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Daily Egyptian Staff

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Board uncertain about President's price-wage freeze

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

University administrators were uncertain Monday of the effects the price freeze announced by President Nixon Sunday night would have on SIU. Chief of Board Staff James M. Brown met with Board of Trustees' budget director Clifford R. Burger, C. Richard Grunz, Board legal counsel; and T. Richard Mager, SIU legal counsel, Monday afternoon in Anthony Hall and Chancellor Robert G. Lyster met with Mager to determine the impact of the President's action on tuition raises, faculty and staff pay raises and proposed fee raises.

Mager said, "about the only thing we know now is that there is a lot of uncertainty on this question."

Following his meeting with Lyster, he said nothing definite had been decided about the effects of the President's announcement on SIU.

Several items on the agenda of the Board's meeting Friday could be affected by the President's announcement. These include changes in student fees and rental rates for University-owned apartments.

(Continued on Page 1)

Daily Egyptian

Tuesday, August 17, 1971 - Vol 52, No. 203

Southern Illinois University

State to open case against defendants

By Pat Silha
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The state will open its case at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday against three defendants accused in the Nov. 12 shootout with police at 401 N. Washington St., Carbondale.

Two alternate jurors, Bennie Scott and Dorothy A. Zinn, both of Carbondale, were sworn in late Monday afternoon.

The final panel of four, which completed the 12-man jury, was seated Monday morning. They are Richard Ford of Grand Tower, Jerry Gillooly and Ida Josie Deal, both of Murphysboro, and David Thomas of Carbondale.

The selection of the jury, which consists of five men and seven women, began Aug. 9. Three jury members and one alternate juror are black.

The defendants are Milton Boyd, 22 of Chicago and James K. Holley, 21 and Leonard Thomas, 20 both of Carbondale.

Each of the three is charged with seven counts of attempted murder, seven counts of aggravated assault, one count of criminal damage to property and one count of mob action.

During Monday's session, nine prospective jurors were excused by presiding Judge Everett Prosser for cause. Defense attorneys Michael Deutseh and Jeffery Haas excused four prospective jurors on peremptory challenges.

The judge can excuse a prospective juror for cause if it is determined that he has either demonstrated a preformed opinion that would prevent him from trying the defendants fairly or that there are extenuating circumstances that would keep him from serving.

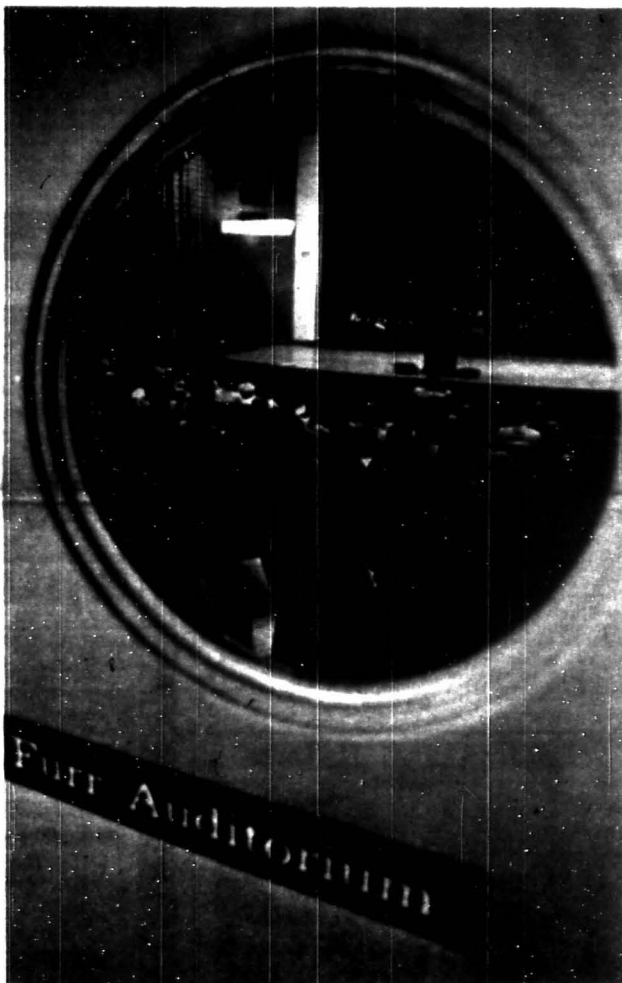
Peremptory challenges, which are limited in number by the number of defendants and the charges, allow either attorney to excuse a juror without stating a reason.

Prosser ordered one of the peremptory challenges attributed to Haas, after defendant Milton Boyd rose to challenge the prospective juror.

SGAC won't pay Student Center rental fees

By Cathy Spoege
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Student Government Activities Council (SGAC) sent a letter Monday to Student Center Director Clarence G. Dougherty stating that it will no longer pay rental fees to use the Center for programming activities. A reduced activities budget for 1971-72 and the change in the building's name from the University Center to the Student Center were cited as reasons for the decision



Ag-news

Members of the American Agriculture Economics Association met Monday to discuss "Community and Human Resources Development." This seminar featured a major paper resume by Eber Eldridge of Iowa State University. The AAEA convention will continue through Wednesday. (Photo by Nelson Brooks)

Wage-price freeze brings mixed feelings

By Donna Korando
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The success of Nixon's economic program, outlined Sunday evening, depends on implementation. This was the opinion expressed Monday of some economists attending the national convention of the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA) at SIU. Vernon W. Ruttan, president-elect of the AAEA, said, "The implications are quite mixed." Some of the actions outlined by Nixon, he said, such as freeing the dollar from the gold parity, were necessary steps.

"The effect should make it easier for us to export and harder for others to export to us," Ruttan said. This should bring trade back into balance, he said. "Doing something like this was necessary following the bad economic policies we had followed with the war," Ruttan continued.

Voluntary price control was questioned by Ruttan for two reasons. First, he said, voluntary price control in the absence of national emergency is almost impossible to administer. Second, very soon the decision will have to be made either to impose rigid price controls or abandon them.

From the agriculture standpoint, Ruttan said, the policy was "more favorable than in most sectors." Since agriculture is a major exporter, he explained, easier exportation will be beneficial. Also, "as I understand it agriculture products are not specifically included in the price controls," Ruttan said.

The higher tax on imports called for by Nixon, in Ruttan's opinion, reinforces freeing the dollar from gold. However, he said, this could have very negative effects on a country like Japan which exports heavily to the United States. The Japanese currency is considered undervalued, he said.

"Essentially what we did was devalue the dollar," he said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Gus

Bode



Gus says he can't win—he just paid the increased tuition, got passed over for a raise and ordered a Volkswagen.

not to pay rental fees in the letter signed by Tom Kelley, chairman of SGAC.

Dougherty said Monday he preferred not to comment on the letter, but said it was a timely matter and that it would be considered at a meeting on Thursday with SGAC members.

A resolution not to pay Center rental fees was made at an SGAC meeting on August 2. If free use of the Center is not granted to SGAC, it could mean a withdrawal of all of its programming from

the building, with events instead held in free facilities.

The letter said, "The reduced size of the SGAC budget, reinforced by the change in the name of the Student Center, has brought the policy of paying rental fees for Student Center use by student programming into question. Programming with so abbreviated a budget as ours will necessitate our reliance upon utilization of free facilities."

SGAC's budget for 1971-72 is \$7,000 less than the allocation in 1970-71. It will

receive \$40,000 for programming, which includes office operation costs and costs of film programs, band concerts, Convocation, coffee hours and coffee houses, many of which are held in the Student Center.

Kelley said SGAC spent \$4,100 on rental fees last year for the Center, or 10 per cent of the available budget for 1971-72. Kelley said the Center receives one-half of one per cent of its total income from rental fees from SGAC and other student groups which use the Center.

McCorkle: Universities face rising debt

By Duke McCorkle
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

"The financial picture for higher education, both public and private, is not bright—and is not likely to change for several years," Chester O. McCorkle Jr., vice-president and professor at the University of California, at Davis, said Monday.

McCorkle and Vernon W. Rutan, director of the Economic Development Center at the University of Minnesota, presented speeches at the opening session of the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA) at SIU.

McCorkle spoke on "The Changing Political Economy of Higher Education and its Significance for U.S. Agriculture" while Rutan discussed "Technology and the Environment."

The two men presented their topics to an estimated 300 registered members of the AAEA and their families at the Arena. The members represent 15 countries and 45 states meeting at the three-day session.

McCorkle cited "four major threats to institutional change" as factors leading to serious financial concerns.

McCorkle said these changes evolved around students' demand for more flexible curricula, educational aid to the economically disadvantaged, outside pressures, and expansion of professional programs, particularly in health sciences, law and administration.



Vernon Rutan



Chester McCorkle

McCorkle credited these programs with heavily taxing the assets of universities. The cost of the financial and professional programs in addition to the need for more teachers sent higher education further into debt, he said.

Outside pressure, McCorkle indicated, was felt from the taxpayers of state-supported colleges and led to restrictions in program funding.

McCorkle pointed out this outside pressure was greatest in higher education's renewed interest in problem-solving research—dealing

particularly with social problems in American society.

As a result of this outside pressure leading to financial restraint, McCorkle pointed out, "many institutions face the painful task of setting priorities on academic programs and examining program productivity."

McCorkle indicated that many institutions for higher education are structured too rigidly and lack flexibility.

"As institutions approach a steady state and new resources

become sparse, new fields can be developed only by internal resource transfer," McCorkle said.

McCorkle argued that internal resource transfer posed less a problem in shifting financial support and renovating new space than in transferring "human resources."

"The solution to this problem is the key to universities and colleges being able to serve our society efficiently in teaching and research in the future," McCorkle said.

"The solution lies in encouraging and financing academicians in their quest to stay abreast of new fields and reward those who are willing to risk career shifts in program or emphasis," McCorkle added. Finally, McCorkle called upon governance boards of universities and colleges to "protect and represent" the institutions they govern.

He said that pressures from outside universities are tending to place more controls on the academic community and to directly challenge faculty autonomy.

He said universities must protect their control over their own affairs and must build an atmosphere of confidence and trust.

Any changes in governance of higher education which erode institutional integrity, McCorkle said, will weaken universities' ability to serve society "in the objective manner in which our universities and colleges were conceived and nurtured."

Rutan stated he believed much of the recent discussion of resource and environmental policy has been too narrow in concept.

"We give up little economic growth in preserving rare amenities," he said. "The failure to harvest the timber or mineral resources of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area or the High Sierras will have no measurable impact on the national economic growth."

He said scientific and technological effort must be redirected along a path induced by environmental stress if society is to obtain consistency between viable development of the social and natural environment. For the social system to increase its performance substantially it must have the ability to achieve growth in productivity, Rutan said.

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Economists unsure of program

(Continued from Page 1)

"Basically there are inconsistencies with the various actions," Rutan said. By reducing government employment by five per cent and cutting aid to foreign countries 10 per cent, he feels Nixon hurt the other parts of his program by taking this money out of circulation.

Merton Badenhop, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Tennessee, had some different views. "This seems to be a last resort," he said, adding he would much prefer to leave things operating in a free market.

In Badenhop's opinion, other measures could have been used such as developing programs to improve employment possibilities and

stressing increase production and efficiency. He said the economy was tied to production more than any single thing, thus, more production, more employment.

What Nixon is trying to do, Badenhop said, is to rectify the United States' position in regard to balance of payments. He said this position has been very poor.

C. B. Baker of the University of Illinois said Nixon's message contains a potential of retaliation by countries affected. "So much depends on how it is implemented," he said. Past experience does not point to success in most cases of price control, Baker noted.

Albert Nyberg, an international member, said Nixon is attempting to stabilize the dollar. He said his London bank was very wary of evaluating and depositing his American checks in the last three months due to the instability of the dollar.

One danger cited by Nyberg was overkill caused by the surcharge on import. By this he means that other countries may raise importation dues on American products to combat the surcharge.

Jimmy S. Hillman, president of AAEA, said the net effect has already been shown by today's stock market rise. He reinforced Rutan by saying that the policy should have a salutary effect on agricultural exports.

However, Hillman pointed out that there is no real, intricate machinery for enforcing all of the Nixon policy down to the local level.

The biggest question, according to Hillman is how effective it can be. "I think this is a good thing," he said.

William M. Herr, SIU professor in the Department of Agricultural Industries, had one comment. "It's too late, it should have been done two years ago."

Activities include

AAEA awards,

VVAW meeting

American Agriculture Economics Association Annual Convention. Fellows Address, Glenn Johnson. Awards program, 7:30 p.m. Arena.

Intramural Recreation, 2-11 p.m. Pulliam weight room, 7-11 p.m. pool.

SIU Vietnam Vets Against the War Meeting, 7 p.m., Student Center Activity Room A.

Crisis Intervention Service. Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk, phone 457-3086, 8 p.m. 2 a.m.

Vocational or Educational Counseling for Students, 805 S. Washington, phone 328-3286. College Democrats Meeting, 7:30-9:30 p.m., Warren 303.

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Budget reduced for arts center

The budget for the Performing Arts Training Center in East St. Louis has not been completely figured, but the amount allotted will be in the \$100,000 range, Edwardsville Chancellor John E. Rendleman said Monday.

Rendleman said some of the staff at the center will have to be terminated because of cutbacks, but he

did not know how many.

Jeanette Stovall, assistant to the director of the arts center, said the center's budget last year was \$175,000 and that it also received some outside funding.

Katherine Dunham, center director, reported in July that she had been told the program would be closed July 31 because of cutbacks

SIU economist attacks price freeze

An SIU economist Monday strongly criticized President Nixon's new economic program for making a price-wage freeze universal rather than selective and for undermining international economic institutions.

Charles G. Stalon, acting chairman of the Department of Economics, said that by combining the wage and price freeze with tax and expenditure policy "Mr. Nixon almost certainly will slow up the rate of price increases in the next few months."

"By making the freeze universal, however, he has failed to use the opportunity to focus the public's attention on the source of price and wage increases which have created the crisis," he continued.

He said the price-wage increase problem has arisen because key sectors of the economy have become partially monopolized through concentration of power in large corporations and a few large trade unions.

"I can only hope that before the 90-day trial period is over," Stalon said, "Mr. Nixon will have changed his general freeze into a selective set of wage and price controls, whereby the nation can moderate the evil effects of those undue concentrations of economic power."

Stalon served as a research economist for the Federal Power Commission and has been a Federal Communications Commission consultant. His specialty is study of employment, production and inflation.

The SIU economist said that Mr. Nixon's new program "gives the appearance of undermining our foreign economic policy to the extent that it will be necessary to dismantle those international economic institutions, primarily the international monetary fund, which we as a nation labored so painfully to develop and which were a keystone to our foreign economic policy."

in the SIU budget. The report led to the organization of an East St. Louis citizens' group which urged that the center remain in operation.

The center, which began in 1967, offers a two-year degree in the performing arts and several other courses.

Miss Stovall said 29 students are enrolled in the academic program and 635 students, including children and adults, are taking courses at the center this summer.

The center receives its budget from the Edwardsville campus and has been classified as a "new program" and non-recurring, which means it must be refunded each year.

Stalon charged that President Nixon "by his apparent unilateral action has declared not merely the nation's intent to no longer play by the present rules but has threatened to return to a stage of economic warfare that existed among industrialized nations from 1928 to 1933."

Stalon said this threat is contained in Mr. Nixon's imposition of a 10 per cent across-the-board increase in tariffs.

The SIU professor contended there were alternatives available which would have worked in helping the economy. One alternative, he said, would have been a vigorous push by the United States for broader limits on movements of international rates.

"In any case, he said, "any solution worked out in cooperation with other nations would have been preferable to this unilateral attack on our allies."

Trading record set

Stocks hit new highs

NEW YORK (AP) — President Nixon's change in economic policies Monday ignited the biggest stock market rally and heaviest trading in history.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rocketed up 32.50 points to 888.95, its largest one-day advance. The previous record was 32.84 points on May 27, 1970. The New York Stock Exchange common stock index closed up \$1.79 at \$34.67.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange soared to 31.73 million shares, topping the 28.25 million-share total reached last Feb. 9.

The session was one of the most hectic in Big Board history. Many blue chip stocks were delayed in opening due to heavy orders.

Brokers on the trading floor greeted the opening bell with a roar and a burst of activity.

The turmoil kept up all through the session. At the close the usually restrained brokers cheered and tossed paper into the air.

Among 1,694 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange, 1,503 advanced and only 187 declined. All major groups except oils moved up.

Opening trades were delayed in a

number of blue chip stocks because so many orders to buy had accumulated with no corresponding offers to sell.

General Motors never opened and the Stock Exchange did not even post bid and offer quotations at the end of the day.

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Judge says Wallace can't veto order court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A federal judge said Monday that Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace doesn't have the power to set aside federal court orders and that the governor's challenge of a desegregation plan amounted to mere talk.

Wallace had issued an executive order to the Jefferson County School Board last Thursday to transfer a white pupil from a court-assigned predominantly black school to a predominantly white school nearer her home. He said he was trying to help President Nixon carry out his wishes for no massive busing.

But U.S. Dist. Judge Sam C. Pointer Jr. ruled that it is the school

board's responsibility to obey court orders regardless of any directives from the governor.

"The school board is not free to disobey the court," Pointer said. "Even taking the plaintiff's assertion that the governor ordered the school board to violate the law, we would only have an exercise of free speech by the governor, to which he is entitled."

Wallace declined comment on Pointer's decision but said he still plans to issue another executive order, probably Wednesday, directing school officials in Hobson City and Oxford to leave their schools as they are despite a court order to pair them.

The governor also may invite parents to challenge their children's classroom assignments if required to travel long distances by bus, an informed source said.

Pointer denied a motion to add Wallace as a defendant in the Jefferson County school suit as was asked by U. W. Clemon, a black Birmingham civil rights attorney.

Clemon charged that Wallace interfered with a court-ordered desegregation plan by ordering the school board to transfer 15-year-old Pamela Davis.



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'Yes, Pat, there is a Red China'

One morning in late Spring, President Nixon got up and announced to his wife something that he had wanted to say for a long time.

"You see, Patricia, there really is a Red China," he told her shortly after receiving an invitation for a sporting event in that country.

"And I think I'll tell it to the American people, too. I think it's about time," he said.

"But won't that worry our Formosan friends and American voters a little?" she asked.

"Not really. You see, I've got an idea that should please everyone," he said. "But you'll have to wait and see."

So that afternoon the President went on national television and announced to the American people part of what he was going to do with respect to Red China.

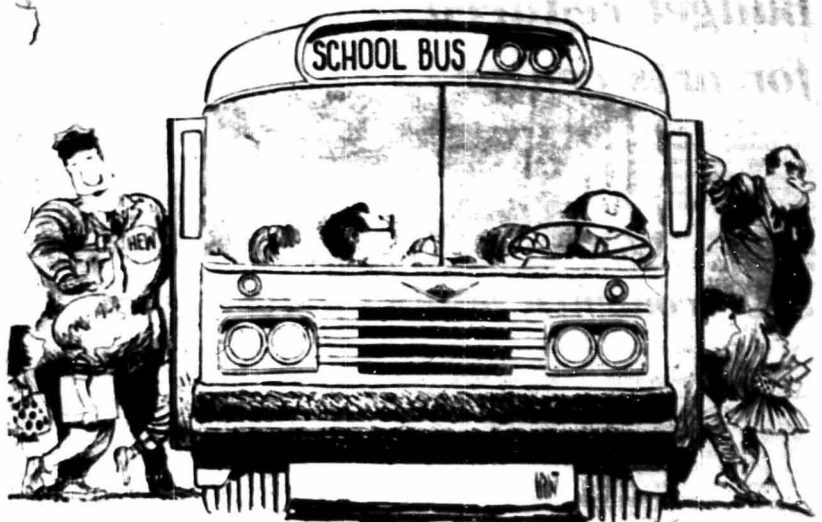
The next morning, Miss Fletcher, a sixth grade teacher at Consolidated School District No. 40 in Keokuk, Iowa, took the President's cue and decided to impart the new breakthrough in international politics to her pupils. "Has anyone heard the big news about a new country that we've recognized?" she asked.

"Yes, my dad says we're getting soft on those slant-eyed communist Red Chinese," said Bobby Stewart.

"Our leaders seem to think differently, Bobby," said Miss Fletcher. "They say that after 22 years of communist control in China, that it can hardly be disputed. And that since 80 percent of Red China's trade is with free-world countries, we should talk to them. A Presidential commission has even recommended that we allow Red China into the United Nations along with Nationalist China."

"Furthermore, we've made concessions by easing trade, travel and currency restrictions. And Sen. Mike Mansfield has said the concessions were long overdue."

"How many people does Red China have, teacher?" asked Sally Sherman.



Don Wright, Many News

"They have about 740 million people as near as we can figure. That's a little more than one-fifth of the world's population."

"Godd-ee," exclaimed Tommy Thompson. "How come they're so big and we didn't talk to them before now?"

"Because we were trying to pretend they weren't there in the first place," explained Miss Fletcher.

"Well, when did we know that they did exist?" asked Tommy.

"I'm confused," said Sally. "What does ping-pong have to do with knowing that 740 million people exist in a country that we thought didn't exist?"

"Yea, and I always thought that China was on an island somewhere," said Bobby. "How can they all

fit on an island?" "And I always learned that you have to talk to people before you can get along with them," said Tommy. "How come we didn't talk to them if we want to get along with them?"

As the children's innocent questions mounted, Miss Fletcher grew more exasperated. But calmly, she repeated something she had heard her mother say. "You've all heard of how God moves in strange ways. Well, our government is something like God. It moves in strange ways, too."

"That must be the reason," said Sally enthusiastically. "And maybe soon we can study other countries like North Vietnam, East Germany and North Korea. That is, if they 'exist' at that time."

Thomas Lemberger
Student writer

Letters to the editor

Millions in need

To the Daily Egyptian.

When I was small I went with my family to live in Asia. One of my early experiences there made a strong impression on my young mind. I was eating a sandwich in the street. The sandwich did not taste good and I just threw part of it away. A man who had been watching me came over and gave me a very hard smack on the face.

There are some parts of the world where it is considered very evil to waste food. People don't have any. When you don't have food your stomach hurts. It hurts and it makes you feel very sad when you know people don't care about it. People who do not have food hurt for a long time before they die. I have heard people whisper, "Please, please give me only a little bit."

These good days I am a student at SIU. Most of the people around me are just like I am in that they consider themselves to be poor. Sometimes I engage in sophomoric sophistry with some other students or faculty as to the correctness of certain poverty programs. Usually I sit jealously guarding my property, convinced that everybody's out to rip me off.

But right now—right now I think there is something happening on the other side of the world that transcends sophisticated moral arguments. I

hear millions of voices crying out their immense NEED. I feel many, many people who are hurting in that old awful way. It's like a person being held under water. Please let me breathe. Please let me live. They are demanding our concern.

Many people here are helping to turn this need into gratitude. I hope you who are reading this letter will be one of them. Dr. Frank Klingberg of the government department is making sure everything gets there. The world abounds with love for the people who feel

Jim May
Junior, History

Lib for women only

To the Daily Egyptian.

I'm getting awfully sick of this liberal, patronizing attitude that's been coming down in Carbondale towards the Women's Liberation Movement. Articles in the school paper have been quick to point out "what's in it" for men. Well, I hate to have to inform you, but the liberation of white, middle-class, college-educated males is not the first priority of the Women's Liberation Movement.

Let's put one lie to rest for all time: the lie that men are oppressed by sexism—the lie that there can be such a thing as "men's liberation groups." Oppression is something that one group of people commits against another group specifically because of a "threatening" characteristic shared by the latter group—skin color or sex or age, etc. The oppressors are indeed MESSED UP by being master (racism hurts whites, sexual stereotypes are harmful to men) but those masters are not OPPRESSED. Any master has the alternative of divesting himself of sexism or racism—the oppressed have no alternative—for they have no power—but to fight.

Male supremacy reigns in the United States and Europe. The disease still exists in socialist countries despite a philosophy to the contrary. Men are the oppressors of women in private and public situations. Where men are oppressed, they are oppressed by other men. They fill all the political power positions in this corrupt system. Women form a lower caste in a still rigid caste system, and their economic situation has worsened rather than improved in the past decade (just as it has for black people). Most women come from the working class in the lowest positions in the labor force, or they are domestic servants and mistresses for males (husbands) who possess property, among which property women are counted and highly valued. Like a black person who has "made it," a woman who has "made it" is sub-

ject to the same social and economic humiliations as the commonest woman if she leaves the small protective kingdom of her triumph (usually the family). A woman alone on the street or in a public place is fair game for any man, for being the property of none, she becomes the property of all or any.

No man plays a passive role in the oppression of females. The caste system could not function another day unless men vigorously acted out their oppressive roles, took their rewards for granted and stomped on women. Men not only support the caste system; they are terrified of losing any part of it. A bare rumbling from women is exaggerated to the scale of an army of castrating amazons. Men are threatened by women speaking about their freedom just as the racist fears the freedom of black people. To the man, in the absence of social and economic power, woman's freedom literally means his LOSS of freedom. For his only justification for existence lies in his being a man, which means possessing the right to oppress a woman (in the family) and feel superior to women in general.

In the long run, Women's Liberation will of course free men—but in the short run it's going to COST men a lot of privileges, which no one gives up willingly or easily. Sexism is NOT the fault of women—Kill your fathers, not your mothers.

Susan Collett
Carbondale Feminist Movement
Sophomore, psychology



"I never believe anything in the press."

Daily Egyptian Opinion & Commentary

EDITORIALS—The Daily Egyptian encourages free discussion of current issues through editorials and letters on these pages. Editorials—labeled Opinion—are written and signed by members of the student news staff and by students enrolled in journalism courses and represent opinions of the authors only.

LETTERS—Readers are invited to express their opinions in letters which must be signed with name, classification and major, or faculty rank, address and telephone number. Letters should be typewritten, and their length should not exceed 250 words. Letter writers should respect the generally accepted standards of good taste and are expected to make their points in terms of issues rather than personalities. Acceptance for publication will depend on limitations of space and the timeliness and relevance of the material. Unsigned letters will not be accepted, and authorship of all letters must be verified by the Daily Egyptian. It is the responsibility of the Daily Egyptian to determine content of the opinion pages. Other material on pages four and five include editorials and articles reprinted from other publications, syndicated columns and articles, and interpretive or opinion articles authored locally.

John Hatch traces Nigerian culture, societies

Nigeria: The Seeds of Disaster, by John Hatch. Chicago: Henry Regency Co., 1970. pp. 313. \$6.95

Reviewed by Marcus E. Jones

Approximately one fifth of Africa's three hundred million people live in Nigeria. It has the ninth largest population in the world, and an area of 356,670 square miles. This book is a general description of the history, culture, and societies of Nigeria, and how they interacted to mold the complex political unity of today. The impact of Christianity and Islam is analyzed, with respect to the various tribes and regions, and the consequences of their interactions upon the Nigerian people. In the first chapter, "Panorama," the author attempts a descriptive analysis comparing and contrasting the various regions within Nigeria. Rural and urban differences are explicit, and vivid in terms of life styles and activities. Lagos, the capital city is an African replica of a modern western city, and Hatch sums it up in two words: "slums and commerce." Ibadan is the largest city in Sub-Sahara Africa with well over one million inhabitants and the top university, out of the five in the country. Lagos is the chief air and sea port. It is also the center of trade, politics, and culture, and has close to one million people. The rural region is characterized by villages of bamboo thatched huts in the southern rainforest, to mud clay houses in the semiarid north. There are twelve distinct political states that make up the Federal Republic of Nigeria. There are six states in the North, and three in the East and the West. The majority of the population lives in the North, which is predominantly Muslim. There exist four main tribes with respect to population numbers, economics, and political power. They are the Hausa and Fulani in the North, and Ibo and Yorubas in the East and West respectively.

General History

The next three chapters deal with the general history of Africa, the Western Sudan and Nigeria. It is suggested to some Archaeologists that about seven hundred and fifty thousand years ago early man spread from Africa into Asia and Europe. Hatch asserts that the Sahara (desert) dried up around 2,000 B.C., and Caucasoids and Negroids migrated north and south respectively. The development of agriculture, and the smelting of iron, gold, copper and bronze was indigenous to the Negroid race of west Africa.

Northeast Nigeria, according to the author, was the homeland of the Bantu speaking peoples of East, Central, and Southern Africa. Their migrations were caused by sudden population explosion, pressure on land and food, and invasion by stronger peoples from the North. The migrations occupied two thousand years, but the most important was around the first millennium after the birth of Christ. The grasslands south of the Sahara, according to ancient Arab historians, cradled four great empires. Ghana, Mali, Songhay, and Kanem-Bornu. Each empire had developed intricate systems of trade, agriculture, and administration. Mali and Songhay had universities and postal service. Ghana was destroyed by Almoravid Muslims from Senegal in the 11th century A.D.; the ruling clan was converted to Islam. The other three empires were ruled by the Muslims who emphasized religion, education, and military.

Within the rainforest belt of Southern Nigeria existed kingdoms that created unique art techniques utilizing bronze and terra-cotta. Bronze casting was invented by the peoples of Benin, and terra cotta was the art of the Nok culture. The Hausa developed powerful city-states in Northern Nigeria. The seven city-states of Hausaland were named after the seven sons of a Hausa king. The city-states were based on trade, and each had a special function and a king. The yorubas are an urbanized people who live in Western Nigeria. They are very good in wood sculpture, and predominate in the cities of Lagos and Ibadan. The word Yoruba is the nomenclature for the people, tribe or nation, language, and religion. The Ibo tribe inhabit the rainforest region of Eastern Nigeria. They have intricate family structures (clans) that resolve the family, marriage, and religious affairs through the elders. They don't have a king, and Islam could never gain a foothold in their region. They have never created any kingdom, or empires, but are noted for their thriftiness and enterprise. The Arochuku clan, among the Ibo, became notorious as slave traders. They would capture slaves in the North, and march them South to be traded to the Europeans.

The arrival of the Portuguese in 1472, at the Bight of Benin, opened the road to European trade, exploration, and colonization. The English made their contact with Benin in 1553, and John Hawkins led a slaving expedition to west Africa in 1562. The important factor in the slave trade was the colonization of the Americas and Caribbean; thus a need for labor to work the new land. "It was to be largely the contrasting impacts of the slave trade on west Africa and Europe that was to separate their respective paths into the future." Hatch also maintains that, "Order, unity, law and prosperity could not survive under the destructive forces of the slave trade and the growth of the social values consequent on its

pursuit." Around the mid-fifteenth century, Fulani cattle herders migrated to Nigeria from the upper Niger river region.

The Fulani represented the strongest influence of Islam to enter Nigeria. They carried with them books on divinity from the University of Timbuktu.

Internal Turmoil

The nineteenth century was a period of internal turmoil in Nigeria, as well as in Africa. The slave trade bred avarice and precipitated tribal warfare and hostility. The Islamic Jihad in Northern Nigeria, led by a Fulani spiritual reformist, Usman dan Fodio disrupted security among the tribes. The captured pagans were given two alternatives: accept the faith or pay tribute to their conqueror. The British explorers Lord Lugard, Clapperton, and Lander traveled and studied the geography of the Niger river basin. The discovery of quinine relieved the problem of malaria; thus subsequent penetration of the interior by missionaries, imperialism and administration in the year 1900; although it had been already partitioned in the eighteen eighties by European interests.

A branch of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association was organized in Nigeria in the nineteen twenties. Nationalism began to rise in the South, while the Islamic North remained isolated from Western ideas. In October, 1960, the Nigerian people received their independence from the British. However, there were many problems plaguing the country after 1960. Political and economic corruption were the two basic problems, partly, due to colonialism. Tribal rivalry for economic and political power was another problem, and graft and favoritism became the order of the day. Jealousies

arose between uneducated northerners and educated easterners over employment in the Northern region. All of these tensions and problems led to riots and eventually a change of governments.

There were two military coups in 1966. The first coup was dominated by Ibo officers and soldiers. The second coup was carried out against the perpetrators of the first, and was under the leadership of those military officials loyal to the North and West. In October, 1967, the first shots were fired between rebel troops of the secessionist Biafra, and federal troops. Biafra was led by an Ibo, Colonel Ojukwu who had studied at Oxford and inherited a huge fortune in Lagos. The Federal Republic of Nigeria was under the command of General Yakubu Gowon, a Northerner, with a Christian background. Two and one-half years later on January 12, 1970, General Effiong who had assumed leadership of Biafra surrendered his troops to the federal army. Many thousands of soldiers and civilians had lost their lives in the contest. As a result of the war, the country was divided into 12 states on tribal lineage, and corruption in politics and economics was subdued to a great extent. Problems of hunger, ignorance, and health still persist and it will be up to the present military government to solve them as quickly as possible or the seeds of disaster will be sown in the future.

The book offers enlightenment to those professionals and laymen interested in broadening and deepening their scopes about the nature and causes of the crisis existing in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Marcus E. Jones, a doctoral candidate in Geography at SIU, holds a teaching assistantship in the University's Black Studies Department. He traveled extensively in Nigeria, Ghana, Dahomey and the Ivory Coast of Africa during the summer of 1968.

Reviewer 'picks clean' fiction of James Joyce

The Ordeal of Stephen Dedalus: The Conflict of Generations in James Joyce's Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, by Edmund L. Epstein, Carbondale Southern Illinois University Press, 1971.

Reviewed by Gary Phillips

In the attempt to henpeck the massive mound of Joyce's fiction, most critics have dug into that part of the mound they are most familiar with, and in doing so have failed to see the dump for the litter. This has led to a pile of criticism concerned with secondary problems, leaving those questions of primary value untouched. While we are struggling to pick Joyce's final "the" clean, we still have not found out all of what is happening in *Ulysses*. *Portrait of the Artist* as a Young Man has suffered from this selective criticism; it has been rubbaged by Joyce's esthetic distance. Stephen's esthetic theory, the Buffalo epiphanies, and the novel's meditative structure we know; but Betty Byrne is, the edition Joyce used for his hell sermon the relationship of Joyce to lemon platt, and how Joyce misquotes Aquinas. But the most important question, what happens to Stephen Dedalus and why, has been buried until now.

With the publication of *The Ordeal of Stephen Dedalus* Mr. Edmund Epstein has started a whole new era of *Portrait* criticism. By concentrating on the development of Stephen Dedalus and his relationship to the fathers in his life, the novel has for the first time been grasped as a portrait, not as a series of vague snapshots, each incomplete in itself. Mr. Epstein also goes to *Ulysses* and *Finnegan's Wake* for evidence that has direct bearing on the development of the father-son conflict theme; his final chapter, "Stephen's Dance," shows how Stephen finally overthrows his fathers and replaces them with himself during the "Nighttown" episode of *Ulysses*.

Father-Son Conflict

The father-son conflict that Mr. Epstein bases his thesis on is an archetype that can be found as far back as Greek mythology when Cronos swallowed his sons to prevent them from overthrowing him. Modern examples that Joyce knew came mainly from Ibsen's plays and Samuel Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*. Mr. Epstein demonstrates that the father-son relationship in Joyce can be a spiritual and artistic as well as a blood relationship. Joyce treats this theme more mildly in actual detail, yet in more extreme in principle than Ibsen or Butler. Joyce's Aristotelian definition of personality allowed him to see "sonhood" and "fatherhood" as mystical states that a person is born into and then develops into. Once fatherhood is attained the father is father for all his "race"; the son is the only son of the only father of his "race." By overthrowing his father, the son becomes a father and then can forge the uncreated conscience of his race. Leopold Bloom, Father Dolan, and Father Arnall are Stephen's fathers even though they are not blood relations. Mr. Epstein sees each successive scene in *Portrait* con-

tributing to Stephen's gradual realization of the tyranny of his fathers. This tyranny is not broken until *Ulysses* when Stephen smashes the chandelier in Bella's brothel.

Earlier critics have referred to the father-son theme. In his criticism of *Ulysses* Stuart Gilbert devotes two chapters, "Omphalos" and "Paternity," to the question of family relationships, and includes references to *Portrait* and *Work in Progress* (the early drafts of *Finnegan's Wake*). Tindall, Kenner, and Levin all briefly mention the importance of this theme, but do not go into it in any detail. Mr. Epstein is the first critic to recognize its importance; in addition to the theme as seen in Stephen's relationships, he has found an image pattern that is consistent with his thesis. It is the pulling together of all this material and seeing the theme present in all three of Joyce's major works that makes this book an important piece of criticism.

Mr. Epstein's use of *Ulysses* and *Finnegan's Wake* for supporting evidence is also an important contribution to Joyce criticism. Some critics have pointed out that *Finnegan's Wake* rewrites part of Joyce's earlier work (in *Structure and Motif in Finnegan's Wake* Clive Hart finds "Eveline" rewritten on FW 627 ff.), others have found allusions to earlier Joyce, but the thematic similarity has been lightly touched upon or ignored until now. *The Ordeal of Stephen Dedalus* is prefaced by a quotation by Italo Svevo: "James Joyce always said that there was only room for one novel in a man's heart (he hadn't even begun *Ulysses* then) and that when one writes more than one it is always the same book under different disguises." The first chapter, "The Conflict of Generations," follows this contention; it proves that the father-son conflict is an important theme in all three works. Throughout the rest of his book, constant reference to the later novels enlarges and enriches Mr. Epstein's scope, his knowledge of *Finnegan's Wake* is especially impressive.

Best Pick: Style

The style of Mr. Epstein's book is one of its best points. Written essentially in the first person, it achieves a very informal and personal tone that makes it extremely readable. Even though the scholarly explorations are immense, the pretentious atmosphere that hovers over most modern criticism is absent. Mr. Epstein knows his material, but is not trying to impress anyone. When he is unsure about something, he does not try to cover up his lack of certainty; instead, he "suggests" a point—it is a rare critic who will put accuracy ahead of ego (any doubts about the author's intellect will be dispelled after brief glance at his notes).

This book is an important landmark. The strength of its thesis comes from seeing *Portrait* as a complete, unified novel. Because of the vastness of *Ulysses* and *Finnegan's Wake*, this trend may be impractical (or impossible) to continue. But the groundwork has been laid and we have come to the turning point in *Portrait* criticism.

Gary Phillips is a teaching assistant in the Department of English at SIU.

'One of nation's top 50'

Graduate craftsman cited

By University News Services

Elliott Pujol, who received the master of fine arts degree at the June commencement, has been selected by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Penland School of Crafts as one of the 50 outstanding craftsmen of the nation. The School of Art has announced.

With his honor goes participation in a two-week craft session at the Penland School in Penland, N.C. Dec. 8-17.

Pujol recently received a first honorable mention award in the 1971 Sterling Design Competition, sponsored by the Sterling Silver Guild of America. Winning entries were exhibited at Lever House in New York City.

A showing of 16 pieces of Pujol's work is on exhibit at the Craft Alliance Gallery in St. Louis during August.

Starting in September, Pujol will join the faculty of the Tyler School of Art at Temple University, Philadelphia. During the past year, he has been graduate assistant to Brent Kingston, head of SIU's metalworking program.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Pujol of Clayton, Mo. He and his wife, the former Nancy Demore of Glenview, have two children, Stephanie, 5, and an infant son, Jason. Mrs. Pujol also is a graduate of SIU and has taught in Carbondale.



National recognition

This sterling silver melon pot won first honorable mention for SIU June art graduate Elliott Pujol in national competition sponsored by the Sterling Silver Guild of America.

Coed wins costume design contest

By University News Services

Marianne Custer of Minneapolis, Minn., a graduate student in theatrical costume design, has been awarded a \$200 first prize in the annual Intercollegiate Scene and Costume Design Competition.

Miss Custer's winning sketches were for the play, "The Way of the World." Contest sponsors are Hub Electric Co., Chicago; the Joseph Maharam Foundation; the Gothic Color Co.; Costume Associates, Inc. of New York; and SIU.

Ellsberg enters plea of innocence

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dr. Daniel Ellsberg pleaded innocent Monday to charges of illegal possession of secret documents in the Pentagon papers case.

"I am not guilty," he told U.S. District Judge William M. Byrne Jr. in a firm, even tone. He said the words twice, answering two counts of a federal indictment.

U.S. Atty. Robert Meyer then arose and told the court that no electronic eavesdropping devices were used in investigating the Ellsberg case. Ellsberg's attorneys had argued in opposing his coming here for trial that the government should say whether evidence was obtained by wiretap.

Meyer said: "In regard to electronic surveillance, I am authorized by the government to say that no eavesdropping has taken place with regard to Mr. Ellsberg."

Meyer and defense attorneys were told to confer on a mutually agreeable trial date.

The defense said it expected a long trial with a need for "elaborate preparation" and asked that it be at least 90 days hence.

Since coming to SIU in the fall of 1970, Miss Custer has worked on costume design for 10 productions of the Theater Department. As an undergraduate at the University of Minnesota, she worked in design with the experimental theater, the main stage, the Peppermint Children's Theater and the University of Minnesota Showboat. She plans to continue her studies toward the Master of Fine Arts degree text fall at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Winners of first place awards in other categories of the competition were Thomas Field, an undergraduate at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, for scene design of the play, "L'Enfant et Les Sortilèges," June Gaebler, graduate

student at the University of Wisconsin, for scene design of the play "The Balcony," and Philip Jung, undergraduate at Ohio University Athens, for costume design of "King Lear."

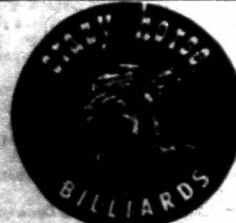


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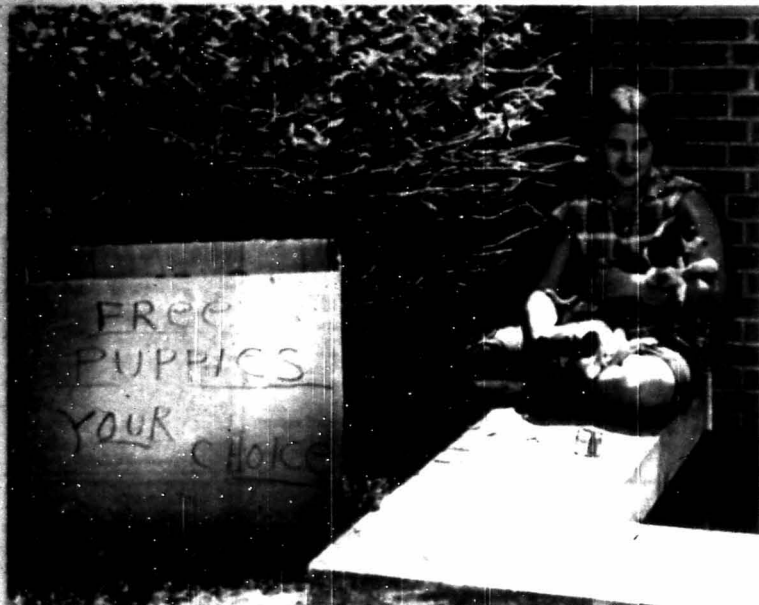
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'Dogsitting'

Loving homes for nine puppies their owner wanted, so they were given for the asking in front of Morris Library. But that's not their owner holding three of them. She's Melinda Ebel, freshman in art from Gotham, and she's 'dogsitting' while the owner is gone for a few minutes. (Photo by John S. Burningham)

Guest artist talks hairdos, makeup

By Donna Korando
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A beautiful woman is like a beautiful picture; each needs a good frame to set it off, according to Bill Wright, guest artist for the 17th annual School of Advanced Cosmetology at SIU.

The gypsy, one of the new looks in hair fashion, was cited by Wright as one of the most complimentary looks to appear on the current scene. The gypsy is cut with no more than six inches on the crown and proceeds in graduated lengths up to 10 inches below the shoulder. Wright explained. He said the short, curly front enhances the woman's face with soft lines.

The trend in hair fashion is to take a past period of time and to modify the styles to fit in with the present. Wright said. This is currently happening with the resurgence of the '60s look, he said. This look brings the hair to the crown and allows it to curl in a carefree manner, according to Wright. This carefree curling is the modern modification of the tight curls found in the '40s, he explained.

"Women are tired of hair looking like a wig," Wright said. That is why, he said, they no longer want the heavily-lacquered, harshly-tanned look of the past.

Hair care is very important for the natural look, Wright explained.

"Any time a girl's head of hair splits, she might as well have it cut," he said. Hair should be retouched every six weeks, but this does not mean cutting off over a quarter inch of hair, Wright explained.

One thing Wright cited as damaging to hair is the use of electric curlers. He was quick to explain that the curlers themselves were not at fault, but the manner in which they were used. He said many girls are not careful when they put their curlers in their hair, or when they insert the holding pins. Then when they take the rollers out, the hair becomes tangled and "instead of taking it out gently they pull it out. That is where the damage is," Wright said.

Men are coming to beauty salons now because the barbers won't listen to the fashions, they just cut instead of giving a man a style. Wright said. For the first time, he said, men are learning to style hair to their advantage.

As the hair compliments the face, so should the makeup. The woman wants nothing harsh looking, Wright said. He further noted that each woman needs to find out what tone she can wear. One of the newer looks in makeup comes off very peachy, complete with peach eyeshadow, makeup base, lipstick and blush. This look gives a natural glow to the skin, Wright said.

Any shade of makeup is acceptable, he said. The use of gold tones (crèmes and beiges) is a more softening accent for bone features than the previously used white, Wright said. Women cannot wear all colors equally, but green and turquoise can be worn by all. He said blue tones make a woman look tired.

Eyeliner is positively out, with false eyelashes taking its place. Wright said. He cautioned, "Any time you wear eyelashes, you have to over-emphasize the eye makeup, or it won't show up."

Wright is a member of the Official Hair Fashion Committee of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. A Kokomo, Ind., beauty school owner, he has received trophies in world wide hair styling competition.

Army announces early discharges

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army announced Monday that thousands of draftees serving at posts in the United States will be discharged up to four months early.

Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehike said as many as 43,000 GIs will be sent home early under the program, which will apply to men scheduled for release between Sept. 1 and June 30, 1972.

The majority of these men already have served in Vietnam and Korea and can no longer be sent overseas because of their short time remaining in the service. Draftees normally serve two years.

Froehike said the early discharges are in anticipation of congressionally administered cuts of 50,000 men in the average strength of the Army for the current fiscal year.

Physical education teacher to return

By University News Services

Walter Ellis, a Raleigh, N.C., native who taught one quarter in the Men's Physical Education Department before being drafted, is returning to teaching here next month after serving a two-year stint in the U.S. Army.

Ellis, now stationed at Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone, in the 2nd Artillery, came to SIU in 1968 as part of the growing cultural exchange program between SIU and Winston-Salem (N.C.) State University. He had obtained his bachelor's degree from Winston-Salem, and at SIU, he completed his work for a master's

degree in physical education.

"Ellis did such a fine job and performed so well as a graduate assistant and teaching assistant while working on his master's degree that we encouraged him to stay," said Edward J. Shea, chairman of the department of physical education for men. "He served but one quarter and was granted a leave when drafted."

Shea said he had received a copy of a letter that the Fort Kobbe commander, Col. George M. Shaffer, Jr., had written congratulations to Ellis for being selected as an outstanding Man of America.

Food professor wins grant to be visiting lecturer in India

By University News Services

Mrs. Jennie Harper, associate professor of food and nutrition, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays grant to serve as a visiting lecturer in home economics at India's Bangalore University.

Notice of the international educational exchange grant has come to University Chancellor Robert G. Lyster from the Board of Foreign Scholarships, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State. Mrs. Harper is spending the summer at her former home in Bath, Canada.

She plans to go to India in December. She has previously served as a Fulbright-Hays exchange teacher for two years at Ain Shams Women's College in Cairo, United Arab Republic, and as a member of SIU's educational mission sent to Nepal under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development. She worked there helping to establish a Home Economics Department at the National Vocational Technical Center in Kathmandu and also at the College of Education at Tribhuvan University.

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Price freeze has Board in quandary

(Continued from Page 1)

Layser said he could not comment on the effects of the freeze until it was more precisely interpreted.

He did say it was "pretty obvious" that the proposed faculty and staff pay raises would have to be dropped.

The President's message raised speculation on the face of proposed tuition increases. The tuition raise, which was approved by the Board, increases in-state tuition and fees from \$165.50 to \$181.50 for a full-time student and increases out-of-state tuition and fees from \$446.50 to \$477.50.

The increased rates are being collected for fall quarter, although the tuition increase has not been approved by the Illinois General Assembly. It is expected to come up again this fall in the legislature. Tuition and fees are due the first of September.

Layser said he did not know if the tuition raise would be affected.

Secretary of the Treasury John Connally was quoted at a press conference in Washington Monday as saying that all tuition increases already announced by colleges to take effect in September would be suspended until the end of the freeze, which is officially set for Nov. 12.

The President acted under the authority of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which authorized him to issue actions to stabilize prices, rents, wages and salaries.

Radio show will feature foreign music

A new WSU radio show will feature foreign music and interviews with foreign students attending SIU. The program will be called "Music Around the World" and will be hosted by its originator, Saavi Charehsazan, an Iranian.

Charehsazan said he thought of the program format because there is little foreign music played on WSU and the show would offer an outlet for foreign students.

The hour-long show will be aired monthly, although an exact air time has not yet been set. Charehsazan said foreign students interested in appearing on the program should contact him at 457-6338. The interviews will concern the student's adjustment to American life and culture in his native land.

Another of Charehsazan's projects is the organization of a monthly newsletter to be called "The Voice of Iran." He said that the content of the paper will be aimed at both Iranian students and other foreign students.

Charehsazan, who graduated this spring with a B.A. in engineering and will enter the Department of Radio-Television fall quarter, said foreign students need a newsletter devoted exclusively to their activities and needs.

The paper will contain local news, news from Iran and reports of foreign students' activities in other U.S. cities. A classified section would handle want ads and services offered, such as rules to cities and tutoring. Special activities for foreign students would also be covered.

Charehsazan urged students interested in working on the newsletter to contact him. He said he hopes to have the first issue ready when fall quarter starts.

Correction

An error was made in the caption of a picture that appeared on Page 4 of Saturday's Daily Egyptian. The name of the woman demonstrating her veena, an Indian musical instrument, is Prabha Sekhar.

She was incorrectly identified as Juan Bhattacharyya.

Mager said there is a question of "just what constitutes a price." Until this is known, he said the outcome of tuition raises cannot be determined.

The price freeze is really unenforceable from the standpoint of announced increases, said Mager. He pointed out that in the case of tuition many students have already paid to be enrolled and that money is slated for expenditure.

He said the University is waiting for verbatim copies of the President's orders implementing the announced programs.

He said he expected some determination could be made within 24 hours after these reports are received, but he added that the President was reportedly signing

additional orders during the day and that it could take at least a week before exact determination could be made of the full impact of the President's action.

Mager said he assumed that the order does freeze all faculty and staff salary increases.

Rates at University residence halls and family housing rentals also were slated for increases this fall. Quarterly room and board rates at the three main dormitory complexes were scheduled to go from \$347 to \$375, and a \$10 monthly rent increase was to be collected beginning this September at Southern Hills.

Samuel L. Rinella, director of housing business services, was quoted Monday as saying he did not yet know what effect the price freeze will have on September rents for dormitories.

Most student rental contracts have been signed and returned for this fall at the increased rates, he said.

Answers to this question also are awaiting more detailed interpretations of the President's orders.

Coed fatally injured in motorcycle mishap

A 23-year-old SIU coed, who was to have been graduated in two weeks, died at 5:30 a.m. Monday in a St. Louis Hospital of injuries she received in a motorcycle accident in Herrin.

The girl, Marcia Gail Fitzgerald, a senior majoring in business education, was injured at 12:40 a.m. Monday. She was riding on a motorcycle driven by David Wesley Dye, 26, also of Herrin. Herrin police said Dye apparently lost control of the cycle while turning a corner.

The cycle hit a parked truck after traveling 180 feet from the corner. The impact moved the truck two feet and bent its steel bumper, police reported.

Miss Fitzgerald was found under the truck. Dye was beside it. Police are still investigating the accident.

Miss Fitzgerald is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fitzgerald, and two brothers, all of Herrin.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete at Johnson's Funeral Home, Herrin.

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SIU Faculty Council strengthens position

By Teresa Hume
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Faculty Council's position has been strengthened and become more important to the entire University governance system, said Thomas J. Pace Jr., Council chairman, in a recent interview.

Pace, professor in speech, is beginning his second three-year term on the Council. Besides being Council chairman, Pace is also a representative of the Faculty Council to the Student Affairs Committee and to the Chancellors Conference. In 1978, he was a member of the Campus Crisis Management Committee and the Committee on Reorganization of Graduate School.

When asked his opinion on the organization and functions of the University Senate, Pace said, "I'm very optimistic in regard to its ability to function."

"I wish the Board of Trustees would recede its action not allowing the University Senate to override the president's decisions," he said. For two-thirds of the University Senate to vote against a presidential decision they will have to feel very strongly about it, Pace said. It's not good when only one-third of the voters support the president's decision, he said.

When asked if he thought Board members understood the role of the University Senate when they voted to deny veto power, Pace said, "It is my guess that they did understand how the University Senate fits into the University structure."



Thomas J. Pace Jr.

Pace cited examples of how the Faculty Council is related to the University governance system. Five Council members serve as members of the Undergraduate Education Policy Joint Standing Committee and the Faculty Status and Welfare Joint Standing Committee, Pace said. Any legislative proposals these joint committees act upon must come back to the Faculty Council, he added. The chairmen of the joint standing committees are Council members.

Four members of the Faculty Council also serve on the General Studies Committee, Pace said. Any legislative proposals channeled through the GS committee must

come back to the Student Senate and the Faculty Council, he added.

Pace said that internal affairs of the three committees are handled by each respective committee.

The Screening Committee of the University Senate determines if legislation from other joint standing committees go to the Faculty Council, he said.

Pace said some of the major aims of the Council are attempting to work out a solution to the enrollment ceiling limit and to determine how each department is going to work within this enrollment ceiling and to review undergraduate programs and the teaching of them.

Another goal Pace cited in regard to faculty welfare and status is to set up a uniform grievance system and a statement of professional ethics.

Other substantive matters the Council plans to work on, he said, are the pass-fail proposal, the three-year baccalaureate program and admission and retention standards and how they can be handled by each department. Pace said the Council would also like to look in to sabbatical leave policies, a faculty judicial review board and proposals made by the fact finding committee on the Center for Vietnamese Studies.

Pace said he doesn't see any major problems facing the Council except as it is asked to formulate more legislative policy, the members may have to spend more time and meet more often.

While discussing the Student

Senate, he said that since it is part of the governance system, it will find it has more responsibility and voice in legislative proposals and policies.

Pace said he feels abolishing the office of chancellor was a valid move. In making the two campuses autonomous, the positive action was to appoint two presidents and abolish the office of chancellor.

While discussing the new University governance system, he said, "I think the input of student and staff opinions, and ideas will strengthen the system not only in quality of policies derived through the system but that it should give all members of the University community particular channels so their wishes and desires may be known."

Pace has taught at SIU since 1965, after receiving his doctorate from the University of Denver in 1957. Pace previously held positions at Wichita Falls, Tex., Senior High

School, at the University of Denver and at Midwestern University.

His professional memberships include the Speech Association of America, the Central States Speech Association, the Illinois Speech Association, the International Society for Study Communication, the Institute for General Semantics and the Society for Study of Existentialism and Phenomenology.

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CESL aids international students

By University News Services

If you enjoy meeting people from other lands, and have some time to invest in helping international students learn English and the American way of life, you're the kind of person the Center for English as a Second Language (CESL) is looking for.

CESL, a branch of the department of English at SIU at Carbondale, is specially designed to help international students improve their

proficiency in English before they enroll in American institutions or universities of their choice.

Students registered in the CESL program spend six to seven hours a day, five days a week for six weeks or longer. But, students as well as instructors at CESL acknowledge the importance of out-of-classroom learning.

"If the student spends six hours at CESL, then goes back to his apartment and uses his native tongue for the rest of the day, his progress in mastering English obviously will be slower," said Larry Askew, foreign student adviser at CESL.

Askew said students at CESL are eager to have American roommates, friends or families, who would help them practice English in real situations and learn the customs and cultural backgrounds that go with the language.

CESL plans to pair interested American students with CESL students in a couple off-campus dorms this fall, a refinement of an experimental project called the "Buddy Program," whereby an American student would be assigned as a "buddy" to foreign students.

"Such experience has proved rewarding to everyone involved," Askew said.

Askew added that they need more American students and families to sign up for the program. Who is qualified? "There aren't any formal requirements," Askew said, "but we want people with open minds, people with vital interests in other cultures and nations. In the case of students, we prefer upperclassmen who can take the foreign students shopping, or on a picnic, or invite them over for dinner. There are lots of possibilities." Interested persons may call Larry Askew at CESL, telephone 453-2265 or 2266.

This blacksmith traveling kind

CHESTNUT, Ill. (AP) Longfellow's village blacksmith worked under the spreading chestnut tree, but smithy Tom McKinney works throughout the countryside, shoeing with a scientific touch.

McKinney measures hoof angle, hoof length, shoe weight and other data, somewhat difficult for a layman to understand.

He serves 31 stables in a 90-mile radius area to care for an estimated 1,300 horses and ponies.

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Controls apply to sports, too

Wage freeze leaves holdouts out in cold

By Bob Greene
Associated Press Sports Writer

Representatives of professional sports teams were uncertain Monday what effect President Nixon's freeze on wages would have on pro athletes but a Treasury Department official said Monday the presidential action applies to sports.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., general counsel of the Treasury Department said that the pro athlete who held out for more

money is going to find the wage freeze costly.

The wage freeze action left pro teams' management puzzled and at least one official said he was sure the President didn't mean to apply the action to professional sports.

But Pierce said the holdouts are "stuck."

"I would think the guy who has not signed would have to get what he received last years."

Pierce conceded he could envision

players signing for more money, then actually being paid at last year's salary until the freeze ended.

"I could envision it, but the player may be surprised," he said. "I think there's definitely going to be something else. I doubt they are just going to end the freeze. We'll have something to taper it off."

Pierce said anyone who signed by Aug. 14 is in good shape.

"If they've already entered into the contract for the coming season, that

would be sufficient" to qualify as their current pay scale, he said.

Pro football clubs have signed most of their players for the 1971 season, although there still are a number of unsigned players, while pro basketball and hockey are in the process of signing their players.

"We began researching the situation this morning," said Walter Kennedy, National Basketball Association commissioner. "When we have something to report, we will so advise our clubs."

Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players' Association, said he has sent a telegram to Pete Rozelle, NFL commissioner, seeking a meeting to discuss the ramifications of the president's action.



Gerald "Scooter" Wilson races across the goal line in the first game of the season against Louisville last year. Wilson accumulated 252 net yards and five touchdowns last fall as an offensive half-back and punt-kickoff return specialist. He had a slight concussion this spring but is expected to be ready for fall. (Photo by Michael Conroy)

Mike Storen, president of the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association, said, "It's hard to say whether President Nixon intended to apply the price and wage freeze to professional athletes. Pro sports is an unusual business at best."

"Our usual practice is to renegotiate every contract every year. This isn't like a normal job where you have a regular salary."

"The wages we pay out to our players are reflected in the admission prices we charge for our games," he added. "So if we are not to be allowed to raise our ticket prices then this would have to be reflected in our negotiations with the players."

Bil Wirtz, president of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, said, "There have to be special considerations for sports. Bobby Hull signed under a two-year contract. But we have players who have completed their contracts and there has to be some way to compensate the increase of their ability."

Speaking as a member of the NHL's Board of Governors, Wirtz added, "We've always had friendly owner-player relations. There have been no strikes and in only eight cases last year was an arbitrator needed to reach a contract agreement."

Joe Crozier, general manager of the Cincinnati Swords who will be making their debut in the American Hockey League this season, said, "We haven't signed anybody yet so how can it affect us?" You can't freeze wages, that haven't been set. Besides, we're all Canadians. It won't affect us anyway."

Pete Retzlaff, general manager of the Philadelphia Eagles of the NFL, said, the NFL, said, "We have lots of veterans still unsigned throughout the league. I am waiting for the league office to make a decision. At this point I don't know if it will affect player negotiations."

The Eagles still have eight unsigned players.

Harland Svara, general manager of the San Diego Chargers of the NFL, said, "We have some people who are unsigned but not really any holdouts. He said those cases are "individual" and probably would not be affected by the wage freeze.

Al Davis, part-owner of the Oakland Raiders of the NFL said, "I won't even discuss it. No comment. We never comment on things like this."

"At this point, I don't see how it could affect baseball players," said a spokesman for the American League.

Baseball players already are under contract.

Injured Namath: football is my life, I have no thoughts of quitting

NEW YORK (AP) — Joe Namath, wearing a cast and a "Keep Smiling" button, said Monday football is his life.

"I have not even thought about giving it up," Namath said during a news conference at a midtown hospital. He is recovering from an operation for torn ligaments in his left knee which was injured in an exhibition game against the Detroit Lions Aug. 7.

The New York Jets' quarterback now

has had two operations on each knee and missed most of last season because of a broken right wrist.

So why risk a crippling injury by playing again, the restaurant-owner part time actor was asked.

"It's very simple," Namath said. "Right now I'm doing something I enjoy doing. A man's very fortunate when he makes a living at something he enjoys. I know I'm not a good actor. I'm

not even close to it. But when I'm on a football field I have a different attitude."

But Namath did say that when it comes time to make a definite decision on whether to continue playing it will not be his alone.

"I've always been one to take the doctors' advice," he said.

Dr. James A. Nichols, who operated on Namath, said in a statement that a decision should be made in 12 weeks as to whether Namath will return this season.

He said Namath would leave the hospital sometime this weekend, have the cast replaced by a special brace in six weeks and begin working out in nine to 12 weeks.

Namath said he plans to work with Al Woodall, who has taken over as the Jets' No. 1 quarterback as he did last season, and feels the club can still win the National Football League title.

"I think we would have had a better chance to win it with me—I'd be a fool not to feel that way," he said. "But I still think we have a good chance to go all the way."

Daily Egyptian

Sports

NIU football coach resigns

The Northern Illinois University football coaching reins have switched hands with the season opener against Wisconsin of the Big 10 Conference only four weeks away.

Richard "Doc" Urich submitted his resignation as Huskie head football coach last Friday after guiding Northern for two years through a period which saw the NIU schedule accelerate to a hare's pace.

Urich's teams couldn't develop as fast as the toughening schedule, thus he leaves behind two 2-7 seasons.

Jerry Ippoliti, 35, Huskie offensive backfield coach since 1969, has agreed to accept the vacated head coaching position.

Urich will join the Buffalo Bills of the National Football league as an assistant coach.

NIU is a member of the Midwestern Conference which includes SIU Conference schools are competing as independents until 1973.

The Martin Oilers of Carbondale will defend its Illinois State Class A softball title in the state tournament which begins this week in Maroa.

The Oilers will face the Runnerup from the Springfield regionals at 9 p.m. Tuesday.

The defending champion automatically advances to the state tournament bypassing regional play.

Oilers in tourney play

The Oilers will face the Runnerup from the Springfield regionals at 9 p.m. Tuesday.

The defending champion automatically advances to the state tournament bypassing regional play.

Major league standings

National League					American League				
East					East				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	71	50	.587	0.0	Baltimore	71	44	.617	0.0
St. Louis	67	54	.554	4.0	Detroit	65	54	.546	8.0
Chicago	64	54	.542	5.5	Boston	64	56	.533	9.5
New York	58	60	.492	11.5	New York	60	61	.496	14.0
Philadelphia	53	67	.442	17.5	Washington	49	70	.412	24.0
Montreal	48	71	.403	22.0	Cleveland	48	72	.400	25.5
West					West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	62	56	.521	0.0	Oakland	57	63	.475	21.0
Los Angeles	60	60	.500	10.5	Kansas City	56	66	.458	23.0
Atlanta	57	65	.467	14.5	Chicago	51	67	.432	28.0
Houston	46	71	.394	25.0	Minnesota	51	67	.432	28.0
Cincinnati					Mississippi				
San Diego									

(Monday games not included)