact constitutes tacit consent? Beardsley gives a reasonable answer. "In so far as we give evidence of expecting and wanting other people to abide by the law, then we are ourselves obliged to expect and want (hence, to resolve) to do the same. It is not our knowledge of the origin of law (the conditions of its enactment) or our hopes for its utility that makes obedience obligatory, but simply our acceptance of it as a general rule for others. This acceptance may be signified by receiving the benefits of other people's obedience—or by failing to make a protest when the law is applied to others."

Beardsley argues that the "Equality Injunction" ("all persons are to be treated alike, except where circumstances require different treatment") is not a positive rule of ethics and hence does not need the justification in argument that such a rule demands. What does he mean by this? If the "Equality Injunction" were stated as a rule of ethics, it might read like this: "All persons ought to be treated alike, except where circumstances require different treatment." Stated in this way, it would require the difficult moral justification that other ethical principles also require. It is in hope of avoiding such a difficulty that Beardsley insists that the Equality Injunction is "a rule for adopting rules." The full and sole force of the principle, on this approach, consists in stating where the burden of the proof belongs. The burden of the proof is the responsibility of the person making a claim to an unequal share. "Moral considerations," Beardsley explains, "will often enter into the reasons given to justify differential treatment, but there does not need to be a special moral principle about equality."

of servitude." The Equal Protection Clause holds that any classification "must always rest upon some difference which bears a reasonable and just relation to the act in respect to which the classification is proposed." In practice this requirement surely means that the classifications are "context-dependent." Hence, they will evolve and develop as their contexts undergo changes.

Few would doubt that equality is far more than a mere political and legal demand today. Whatever is required to provide a minimally satisfactory life for each person is now considered to be the right of an individual and as necessary to establish the equality principle. How such a minimally satisfactory life is to be provided is a matter for vigorous debate. One approach discussed in detail in recent years is a "guaranteed annual income." It has been discussed on a popular level from a Christian perspective by Philip Wogaman in his book *Guaranteed Annual Income. The Moral Issues* (New York: Abingdon Press, 1968). Other thinkers have insisted that such an in-

bound to the handmaid of economic power." But Laski himself recognizes that economic equality does not mean identical incomes and property for all. "There can be no ultimate identity of treatment," he explains, "so long as men are different in want and capacity and need."

John Plamenatz, in his essay "Equality of Opportunity," considers some of the issues raised by Laski. He indicates that we must consider questions largely overlooked by the socialists: (1) "What institutions, political and economic, must a community have to avoid the evils of inequality while retaining the benefits that come from the massive production of wealth?" (2) "On what principles can the hierarchy inevitable (in a complex society) be reconciled with equality, without renouncing the advantages brought to us by modern commerce and industry?" and (3) "What kinds of inequality are consistent with equality of opportunity?" Some kinds of inequalities appear to be necessary to provide equality of opportunity, while others preclude it. Egalitarianism, on this view, does not demand that differences of power, of wealth, of rights, and of abilities be abolished. Rather, it requires that those inequalities must justify their existence by their utility in promoting a community in which each person has the equal right to be free, the equal right and opportunity to develop his capacities.

David Thompson, in his consideration of "The Problem of Equality," explores, among other issues, the relation of the principle of equality to the ideal of democracy. Historically, equality was an operative principle long before democratic ideals of government were clearly formulated. Is the democratic form of government most suitable for the fulfillment of the egalitarian ideal? Political equality as one aspect of this ideal may be assured under a democratic form of government. But, what about other kinds of equality—equality before the law, economic equality, social equality, especially equality of opportunity? Many citizens of our country who have the right to vote object that they are excluded from these other forms of equality. Obviously much depends on how one conceives of democracy. In our country the notion of democracy is often inextricably fused with the economic concept of capitalism or a modified capitalism. The result of this confusion is that failures properly ascribed to the economic skeleton of our society (with profit as its backbone) are often attributed to democracy. If this confusion be avoided, democracy may be conceived in such a way as to include the entire spectrum of egalitarian treatment.

Several contributors discuss the causes of inequalities but Ralf Dahrendorf, as a sociologist, devotes his essay almost entirely to this issue. He attempts to isolate the causes and to see clearly their relationships with the modes of treatment of human beings. Dahrendorf rejects the views of Loren von Stein and Marx that ownership of property and division of labor can account for the origin of social inequality. Rather, he insists that "the origin of inequality is to be found in the existence in all human societies of norms of behavior to which sanctions are attached. What we normally call the law, i. e., the system of laws and penalties, does not in ordinary usage comprise the whole range of the sociological notions of norm and sanction. If, however, we take the law in its widest sense as the epitome of all norms and sanctions, including those not codified, we may say that the law is both a necessary and a sufficient condition of social inequality."

Blackstone has judiciously chosen essays representing a variety of perspectives. These range from Harold Laski's socialist emphasis on state control of property to the essay indicating certain difficulties in the notion of equality of opportunity by Plamenatz. The relationships between equality and liberty, equality and democracy, equality and education, and the causes of inequality are all considered. It is a pleasure to recommend this book to all who have a serious concern for justice, its theory and practice.

Review article by John Howie  
Department of Philosophy



In his essay "A Defense of Human Equality," Herbert Spiegelberg offers a clear statement of the opposing view. He argues that "equality is a fundamental ethical demand" because "(1) undeserved discriminations call for redress, (2) all inequalities of birth constitute undeserved discrimination, (3) all inequalities of birth call for redress...cancellation of inequalities of birth by equalization." Whether Spiegelberg actually makes his case should perhaps be left for each reader to decide.

As Blackstone appropriately indicates, the task of specifying rational grounds for differential treatment is a continual one. Economic, industrial, educational, and social changes all suggest revisions. For example, those who framed the Constitution of the United States did not even extend the concept of equality to all members of the community. For them the principle did not demand the abolition of slavery or the emancipation of women. In fact the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment elevated the concept of equality to the constitutional plane. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments guarantee in theory equality to everyone regardless of "race, color, or previous conditions

one would not solve the problem. Individuals whose capacities or abilities are dwarfed or atrophied by their environment must be given special treatment to assure them opportunities equal to those with better environments. Emphasis on economic security must not obscure the importance of the other and other facets of the problem. Harold Laski (in his essay "Liberty and Equality") observes that massive inequalities of wealth make impossible the attainment of welfare and freedom of those less fortunate. Those who control the wealth also control the government, educational, judicial, and religious establishments and they exploit those persons who are without power. He is troubled especially by the disparity in effective political and social power between those with great wealth and those who are poor. "No man shall be so placed in society that he can overreach his neighbour to the extent which constitutes a denial of the latter's citizenship." Laski argues that it is futile to speak of political, legal and social equality without giving the state sufficient control of property to assure economic equality. "Political equality, therefore, is never real unless it is accompanied by virtual economic equality, political power, otherwise, it



by David Daly

Critics and silent-movie buffs are always telling people how marvelous Buster Keaton is and how no opportunity to see his work should be wasted. The trouble was, until recently, that even the most determined moviegoer had practically no opportunity to waste.

For more than a decade the Great Stone Face convulsed millions with exercises in controlled chaos that have never been surpassed. With the advent of the Talkies, however, Keaton made "the worst mistake of my career"—he sold his own studios to work for MGM.

Thereafter, Keaton lost his gagmen to other film-makers, was forced to work from written scenarios and through sheer naivete and business inexperience even failed to retain control of his early pictures, which lay rotting in vaults for nearly 30 years. Except for a rare revival of "The General" (1926) or "The Navigator" (1924) our knowledge of Keaton's films was acquired through hearsay.

Then, beginning one afternoon in 1954, the situation began to improve. Raymond Rohauer, who operated a repertory cinema in Los Angeles, received an invitation from Keaton to inspect his garage. The old comedian wanted to install some electric trains and was going to get rid of "some old stuff." Was he interested?

"The stuff" turned out to be several of Keaton's silent masterpieces including the only surviving prints of "The Three Ages" (1923), "College" (1927) and "Steamboat Bill Jr." (1927), on highly perishable nitrate stock. While Rohauer watched in horror, Keaton nonchalantly smoked a cigaret.

"I begged him to put it out before he blew us up," Rohauer recalled in an interview for *Time*, "but Buster just kept saying 'No danger, no danger.'"

Ten years later, this and other

"stuff" had been transferred to durable acetate stock, the legal rights to them had been reestablished in Keaton's name and a retrospective of 29 features and 21 shorts was shown at the Venice Film Festival where their creator was given a 5-minute standing ovation.

"Sure it's great," Keaton is reported to have told a European critic, "but it's all thirty years too late."

Yet, things were looking up for Keaton at the time. He had just finished making the "Railroader" for the National Film Board of Canada and "Film" an avant-garde short directed by Alai Schneider from a script by Samuel I. Eckert. He was getting more offers for work than he had received since the 20's. A year later, after a cameo appearance in Richard Lester's "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," he was dead.

But Rohauer's retrospective is never more alive. Since 1966 it has been shown to great acclaim in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, New York and San Francisco. Maybe someday the series will be shown at SIU. What a pity that is only speculation.

The screen's greatest comic (yes, yes, I've seen Chaplin and Lino) may he rest in peace—and Langdon and Fields and the Marx Brothers—earned his nickname, so the story goes, when, at the age of six months he bounced down a flight of stairs in a theatrical boarding-house, landed flat on his back and still managed to give stunned observers his Mona Lisa smile.

The great Houdini, who was a Keaton houseguest at the time, took little

No expression? Then what about the amazing moment toward the end of "The Three Ages" when, after rescuing Margaret Leamy from Wallace Berry's clutches, she rewards him with a kiss. Chaplin would have set the stars dancing. Keaton merely tosses his hat into the air. For him the gesture is a veritable explosion of ecstasy.

Comparing Keaton to Chaplin is an old game. Nearly every critic has played it at one time or another and so have many moviegoers. It is only recently, however, that the score has been going in Keaton's favor.

Stanley Kauffmann summed it up this way. "Now," he said (after seeing the Rohauer retrospective), "some points seem clear. As performer, Keaton is certainly Chaplin's equal. As director he is Chaplin's superior, more flexible in his camera movement, more sensitive to pictorial quality as such. As producer of whole, organic works, he is not quite as good as Chaplin. As manager of his career, he is not remotely in Chaplin's league."

It has been suggested that one of the reasons Keaton's gamely, pokerfaced heroics appeal more readily today than Chaplin's quicksilver tramp, is that they are essentially cool characters and, unlike Chaplin's, never stoop to easy sentimentality.

The times have changed. The humor in Keaton's acrobatics is no longer seen to derive from some sort of gratuitous illogic. On the contrary. Everything in a Keaton picture is perfectly explained. What it amounts to is a battle for survival in a hostile world, a frantic deter-



## The Great Stone Face

Joseph Frank in his arms, turned to the boy's relieved parents and said:

"That's some buster your baby took."

This story not only accounts for a name, it serves also to illustrate the peculiar combination of physical agility and moral stoicism, which, with varying degrees of sophistication, characterizes the inimitable art of Buster Keaton.

But stoicism does not mean—as many have taken Great Stone Face to mean—blank impassivity. Gravity, perhaps, composure, concentration. But lack of expression, never.

Christopher Bishop, in a 1958 article (*In Sight and Sound*) entitled "The Great Stone Face," made this very mistake. The comic character created by Keaton, he argued, "seems detached from his surroundings, uninvolved to the point of lunacy, an extraordinary neutral figure, driven by compulsion beyond his comprehension, his behavior without source in a conscious motivation."

Nonsense. Even James Agee, who promoted a similar myth in his celebrated essay on "The Golden Age of Comedy," (*In Agee on Film*) eventually came to see how suggestive Keaton's quiet could be, so that "even a smile was as deafening as a yell."

At a time when comedy was often reduced to facial gymnastics, Keaton's restraint was taken to indicate a total absence of emotion. But the truth is, Keaton's Stone Face was probably the most expressive in all of silent comedy.

The nuances his face was capable of were infinite. Who can forget the scene in "The General," where, hiding under a table in Union headquarters and thoroughly soaked, Keaton represses a sneeze by calmly pressing a finger to one nostril?

mination to avoid disaster and/or embarrassment at any cost.

It isn't Keaton who is crazy but all the others—humans, animals, and especially machines. He is skeptical and cautious, supremely literal-minded and patient. Strange things happen in this strange world and he must always be prepared to contend with them.

Like Chaplin's little tramp, Keaton was tormented by machines and inanimate objects. Unlike him, however, Keaton fought back and often won.

With weapons of his own invention. When necessity demands it, an umbrella becomes a parachute, a kettledrum becomes a boat ("Playhouse") and trapped inside a driver's suit ("The Navigator"), he himself becomes a raft on which to ferry his girl away from the cannibals' camp.

Keaton's addiction to gadgets is legendary. Even as a boy, touring the vaudeville circuit with his father and mother as The Three Keatons, Buster enjoyed tinkering with insane Rube Goldberg contraptions.

In his last home, according to his biographer and good friend Rudi Blesh, Keaton constructed "a miniature railroad that carried peanuts, soda pop, sandwiches, popcorn to guests seated around a small garden house near a pool."

Keaton's technical ingenuity, his instinctive understanding of the way things worked, extended to direction as well. Nothing fascinated him more than the mechanics of a gag and his autobiography (*My Wonderful World of Stapetick, Doubleday 1960*) is filled with elaborate, loving descriptions of the method in his apparent madness.

But Keaton was not just a mechanical

wizard or a great acrobat or even an expressive face. The secret to his genius was structure, an extraordinary, unflinching sense of comic grace and proportion. Which, in turn, was animated by courage and a superhuman capacity for hard work, behind the camera as well as before it.

Keaton's overwhelming displays of laugh-earning virtuosity frequently tend to obscure what went into their creation. Such marvels of mise-en-scene as the river scene in "Our Hospitality," the underwater sequence in "The Navigator" or the chase—the definitive chase in "The General"—were all painstakingly planned and executed, often at great financial and physical expense and enormous personal risk.

Timidity, courage and perseverance. Nowhere is this unusual mixture better illustrated than in an anecdote Penelope Giliatti described last year in *The New Yorker*.

It is 1963. "He has just been asked to the premiere of 'It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World,' which he has a part in, after spending decades doing nothing much but commercials...Buster has seen the picture. It can't be much to his taste, but he doesn't say so. He likes working; even making commercials doesn't strike him as such a cruel outcome to a life. He wants to go to the premiere. He looks vigilant and spry."

"The wife of his last years thinks he shouldn't go to the premiere because he might get a coughing fit and have to leave."

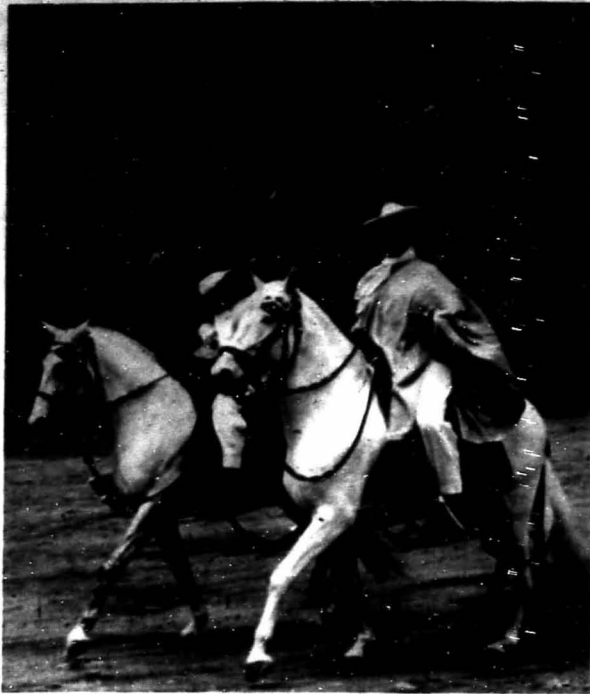
"We have aisle seats," she says. "You're not well," she says. "I can take my cough mixture," he says. "I can take a small container. I can get ready to move in a hurry."

Thirty years too late, but now, never ever forgotten.



Scenes from "The General"





Caballos de paso peruanos. Los animales siempre están de desfite, aun en el cañaveral durante el trabajo diario. (Copley News photo)

## CONOZCA A SU VECINO

# El caballo de paso peruano

A la llegada a México y al Perú de los conquistadores, sería difícil decir si la mayor maravilla por parte de los indígenas fue causada por las armas de fuego que trajeron al Nuevo Mundo los europeos o por el espectáculo de un hombre montado a caballo. La cruda escopeta del siglo XV parecía ser relámpago y trueno en manos de un ser divino. Al comienzo los aztecas creían en el caso del jinete que se trataba de un monstruo de dos cabezas, una de hombre y otra de animal. Los indígenas del Perú quizá no se espantaron tanto, ya que conocían los camélidos sudamericanos: llamas, alpacas, guanacos y vicuñas. Hasta habían domesticado ya las llamas y alpacas. Pero en México no había ningún animal domesticado excepto unos perros que decían escuincles y que se comían, igual que en las Filipinas.

De los primeros caballos traídos por los españoles, sin la presencia y el empleo de los cuales hubiera sido imposible la conquista, han venido las razas de caballos silvestres de Norteamérica, el mustang, los "quarter horses". En la América del Sur igualmente tienen este origen algunos caballos de la pampa argentina, y sobre todo el caballo de paso del Perú.

Los caballos de paso se llaman así porque tienen su modo propio de caminar, es decir su "paso". Es una andadura que da al que monta en ellos el sentido de estar flotando sobre la tierra en una mecedora. El movimiento de las patas del caballo se ha comparado con el del nadador en el braceo. Estos animales descendientes de las jacas españolas tan famosas por su

mansedumbre, su temperamento parejo, sereno andar con paso de costado, y suave cabalgar, producto del cruce con el caballo árabe con su brío, movimiento activo y porte aristocrático, son bellos en su conformación. Esta hermosura de forma seguramente se deriva en parte del caballo de tiro andaluz tanto como del de montar.

En el Perú son famosos los caballos de paso como bestias de trabajo en las plantaciones de azúcar. Las largas horas de labores en los cañaverales exigen un animal de temperamento inalterable, muy aguatero, que se sujeta a la voluntad de su jinete sin quejarse ni volverse revoltoso. Así es que también los gauchos de la Provincia de Salta en las Argentina desde hace tiempo trajeron desde el Perú el caballo de paso. Posiblemente lo escogerían, además, debido a su paciencia, su brío, su deseo de obedecer junto con su costumbre de cumplir con la voluntad de su dueño.

En la actualidad se ha importado también a los Estados Unidos el caballo de paso. Hay una asociación de criadores de la raza, la Asociación de Dueños y Criadores de Caballos de Paso Peruano (AAOBPPH), y se calcula que hay unos 350 buenos ejemplares en Norteamérica. En su país de origen la asociación de criadores de caballos de paso cuenta un total de unos 1200 ejemplares clasificados de buenos a regulares, y un total general de quizá diez mil. Un buen semental de esta raza peruana tiene el valor de siete mil dólares.

A G B

# Afghanistan - Thailand - Nepal

## New acquisitions of the University Museum



(left)  
Wood carving from Thailand. Winner in a nation-wide competition, this work was designated a "national treasure," and the Museum had to obtain permission from the Thai government to purchase it and bring it out of the country. Carved from a single piece of red native walnut, it measures 18 inches by 2 1/2 feet.



(right)  
One of three elaborate golden headdresses from Thailand.

For many years the SIU Museum was located in Old Main. When that historic structure burned last year, the museum was without a permanent home.

That has not stopped the museum from making exhibits available to the students and the university community. Small individual mini-exhibits have been set up in various buildings around the campus until a permanent building is assigned as the museum's exhibit hall.

Basil Hedrick, director of the museum, has said that he would like to see "all of the museum's functions brought under one roof during his tenure. It would be the first time since the museum came into existence in 1871.

The University Museum now has a mobile exhibit hall on campus. The trailer is located in the area south of the chancellor's office. Recent acquisitions from Nepal, Thailand, and Afghanistan

under the theme "SIU International" are on display.

Hedrick returned last September from a three month trip collecting representative samples of the national culture of those countries for the University collection.

"Since it is the purpose of the SIU Museum to reflect the University's involvement in various cultures, both domestic and abroad, the collections attempt to portray the contemporary crafts and cultures of the nation or region in question, while glimpses of the past are also afforded. Design, craftsmanship, aesthetics, religious syncretism, and ethnography all enter into the selection of the various objects comprising the different collections," Hedrick said.

The mobile exhibit will be open 9 a. m. to noon and 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. all Spring Quarter.

# Activities planned for this weekend

## Sunday

Music Department: University women's ensemble, Charles Taylor, director, 3 p.m., Home Economics Auditorium.  
 Student Activities Film: "Brand X," 7:30 and 10 p.m., Davis Auditorium, admission \$1.  
 Intramural Recreation: 9 a.m.-11 p.m., Pulliam Weight Room and Gym, 1-6 p.m., Pulliam Pool.  
 Crisis Intervention Service (rap line): Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk, phone 457-3266, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.  
 Hellenic Student Association recreation, 1-6 p.m., Gym 207-208.  
 Bahai' Club meeting, 2-5 p.m., Agriculture 220.

Kappa Alpha Psi: Basketball Game, 9 a.m.-noon, Gym 207.  
 Yoga Society meeting, 8-10 p.m., Muckelroy Arena.  
 Free School: "Applied Friendship," 1 p.m., Wham 212.

## Monday

Counseling and Testing: placement and proficiency testing, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.  
 On-Going Orientation: Parents and new students, 10 a.m.-noon, University Center, Illinois room.  
 Graduate Wives Hobby demonstration, 8 p.m., Home Economics family living laboratory.  
 Rehabilitation Institute Colloquium, speaker, Mrs. Harriet H. Naylor, 8:30 p.m., Lawson 161.

Crisis Intervention Service (rap line): Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk, phone 457-3266, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.  
 Vocational/Educational Counseling for Students: 805 S. Washington.  
 Women's Recreation Association: tennis, 4-5 p.m., north tennis court.  
 Intramural Recreation: 2-11 p.m., Pulliam Weight Room, 3:30-11 p.m., Pulliam Gym; 8-11 p.m., Pulliam Pool.  
 Free School: "Philosophy of Ayn Rand," 8 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. Pearl; "Man and the Universe," 8 p.m., Barracks 0720, Rm 105.  
 Alpha Zeta meeting, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.  
 Sigma Phi Sigma (VTI) meeting, 7-10:30 p.m., Communications Lounge.  
 Alpha Phi Omega meeting, 9-11 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.  
 Pi Epsilon meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 202.  
 Sailing Club executive meeting, 9

10:30 p.m., Home Economics 112.  
 Student Mobilization meeting, 9-11 p.m., Cine Theatre.  
 Alpha Sigma Alpha meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 105.  
 Egyptian Knights Chess Club: 7 p.m., University Center Activity room C & D.  
 History Club meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Lawson 221.  
 Soccer Club practice, 4-5:30 p.m., Soccer Field.  
 Alpha Sigma Alpha meeting, 9-11

p.m., Home Economics 101.  
 Student Government: Mike Deutscher, Peoples Law Office, Chicago, "Radical Interpretation of the Law," 7:30 p.m., Lawson 171.  
 Colloquy in Molecular Science: Dr. John W. Drake, University of Illinois, "Genetic Control of Mutation Rates in Bacteriophage T4," 4 p.m., Neuhors 540.  
 Women's Recreation Association tennis meet with Murray State, 2-6 p.m., N. bank tennis ct.

# SIU, city to testify on annex bill

(Continued from Page 16)

Layer's recommendation is that the Board allow that part of the campus east of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks to be annexed into Carbondale. Layer said that such a move would give Carbondale an additional \$120,000 per year, at a cost of only \$15,000 (in utility taxes) to SIU. The remainder of the funds would come from additional Motor Fuel Tax and state income tax funds, which are allocated on the basis of population. With annexation of the east part of the campus, most of the University's living areas would be within Carbondale city limits. Thompson Point is already in the city.

Layer said that annexation of the remainder of the campus would not increase the city's population, but would add to SIU's tax burden. He explained that any increased revenue to Carbondale would then come directly from SIU, primarily in sales tax and utility tax revenue. He added that annexation of the entire campus by the city may create the possibility of city ordinances being passed that could be a "nuisance" to the University. Carbondale and SIU officials last met April 19 in an effort to work out a mutually acceptable plan for annexation, but came to no agreement. With his proposal being sent to the Board, Layer said, "The

negotiations are over." On a related matter, Layer said that he sees a good possibility that the question of SIU's increased water rates will end up in court. He admitted that he has seen no signs of such action from city officials, but added that both SIU and city positions on the matter are "relatively hardened." The Carbondale City Council placed SIU on a residential water rate in December that would increase SIU's annual water bill some \$85,000. The move came as a result

of a need for increased revenue to begin construction on the city's proposed new water source, Cedar Lake.

Layer explained that if the Board would give in and pay the increase, it would be hard-pressed to find funds to do so. He added, however, that if the case is settled in court, it would show the Illinois General Assembly that monetary help is needed. The matter is currently being studied by a Board committee.

# Viet cease-fire began 7 a.m.

SAIGON (AP) — A 48-hour Viet Cong cease-fire observance of Buddha's 2,515th birthday anniversary went into effect in South Vietnam Saturday, five hours ahead of an allied cease-fire.

The birthday anniversary is Sunday and it is a holiday equivalent to that of Christmas.

The Viet Cong cease-fire period began at 7 a.m. (7 p.m. EDT) Friday-while the allies set their cease-fire for the 24-hour period running from noon Saturday.

Buddha's birthday is normally a joyous holiday for South Vietnam's people. About 80 per cent of its 18 million people are Buddhists.

Before the start of the cease-fire periods, the Indochina air war continued without let-up but ground action slackened.

## NOW AT THE VARSITY

FEATURES AT: 2:05 3:45 5:30 7:15 8:55



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THE U.S. CUSTOMS BUREAU BANNED IT AS OBSCENE! READERS FOUND IT SHOCKING AND SCANDALOUS!

Weekdays 7:20 & 9:05

Sat & Sun 2:15 3:55 5:35 7:20 9:05

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LATE SHOW!  
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 all seats \$1.25 FOR ADULTS!

National General's FOX

SEE WILD BEASTS! Frenzied Pachyderms Snarling Leopards Majestic Lions Agile Apes! BEAVER!

TRADER HORNER

NO ONE UNDER 18 YEARS ADMITTED

THE MOST LAVISH SKIN SPECTACLE OF ALL TIME!

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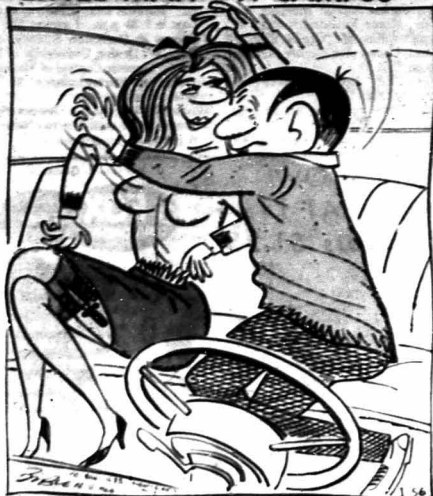
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## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



## Whites in Africa have native threat

Editor's Note: In the following story the writer assesses developments in the white-ruled nations of Africa.

By Ray McHugh  
Copley News Service

NAIROBI, Kenya—Rhodesia has weathered five years of independence and United Nations sanctions with surprising equanimity.

In fact, there is a general belief in London and in many African capitals that British Prime Minister Edward Heath will bow to the inevitable before the year is out and withdraw sanctions.

British conservatives feel that the stubborn policies of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson played into the hands of extreme rightists in the Ian Smith government in Salisbury and encouraged restrictive racial policies. These policies, British officials argue, are not likely to change until sanctions are dropped.

The change in London's mood, however, does not extend as far as recognition of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

Since 1965, Rhodesia's gross domestic product has been growing at a rate of 11 per cent a year; the private economy has grown 25 per cent; mineral and industrial output is up 30 per cent.

If these statistics gail the promoters of sanctions, they infuriate and frighten or embarrass men like President Julius Nyerere

### 6x5 cake baked

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP)—When Bella Vista Baptist Church recently observed its 10th anniversary, women of the church combined the event with a celebration of the pastor's birthday.

The Rev. Robert Lee Page founded the church.

The church women baked a cake that was 6x5 feet wide on the bottom layer and with four layers each a foot high.

The 6x5-pound cake contained 228 cups of flour, 175 pounds of sugar, 70 cups of shortening, 9 1/2 gallons of milk and 430 eggs.

# Vietnam, economy issues to form Nixon's 'victory'

By James Cury  
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON—President Nixon now has in place and operating the basic strategy he hopes will carry him to victory in the 1972 election. It is aimed at neutralization of both Vietnam and the economy as issues.

If successful and barring major new developments, this would leave the Democrats without a major target to fire at in the coming months of increasing political activity. And, if the strategy proved very successful, the two issues that now so damage administration prospects conceivably might be converted into assets that could be cited as major accomplishments.

There appears little doubt that the chief contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination know all this. They consistently single out the war and economic problems for major criticism and have tacitly acknowledged an improvement in either as a could help the President greatly.

At this time, Vietnam is the more troublesome. The recent U.S. supported attack by South Vietnam against Communist supply lines in Laos was at best only a partial success, and has at least temporarily rekindled the U.S. antiwar movement.

Even at the height of bad press reports on the Laotian venture, a key administration official told newsmen flatly at an off-the-record question-and-answer session that Vietnam no longer would be an issue by next February. Before that time, the administration hopes to have U.S. ground forces out of combat, except for emergency situations, and the U.S. casualty rate in a steep decline.

The number of U.S. troops in Vietnam will drop to 104,000 by Dec. 15, under the present withdrawal program. The total is expected to be about 150,000 when campaigning for

New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation presidential primary begins early in 1972.

An unexpected Communist offensive could upset such plans but intelligence reports since Laos indicate, the Communists have been hurt badly. They will be hard put to undertake any major, sustained attacks soon.

Prospects for the economy are more clear-cut.

For almost his entire first two years in office, Mr. Nixon has been haunted by the awkward combination of inflation in the midst of recession—the inflation inherited, the recession deliberately induced to help curb the inflation.

Now economic prospects are much brighter.

April 15 it was announced that gross national production jumped

\$28.5 billion in the first quarter of 1971—the largest absolute production gain in U.S. history, the largest percentage gain since 1958.

Six days later, the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed that the annual rate of increase in the consumer price index had dropped to 2.7 per cent—the lowest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1967. This is a drop from more than 6 per cent in the first half of 1970. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the increase for March was only 3 per cent.

George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, points out that retail sales also were up 1.5 per cent in March—"a very large increase," he said, adding "This suggests a somewhat more pervasive increase on the sales side."

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## LA & S will sponsor humanities symposium

The SIU College of Liberal Arts and Sciences will sponsor a symposium on the "Problems of Description and Values in Humanistic Studies" May 20-22.

Five College faculty members, all members of the Humanities Curriculum Development Committee, will present papers at the symposium.

All symposium sessions will be at 7:30 p.m. in Morris Library Auditorium.

The purpose of the committee, which was formed in the fall of 1970,

is to explore and encourage interdisciplinary efforts within the College, as they relate to the humanities.

The symposium will be opened May 20 by Patricia Carrell, assistant professor of linguistics, speaking on "Physicalism vs. Mentalism in Linguistics." Also on May 20, John F. Hayward, director of the Religious Studies Program, will speak on "Interplay of Fact and Value in Religious Studies."

At the second session, which will convene on May 24, Edmund Ep-

stein, associate professor of English, will present "Can Style Be Taught?" and George Kimball Plochmann, professor of philosophy, will follow with "Philosophy and/or Truth."

H. Arnold Barton, associate professor of history, will present the final paper "History and Values" on May 24.

Discussion and audience participation will be encouraged after the presentation of each of the papers.

All the papers presented are intended for publication. Copies of the projected publication will be made available at no cost in limited amounts to faculty and students in the College.

## Excerpt from 'Superstar' featured

A scene from "Jesus Christ Superstar," a rock opera based on the last days of Christ, will be staged by the Marjorie Lawrence Opera Theater during Alternative 71.

The program which includes excerpts from five other operas, will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, May 16, in Shryock Auditorium. The program

will be free and open to the public. "Jesus Christ Superstar" is currently being performed by a national touring company, the American Rock Opera Company.

Mary Elaine Wallace, Opera Theater stage director, said, "A portion of this contemporary opera is included to give our audience an opportunity to experience a live

presentation of some of the music and to see our visual interpretation of it."

Leading roles in the production will be sung by Richard Howard as Jesus, Paul Frederick as Judas, Gaylord Herman as Caiaphas, Sharonlee Ludwin as Mary Magdalene and Rob Kastil as Herod.

## INBA convention opens here today

By University News Services

More than 100 radio and television newscasters from throughout Illinois will be in Carbondale Saturday and Sunday for the 1971 convention of the Illinois News Broadcasters Association.

The group's membership includes both commercial and educational broadcasters from Illinois and nearby areas of adjacent states which serve Illinois audiences.

Hosts for the meeting are the SIU Broadcasting Service, stations

WCIL in Carbondale, and WKRO, Cairo.

Two Saturday morning workshops will center on "Broadcast News Writing" and "Effective News Audio Tapes" with guest participants Denny Sorenson of the Associated Press, Billy Ferguson of UPI, Dick Shaughnessy of Station WMAY in Springfield, Bill Miller of Capital Information Bureau in Springfield, Bill Reilly of UPI, and Frank Beaman of Station WBBM in Chicago.

Speaker at the Saturday luncheon will be Chet Casselman of KSFO, San Francisco, president-elect of the Radio and Television News Directors Association. Dick Westbrook of WJZ in Springfield, president of INBA, will preside.

Two afternoon panels, "Covering City and County Offices" and "Covering the Courts" will be moderated by Chuck Harrison, WGN, Chicago, and Alan Crane, WBBM, Chicago, with panelists Jackson County Clerk Delmar

Ward, Carbondale City Manager William Schmidt, Police Chief Joseph Dakin, SIU Security Chief Thomas Leffler, Judge Peyton Kunc, State's Attorney Richard Richman and Public Defender Orin Pugh.

The dinner speaker will be Dick Gottschald, news director of WDIO-TV, Duluth, Minn. The meeting concludes Sunday morning with a business session and buffet brunch.

### HEARINGS

1971-72 University Choir

and Male Glee Club

May 10, 11, and 12

Mon, Tues, and Wed

12 - 1:30 pm

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## SIU asks bids for renovation of VTI wing

By University News Services

SIU has asked for bids on partial renovation of a building damaged by fire Jan. 21 at the Vocational-Technical Institute near Carterville.

Most of the two floors in one wing of a wooden administration classroom building were burned out in the blaze. Space lost included classrooms, offices and five co-op apartments for women students.

The SIU campus architect's office said some 6,000 square feet of the gutted area will be cleaned out, covered at the top of the first floor, and closed off at either end by gable walls.

Another 5,000 square feet will be restored to use under the construction plan. Included will be two classrooms and an office area on the first floor, a learning resources section and a second floor drafting classroom. Two smoke-damaged apartments are to be "washed out" and used for storage and a laundry room at one end of the wing will be repaired.

Architect's estimate for the job, which will include some new mechanical and electrical installations, is \$41,500. Bids will be opened May 20 at 2 p.m. in the campus architect's office.

## Black children will participate in SIU workshops

The Black Student Union has planned a trip to the SIU Performing Arts Training Center in East St. Louis Saturday for Northeast community children to participate in workshops, according to Perri Tucker, cultural coordinator.

The center, directed by Katherine Dunham, will hold workshops in ballet, primitive rhythms, jewelry making, folk and social dance, karate and practical law.

The workshops will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Buses will leave at 8 a.m. from the University Center and Attacks Multi-Purpose Center, and are scheduled to return at 6 p.m. to those locations.

Lunch will be served for the group.

## Trouble relaxing? Try meditation

You may learn a lot as a college student. But you don't always learn how to relax.

And that's why you might be interested in transcendental meditation, says Chuck Utzman, an instructor with the Students' International Meditation Society.

According to Utzman, transcendental meditation is a "very simple mental technique for giving deep rest to the nervous system," which he says in turn gives increased mental clarity, energy and happiness.

Utzman will give introductory lectures on transcendental meditation at 4:30 and 8 p.m. on Wednesday May 12 in Davis Auditorium. The lectures are open to the public.

Transcendental meditation is especially useful for students, Utzman said, as it helps them in their academic work.

The student of transcendental meditation can begin to practice after about four instruction sessions in which he gains an intellectual understanding of the meditation techniques, Utzman said.

According to Utzman there are approximately 100 SIU students

currently practicing this form of meditation. He estimated that there are 50,000 students in America who have had training in transcendental meditation.

## Novelist-activist to give lecture

By University News Services

Poet-novelist-short story writer Kay Boyle will be a guest lecturer at SIU May 18.

Her appearance is sponsored jointly by the English department and Morris Library, which owns the largest collection of her archives in the country, including manuscripts ranging from her early teenage writings to date.

The SIU Press has reissued two of her books in its Cross Currents-Fiction series, "Year Before Last" and "Plagued by the Nightingale."

A self-styled political activist, the 66-year-old writer's latest book is "The Long Walk at San Francisco State," a group of essays dealing with the student strike at that institution and with Healey Newton, Black Panther leader.

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# Action Party's Kosinski denies charges

By Chuck Holscher  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Charges filed with the Campus Judicial Board accusing certain Action Party members with using the student government, funded Venereal Disease Kit were denied Friday by one of the accused Action Party members.

Dennis Kosinski, Eastside nondorm Action Party senator, said he is the one primarily responsible for the VD kit and that if anyone is guilty it is he. But, he said, he is not guilty.

Cheryl Weber, Westside dorm senator, filed a formal complaint with the Judicial Board Wednesday accusing Kosinski and two other Action Party members with

## BSU given full support for budget

By Courtland T. Milloy Jr.  
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

The Northeast Congress voted Thursday to give full support to a request made by BSU's Black Student Union for a \$70,000 budget.

Gerald Tucker, BSU chairman of community affairs spoke to the Northeast Congress about the budget. "We are asking for the support of this organization because many of the programs we intend to implement will be concerned directly or indirectly with the people in the northeast community.

"We intend to work with the people of the community in seeking changes that should improve campus-community relations as well as improve conditions within the community," Tucker said.

Tucker listed two of the programs that are planned for the northeast community. "There will be a tutoring program for black children," he said, "which should enable them to get as much as possible out of their primary school education.

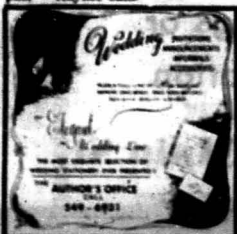
For the younger black children, there will be a library which is geared to enhance their concept of black awareness and instill in them black pride and black identity.

"These children will be the ones who will continue in our footsteps and be the stronghold of our people. We must not neglect them," he said. Tucker added, "The support of the Northeast is highly necessary to implement these programs. We have sat back and watched this multi-million dollar institution build a one million dollar home for a past president and completely neglect some of the deplorable conditions in the northeast side."

"We as members of the Black Student Union are determined and committed to push for a change and need your support," he said.

Norvell Haynes, director of the Northeast Congress, replied to the BSU call for support. He said, "We the members of the Northeast Congress, do whole heartedly support the \$70,000 budget being asked for by the Black Student Union. He added, "We hope that these finances will be a means for becoming active in the community and open up a whole new field of study in citizen participation and planning."

"We hope that through this budget, the BSU will be in a position to aid in solving many of the ills that plague the northeast side as well as those plaguing black people on campus," Haynes said.



misuse of student government funds and misrepresentation of a student government project for the concern of their campaign in the April 28, 1971 election.

Mic Kawula, Action Party chairman, and Dave Maguire, University Park Action Party senator, are the other two persons named in Miss Weber's complaint.

In her complaint Miss Weber recommended that George Camille, student body president-elect, and Jim Peters, vice president-elect, be barred from taking office.

Miss Weber further recommended that Action Party be removed from the voting ballot until fall quarter 1972.

The student government elections commissions dismissed a similar complaint filed with that body by Miss Weber Wednesday because the complaint lacked sufficient grounds.

The elections commission further said, that if the complaint is filed with the Judicial Board, it would recommend to that body that it also dismiss the complaint.

Kosinski said the pamphlet containing the names of Camille and Peters "is solely mine." He said he wrote and edited the pamphlet.

The last page of the booklet

reads: "A very special thanks to the following without whose help none of this could be done: Senator George Camille, Senator Jim Peters and the members of the Health and Welfare Committee."

Camille's and Peter's names were placed in the pamphlet because "they did a lot of things," Kosinski said.

Kosinski said the two, who are members of the Student Senate Finance Committee, were primarily responsible for getting appropriation recommendations to fund the project through the committee.

Camille and Peters also did a great deal in helping assemble the kits, Kosinski said.

Bob Prince, former chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee, in which the VD kit was first recommended, had "nothing to do with it," Kosinski said. It is for this reason, Kosinski said, that his name was not mentioned in the pamphlet.

Kosinski said the only logical charge that could be placed against him is the misappropriation of state funds. "But I misappropriated nothing," he said.

"I can show the bill which shows exactly what was spent for what," Kosinski said.

When asked why the VD kits were distributed to students at a time so close to the campus elections, Kosinski said he had not planned it that way.

According to Kosinski, he gave the first kits assembled to the persons in the Brush Towers and University Park living areas the Friday before elections.

These persons, he said, were responsible for distributing the kits at that time. He was not responsible for the kits being distributed a day or two before the elections, Kosinski said.

Nor, Kosinski said, did he give any instructions to persons distributing the kits to associate them with the Action Party.

"If someone did go from door to door saying Action Party they took it upon themselves to do so," Kosinski said.

Prince, Eastside nondorm senator, who placed third as a student body presidential candidate in the elections, said he couldn't believe that the distribution of the kits was "other than a political move."

Prince said persons from Brush Towers and University Park called him saying, "what kind of political stuff is this?"

"I do feel that the distribution of the kits did influence voting," Prince said.

He said Maguire, Kosinski and Kawula "have pulled a little underhanded stuff like this all year long to make gains for themselves."

"I would like to see these three put on social probation; and they should not be allowed to hold any position on this campus."

Prince said he was chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee at the time the idea of the VD kit originated.

At that time the committee was involved with an investigation of the Health Service, Prince said. When the rest of the committee was conducting the investigation, Prince said, Kosinski was in charge of ordering materials for the kit.

Prince said he later resigned from the committee to become chairman of the Committee on Committees to make sure the senate's standing committees were fulfilling their jobs.

Prince admitted that he did not work on the kit, but because "it was all done secretly," he said.

"Nobody knew about the preparation of the kit but Action Party members themselves," Prince said.



IS  
RIGHT TIME  
REFRESHING  
AND LIGHT  
?

Yeah, but when you pick up a four-pack it's heavy.

# Capital policemen feel pride in dealing with protestors

WASHINGTON (AP) — For police officer Harvey Keck it was living out of a bus, cold sandwiches, warm soda pop and long hours of coping with war protesters.

But neither Keck nor a colleague on the Washington police force, Patrolman Roger Davis, would admit he is homesick after what they have been through this week, along with most of the 5,100-member force.

And both express professional pride in the force and in the way it handled the job of thwarting thousands of antiwar demonstrators who tried unsuccessfully to shut down the government.

Keck, 25, and Davis, 23, chatted with a newsmen about their experiences and their reactions, including defense of police tactics against criticism from some quarters.

It all started at dawn last Sunday when police moved in to clear 35,000 war protesters from a city park after revoking their camping permit.

Fifteen hours after saying goodby to their families, Keck and Davis got five hours of sleep in a plush midtown hotel at city expense. Then they had to let their colleagues use the rooms. It was the only night Keck and Davis slept in beds.

"This bus has been our home," Davis said as they sat on a Washington street near the South Vietnamese Embassy Thursday waiting for a march that never materialized.

Davis insisted life "hasn't been too bad here, but it's kind of hard to sleep."

"Twelve hours with your eyes closed is equivalent to about two hours of sleep," Keck said.

Their bus went nightly to a spot near one of the city's bridges that carry traffic across the Potomac River to suburban Virginia.

A stream runs down a hill near the bus bivouac site. "We use it to wash up in the morning and they put portable toilets there, plus some of us have cordless electric razors, so it isn't too bad," said Davis, who is clean-shaven except for a moustache.

They were fed box lunches by a local firm that features a standard fare of bologna sandwiches, soft drinks, apples and cookies. The department ordered chicken dinners for a few meals this week "but we were never where the chicken was," Keck said, not particularly bothered by the oversight.

Neither man blames the department or the protesters for their mode of existence this week, taking the whole thing with professional resignation. Both are proud of the force.

They used the word "professionalism" often in talking about their work. They asserted that no one on their bus used tear gas.

"It wasn't necessary in our case," Davis said. "We didn't use more force than was necessary."

"We kept a low profile," Keck added.

"I didn't even have my baton out of its carrier once," Davis said. Davis, who said he had arrested about 55 demonstrators in four days, said he doesn't get personally upset over the protesters' actions unless they employ violent tactics. Keck agreed, saying except for some tree limbs thrown on them Monday morning, they have been free of personal danger.

But Davis noted at least a dozen or more other officers had been hurt, including two serious leg injuries and one severe eye injury.

"I think the majority of the kids

are out here for fun and games. What would they be doing if the war ended tomorrow? He said he would be doing an average of four hours sleep a night and a few catnaps on the bus as they moved from spot to spot during the week, they both said they were in good physical and mental condition.

From their discussion, it seems three things keep them going during a sustained demonstration like this: The action itself, public support and lots of overtime pay.

"We think about the overtime," Davis said. "At \$6.50 an hour it kind of soothes your patience a little bit."

Both men said they think their actions this week, including participation in the mass arrests Monday, are widely supported by the public despite criticism from civil liberties groups.

"Everybody's talking about the innocents that were arrested," Davis said. "But that was only a small percentage of it. We do have public support. People drive by and wave, smile and honk their horns and yell 'good job!'"

## Offers a safer crutch

# Methadone: key to drugs' shackles

By Joan Murray  
Copley News Service

For those shackled in the endless agonies of heroin addiction, life rapidly disintegrates into an out-of-focus hell of highs and lows, of constantly recurring need, of unspeakable physical agony when the "fix" can't be obtained.

Almost inevitably, it means a one-way ticket along a road of thieving, mugging and prostitution to get the money to feed the monkey.

Their chains are forged from an addictive drug.

Now there is hope for many of these people to break the chain—hope for a normal, functioning life, for jobs, for self-respect.

Ironically, their hope comes from another addictive drug.

The drug is a synthetic narcotic, taken orally, called methadone, and it does not work miracles. It does help growing numbers of heroin addicts by suppressing the desire for heroin, without inducing the euphoric stupor which makes work impossible, or the raging need which makes crime inevitable.

Heroin, to the user, is expensive stuff—in dollars, as well as in degradation. Since the need increases with continuing use, each addict now costs the state of Illinois, for instance, an average of \$100 a day in money and merchandise stolen to get money for the necessary fixes. That makes heroin expensive stuff for the rest of society as well.

No matter how much they pay, the users don't know for sure what they're getting. The stuff may be cut to a point where it contains almost anything but the amount of heroin they need, or it may be strong enough to kill them.

Heroin is injected by needle, and a few addicts have access to sterilized equipment. Serious infections, hepatitis and liver damage are not uncommon among addicts. Some addicts try to raise money by selling their blood to hospitals or the American Red Cross, indifferent to the fact their hepatitis-infected blood could mean further complications or death to an already debilitated patient.

Methadone, for some patients, can change that. It does not cure the

addict of being an addict, it gives him a safer crutch to lean on.

Methadone is taken orally. There is no risk from unsanitary injection techniques and equipment.

Methadone is a cheaply produced synthetic. There is no need to turn to petty crime, or to prostitution, to feed a habit which can be assuaged for about \$2 a week.

Produced under legal laboratory conditions and distributed by closely supervised clinics and treatment centers, methadone will not vary in strength or effectiveness, the addict will get the dose he needs.

There is another benefit. Withdrawal from methadone is easier than withdrawal from heroin. Not all methadone users will eventually become drug-free, but some have been able to.

Currently, there are about 300 methadone clinics throughout the nation. In Illinois, the program is only one aspect of a far-reaching Drug Abuse Program established in January, 1968, financed mostly by the state's Department of Mental Health, with the aid of a five-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to the University of Chicago.

The Illinois program was conceived largely by the state's Narcotics Advisory Council and as directed by Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, who served as the council's chief consultant. Though methadone's contribution is recognized, the program is still experimental and the over-all program does not rely entirely on the new synthetic.

Few front-line dispatches are issued in the drug abuse war, but action in Illinois is along many fronts. Key to the simple but at the same time revolutionary plan in the state is "flexibility"—the ability to bring to a given patient the program that works for him.

In the past, in Illinois and other states, the tendency has been to set up one program and, in effect, tell the addict, "This is it; if you can't adjust, drop out." Addicts dropped out in droves.

Today, Illinois addicts who really want help, can choose from a "menu" of treatment programs. More than 1,500 addicts—over 90 per cent of them heroin users—are currently being treated, 30 per cent

in residence facilities and 80 per cent as outpatients.

In-residence centers are often multimethod—methadone may be given some, while others are trying totally drug-free approaches. At some centers, a handful of drug abusers other than heroin addicts are treated in the same units with heroin users. Outpatients share some services of inpatient facilities.

There are "halfway house" programs, for those trying to ease back into the community as their drug dependency lessens. There are "re-entry clinics" for those who have tried before, but left the program for some reason, and now want to try again. There are "Gateway Program" houses, long-term drug-free communities for patients off all drugs, including methadone, where patients stay for

18 months to two years, compared to an average stay of six months in other residence centers.

Many of these approaches are new evaluations of existing techniques. The totally new and still experimental approach, using methadone, is growing rapidly but still under strict control.

Starting with one addict and one dose of methadone in 1968, the program has mushroomed in three years into an operation where 80 per cent of the more than 1,500 addicts under treatment receive the drug, with more than 7,000 doses of methadone prepared weekly.

Twenty-two separate centers are currently involved in Illinois' drug abuse program, and there is a waiting list of about 1,000 addicts who must wait four to five months before getting into a program.



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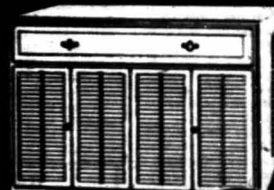
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Over Illinois State

# SIU baseball team victorious, 13-6

The SIU baseball team used three-hits and some strong hitting from Mike Eden to knock off Midwestern Conference member Illinois State 13-6 Friday at the SIU diamond.

The win was the 26th for Southern overall and the third in conference play.

The last time the two teams met was in 1964 when the Salukis notched a 6-3 victory over the Red Birds and this out come wasn't much better for the few Illinois State fans in attendance.

The Salukis gave starter Dick Langdon, who got his seventh win against one set back, a lead to work with when they scored five markers in the first inning.

The Salukis battled around in the first frame with third basemen

Mike Eden having the distinction of making the first hit of the game, a liner into left field. The third sacker had three hits for the day.

Eden's hit was followed by Jim Dwyer's double for the first RBI and Bob Blakley's ground out. Eden's hit extended his consecutive game hitting streak to a dozen.

After Danny Thomas reached base on an error and Duane Kuiper made an out, Dan Radison cracked a long triple over the left fielder's head to score another run.

Catcher Bob Sedik followed with an RBI single to center and Jack Laggert singled for another run.

While the Salukis were scoring a single run in the second and three more in the third, Langdon held the Red Birds hitless through three in-

nings, striking out four and walking none.

Any ideas of a no hitter were scratched in the fourth when Dan Hogan, after fanning at his first time at bat, got a tricky hop single over the glove of third baseman Eden.

Singles by Tom Monchein and Dave Nichols followed with one run scoring.

Langdon got out of any further trouble when Dan Hogan left third base too soon on a diving catch by Dwyer and was doubled up.

Southern added three more tallies in the fifth when starting pitcher Dan Steinback was lifted for reliever Mike Mathews. Mathews had problems finding the plate and walked Dwyer, Blakley and Eden. Dwyer's free passage was his third

of the afternoon.

Thomas followed the walks with a single to right and Kuiper hit into a second to short fielder's choice for the second out.

The final tally of the taming came on Radison's long sacrifice fly by left fielder Wasinger. The sacrifice scored Blakley.

The Salukis were leading going into the sixth inning 13-2 but seven walks by relief pitching and an infield out by Hogan accounted for the final four runs.

The loss to the Salukis dropped Illinois State's record to 11-16 overall and 2-5 in the Midwestern Conference race.

The two teams will meet again Saturday in a twin bill at the SIU diamond at 12:05 p.m.

## Benton chosen as site for spring game

By Mike Klein  
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Southern's football team will stage the first of three spring games at 8 p.m. Saturday at Benton High School.

SIU students are welcome and all proceeds from the game will be donated to Benton's athletic department.

Playing spring games away from home has taken on added popularity in this state since Bob Blackburn became head football coach at the University of Illinois.

"The thing about the Benton game

is that we're not trying to copy Illinois," said Dick Towers, SIU head football coach.

"They're not doing anything new or different. Tulsa played five spring games away from home five years ago, not that it helped their program."

The people at Benton called me and asked if we could come, which we're happy to do. I didn't call them."

Southern's squad has been divided into Maroon and White teams, each with a three-man coaching staff. Towers will remain an interested bystander on neither coaching staff.

On paper, the two teams will be relatively even offensively with each having an edge in a different defensive aspect.

White team offensive players from the first string are right tackle Mark Otis, right guard Billy Story, center Craig Rowells, split end David Head and quarterback Billy Richardson.

First stringers on the Maroon team are running backs George Loukas and Mike Ebstein, left guard Dick Smith, flanker Dean Schmelzer and tight end Joe Tison.

Head Panocest, currently second string, will quarterback the

Maroons.

A misunderstanding concerning the length of Panocest's hair got him demoted to second string two weeks ago. According to offensive backfield coach Bill Dodd, Panocest hasn't shown any reason to be moved in front of Richmond.

"They're still scrambling and fighting it out," Dodd said. "They both look good at times. Richmond has just looked a shade better."

## SIU represented well by gymnasts

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — SIU's women's gymnastics team opened its bid for the Amateur Athletic Union national championship here Friday afternoon with some surprises, several excellent routines and an official protest lodged by coach Herb Vogel.

SIU freshman Claudia Coder provided the pleasant surprises for Vogel with an 8.7 routine on the balance beam and an 8.45 in floor exercise.

Terry Spencer put together her usual excellent balance beam routine for a 9.05 to the Washington, D.C.'s Roxanne Pierce for the lead in that event.

Miss Spencer was also awarded an 8.95 in the floor exercise, a score which Vogel protested loudly and officially. Action on the protest is still pending.

The lady Salukis competed in the balance beam and floor exercise events and were not scheduled to

compete in the uneven parallel bars or vaulting until late Friday night.

The SIU men continued to hold more than their own as Charles Ropquest moved up dramatically from a tie for tenth place in still rings to a fourth. The move occurred on the strength of a 9.5 optional routine Friday afternoon.

Freshman Gray Morava continued in second place in the floor exercise event with a 9.0 optional exercise. SIU's Tom Linder stands fourth in the all-around competition.

### Persian Eagles win tournament

The Persian Eagles won the men's intramural volleyball tournament Wednesday evening by defeating Poplar Vargas in a three out of five series.

Hossein Moltas was voted the intramural volleyball Manager of the Year by the officials and graduate assistants. Moltas is a member of the Persian Eagles.

## SIU has the edge in field events

By Ken Stewart  
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

If the Saluki track team has any chance of defeating Illinois Tuesday, they must make a strong showing in the field events.

The Fighting Illini team will face Southern in a dual meet in McAndrew Stadium. Starting times are 7 p.m. for field competition and 7:30 for running events.

SIU has been strong in the field this season. It grabbed first places in all seven field events against Murray State and took five of seven when it faced Indiana State.

The Salukis should come out on top of Illinois. 30-38, if the best marks this season are compared.

Such a lead would nullify somewhat an 11 point spread the Illini are expected to take in the running competition before the mile relay.

Five points for winning the relay could throw the meet either way.

Southern's top selections are Obed Gardner in the long and triple jump and Mike Bernard in the high jump.

Bernard's seven-foot efforts this season—which he has reached four times—makes him a favorite over Illinois' three 6-10 jumpers.

SIU should take the top two positions in the triple jump and sweep the long jump. Gardner's best efforts are 24-4½ in the long and 50½ in the triple.

All nine points in the javelin are expected to fall in the Saluki column. Dan Timball has thrown 216 feet while Illinois can put up no

serious threat.

The Illini are expected to sweep the shot put and discus. Hershel Benberry's best performance in the shot put is 57-6½, compared to 49 feet for SIU's Dick Smith. Two other Illini have also out-thrown the Saluki performer.

SIU may take more points in the pole vault, although it may not win it. Dave Burgner has vaulted 15-6, far better than SIU's Larry Casso's 15 feet.

Illinois—undefeated in 11 dual meets spanning two years—will face Michigan Saturday before the return trip to Carbondale.

Tuesday, SIU and Illinois will be competing in running events.

### Correction

A change in the WSU-TV (Channel 8) program schedule was released Friday by the University News Service. According to the release, The Chancellor's Report, which is seen at 6:45 p.m. Sunday will deal with Alternative 7.

Chancellor Robert G. Loyer will interview some of the coordinators for Alternative 7.

### Sports, reading foremost in German youth leisure

BONN (CNS) — Sports and reading vie for first place as the most widespread leisure-time pursuits of German young people, according to a survey taken in Leonsberg, near Stuttgart.

Nineteen percent of the boys and girls interviewed played sports in their leisure or pleasure hours while 17 per cent preferred reading.

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2 DAYS (Consecutive)	\$ 7.75 per line
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DEADLINES: 2 days in advance, 2 p.m. Except Fri. for Tues. ads.

**Be sure to complete all five steps**

- One letter or number per space
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- Ship one space between words
- Count any part of a line as a full line

Mail this form with remittance to Daily Egyptian, SIU

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1 NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

2 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NO \_\_\_\_\_

3 KIND OF AD No return or cancelled ads

<input type="checkbox"/> For Sale	<input type="checkbox"/> Services Offered	<input type="checkbox"/> Found
<input type="checkbox"/> For Rent	<input type="checkbox"/> Wanted	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> Help Wanted	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> Lost
<input type="checkbox"/> Announcement		

4 RUN AD

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 DAY
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 DAYS
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 DAYS
<input type="checkbox"/> 30 DAYS

Allow 3 days for ad to start if mailed

5 CHECK ENCLOSED FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_

To find your cost, multiply total number of lines times cost per line as indicated under rates. For example, if you run a five line ad for five days, total cost is \$5.00 (\$1.00 x 5). Or a two line ad for three days costs \$1.50 (\$.75 x 2). Minimum cost is for two lines.

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Karman Gha, 1965, 100 miles on rebuilt engine, 43,000 actual miles, \$795, 684-8556. \$271A

1957 Ford F100 or best offer. Phone 484-8254. \$229A

1967 Ford Gal. 306, ex. gtd. pr. good cond. \$525 or best offer. Call 549-9191. \$229A

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1967 Ford F20 Super, radio, new tires, 6000 or best offer. 549-4266. \$677A

1970 BSA Victor special, excellent condition. AdCo. Call 549-5364. \$226A

Corvette fast back, 1965, black, new 364-425 hp Turbog. eng, 4000 mi. on engine, new mufflers, 5 ball pipes, clutch pres. plate, throw out bearing, dis. front end. Ph. 272-9007. \$227A

68 Suzuki sp. 80, 2 helmets, low mil. \$140 or best offer. John. 549-3548. \$226A

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2	.80	2.40	3.20	12.00
3	1.20	3.60	4.80	18.00
4	1.60	4.80	6.40	24.00
5	2.00	6.00	8.00	30.00

One line equals approximately five words. For low amounts, use the order form which appears every day.

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## FOR SALE

### Automotive

68 Norton P11A Ranger no. 394 Cadek M24 Hrb. N Hwy 51 after 5 p.m. \$158A

Sale terms, all Kawasaki will go all models in stock, parts & service, open on Sunday 10-4. 12 months or 12,000 miles warranty. See Gene, General Cycle Shop #1, 7 N. St. Cadek 457-3206. #977A

68 GTD air flow miles, excel. cond. must sell, going to service, best offer. 453-5303. \$170A

Ford Cramville, '63 automatic, 6, recently overhauled eng., good tires, \$400 or trade for VW. 945-2344. \$195A

VW Cramville, 1963 black, slick body, good mechanical condition. \$475, 985-2574. \$196A

1964 Volkswagen, double door van, 30,000 miles on rebuilt engine. \$450, 892-4123 after 5. \$197A

1970 Alich 1 Mustang, 9 mo. old, low mileage, excel. cond. \$2650, 467-4537. \$198A

1967 Yamaha 250 twin, needs paint, runs good. \$200. See at Frost Trailer Court Lot 42. \$199A

1965 Chevrolet, 18 mo. to go, low on oil, good all around. Call 549-1729, leave message. Marc. \$250. \$200A

'57 VW bus, running cond. \$125, will sell. Paf. 549-9149 after 5. \$201A

1962 Dodge 6 cyl. 19 mpg, excellent running condition, new tires, sell at 507 W. 11th. \$202A

Ducati 250 desmo. New (600 miles) best handling, cycle made. Italian styling. 15.5 cu. in. fuel, red and chrome. \$750 or best offer. 457-6735. \$203A

1964 Pontiac, Catalina 4 dr, air, power, clean, runs good. \$450, 549-3048. \$204A

68 Plymouth Fury, 4 dr. a1, pur. str. good cond. must sell. 549-1485 or 453-5371. \$205A

VW bus, ex. cond. radio, heater, 110 hp, 9900 or offer. Alan. 549-1313. \$206A

For VW's—rebuilt eng., power & economy tuning & equipment plus fair prices. Call 985-6625 after 6 p.m. for a quote. P. S. Free ride to campus. \$1129A

Ford station wagon, 1964, good condition, good tires, hauls 9 people or seats fold down to accommodate tent, best offer. Call 549-4328. \$419

Karman Gha, 1965, 100 miles on rebuilt engine, 43,000 actual miles, \$795, 684-8556. \$271A

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## Task force will review appropriations

By Rich Davis  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

An SIU appropriation bill totaling \$126,781,270, which was introduced in the Illinois Senate last week by Sen. John Gilbert, R-Carbondale, will be reviewed Monday by a Senate Democratic task force.

The task force will review the appropriation bills for all senior institutions in Illinois, making recommendations to Senate Democrats on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

University officials who will testify Monday are Clarence Stephens, chairman of the University Administrative Council, James Brown, chief of Board staff, Robert Gallegly, University treasurer, Clifford Burger, Board financial officer, and John Rendleman, Edwardsville chancellor.

SIU's bill—like those of the other senior institutions—is essentially the same as that recommended by the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) in February. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie in his budget message in March to cut higher education budgets by \$187 million.

IBHE officials said Friday they "could not make the cuts called for by Ogilvie because this would call for a reordering of priorities."

Richard Collier, administrative assistant to IBHE Director Dr. James Holderman, said the IBHE is presently working with the House of Representatives appropriations committee, showing that group what the impact of budget cuts would be on universities.

SIU's bill is broken down as follows: Operations, \$99,133,639; awards and grants, \$600,000; permanent improvements (new appropriations), \$9,443,069; (reappropriations) \$7,714,272; and rental payments to the Illinois Building Authority, \$9,890,290.

## SIU and city will testify on annex bill

By Dave Mahsman  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Carbondale and SIU officials are planning to testify Wednesday before an Illinois House of Representatives committee on a proposed bill that would require the SIU Board of Trustees to petition the city to annex the SIU campus.

The officials will testify before the House City and Township Committee on House Bill 1970, introduced April 22 by Rep. Gale Williams, R-Murphysboro.

Jerry Maxwell, administrative assistant to the Carbondale city manager, said Friday that definite plans as to who will represent the city will probably be made Monday. City officials have indicated their support of the bill, which would require annexation of the entire SIU campus.

Chief of Board Staff, James Brown, would only say that he has "strong suspicions" that the University will send representatives to the committee hearing.

"This is a matter that we (SIU) have a definite interest in," Brown said. He added that he feels that the Board would rather take action on annexation itself, rather than have action taken by the General Assembly.

Chancellor Robert Loyer said Friday that he has sent a proposal to the Board of Trustees that recommends partial annexation of the SIU campus. He said that the matter will be on the May 21 Board agenda.

(Continued on Page 9)

## Facts of the matter

## Brewer death ruled suicide by coroner

By Steve Brown  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The coroner's verdict on the death of Delores Brewer, a 22-year-old SIU student, found that it was caused by massive destruction of the brain and skull fracture and what the coroner termed a "drug abuse syndrome." The death was ruled a suicide.

Miss Brewer died on Feb. 6 after jumping from her eleventh floor room in Neely Hall.

Jackson County Coroner Harry Flynn said the pathologist's report showed that the characteristics of "drug abuse syndrome" did exist. He added that the toxicology report indicated that there were drugs in the woman's system at the time of death.

Flynn said that the factors that combine to cause the "drug abuse syndrome" were aspiration of pneumonia, chronic congestion of the lungs, acute and allergic arteritis of the liver and edema of the heart.

Flynn said that the pathology report was done by Dr. Lewis Rossiter of Carbondale.

Testimony given at the coroner's inquest showed that Miss Brewer had been despondant over the death of her boyfriend and had had a miscarriage.

Other testimony indicated that Miss Brewer had seen a number of counseling agencies shortly before her death and that on the night of her death had discharged herself from the SIU Health Service.



Gus  
Bode

Gus says he'd be glad to let his instructors choose their own textbooks, but he's not sure that they all know how to read.

A copy of the University's annual report to the Agency for International Development was given to members of the Southern Illinois Peace Committee Friday by Edward Hammond, assistant to the chancellor for student relations. The SIPC had demanded to see the report Thursday because it contained financial information about the center which they said was not generally known. The group accepted the report and said they will hold a rally at 10:30 a.m. Monday to discuss it. (Photo by John Lopinot)

# Daily Egyptian

Southern Illinois University

Saturday, May 8, 1971 Vol. 52 No. 130

## CFUT approves 22 specific actions

By Rich Davis  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Carbondale Federation of University Teachers (CFUT) has approved its initial program, calling for 22 specific actions to meet the needs of teaching faculty and to increase educational quality.

The actions range from eliminating the textbook rental service and letting instructors choose their textbooks at any time to providing free tuition to dependents of University employes.

Temporary CFUT president, Jonathan Seldin, assistant professor in mathematics, characterized the program as not being "for bargaining purposes but to give the people some idea of what we stand for."

The CFUT, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, was organized in April and has approximately 30 members, Seldin said.

The CFUT says the SIU Board of Trustees and administration have not adequately considered the needs of the teaching faculty in providing quality education. The program is to "refocus attention on these needs.

The program includes  
—deciding class size at the departmental level with adequate staff to support the size decision.

—accelerating the development of Morris Library with adequate funds for acquisitions, staff and improvement of security for collections;

—keeping maximum class loads for faculty at three classes per quarter and two course subjects taught per quarter;

—deciding tenure and promotion by democratic departmental decision with no administration or Board veto without written justification;

—giving 12 months prior notice to termination of employment by the University;

—providing free, full hospitalization and major medical and dental insurance.

Other sections of the program call for free parking, reexamination of SIU's retirement plan, making current and proposed University budgets, including overhead accounts, available for study at the library, and raising base salary of faculty members by approximately \$1,500.

The next meeting of the CFUT is at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Home Economics, Room 206.