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# The Daily Egyptian, February 13, 1971

Daily Egyptian Staff

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**Daily Egyptian**

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Saturday, February 13, 1971



# On African Languages

By James E. Redden  
Assistant Professor of Linguistics

There are about 850 languages in Africa south of the Sahara Desert. (An area as large as Illinois would probably have 25 to 50 languages.) These 850 languages belong to four language families.

A language family is a group of languages which have developed through history from an ancestor language, e.g., French, Spanish, and the other Romance languages developed from Vulgar Latin. The various Latin dialects likewise developed from a more ancient language called Indo-European.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of these language families according to Greenberg's classification. North of the desert is the Afroasiatic family, which runs east into Asia as far as Iraq. The most famous branch of this family is Semitic, which includes Arabic and Hebrew. Ancient Egyptian was another branch of this family, but its most recent descendant, Coptic, became extinct about the 13th century A.D. The Berber branch is spoken over much of Northwest Africa, and the Cushitic branch, the Ethiopia and adjacent areas. Ge'ez, a medieval Cushitic Ethiopian Rite. South of the desert in Nigeria is the Chadic branch. Hausa is the best known Chadic language. Besides being the native language of many millions of people in the north of Nigeria, Hausa is a lingua franca throughout the savanna

area from Upper Volta to the foothills of Ethiopia.

Except for two small groups in the mountains of East Africa, the Sandawe and the Hata, the Khoisan language family is located in the southwest of Africa. The Khoisan family is the click family. Clicks are made by closing the vocal tract in two places, the glottis and somewhere in the mouth, and then releasing the buccal closure before releasing the glottis. This causes an inrush of air and gives the "click" or "pop" sound. The Khoisan language, spoken by the yellowish-brown peoples of Africa, about two thousand years ago probably were spoken over most of South, Central, and East Africa. About the time of Christ, the Bantu Negroid peoples began their massive migrations east and south, which crowded the speakers of Khoisan languages mainly into the Kalahari Desert area.

The Nilo-Saharan language family, also called Macro-Sudanic, is squeezed between Afroasiatic and Congo-Kordofanian. Most of the languages in this family belong to the Chari-Nile branch. Luo, spoken to the east and north of Lake Victoria, is the most famous language of this branch. In the colonial period, British colonial officials often learned Luo to satisfy the foreign language requirement of the British colonial service because Europeans seemed to find it easier to learn Luo than Kikuyu or other of the neighboring Bantu languages. Luo marks singular and plural in nouns by the opposition voiceless vs. voiced, e.g., if the singular of a noun ends in "t," the plural will



usually end in "d," and vice versa. Another feature of Luo and many languages of East Africa is first-, second-, and third-person adverbs. Instead of having a set of words like English meaning "here," "there," and "yonder," Luo has a set which means "here by speaker," "there by hearer," and "there away from both speaker and hearer." This difference often causes misunderstandings and mix-ups when Africans speak English or Europeans speak an East African language because it is assumed that the system of three items has the same meanings in the other or foreign language.

Up in the desert, the Saharan branch of Nilo-Saharan is spoken by lots of small, isolated groups. It is said that every hilltop has a different language. This is of course an overexaggeration, but it does reflect the generations of isolation in the open country of the desert, necessitating small groups to huddle together for security's sake in any place that offered safety.

The Songhai branch is isolated on the Niger River a long way from the rest of Nilo-Saharan. Songhai is of course spoken at Timbuktu. The other branches of Nilo-Saharan are quite small.

Of the 850 or so languages spoken south of the desert, about 650 belong to the Congo-Kordofanian language family. Consequently, when one thinks of African languages, he almost thinks of Congo-Kordofanian. These languages, like almost all of the languages south of the desert, are tone difficult for speakers of non-tone languages like English to learn. English has sentence tone or intonation, i.e., the melody or tune of English fits over a whole phrase or sentence, and indicates emotional meaning, as in "John is here" vs. "John is here." But English cannot indicate a difference of lexical or dictionary meaning by syllable tone. For example, in the Twi language of Ghana, esono, with one low and two high tones, means "elephant," but esono, with all low tones, means "It is difficult." Consequently, a difference of tone can make just as much of a change of meaning as a difference of vowels or consonants.

The Kordofanian branches are small groups, mainly in the Kordofan area of Sudan. The Niger-Congo branches of Congo-Kordofanian contain the large number of languages. The West Atlantic branch of Niger-Congo's most famous member of Fulani. Though the West Atlantic languages are mainly in the Senegal-Gambia area, Fulani has spread east in the last two or three hundred years along the savanna, at least as far as Nigeria. Fulani is not the main language in most of these areas, but pockets or groups of Fulani speakers can be found throughout the savanna.

Barbara, also called Malinke in its eastern region, is the best known language of the Mande branch. Besides having a very large number of native speakers, Barbara is also a lingua franca used in the savanna area from the coast of Senegal to eastern Upper Volta. The Voltaic branch is in Upper Volta and adjacent areas. The

dougou" seen on African maps is Voltaic. "dougou" is like "ville" or "town" and Ouagadougou seems to me the "dougou" where they say "ouaga."

The best known languages of West Africa are the Kwa branch. Twi of Ghana and Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria, are some of the better-known members of this branch. The grammar of these languages is very different from that of European languages. One major difference is the lack or near-lack of prepositions, and conjunctions. To a speaker of a European language, this seems quite startling. If one says in Twi, literally, "I sit your side," it is perfectly clear that this means "I sit beside you." Likewise, "I take knife cut meat" needs no explanation. However, a sentence like, "I cut trees scatter" would probably not be guessed to mean "I cut down trees in several places."

The largest branch of Niger-Congo is Bantu-Congo, which contains the Bantu sub-branch. There are about 250 Bantu languages, and Bantu languages are probably the best known of all African languages. The noun class prefixes not only mark singular and plural but also indicate that the noun belongs to a certain noun class. For example, a Muganda is a member of the Baganda tribe, who live in Uganda and speak the Luganda language. Though the Bantu languages of Central, South, and East Africa are related to the Niger-Congo languages of West Africa, their grammar is very different. In West Africa, there are usually many short words in a sentence, and these words have only a few prefixes and suffixes; but the Bantu languages usually have only a few words in a sentence, and the verb is likely to be several syllables long, containing several prefixes and suffixes.

The Bantu languages that are adjacent to the Khoisan languages have acquired clicks through intercontact, but even those Niger-Congo languages that have borrowed clicks from Khoisan have far fewer clicks than Khoisan languages. Zulu, in which Miriam Makeba often sings, is a Bantu language that has borrowed clicks.

Swahili is probably the best-known African language. It is the lingua franca of East Africa, but Swahili is a atypical African language in some ways. It has lost its tones and has acquired a huge foreign vocabulary, mainly from Arabic. However, Swahili is still clearly a Bantu language. An analogous situation exists in English. English is obviously a Germanic language even though it is borrowed a lot of vocabulary from Romance languages, mainly French and Latin.

One often hears the question, "Aren't African languages primitive?" Nothing could be further from the truth. African languages are just as capable of saying whatever the native speakers of these languages wish to say as is English. Of course, some African languages don't have words for "spark plug" or "carburetor" but English didn't either until fairly recently, and African languages are just as capable of inventing or borrowing vocabulary as any other languages.

Photo by Alicia Johnson





Photos by  
John Lopinot

## Artist expresses feelings, ideas in work

By John D. Towns  
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Art is a medium of communication. It expresses ideas, thoughts and feelings, says Ben Burton, graduate student in art.

Burton, a staff assistant in the Cultural Resource Center, has sculptured over 85 pieces of art since coming to SIU in 1965.

Some of his sculpture, along with his oil portraits, charcoal and crayon drawings, is displayed in Black American Studies, the Goodluck Glove Warehouse and some downtown businesses.

"Is there such a thing as black art?" he asked. Burton said he is presently researching the contemporary black artists of today to determine the answer to this question.

"Are artists heroes and leaders?" Do

they have a political point of view? I'm interested in the artist in the community and the relevance of his work. Does he get support from the community?" he queried.

Burton says he hopes to display his work in the community so that it can be exposed to what he is doing. "Art previously has been geared to the middle class through museums," he said, "but what about the people who don't have the money to visit the places where art is displayed?"

Burton's work has been exhibited in the SIU Mitchell Galleries, Brooklyn, N.Y. Museum, at New York University and in several churches and community buildings throughout New York.

"I get a personal satisfaction out of my work. Art has so many ways of communicating in life: political, social, cultural and a gamut of intellectual thought, depending upon the style you

use and what you want to say," he said. Burton said that some people say art is morbid, but it is real. "It depends upon the audience you are trying to relate to."

Two of Burton's drawings appeared in the AfricaAmerica/Caribbean issue of Grassroots magazine, one of which was used as a poster for that issue.

"It's really hard to say how long it takes to make a piece of art. I don't like to just throw something together," he said. "I'm not a commercial artist. Commercial artists cater to the people. I do what I like to do."

From 1968-69 he taught sculpturing at the Vienna Prison in Vienna, Ill., and hopes to do the same at Marion Prison soon. His graduate show will be held spring quarter in the Mitchell Galleries, at which time he hopes to have a program set up to teach young people in the community.

# Slain African leader cites country's challenge

*The Challenge of Nationhood*, by Tom Mboya Praeger Publishers \$7.50

Thomas Joseph Mboya was perhaps one of the most known, popular and effective politicians in Africa in the 1960s. Extremely talented and brilliant, with youthful energy, Mboya at 36—when he was assassinated on July 5, 1969—had spent 15 years of his life in the struggle for Kenya's nationhood. He built and led Kenya trade unions effectively through the Mau Mau emergency;

Reviewed by

F.L. Masha

fought with Oginga Odinga for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and for the attainment of independence; successfully chaired the first meeting of the All African Peoples Conference in 1958 in Nkrumah's Accra; and was secretary-general of the ruling Kenya African National Union until his death.

After Kenya's independence in 1963, Mboya was, as President Kenyatta acknowledges in his foreword, "one of the most effective and progressive ministers" of the government. "He was a mature political leader who never involved himself in petty and parochial matters." *The Challenge of Nationhood* is a testimony to that maturity.

At the time of his assassination, Mboya was editing a selection of his speeches from 1961 to 1967. He had almost finished the work—with acknowledgements and an introduction dated March, 1969.

Mboya addresses himself to (a) tensions in African development, (b) the roles of the political party, trade unions, the civil service, women, and intellectuals in nation-building, (c) African freedom, African Unity and the OAU, East African co-operation, (d) Africa and Afro-Americans; aid and development, African foreign policy, and (e) African socialism.

Two speeches deserve special mention: "A Development Strategy for Africa: Problems and Proposals," and "The Challenge of Development." In these speeches Mboya defines and discusses the challenge: that of rapid

economic and social progress of the underdeveloped nations for the benefit of their populations; and attempts "some tentative soundings" and "preliminary sketches" for an economic strategy for Africa.

*The Challenge of Nationhood*, contains sober and realistic reflections (conditioned by hard experience and rare foresight) concerning the problems and prospects of development in Africa. It is also a public testimony to Mboya's full personal dedication to the problems of Kenya and Africa.

The lengthy Introduction in the book summarizes his analysis and evaluation of African trends after independence. He saw Africa going through "multiple transitions" which "have placed maximum pressures" on Africans. "If we are wise we shall not despair at our difficulties and disappointments.

Unless we are foolish: we shall not declare with shrill and unconvincing propaganda that everything is perfect. Rather our task should be to examine and to analyze our experience in order to plan a better path for the future."

The introduction reveals the thorough theoretical frame of mind which guided Mboya in affairs of state. Just a few quotes:

In general it can be said that any economic or political system must be flexible if it is to survive and be of benefit to society.

In any state a balance must be struck between individual liberty and coercion.

Slogans can be a useful way of explaining policies. But sometimes they are used instead of policies, and sooner or later the leaders are in serious trouble with the people who feel they have been misled or cheated.

Land is a national asset which must be utilized for the good of the country. . . Governments in Africa feed to watch any tendency towards land accumulation very carefully.

Mboya whose personal style and tastes were like those of a Londoner or



Tom Mboya

New Yorker—he studied at Ruskin College, Oxford—, speaking of the apparent confusion about the evolving African Culture, asks:

Is a man promoting African culture because he wears an ostrich feather or a braided cap and sandals? Is it particularly African to wear fabrics which a designer in Hong Kong thinks suitable for this market; or to put a piece of animal skin over a Western suit or to wear some Muslim attire with your European clothes? Or put it the other way round, is an African not an African because his wife chooses some Western fashion, because he prefers modern plumbing or Western furniture in his home? . . . We must not confuse poverty with culture for there is no point in clinging to practices and habits which arose merely from a lack of something better.

While he lived, Mboya was controversial and at times misunderstood. His fellow Luo considered him a sell-out to their Kikuyu rivals in Kenya. He was also caught up in the East-West ideological rift in Africa, and his unapologetic identification with the West, especially the U.S., sometimes earned him the label of an imperialist tool.

Mboya, in the *Challenge of Nationhood*, like his earlier book *Freedom and After* emerges as a thoughtful, practical, and realistic leader, totally committed to the betterment of his people.

He dedicated this book "to the many people of Africa who go to bed each night dreaming of the promise of Africa." Mboya was himself a great promise in Africa, and his untimely death by an assassin's bullet hurt the struggle for the fulfillment of that promise.

## What it's like to be black in white America

*An Illustrated History of Black Americans* By John Hope Franklin (Time-Life) \$7.95

A black child lies asleep in bed as cockroaches, the size of his little finger, crawl across his bare skin.

A white child, scarcely old enough to read, proudly displays a sign, "Who needs niggers?"

These bitter pictures of two of America's children are typical of the straight-to-the-point approach of this

Reviewed by

Clarence Harkness

story of the Negro in the United States.

At times the book seems almost shrill as it recalls the indignities the black man has been made to suffer. But then, it's hard for the white reader to comprehend what it was like to be made to sit at the back of the bus,

provided all the whites were seated first; risk your life in battle but be unneeded away from segregated YMCA troop facilities in the First World War, or even be excluded from a depression soup kitchen because of your race.

And if you feel some of the pictures are overly dramatic—like the one of police dogs savaging a Negro in Birmingham, Ala., or the shot of some laughing members of a crowd of 15,000 who watched a colored youth being bur-

ned alive in Waco, Texas, in 1916—the text is a reminder that they are no exaggeration.

After all it was only in 1953 that segregation was, banned in the restaurants of Washington, D.C., the nation's capital, and even today unwritten discrimination means that 20 per cent of the black population is forced to live in rat-infested homes.

As the book points out, the white idea of Negro inferiority was carefully cultivated by the earliest slavers, for it helped to reduce any protest in their home countries. Also, it was a lot easier to justify centuries of suppression and degradation if the fiction could be maintained that blacks weren't quite human.

And, of course, a lack of education and economic opportunity made sure they certainly appeared to be second-rate people. Some of the claims about Negroes are reminiscent of the clichés about Indians.

Any book which attempts to tell the story of America's colored in 192 pages might be accused of having little depth. But the author—a history professor at the University of Chicago—and the Time-Life editors who worked with him have picked up some material with great care.

The pictures are particularly striking and the accompanying quotations from contemporary Negro authors and writers add to the feel of what it's been like to be black in white America.

It's just too bad the Wallace's of the world are hardly likely to read it.



The Cover

The drawing on the cover of this week's issue was done by Yvonne Littlejohn, a senior from Chicago. Miss Littlejohn's work appeared in the Africa American Caribbean issue of *Grassroots* magazine.

### The Reviewers

Clarence Harkness is a junior in English.

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John D. Towns is a senior in journalism.

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### Daily Egyptian

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# Pro's and con's of the military industrial complex

*Super State—Readings in the Military Industrial Complex* Edited by Herbert J. Schiller & Joseph D. Phillips, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois \$6.50.

President Eisenhower's farewell address in 1961 warned us about the growing impact of the military-industrial complex and how it can alter

Reviewed by

Walter J. Willis

the shape of a democracy. Historically political economists throughout the world have been concerned when a sector of the economy appeared to be gaining an undue influence over the government and the people. Such a concern in the United States resulted in the passage of much of the regulatory legislation that is now part of the "law of the land." The readings in this book are another example of this concern.

The 24 articles in this book represent a compilation of congressional

hearings, excerpts from the *Congressional Record* and speeches. Both sides of the argument are developed.

It is recognized that government has many demands for limited resources. Allocations to these diverse demands are made within a framework of goals consistent with a group of objectives that often are ill defined and frequently changing. The point is made and refuted that the bureaucracy of government and military may exert an influence on decisions inconsistent with national goals. Vested interests of workers in the defense and related industries may cause them to exert an influence on government that is greater than their number would indicate. A recent example is the threat of Washington State air craft employees to boycott Wisconsin cheese because of Senator Proxmire's stand of defense spending.

There is much evidence that the Defense Department has taken over many of the functions of the State Department then used these new responsibilities as arguments for more and better hardware. The profile of the

U.S. military in many countries may cause more problems than it solves.

Whereas, most other government activities are subject to close scrutiny by many legislative committees and the public, defense and C.I.A. activities are not subject to the same critical analysis since they frequently hide behind a "secret security" screen. Even the Bureau of the Budget gives less intensive scrutiny to Defense requests than to other department and agency requests.

There are a number of ranking former military people working for the defense industries. Many contracts are let on non-competitive bids. Such actions are subject to suspicion. The rebuttal has the same weakness as that used in many oligopolistic industries where there are a few large firms and a large number of small firms but firm averages are used. Concentration ratios could be a more realistic indication of fact.

There are many references to the military-industrial complex fostering a technocracy that minimizes the rights and privileges of the individual. Such an approach may lead to dehumanizing

education and a misallocation of human resources that has long-run national growth implications.

It is recognized that many important civilian by-products have developed from the military-industrial complex. The question can be raised as to how much greater the end product for civilians would be if the same resources were used for solutions to civilian problems. It is further suggested that civilian payoff if the future may be less as the military requirements become more specialized.

The 1970 meetings of the American Economics Association devoted a number of sessions to "grantmanship" which has been an outgrowth of the military-industrial complex. The scramble for grants and a publish or perish university philosophy may have adversely affected undergraduate teaching, educational programs and goals or students who may have unwillingly been a part of such a system.

Superstate brings together the issues. Arguments on both sides are impressive. Voters need to be aware of the contents of this book. It is interesting, challenging and at times disturbing.



W.E.B. DuBois

## W.E.B. DuBois writer, sociologist, philosopher

*Black Titan* W.E.B. DuBois, an anthology by the editors of Freedomways, Beacon Press, 1970, 333 pp.

This book is a necessity for every historian, sociologist, teacher, writer or layman who has sought to trace the mood of black Americans from the days of peacefully accepting an unequal dual society, to the growth of black

Reviewed by

John D. Towns

organizations and their world-wide counterparts.

*Black Titan* includes an analysis of some of DuBois' more famous writings. The NAACP's *The Crisis Magazine*, (which he founded and edited), his 1903 *The Soul's of Black Folk* and *The World and Africa* are among his many books and pamphlets that are explored in this book.

The black editors of the quarterly review, *Freedomways*, edited this book. DuBois is often cited as the godfather of *Freedomways* due to his contribution of ideas and technical counsel for the initial issues.

With the death of DuBois in 1963 came homage from some of the world's leading figures. Some were entertainers, some were educators, and

some came from within the political arena.

Ruby Dee, television and movie actress, Lorraine Hansberry, author-playwright, Langston Hughes, the late poet laureate of Harlem, Kwame Nkrumah, former president of the Republic of Ghana, C. L. R. James, educator, and Richard G. Hatcher, mayor of Gary, Ind., are only a few of the many public figures and officials who have written of how their lives were influenced by DuBois. These statements appear in the first part of the book, labeled "tributes."

DuBois was a writer, sociologist, philosopher, and a historian. Receiving his doctorate degree from Harvard in 1896, he spent the rest of his lifetime in an effort to unite blacks through his writings. DuBois continued to create incentives in the minds of black Americans, but he felt blacks in the U.S. should be united with Africa and eventually the colored peoples of the world should be counted as one.

Many of his writings carried the theme of Africa, which is pointed out in the book. Africa later became his home in exile. "But he was an exile only to the land of his birth," wrote Martin Luther King, Jr., who also contributed a section to the book. "He died at home in Africa among his cherished ancestors and he was ignored by a pathetically ignorant America but not by history."

## Book traces history of black humor

*The History of Negro Humor in America*, by William Schechter, Fleet Press, 1970, 214 pp., \$8.95.

This is sort of a straightforward book. It tells what comedy was for blacks in earlier years, and brings comedy up to date by telling the way Dick Gregory, Sammy Davis Jr., and Richard Pryor were able to succeed as comedians.

A good deal of colloquialism is used.

Reviewed by

George E. Woulard

However, some of it, which is supposed to represent black slang, is not accurate.

The people in the first comedy were creoles who made fun of black people. The first black comedies were done by whites who had blackened their faces. When blacks began in comedy, they were actually making fun back at whites, although whites did not realize this.

Another famous comedy form the book points out, was the minstrel show. These shows, which started after the Civil War, also began by making fun of whites. What had been done to blacks in black face comedy was now being returned by blacks.

Some of the first black groups that started were minstrel shows. These groups illustrated a type of Uncle Tomism, depicting blacks in inferior roles. Foot shuffling, lazy and docile characters were portrayed as expected by the white audience.

This type of comedy, to a degree, paved the way for future comedians, but it did not reach a peak until it began on radio and television. Stepin Fetchit, Mantan Moreland and the Amos 'n' Andy series are analyzed and compared to current black comedians and comedy shows.

Casual reading of this book is recommended for self education. It is not too entertaining, but can be equated to a history of jazz.

Photos from the book

"The History of Negro humor in America."



Bessie Smith

# Black

# Poetry

At Winnaba

Fansi Fishing People  
along the coast of Ghana, Daily (morning till evening)  
nets.  
nets of blue and beige yarn and heavy duty rope

Children (Hot Sun)  
palm trees under a blue clear sky.....

alicia l. johnson  
july 13, 1969



Photo by Alicia Johnson

Black-ness is  
the abiding faith  
in the realization  
of our destiny  
Black-ness is  
the consistent identification  
with our Brothers and Sisters  
Black-ness is  
the rejection  
of recurring attitudes  
of uncle tomism  
Black-ness is  
staying on the case  
and not being duped  
by the myth of

of ethnic studies  
Black-ness is  
the denial of  
"colored" and "negro"  
as legitimate names  
for the Black race  
Black-ness is  
the knowledge  
that the black problem  
is not synonymous  
with the hang-ups  
of poor white folk  
Black-ness is  
the belief  
that Jesus-god

is Black Black Black  
Black-ness is  
to recognize  
that black capitalism  
is white control  
that model cities  
is colonial communities  
that urban renewal  
is black removal  
Black-ness is  
the rationale  
that integration  
is dead dead dead  
Black-ness is  
the perception that "bussing"

is sapping the strength  
from the Black community  
Black-ness is  
afros natural  
Black cooperatives  
that black capitalism  
the building of the Black Soul  
through  
Black Pride  
Black Selfhood  
Black Peoplehood  
BLACK-NESS IS.

Dr. Gossie Harold Hudson

alicia l. johnson  
july 17, 1969

## Kiswahili- Past, Present and Future

By Patricia Carrell  
Assistant Professor of Linguistics  
Today over 30 million people in East and Central Africa, primarily in the countries of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia and the Congo speak and understand Swahili. When dealing with a language as widespread as Swahili, a distinction should be made between those people who speak Swahili as their first language or mother tongue, and those who resort to it as a second language or trade language for the most varied purposes of intertribal communication. On the Kenya and Tanzania coast, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Tumbatu and Mombasa, Swahili has been the mother tongue of the local African population for centuries, and even further inland as well as further north and south along the coast (as far north as Mogadiscio in Somalia and as far south as Mozambique) groups of Swahili speakers using it as their mother tongue are to be found. In many towns of East and Central Africa the presence of such groups is often the result of a recent development by which tribalized Africans have resorted to the trade language as their only means of communication, even in the level of everyday family life, so that the children are practically raised in Swahili. In the areas where it is the mother tongue of the population, Swahili is the language of domestic life, everyday business and local government. It is also the main language of the mass media, as well as the regular medium of instruction on the primary

school level. On the secondary school level, where English is the medium of instruction, Swahili is taught as a regular subject like mathematics or science.  
Inland, the language situation is more complex. East Africa is a multilingual area. Many African men speak a tribal language as their mother tongue, understand, or even speak a couple of other tribal languages, have a more or less fair knowledge of Swahili and are to some degree acquainted with English. African women, especially if uneducated, tend to be more monolingual, with emphasis on their own tribal language, with some knowledge of Swahili and with very little or no knowledge of English. Asian minorities speak Asian languages among themselves and Swahili and English in contact with Africans and Europeans. Europeans of different nationalities use English and often know some Swahili.  
Tribal languages are most frequently used by less educated Africans, especially women and elderly people. This appears to be the case in rural as well as in urban areas. But, of course, the "uneducated" are a larger portion of the rural than of the urban population. Furthermore, rural areas tend to be ethnically and culturally more homogeneous than urban areas and, therefore, there is less pressure on the individual to become multilingual. In spite of the numerous languages spoken in the major towns, social grouping in suburban African areas often follows the lines of the new

urban immigrants' mother tongues, with Swahili providing the only means of communication with others.  
Knowledge of Swahili varies greatly from one area to another and depends largely on the traditional ethnic backgrounds of its speakers. It is obvious that such a linguistic situation, even among the different groups of native speakers of Swahili, has brought about a complex dialect repartition of Swahili. However, the joint efforts of the administration and educational authorities has led to the establishment of a common standard of written Swahili which has been promoted in almost all areas where Swahili is spoken.  
In Tanzania, the multiplicity of small tribal groups with languages of their own has made a planned national language policy necessary. Even before independence Swahili was encouraged by the Germans and then the British. Since independence in 1961, it has been adopted as the national language, both because it has the advantages over the various tribal dialects of being free from regionalistic connotations and of being understood by large numbers of people of the most varied tribal origins. Swahili is steadily supplanting the tribal dialects and in some contexts also English. The formal and informal spread of Swahili is held to be one of the major factors promoting the people's increasing national identification and evolution of a non-tribal, non-racial, non-colonial society.  
In Kenya, the language situation is even more complex. Whereas Tanzania

has dozens of small tribes, Kenya has several large regionalistically-minded tribes. Some of these are not Bantu and display strongly antagonistic feeling toward the others. Even among the Bantu tribes there has long been a definite trend to favor the tribal languages. However, Swahili serves as a useful means of communication between antagonistic groups—as a "neutral" language. As a consequence of this valuable function of Swahili, there was a considerable change in the official attitude towards Swahili shortly before Kenya's independence in 1964, the more so as the resolute attitude of Tanzania to maintain Swahili as its national language enhanced the prestige of Swahili in the framework of efforts initiated towards an East African Federation. Both English and Swahili are official languages in Kenya, but the future of Swahili is brighter today than it was a decade ago. It is the only African language currently used by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, the trade unions have adopted it in their newspapers, political speeches are usually delivered in Swahili—on occasion alongside the major local dialect. The prestige of Swahili as an official language has recently been enhanced by the decision of the central government to switch from English to Swahili as the language of parliament and governmental administration. Rapid urbanization in Kenya has undoubtedly contributed to the spread of Swahili.

(Continued on Page 8)

# On the teaching of black American history

By Gene Harold Hudson  
Assistant Professor of History

"It's high time to teach the new generations of youngsters to avoid the ignorance, distortions, and falsehoods of the past," says William Loren Katz, author of the award-winning "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History." Black people should know about the contributions that black individuals and black groups have made in the building of America. This is important for their self-image, self-esteem, and pride; and the teach of black history is a tool for building such pride.

Too, it is important for white people to know about the black man's past. To assume that a race has no humanity worth defending is easy when one believes that a race has no history worth mentioning. Then without a past no racial group can hope to attain pride and social cohesiveness.

There are many fields related to the history of Afro-American, the African colonization movements, slavery, the struggle for emancipation and the abolitionist movement, and the civil rights movements are integral parts of the history of the United States. Yet, there is only occasional reference to all of these in the standard high school and university textbooks.

The depth of the black man's contribution to the history of America is significant. "Black Heritage," as Vincent Harding relates, "is a part of our contribution to the struggle of black people, here and everywhere, toward a new kind of freedom and liberation." Nevertheless, black people have been deprived of an adequate recognition of their heritage as well as their accomplishments. Whites, too, have been deprived of historical material which could immeasurably broaden their understanding of American History and black culture.

America was created and shaped by successive waves of migrants. One must recognize the need for a coalition of endeavors to improve and increase the educational participation of all ethnic groups, even though, it is impossible to solve all problems at once.

This weakens the impact of black history on a central crisis. In other words, to deal with both black history and ethnic studies is like Nathan Hale suggests, "A stone tossed into a lake, the resulting waves might reverberate from shore to shore."

At first glance, black history seems to fit the pattern of ethnic history. Ethnic history is immigrant history which traces the ups and downs of an alien group which struggles for existence in a new world. In later generations immigrant groups assimilate into American society and become a successful part of the larger streams of the American civilization. Their history, then, is a history of success.

The black past, however, does not fit into this mold. The circumstances of black and white immigration are different. Black immigration dates back to the Virginia Colony. Moreover, the conflict between black and white is not couched in terms of two cultures, alien and American. Both black and white proclaim the same values of liberty and equality plus their visions of the ideal society are similar, but the place of the black man in the American Society is still in doubt.

How to explain failure is one of the major problems in black history. American historians have not often been called upon to explain failure, their orientation is toward success. The idea of success is all pervasive in non-historians as well as historians. Because of this, one of the continuing problems with black history is how to fit it into a framework of progress and success.

If the black man becomes a full partner in American life, black history may have played a major part in that achievement and may then parallel other ethnic histories, but black scholars must continue to dig into the soul of American historiography the omissions and distortions of the black race in the United States history.

As late as February, 1971, it is highly possible for students to complete their education without any idea of the part which the black race has played in America. Herein lies more than mere



Drawing by Ben Burton

omissions and differences of emphasis. Such treatment of American history reflects small credit upon American historians as scientists.

History taught in schools should not be the story of people of one color with the neglect and omission of the men and women of another. When a minority, as a group, has either been neglected or given a subordinate place, history, for a truthful presentation, must be reconstructed in the interest of justice as well as truth.

The integration of the Afro-American into the American course of study provides a fully dimensional picture of

America. Also, part of the demand for justice to the black man has been the consistent distortion of his positive role in this society. All Americans can appreciate the black contributions made to this country under the horrors of slavery and the handicapping consequences of segregation and discrimination.

It is hoped, therefore, that from an American story which honestly includes both black and white experiences, students will increasingly learn that the fate of each is bound to the rights of all, and that the price of liberty is still vigilance and struggle.

## Can whites counsel Negro students?

By Walter G. Robinson  
Director of Black American Studies

The question has been posed to me whether or not white counselors can successfully counsel Negro students—if not, why not, if so how?

I would answer such a question—yes. But before expanding further, I must raise a question of clarification. Does one consider Negro and black to be synonymous terms? If so, I suggest that the basic premise of the question is faulty and therefore leads to complex problems of understanding.

In order to address the question with some clarity, I will define what I consider to be the difference between Negro and black in view of my own black philosophy.

I define Negro as that person of African descent, heritage and culture, whose life style has been so influenced by the Euro-American society that his values and morality are directed towards emulating and imitating the European social structure. He is obsessed with the myth of the American dream and believes sincerely that if "I can only prove myself, I will be accepted." However, history has recorded the real facts of life. No matter how great or dramatic the achievements of non-European descendants (be he Afro-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Oriental or Asian) these descendants have never been granted their rightful place in the American society and there is no evidence of significant attitudinal change to rectify this injustice.

I define a black person as one of

African descent who understands that the American dream is an Euro-American myth. He is consciously aware that America is guilty of building her empire by the oppression of people, especially those of non-European descent. He is cognizant of the fact that the economic base of America was built and perpetuated by the savage inhumaneness of the Euro-American society.

A black person, therefore, does not seek to acculturate or integrate with Euro-American, but chooses to develop and perpetuate a humane and sane society of his own heritage and culture.

My answer to the question "can a white counselor successfully counsel a Negro student?" is a reserved yes. Yes, in that the Negro student may tend to see the white counselor as helpful since it would be the student's ambition to be accepted and/or integrated into the Euro-American society. My reservation would be, if, during the period of counseling, the power of blackness possesses this student, that power will disrupt and negate the counseling process.

Relative to the counseling of black students, my answer is possibly yes, probably no. It would be possible, provided the white counselor has lived within and is sensitive to the black experience. Such counseling would be conceivable after the white counselor has internalized the feelings and frustrations of the dehumanizing processes of this social system—a system which contrarily encourages

the social malignancy of racism. This kind of racism is so innately interwoven into the American society that it is usually practiced subconsciously. Such a racism so subtly expressed is, in reality, a blatant affront to all of its victims.

It is conceivable that a white counselor could successfully counsel a black student when he has been imbued with the degradation and deprivation of living in the rodent infested slums and suffered the anxieties created by the cries of hungry children whose stomachs are eaten by penicillin.

It would be possible when the white counselor could also immerse himself in the poetry, plays, novels and social criticisms written by black authors such as Leroy Jones, Nikki Giovanni, Eldridge Cleaver, Malcolm X and others. It would be possible if the white counselor could digest the meaning of black art, sculpture and dancing, and has learned to feel the meaning of spirituals, work songs, blues, jazz and other music composed and performed by Mahalia, Leadbelly, Pharoah Sanders, Nina, and many more.

When the white counselor can respect the black student's mother and father as the beautiful black people they are, when all of the above are embraced as a basic foundation for survival, and when there is an understanding of the black renaissance, then, I guess it might be conceptually possible for a white counselor to successfully counsel a black student.



Drawing by Ben Burton



## El Colonialismo Indígena

"El pulpo parasítico" que explota a todas las provincias argentinas no es ningún imperialista extranjero, ni los banqueros internacionales de Wall o Bond Street, sino la misma capital del país, Buenos Aires. Las provincias internas de la República Argentina son las "colonias" de las que vive la metrópoli-pulpo bonaerense. Tal es el punto de vista de la población provincial de la nación en general.

No faltan los antecedentes históricos de este punto de vista. En la época colonial española, debido a la geografía del continente sudamericano y la política virreinal, la Argentina fue gobernada desde Lima durante más de dos siglos, por fin en 1776 se estableció el Virreinato de La Plata o de Buenos Aires. Cuando llegó la Independencia (1810-1825), se formó la Confederación Argentina que incluía más o menos el territorio nacional de hoy. Sin embargo, hubo mucha resistencia a la influencia preponderante de Buenos Aires, y desde 1852 a 1859 esta existía como entidad política aparte. Desde 1862 ha existido la República Argentina unida políticamente, pero el predominio de la capital en lo económico siempre trae consigo la amenaza de la desunión.

Buenos Aires y sus alrededores tienen

más de la cuarta parte de la población total de unos veinticuatro millones. Geográficamente la ciudad metropolitana ocupa la posición estratégica en la desembocadura de los ríos Paraná y Paraguay cuya confluencia crea el Río de la Plata. El sistema de transportes (ferrocarriles y carreteras) de la zona hídrica de las pampas (llanuras) argentinas converge totalmente en la zona bonaerense.

Resultado de todo esto es la pobreza relativa y dependencia total de toda zona agrícola más productiva de la banca y el comercio de la capital. En la zona del noroeste del país las provincias (estados de Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, Tucumán y La Rioja) tienen una producción agrícola, de maderas y minerales que podrían exportarse por carretera y ferrocarril a la zona chilena de Antofagasta, pero ninguno de los sistemas de transporte es adecuado, y debido a los reglamentos fiscales estos productos se exportan a Chile vía Buenos Aires y por mar vía el Cabo de Hornos. El comercio de las provincias con las otras naciones vecinas sufre la misma clase de restricciones. Mientras la capital tiene excelentes escuelas, hospitales, buenos transportes y buenas ganancias debido al comercio que pasa por el puerto y a las industrias que existen allí, las provin-



Mientras en la capital se invierten millones de pesos en suntuosas autopistas el interior de la república carece de las vías esenciales de comunicación.

cias sufren toda clase de abandono en cuanto a infraestructura económica y desenvolvimiento moderno.

La mitad meridional de la nación con su clima más extremo y la falta de inversiones sufre aun mayores retrasos. Sólo porque la capital necesita nuevas fuentes de fuerza motriz y porque los yacimientos petrolíferos están más al sur ha comenzado alguna actividad inversionista en el sur. El proyecto hidroeléctrico del Neuquén es uno de los más ambiciosos en el mundo actual, y la determinación política de explotar el petróleo de una manera para garan-

tizar la independencia de la nación, en este sentido ha ayudado a la zona del Chubut y la ciudad de Comodoro Rivadavia.

Sin embargo, en las provincias predomina el resentimiento contra la capital y su predominio. La existencia de fuertes sindicatos y una burocracia que vive de las ganancias del resto del país, además de todos los reglamentos que restringen las actividades comerciales de las provincias junto con la geografía misma obran poderosamente contra una mejora en la situación político-económica.

A. G. B.

## Kiswahili- Past, Present, and Future

(Continued from Page 6)

In Uganda, where tribalistic nationalistic tendencies have prevailed, Swahili has practically been ousted as an official language, except for police training. This is rather paradoxical, because the fact that the law enforcement body must resort to Swahili proves that it is the only suitable language for intertribal communication.

Swahili is unmistakably a Bantu language with a Bantu grammatical structure. The major part of its lexicon is of Bantu and Arabic origin. For this reason it has been often considered a "mixed" language. Swahili is not based on Arabic. Swahili is a Bantu language, not a Semetic language; it has a basic structure (grammar, syntax, morphology, phonology) related to that of the other Bantu languages of East and Central Africa. The only thing Arabic about Swahili is the large number of words borrowed from Arabic. English has a large number of words borrowed from French, yet no one maintains that English is based on French. Swahili is not a mixture of languages any more than English is a mixture of languages.

Therefore, because the basic grammatical structure of Swahili is Bantu, it is not as alien as English. East Africans who speak Bantu tribal vernaculars will find it much easier to learn Swahili, a related language, than to learn English.

Certainly, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and other East African countries have language problems unlike those anywhere else in the world. In fact, no African country is strictly mono-lingual. Tribal vernaculars, English and Swahili compete on many cultural levels. Each country has a different linguistic situation and different language policies.

However, generally speaking, tribal vernaculars are used for communication with the family and with fellow tribesmen. In spite of all the efforts of mass education, the imposition of a world language such as English has been limited. The knowledge of English of the vast majority of people is still insufficient even for the simple communication of daily living, let alone for jobs and activities demanding full communication in English. In Uganda and Kenya, English is used by the highly educated, urban, East African to enhance his social and economic status. On the other hand, in Tanzania,

educated people frown upon the use of English as unnecessarily snobbish. This leaves Swahili in the middle. For intertribal communication, particularly in urban centers where contact with non-tribesmen is essential, for public mass media, and for intermediate levels of education, Swahili is the only practical language. The prospects for the general spread of Swahili appear bright.

Our earliest evidence of Swahili as the language of a coastal Bantu population dates from the 6th century A.D. Chronicles kept by Arab traders settled in the area describe the native population and their language. (It is generally thought that the name of the language is a modified form of Arabic sawahil, plural of sahil, meaning "coast.") As the Arab traders settled in the area, they learned the "coastal" language and were primarily responsible for its early spread up and down the coast and inland along trade routes. With the slow movements of the trade caravans and their interruption during the rainy season, the traders had to stop for prolonged periods at convenient locations far inland. These places became permanent settlements where local and regional business was transacted and goods stored; from a linguistic point of view these became new centers for the dispersion of Swahili.

Swahili was the first East African language to be written, long before the arrival of the Europeans. Thanks to an adapted form of Arabic script, in which it was first written, Swahili developed its own literature and poetic forms. The inadequate Arabic script was given up in 1907 in favor of the Latin script which was more suitable for transcribing Swahili. Since then an ever increasing number of official, literary and other works have been published in Swahili, including many of the works originally written in Arabic script. In comparison with the literature of other East African cultures, Swahili literature is exceptionally rich. In recent times Swahili has been influenced in its vocabulary by English. British English influenced the vocabulary during the colonial years and more recently colloquial American English words have been heavily borrowed into the lexicon. Yet Swahili remains, as it did when it was similarly exposed to overwhelming Arabic influence, a strictly Bantu language in its structure.

Because present-day Swahili developed as a simplified form of one of the Bantu dialects spoken along the coast, one of its Bantu characteristics has been simplified and ultimately lost. Tone is the one Bantu feature which is missing in Swahili (This loss is to the advantage of English speakers desiring to learn to speak Swahili.) The most salient Bantu grammatical feature is nominal prefixes. Swahili—a system of nominal prefixes. Every noun belongs to a nominal class, inflected with a set of prefixes for the singular and a set of prefixes for the plural.

This is the second year Swahili has been taught at SIU. For many years Swahili has been offered at most major American universities, especially at schools having interdisciplinary programs in African Studies—UCLA, Columbia, Duquesne, Florida, Howard, Indiana, Michigan State, Northwestern, Ohio, Syracuse, Texas, Wisconsin and

Berkeley. In fact, if a college or university offers any sub-saharan African languages at all, it will offer Swahili. Swahili is generally the first, basic African language offered in an African Studies program. Because of its widespread use throughout East Africa, it is the most useful African language to study. Students in this country are interested in learning Swahili for a variety of reasons. Some are merely interested in exotic foreign languages as objects of study for their own sake or for the light they shed on universal language phenomena, others are interested in African people and their culture as revealed through their language; others hope to live or travel in East Africa, still others are looking for a black national language to serve as a medium of communication for Afro-Americans. Whatever the reasons, Swahili is an interesting and worthwhile object of study.



# Student activities to start the week

## Sunday

**Student Activities Film:** "Fighting With Kit Carson," 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium. Admission Free.

**Celebrity Series:** "Forty Carats," Professional Broadway comedy, 8 p.m., Shryock Auditorium. Tickets on sale at Central Ticket Office, University Center. Admission, Students \$2, \$3, \$4, Public \$3, \$4, \$5.

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

**Free School Class:** "Who Am I?—Applied Friendship," 1 p.m., Bldg. 0720, Room 104.

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

**Our Coffee House:** Entertainment, 9 p.m.-7, University Park, Boomer III Basement.

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

**A Matter of Conscience:** Film Series, "The Angry Silence," 7:30 p.m., The Well Coffee House, 816 S. Illinois. Free.

**Sigma Gamma Rho:** Meeting, 2:6 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

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

**Zeta Phi Eta:** Meeting, 3-6 p.m., Communications Lounge.

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

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

**Schneider Hall:** Recreation, 8 a.m.-noon, Gym 208.

**Free School:** Mind Blitz, 8-11 p.m., Home Economics

**Family Living Laboratory:** Beta I Club: Meeting, 2-5 p.m., Home Economics, Room 102.

## Monday

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

**Freshman Basketball:** SIU vs. Belleville Junior College, 5:15 p.m., SIU Arena.

**Varsity Basketball:** SIU vs. Illinois State University, 7:35 p.m., SIU Arena.

**Varsity Gymnastics:** SIU vs. Indiana State University, 9:45 p.m., SIU Arena.

**New Student Activities:** Dinner Discussion, Mary Walker, University Ombudsman, 5 p.m., Trueblood Hall.

## Tuesday

**Psychology Department:** Clinical-Counseling, 1-3 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

**Alpha Delta Sigma and Gamma Alpha Chi:** Lecture, Leo Burnett Co., Advertising Agency in Chicago, Presentation of one of their accounts, 1:30-3:30 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

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

**Cultural Affairs Lecture:** Speaker, Waymon Presley, University Center Ballrooms, 8 p.m.

**Student Christian Foundation:** Luncheon Seminar, Natural Foods prepared by Sheera Cohen, noon, Student Christian Foundation.

**Free School Classes:** "Encounter Group," 7 p.m., University Park, Westmore Room. "Photography," 7:30 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. Pearl.

**Weight-In for Intramural Wrestlers:** 7:30 a.m.-4 p.m., SIU Arena.

**Phi Gamma Nu:** Lecture, T. Ross, CPA, "Computer Auditing," 7:30 p.m., Lawson 121.

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

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

**EnAct:** Meeting, 7:30-11 p.m., Lawson 101.

**Lutheran Student Center:** "Euphorium," natural food meals, Lunch, 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.; Dinner, 5-7:30 p.m., Lutheran Student Center, 700 S. University.

**Alpha Gamma Rho:** Coffee Hour, 9:30-10:30 a.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

**Plant Industries (Phytos):**

**Meeting:** 7:30-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

**Zeta Phi Eta:** Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Communications Lounge.

**Forestry Club:** Meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Agriculture 168.


**Technology Club:** Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Technology 122A.

**Gamma Theta Upsilon (Geography):** Meeting, 9-4 p.m., University Center, Room B.

**Chemistry Department:** Seminar, Prasanta Ghosh, "Biochemical Evolution of Mitochondria," 4:05 p.m., Necker 218.

**Free School:** "Poetry Workshop," 7:30 p.m., Call Gay: 453-3371 or 549-0140.

STARTS TOMORROW FOR 4 DAYS



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**GETTING STRAIGHT**

AT 2:30 4:45 7:00 9:15

**NEW LIBERTY**

## Valentine's Day special: discount lovers' licenses

By Louise Cook  
Associated Press Writer

It's the time of year when everybody gets just a little sentimental. The lines at the marriage license bureau get longer and big red hearts suddenly appear, all in the name of love and two saints named Valentin.

The town of Viroqua, Wis., had a special on marriage licenses Friday in honor of the holiday Sunday. The \$5 licenses were sold for \$1.50 between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and for \$2.50 the rest of the day.

"These are the same high quality merchandise sold throughout the year, not low quality sale merchandise or factory rejects," joked Roger Novy, county clerk.

High quality or not, Novy said at noon he hadn't sold a single license. He said, however, he has lots of winter weeks when there are no applications.

The fact that Valentine's Day fell between Lincoln's Birthday on Friday and Washington's Birthday, being celebrated Monday, caused some people—including President Nixon—to forget Cupid's day.

When the President and his wife

### Correction

The date of a seminar on "Science Citation Index" was erroneously reported in the Daily Egyptian. The seminar will be held from 2:30-3:30 p.m., Feb. 22, in Muckelroy Auditorium in the Agriculture Building.

### John Simon reception scheduled for Tuesday

A reception for John Y. Simon, director of the Ulysses S. Grant Association and associate professor of history, will be held from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday in the Rare Book Room of Morris Library.

The reception will commemorate the publication of Simon's book, "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 7, Oct. 1, 1863-Jan. 7, 1862.

arrived for a holiday weekend in Florida, a group of Cub Scouts and Brownies gave Mrs. Nixon a red valentine.

"That's right, Valentine's Day is coming up. I forgot. I thought it was Lincoln's Birthday," Nixon said.

The origins of the holiday are somewhat obscure. The feast of St. Valentine traditionally honors two saints—one a Roman priest martyred by the Emperor Claudius

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CANDICE DENISE  
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**SOLDIER BLUE**  
2nd David Janssen  
"A TIME FOR GIVING"  
3rd Fri. & Sat  
"Lovely Way To Die"  
OPEN 6:30 START 7:00

\*\*\*\*\*  
**RIVIERA**  
AT LAS VEGAS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Now Thru Sun,  
2 BIG ADULT HITS  
**Baby Love**

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Sweden**  
HEAVEN AND HELL  
IN COLOR  
3rd Fri. & Sat. Only  
"Three Into Two Won't Go"  
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THE LOVE SCENES ARE JUST ANOTHER REMINDER THAT MODERN YOUNG PEOPLE LIVE CLOSER TO NATURE THAN CONVENTION

**THE ACTIVIST** A Film by ART and JO NAPOLEON

## Washington's friends accept new birthday

MT. VERNON, V.A. (AP)—The real friends of George Washington are offended, but they are accepting his new birthday with more grace than they did the last time the date was revisited.

When the British Parliament changed everybody's birthday in 1752, Washington's friends continued to celebrate the anniversary of his birth on the old date for the rest of his life.

Washington's Birthday, decreed by Congress to be the third Monday

## 3 say rights were violated

CHICAGO (AP) — Three merchants filed a suit in U.S. District Court Friday charging that their rights were violated when they were arrested for selling merchandise decorated to resemble the American flag.

They also asked that the state law banning such reproductions be declared unconstitutional.

Two of the merchants, John Manning and Harvey Leeb, were arrested Nov. 25 for displaying cigarette rolling papers bearing the stars and stripes. The third, Gus Stevens, was arrested Nov. 27 for displaying coasters with the same design.

The merchants maintained that their arrests violated their 1st Amendment rights of free speech.

## Guerrillas appeal to Arab leaders

# Chief says plot aimed at commandos

By The Associated Press

Palestine guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat appealed to leaders of the Arab world Friday to help foil what he labeled a new plot by the Jordanian government to wipe out the commando movement.

"We urge you to shoulder your responsibilities toward our people who are facing liquidation and massacre," said Arafat in a message broadcast from his radio-equipped command headquarters in the forests of northern Jordan. The message was released in Beirut, Lebanon.

The call went out, as shooting continued in Amman for the second straight day, and witnesses reported seeing two houses burning in a

northern suburb of the capital.

"Yesterday the authorities launched a military campaign against us in Amman and opened fire with machine guns, artillery and tanks," Arafat declared.

"Today the regime opened another drive in Amman against our position and refugee camps. Our people are prepared to withstand oppression in the Israeli-occupied areas, but we are not prepared to accept this from our brothers in Jordan."

Arafat added that action against his commandos by King Hussein's forces, hampered the guerrilla campaign against Israel.

At U.N. headquarters in New York, authoritative sources said special representative Gunnar V.

Jarring is discussing with Israeli and Arab diplomats his views on the form of a peace settlement.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah conferred with Jarring for more than an hour and said that "as far as I know, he's in touch with Arab representatives as well."

The Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv said this week that Jarring had given Tekoah and Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat his own formula for peace. The paper said it involved Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Israeli retention of the Gaza Strip and a U.N. force to protect Israeli navigation through the Strait of Tiran.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that Jarring had submitted a "declaration of intentions"

memorandum to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

In Jerusalem Israeli leaders criticized the initiative reportedly taken by Jarring.

Political comments indicate Israel will probably turn down any Jarring proposals.

Elsewhere:

The Israeli military command announced that its security forces have captured an Egyptian-led intelligence and sabotage ring operating in the north Sinai Desert.

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat received Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, the Middle East News Agency said. It was believed that Sadat asked Vinogradov to relay to Moscow Egypt's views on the Jarring memorandum.

## Penney's chain founder dies at 95

NEW YORK (AP) — J.C. Penney, one of the last of America's great merchant princes, died Friday at the age of 95, leaving behind a \$2.7 billion empire of retail stores across the nation.

Starting with one store in the era of the bustle, Penney kept pace with the changing fashions of the century and in the age of the miniskirt his chain numbered 1,700 stores.

He had voiced the hope that he would live to be 100. But during the Christmas holidays Penney was admitted to Parkers Pavilion of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center after a fall. He suffered a severe heart attack during the night and died at 11:30 a.m.

Until recently, he spent five days a week at his desk in the 45-story Penney building on Manhattan's Sixth Avenue, where he was not out in the field visiting his stores. On these trips, it was his custom to wait on customers when the opportunity afforded itself.

His frugality was legendary among those who knew him. In his first store, before closing the door for the night, he would go out on the street and look both ways to make sure he wasn't shutting out a customer.

A Penney executive recalled that as a stock boy in 1929 he received a dressing down from the founder of the business because he left a light burning. A quarter of a century later, the same man followed Penney out of his office and forgot to turn the light out.

"You're still doing it," Penney reproved the executive.

Yet, Penney gave generously to religious projects from a personal fortune estimated at \$24 million in company stock alone and said, "I've never kept books with my Lord. I give all I can afford to give."

## Singing, speeches included

# Variety highlights program

John D. Young

Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Goel singing, biblical scripts and speeches Thursday, highlighted the second night of activities scheduled in observance of Black History Week.

The program, held in Black Studies Auditorium, brought local citizens and students together, leaving standing space only.

The newly formed Black Studies

## Draft methods attacked

CHICAGO (AP) — An attorney representing three men accused of violating the Selective Service Act has charged that local draft boards do not give prospective draftees a proper chance to present their cases for deferments or extensions.

Attorney Richard Means appeared Thursday before Judge William J. Campbell of U. S. District Court and argued that draft boards also are too secretive about many of their procedures.

Four men charged with draft evasion pleaded not guilty before Judge Campbell. Three other defendants failed to appear but the judge ruled they had not been given sufficient notice of the court date.

Means presented a 20-page list of questions about the Selective Service system he wants answered by U. S. Atty. William J. Bauer before his three clients are brought to trial.

The federal grand jury has re-

turned 14 more indictments against men charged with violating draft laws as part of a crackdown on draft evaders announced last month by the U. S. attorney's office.

Navajos celebrate in inaugural dance

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ. (AP) — Peter MacDonald, who was inaugurated in January as Navajo Tribal chairman, decided to hold, for the first time in tribal history, an inaugural dance.

He decreed, however, that two dances be held on the sprawling reservation which stretches over sections of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

At one dance, ballroom type music was played. The other dance featured two bands—one playing country and western music, the other rock n' roll tunes.

Griffin and the Olivet Freewill Baptist Church Choir directed by Kay Pace, received a thunderous ovation for the three songs they each sang.

Rev. Taylor, representing the Black Students Union (BSU), spoke briefly to the audience on the success of the Black Awareness Convention, referred to as Hodari. He said Hodari is Swahili for the word awareness. Taylor said the success of the convention can be attributed to the interests of the community as well as student participation.

The Rev. Mr. Horace Jones of the Cairo United Front, the principal speaker on the program, began with several passages from the Bible. He said the Bible can definitely be used to fit man's present day needs.

Rev. Jones, who received several ovations as he spoke, said throughout the nation he has observed students willing to come together to make a better society.

Speaking in reference to Black History Week, he said the black man has endured throughout history what would have been impossible without unity.

The history week programs will continue at 1 p.m. Saturday in the University Center Roman Room. Kisha Manley, a guest poet from New York, will recite poetry she has written as well as writings by other poets.

SIU students Ange Rand and Vera Chitty, vocalists, will appear along with the Ralph Moore Jazz Group, the Tam Tam People band and the Rashid Musicians.

Omar Akim Delia, who is a musician as well as a poet, will vary his talents, giving equal time to each.

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the body. Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at St. James Episcopal church on Madison Avenue, with burial in the family mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx.

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# 2 professors in 'Who's Who' creates collectives for action



Harry T. Moore

Two faculty members at SIU are listed in "Who's Who in the World," a new publication by A.M. Marquis Co. of Chicago.

R. Buckminster Fuller and Harry T. Moore are among 25,000 figures included "among those men and women whose position or continuing activities set them apart as subjects of extensive interest, inquiry or discussion," according to the publishers.

Fuller, internationally renowned designer, philosopher and research professor of design at SIU is best known for his geodesic dome and floating tetrahedral city.

Moore, an authority on modern American and continental literature, is a research professor of English.

The volume is the first international listing by A.M. Marquis, publisher of the familiar "Who's Who in America" series.



R. Buckminster Fuller

## SIU Women's Liberation club

By Lisa Beck  
Student Writer

Creation of a core membership group and action collectives began at the Thursday meeting of the SIU Women's Liberation Front.

Core membership will be composed of fee-paying members who act as a steering committee. Members of the committee will alternate acting as chairwomen and serving as secretary. The steering committee members will be on a mailing list to receive literature concerning Women's Lib activities.

The amount of fees paid by the members was tabled for a future meeting.

The general aims of Women's Lib were discussed. These included free day care centers, free birth control, abortion, sterilization and equalization of the sexes.

Action collectives which will serve this area were formed by the group.

Collectives for action on abortion, sexism in Carbondale and courses

concerning women, were formed at the meeting. These collectives will act on issues affecting them and report to the main body of the group.

The SIU Health Service was also discussed by the group. It was decided to compile lists of area doctors who are sympathetic to women's problems. A statement of policy from the health service concerning birth control will also be obtained.

Suggestions for support of the liberalized abortion law facing the Illinois General Assembly were made but not acted upon.

Proposals for a fund raising activity by the group were made. It was tentatively decided to show movies about Women's Lib in the near future.

The first half-hour of each meeting will include new member orientation. At this time questions concerning the movement will be answered. New members will also become part of the collective they are most interested in.

# 8 more U.S. helicopters downed in Viet

SAIGON (AP)—Deadly North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire knocked down eight more U.S. helicopters in Laos Friday, bringing to 15 the number lost in the past five days. It was the heaviest American aircraft loss in five days since 1967.

With the cost of U.S. air support for the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos rising, one helicopter pilot at the northern base at Quang Tri said, "We are in over our heads. We are simply outclassed by the enemy's anti-aircraft fire." The U.S. Command earlier has acknowledged the loss of seven other American helicopters in the first four days of the South Vietnamese offensive. In addition it reported the loss of four aircraft supporting South Vietnamese in Cambodia or operating in South Vietnam, including a fighter-bomber, and the crash of a C123 transport.

At least 16 Americans were repor-

ted killed and 7 wounded in the total of 20 crashes.

The loss of 20 aircraft in five days was the worst since the A Shau Valley operation in April 1967.

Pilots at Quang Tri said of the eight helicopters shot down, two were destroyed, four were recovered and the status of the other two was unknown.

The U.S. Command gave a clue to the rising toll by announcing that U.S. helicopters flew 500 missions across the border Thursday. These included troop airlifts, gunships, medical evacuations and supply.

The South Vietnamese command announced that its forces had cut several branches of the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos and uncovered the largest North Vietnamese arms cache of the drive since it began Monday.

There was no word on South Vietnamese helicopters losses. At least

two were known to have been shot down earlier this week.

The South Vietnamese command called a special briefing for newsmen at Quang Tri to make the announcement but provided no details. The farthest South Vietnamese advance so far reported in Laos has been 25 miles.

A spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hen, said the over-all purpose of the campaign was to smash the trail, a maze of dirt roads and jungle trails with numerous outlets leading into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Unofficial reports said the enemy cache contained more than 500 weapons and 800 cases of ammunition.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, visited the northern front in the area of Khe Sanh, the forward combat

base in South Vietnam for the Laotian operation.

Thieu flew to a battlefield headquarters of his forces near Khe Sanh and declared he found progress in Laos "very encouraging." Their repeated that the operation would be limited in time and area.

Asked by reporters if it would be necessary to invade North Vietnam as Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky suggested earlier this week, they replied it would "not be necessary at this time."

To a question of whether the South Vietnamese could conduct the Laos operation without U.S. air power, Thieu replied: "Frankly, we still need American air support."

Abrams also visited a forward U.S. headquarters near Khe Sanh

for a firsthand look at the operation which the United States is supporting with massive air power and a back-up force of 9,600 troops on the South Vietnamese side of the border.

In other developments: —Prince Souphanouvong, head of the Communist Pathet Lao urgently asked Britain and the Soviet Union, cochairmen of the Geneva conference on Laos, to stop what he called an aggressive operation in Laos by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops.

—In Vientiane, the royal Lao government proclaimed a "state of national emergency" and put the military in charge, a move apparently akin to martial law.

# SIU won't pay water increase

By Dave Mahsman

Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

SIU paid its January water bill to the city, but the payment was \$4,973.35 short.

Carbondale changed SIU's water rate from commercial-industrial to a residential rate in December to become effective with the January billing, but SIU officials said all along that they would not pay the increased rate. SIU lived up to its word, but not its obligation, according to Carbondale City Manager William Schmidt.

Schmidt said Friday that SIU's payment of \$16,729.86 was returned with a letter to Chancellor Robert Laver. In his letter, Schmidt cited a meeting earlier this week with C. Richard Grunty, legal counsel for the SIU Board of Trustees.

City Attorney Ron Briggs and Schmidt in which Schmidt told Grunty that if SIU attempts to pay its water bill on the old rate again next month, the City will have "no other alternative" than to begin legal proceedings against the University. Schmidt invited Laver to review the university's position on the water bill before making SIU's next payment.

"My belief is that continual tension between SIU and the city is not in the best interests of either the University or the community," Schmidt told Laver.

To add insult to injury, the University did not even pay Carbondale the proper amount due under the old commercial-industrial rate. SIU apparently figured its own water bill, but figured \$93.79 short. Schmidt noted this in his letter

The Carbondale City Council authorized the higher residential rate to help pay for the proposed Cedar Lake reservoir. SIU has maintained that a less expensive water source could be found other than Carbondale's building its own. Schmidt said that even Rend Lake, near Benton, the most feasible alternative to Cedar Lake, would cost far more than would the city's own facility. Furthermore, Carbondale is under federal contract to build its own water source, Schmidt said.

Schmidt said that he agrees with Grunty's proposal that Carbondale and SIU meet to work out a new contract for city services and discuss Rend Lake. He did not say when meeting might be.

# AID-SIU grant in negotiations

Negotiations between SIU officials and representatives from the Agency for International Development concerning the restatement of the AID-SIU grant has been postponed until March, Ralph Ruffner, system vice president at Edwardsville, said Friday.

The negotiation of the proposed restatement, which emphasized the academic nature of the grant which funds the Center for Vietnamese

Studies, was to take place this month in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the restatement is to remove the "technical assistance" aspect from the grant contract. This has been one of the main points of protest by critics of the center.

Chancellor Robert G. Laver said that although he was disappointed in the delay in the negotiations, he does expect AID to accept the grant restatement.

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## Returns to politics

# Dream story for Connallys

By Jim Bowers  
Associated Press Writer  
HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—It was the backcountry Hollywood story. He was the poor boy who became campus big wheel. She was the campus beauty.

They met, fell in love and married.  
Then came war, Washington and wealth with steps on the way to political fame and an assassin's bullet.

Now that most private person, Idonell Brill Connally, is back in the limelight. Her husband, former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, has been nominated by President Nixon to become Secretary of the Treasury.

And as for Nellie Connally, well—"I was going to be kind of lonely anyway," she says.

Nellie was sweetheart of the University of Texas in 1936, the same year John Connally was

president of the student body. They were married in 1939 and John Connally, fresh out of the Texas Law School, went to work for then Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson as an aide and then into the Navy when World War II came.

Nellie stayed home in Austin, and for awhile worked in the sales department of an Austin radio station.

After the war, her husband went back to LBJ and there was more politics and later increasing wealth, as Connally became attorney for the late Sid Richardson multimillionaire Fort Worth oil man.

Along the way came four children, one now dead. Their youngest child is in college and the two oldest are married.

It was back into politics when her husband was named Secretary of the Navy in 1968. Then he came home in 1961 to Texas, where he was elected to three terms as governor.

Nellie was one of the four passengers in the rear seat of the Lincoln on that fateful Nov. 22, 1963 when bullets killed President John F. Kennedy and severely wounded her husband.

"I just don't believe I could go through all that again," she said. "But I guess you do what you have to do."

After Connally decided not to run for a fourth term in 1968 Mrs. Connally looked forward toward living on the big ranch the governor had bought near his boyhood home of Flourville.

But instead, her husband joined one of the top Houston law firms.

And although she says she has enjoyed her past two years here while her husband was out of public life, she's excited about the move. Before going to Washington, she said:

"If your husband's happy, you are."

## British menus-eating adventure

By Hugh A. Multigan  
AP Special Correspondent

LONDON (AP)—Shakespeare's rose by any other name might smell as sweet, but some of the names that British waitresses have for the day's delicacies can put a visiting chap off his feed for weeks.

The menu of any semi-posh place may glitter with Continental elegance—words like "entremets" and "farinaceous" and "legumes varies"—but such pretensions vanish once the little lady with the pad and pencil puts in an appearance.

"Are you taking the set, Luv?" she briskly inquires, pencil poised truculently over the bill of fare.

The set is the day's set menu, the table d'hôte from which there is no textual deviation without paying the price.

"Luv" is a unisex form of address, more informal than sir or madame and a trifle less intimate than "ducks."

Adventures in living language really begin when the customer strikes out for himself into the columns of a la carte, or what the waitress dismisses as "not on the set."

Steaks, for instance, are usually available in two cuts "rump" or "fillet," the latter is invariably pronounced to rhyme with "swill it." They come under the generic heading of grills, as in the accusatory question, "are you having a grill?"

Even so, they sound more appetizing than "bangers and mash," which are sausages and mashed potatoes, or "boiled gammon," which is neither fish nor [ow] but ordinary, everyday ham, or steak and kidney pie.

**Lectureship positions open for 1971-72**

There are still openings for the senior Fulbright-Hays overseas lectureship appointments for 1971-72. The Committee on International Exchange of Persons announced.

Information regarding specific terms of awards, requirements and application procedures, may be obtained by contacting Frank Sehnert, SIU Fulbright representative, at International Student Services.

Those not having a grill might be inclined toward "a fry," sometimes called "a fry up" fried bacon, ham or sausages—oops, bangers—served with eggs any style, and, in the Midlands, with "drippings," fat left in the refrigerator from yesterday's roast and spread on bread.

"Now what about a veg, Luv?" Procrastinate too long between the braised celery and the sauteed cabbage, and she's apt to suggest "some luv'ly swedes and sprouts," which are turnips and brussels sprouts, a culinary

curiosity that is flogged off in the swankiest London clubs as "good, honest British food."

At the end of every meal comes the question that haunts the calorie counters.

"Are you having a pad?" The word rhymes with "hood," rather than "mud," and designates any dessert from a "stodge," a pudding made with suet, to "stamed sultana," a sort of sponge cake, and "trifle," a combination of cake, pudding, custard and fruit drowned in cream.

## Troops to be assigned outside combat areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said U.S. troops remaining in Vietnam after May 1 will be assigned outside the combat area.

"I don't want to say they will be totally out of a combat role," he told newsmen, "but for all major combat assignments they will be out."

Rogers gave this response under questioning prompted by word from the White House that 40,000 to 50,000 American combat troops would be remaining in Vietnam as of May 1, the date when total U.S. military strength there is to be reduced to 204,000.

Other U.S. informants indicated that the number of fighting men still on hand in the Southeast Asian nation would number 100,000 or more. Just what the count is depends on how one defines functions.

Rogers said the main job of the remaining troops would be to protect American forces, so at times they might be involved in fighting if these forces are attacked. But the policy is to have the South Vietnamese carry the major combat role, he said.

The secretary of state spoke at an unscheduled news conference when he officially opened a new press room at the State Department. He named it the McCloskey Room after the Department's longtime spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey. Named to serve under McCloskey

as new press relations director was Charles W. Bray. Bray, 37, is a career foreign service officer who had most recently been public affairs director in the department's African Affairs Bureau.

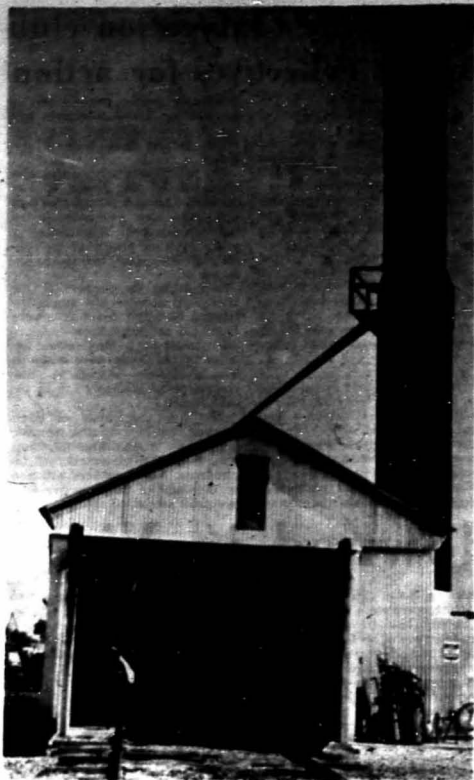
**SIU horticulture expert co-authors peach book**

James B. Mowry, SIU professor of plant industries, is joint author with University of Illinois horticulturists Donald Meador and C. C. Doll of a newly-issued Cooperative Extension Service and University of Illinois horticulture department bulletin (H-668) titled "Suggested Peach Varieties for Illinois Commercial Orchardists."

Mowry is superintendent of the Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station.

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### Inside gutting

This smokeless incinerator at Salt Lake City burns the insides out of 60 worn-out cars daily at a cost of \$2.75 each. Such a facility, costing \$22,000 would serve the auto-disposal needs of a city of 300,000, tests indicate. (Copley News Service photo)

## Smokeless incinerator burns old car interiors

By Bill Hill

Copley News Service

SALT LAKE CITY—A smokeless automobile incinerator, designed to burn upholstery from worn-out cars, has been successfully tested by the Bureau of Mines Metallurgy Research Center and the Wasatch Metal and Salvage Co. of Salt Lake City.

The refractory-lined, garage-type incinerator featuring a natural gas afterburner for air pollution control is capable of relatively smokeless burning of up to 60 cars a day at a cost of about \$2.75 per car, according to Joseph B. Rosenbaum, research director.

As open-air burning with resulting air pollution is rapidly being forbidden in most states, baler-type auto disposal operations are faced with installing smokeless incinerators.

Constructed at a cost of \$22,000 under a federal grant, the incinerator can dispose of 12,500 cars a year—the average number of cars worn out by a city of 300,000 people. Bureau studies indicate that cities of such population groups have the greatest need for an auto incinerator as the accumulation of abandoned cars is significant. Yet the volume of cars discarded by this population group is insufficient to support a shredder-type disposal plant.

The shredding process uses huge hammer mills which are capable of tearing an automobile, less its engine and gas tank, into fist-size chunks in about one minute. A shredding plant represents a large capital investment, the bureau says, and low-cost operation is possible only with a constant, and large, supply of autos. This cost limits shredder operations to the biggest cities. The prototype incinerator accommodates two cars minus batteries, radiators, wheels and tires, and with gas tanks, oil pan and sealed shafts, punctured, glass broken out and the trunk lid sprung open. They are lugged, top-to-top, onto a four-wheel steel cart and rolled into the incinerator.

By removing the frames, engines and running gears, three cars may be burned in one operation.

Every year eight million autos are retired from service. About 15 per cent of the worn-out hulks are abandoned on city streets, in back alleys, along rural roads and in vacant lots.

The 85 per cent that are properly turned in by their owners enter a complex recycling process, usually beginning with the auto wrecker, whose chief business is selling parts that can be removed. Some wreckers claim to obtain 97 per cent of their sales revenues from parts.

The negligible value of metals in junk cars provides little incentive for wreckers to move their inventories to scrap processors.

Auto wreckers eventually have to move the hulks to scrap processors. Most processors, using powerful hydraulic presses, reduce the cars to small bales of metal. The bales then are sold to steel mills which do not require high-quality steel, or pass them on to mills which dilute their contaminants. Despite the growing technology in disposal systems, the biggest problem facing government at all levels is the voluntary turn-in of worn-out cars rather than abandoning them to contribute to the growing blight. President Nixon has suggested a bounty payment for scrapped autos.

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## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"WHAT'S THIS I HEAR ABOUT ME BEIN' ON PROBATION?"

## Open college enrollment slated harmful by study

By Copley News Service

Sending everyone who wants to go to college regardless of qualifications may do more harm than good. This finding is based on a new national study of high school preparation and college performance.

Speaking at the 1970 Allied Social Science Association's convention in Detroit, Dr. Walter Adams, of the University of Columbia, said:

"We suggest that advocates of more open enrollment in college must face the no doubt unpleasant possibility that the college careers of many, perhaps most, of the target students would be brief.

"If open enrollment programs were to proceed apace without a fuller appraisal of this possibility, and without effective measures to assure continuation, disappointment and frustration consequent to widespread dropout might outweigh benefits for the students who would survive and graduate."

The study, part of a continuing project, was made for the U.S. Office of Education by Adams and Dr. Abram J. Jaffe, also of the Columbia Bureau.

"We conclude," said Adams, "that the egalitarian impulse alone, however admirable, is insufficient justification for radical change in higher education, and that open enrollment should stand or fall on the basis of demonstrable effects upon colleges and students."

The two social scientists suggested that open enrollment programs in the next few years be limited and accompanied by constant evaluation that would allow changes as necessary.

Their study, based on a national sample, found that the kind of academic program a student

## Ban is sought on strip mines

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Ken Hechler said he will introduce legislation next week to ban strip mining of coal in the United States.

His bill would also prohibit deep coal mining in national forest and wilderness areas.

The West Virginia Democrat described as a milk-and-water approach President Nixon's proposal on strip mining which are contained in the administration's environmental package.

The President would set up guidelines and ask states to submit plans within two years.

"The President's proposal," Hechler stated, "is a

"I don't want to see the strip miners pull up stakes and simply flee to these states with weak laws and then carry on further depredations," Hechler said.

## Washington's 'new' birthday creates congressional woes

By The Associated Press

With Washington's Birthday moved to a new time slot on Monday in most states, thousands of Americans spring loose Friday on a four-day celebration of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays. But only some of the people

## Educators say unrest in high schools lasting

NEW YORK (AP)—Three Columbia University educators predicted that high school pupil unrest "will be with us for some time to come" as pupils react to frustration, inconsistency and injustice.

They added that the continued unrest carried "veiled promise of meaningful change."

Lorna E. Propes, Peter E. Maynard and Harold Cook of Columbia's Teacher College presented their findings to the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, attended by 4,000 research experts.

Based on a survey of guidance counselors in 144 high schools in the Chicago area, the researchers found disparate views on the cause of pupil unrest that ranged from "damned Communists," to encouragement of parents and the "general national mood."

Conceding that collegiate unrest had contributed to the high school problems the educators added, "High school students have many good reasons of their own for rebellion against authority and control."

"Our view," they said, "is that one need look no farther than the school itself to find the causes of student unrest. High school students are reacting to the frustration, inconsistency and injustice of their environment."

Fifty-five per cent of the counselors surveyed expected unrest in the future and most felt that policies affecting pupil freedom of action and a pupil desire for more decision-making power were the most common causes of activism.

## Back scratch while driving?

NEW YORK (AP)—Some of the world's latest technology and newest products—ranging from an automobile seat belt that massages you while you drive to an automatic back scrubber—went on display this week in an international patent exposition.

Exhibitors from 22 countries, showed off samples of new products, technology, processes and inventions in both consumer and industrial fields. The private show was for the benefit of businesses interested in acquiring the rights to the products.

These included the seat belt massager—designed to tone up madrif muscles while keeping the driver alert and awake during long road trips, and the pulley-operated back scrubber that attaches to a bathroom wall for a daily scrub or invigorating backrub.

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are celebrating all of the time. In a sprawl of confusion that has some congressmen sitting idly in Washington and others bracing for a double dose of political dinners, the holiday shaped up this way:

By law and in fact, Lincoln's Birthday falls on a Friday this year and in 20 states it will be recognized as a holiday, with most government workers and many others off for the day.

Washington's Birthday, meanwhile, has been moved from Feb. 22 to Feb. 15 under a federal law passed last year fixing four holidays on Mondays to create long weekends. The others are Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; Columbus Day, the second Monday in October and Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

This year, 45 states will recognize Washington's Birthday on Monday, Oklahoma will ignore the holiday altogether, and West Virginia and South Dakota will stick with Feb. 22 for official commemoration. Hawaii, meanwhile, will call its Monday celebration "President's Day and Ohio, "Washington-Lincoln Day."

Within each state, the confusion compounds.

In New Mexico, some workers will have one or both holidays off, but state employees will celebrate Lincoln's Birthday at Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday at Christmas.

"We'll take any holiday they offer us," said one secretary of the state government's decision to work as usual and credit the holidays.

In Denver, state employees get three days off, city employees get four days off, and most workers in private industry get no days off.

Similar confusions abound in New York City, where the New York and American Stock exchanges, along with all federal offices, will remain open Friday but close Monday. Meanwhile, city, state and bank employees and public school children will get both days off.

The four-day holiday, which includes Valentine's Day on Sunday, won't occur precisely the same way again until 1982, the next time Lincoln's Birthday falls on a Friday.

As for Washington's Birthday, the arbitrary change away from Feb. 22 drew only a mild reaction from historians. According to the pre-Gregorian calendar used in the British colonies at the time of his birth, they say, he was really born on Feb. 11.

## HEW squad will watch state welfare programs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Nixon administration is assembling a special squad to watchdog state efforts aimed at spotting misrepresentation or apparent fraud, payment errors and abuses in welfare programs.

In announcing the program Secretary of Welfare Elliot L. Richardson termed it a major effort "to reduce ineligibility and incorrect payments among welfare recipients."

The federal government estimates it contributed about 52 per cent of the \$12.8 billion distributed last fiscal year to more than 13 million persons on welfare rolls across the nation.

A special staff, currently en-

visioned at about 55 persons, is being created in the Health, Education and Welfare Department's regional offices to monitor a quality control system required for state welfare agencies under federal regulations since last October.

These officials will make a monthly analysis and evaluation of part of the welfare cases sampled by the states, including spot checks of the eligibility of individual recipients within each state, said John D. Twinn, social and rehabilitation administrator.

The review by the federal monitors will check into whether states have fully examined the possibility of misrepresentation, Twinn said Thursday.

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# Salukis face Indiana State tonight

By Fred Weinberg

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

To be sure, the Midwestern Conference is a funny beast at 5-1 in the top with a 15-5 overall record against some of the nation's toughest competition and the Sycamores are only in second place.

That's because SIU has only played two conference games and won them both which—despite the Salukis' not-so-impressive 7-8 overall record against close to the same caliber competition—puts the Indiana school in second place.

This would be a great case of statistical injustice except for one thing—Indiana State's lone conference loss came to SIU last Jan. 16 in the SIU Arena.

All the arguments could be decided, however, at 7 p.m. Saturday when SIU invades the ISU

Arena for a game which could decide the conference championship. Or, a game which could confuse the issue even more.

An SIU win would leave the Salukis perfect in conference play and leave them in the lead but they would have to win all of the remaining games including two tough road trips to Northern Illinois and Illinois State.

An SIU loss would probably give the Sycamores a share of the conference title, assuming they beat Northern Illinois in their only remaining conference game. Should SIU lose to Indiana State but win all its remaining conference games, the Salukis will be tied for the championship with Indiana State at 7-1.

At any rate, the game is a crucial one for both teams, though SIU still has two games with Northern Illinois and Illinois State remaining.

And, if one of those crucial games would seem to be enough, Will Robinson will bring his Illinois State club to the SIU Arena Monday for the second important conference game in three days.

Illinois State is at Eastern Illinois Saturday and the Redbirds own a 2-3 record in the conference and a 10-7 mark for the season. Although they would seem to be out of the league race, they tipped Northern Illinois at DeKalb earlier this season and have to be regarded as a spoiler.

In Indiana State, SIU will be facing an extremely balanced team with an outstanding shooter and rebounder, George Pillow.

The Sycamores have the potential to beat anybody on a given night and they have. One of their 15 wins was an 84-82 decision notched against Big Ten power Purdue at Purdue. It was only the sixth loss for the Boilermakers in their new

## Freshmen play tonight

The SIU freshman basketball team will visit Florissant Valley Junior College Saturday night. The St. Louis area college holds a 15-10 record while Southern is 2-9.

arena, and it gave something of an indication of what kind of team Indiana State has.

Over the Christmas break—while SIU was doing exactly nothing—the Sycamores were busy winning the Las Vegas Invitational Tournament, hosting Missouri Valley Conference power Tulsa a 79-72 loss in the title game.

Their ambitions of going undefeated in the conference were snuffed out by the Salukis last January when SIU became the kind of ballclub it was against Georgia Tech and Wisconsin and downed Indiana State, 94-80.

After the loss, Sycamore coach Gordon Stauffer said that SIU will see Marvin Brooks become an All-American yet. Brooks, returning to the team after missing the Wisconsin win to attend his father's funeral, could play a key role in the game because of his outstanding jumping ability.

SIU coach Paul Lambert will probably start Greg Starrick and John Garrett at the guard positions. Brooks and L.C. Brasfield at forwards and Stan Powles at the pivot.

Nate Hawthorne has been used as a reserve in the last several games because Lambert thinks he plays better coming off the bench.

The Indiana State game will be broadcast by WSU-FM starting at 6:55 p.m. Saturday. Carbondale time.

Against Illinois State Monday, the Salukis will be facing an outstanding shooter, Doug Collins, of nearby Benton. Collins was All-State in his senior year at Benton and he is currently averaging close to 28 points per game.

"Almost everybody I've talked to agrees that SIU and Northern Illinois have the finest talent in the league," said Illinois State assistant John Parker. "It's not going to be easy for us, but we're going in to win."

Illinois State can not be discon-

ted because first year coach Will Robinson has transformed the club from a perennial loser to a definite power.

In their upset against Northern Illinois, the Redbirds came back from an 11-point deficit to win the game in the final seconds, and they lost to Indiana State at Normal by

only one point on a last second free throw.

A pair of SIU wins over the next two games will put the 'Salukis' record over .500 for the first first time since SIU went 5-8 against Ball State with a 79-77 win last January. A win Saturday will also break a 10-game losing streak on the road.

## Tankers in home finale

By Ernest J. Schwuit

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

The SIU swimming team will compete in their final home contest of the 1971 season when Midwestern Conference for Indiana State invades the University School pool at 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

The meet with the Sycamores will be the final appearance for the Saluki seniors Cliff Andrews, Vern Dasch, Henry Hays, Bob Schoos and Bruce Steiner.

"This is the group that has gone all the way through with me," said SIU swimming coach Ray Essick. Essick took the coaching spot at SIU after leaving New Trier West High School system in 1967. "I am very pleased with their accomplishments and I think they have done a great job here and provided leadership in the program."

One of those seniors who has provided that leadership Essick referred to is co-captain Vern Dasch. A native of Florida, Dasch is a three-time All-American winning the coveted honor in 1968-69-70. Dasch is the varsity record holder in the 400 medley relay, 400-yard freestyle relay and the 800-yard freestyle relay and also was a NCAA finalist in 1968 in the 400-yard relay.

Another three time NCAA All-American who will be performing for the last time in front of a Saluki home crowd is Bob Schoos. Schoos, who is a native of Morton Grove, Ill., was also an NCAA finalist in the 400-yard freestyle relay and holds

varsity marks in 800- and 400-yard freestyle relays.

The other graduating Saluki co-captain is Bruce Steiner. Steiner, also an All-American in 1969-70, was an NCAA finalist in 1969 and is currently ranked seventeenth in the world for the 1500-meter freestyle.

Henry Hays and Cliff Andrews round out the graduating tankers. Hays is SIU's third fastest 200-yard butterfly and fourth fastest at the breaststroke. The Dalton, Ill. native was SIU Intercollegiate Championship finalist for the last three seasons while diver Cliff Andrews from Woodstock, Ill., lettered in 1968-69.

All the seniors will see action against an Indiana State squad that has had an up and down season while compiling a 5-3 mark.

"To tell the truth," said Sycamore coach Duane Barrows, "in a telephone interview Friday, I think we are going to be outclassed by Southern. There is no way we can compete with them."

"In fact we will be looking past Saturday's meet towards our contest with Eastern Kentucky. I feel we can compete with them if we swim well."

## Sports on TV

Saturday

- 1 p.m. Channel 3, college basketball—Illinois at Ohio State.
- 2 p.m. Channel 12, pro basketball—Kentucky at Virginia (American Basketball Association).
- 2 p.m. Channel 6 and 10, college basketball—Auburn at Alabama.
- 3 p.m. Channel 3, pro bowling—Pro Bowler's Tour.
- 4 p.m. Channel 3, sports variety—ABC's Wide World of Sports.
- 4 p.m. Channel 12, pro golf—CBS Golf Classic.
- 5 p.m. Channel 6 and 10, pro golf—Bob Hope Golf Tourney.

Sunday

- 1 p.m. Channel 12, pro hockey—Boston at Toronto.
- 3:15 p.m. Channel 3, outdoor sports—The American Sportsman.
- 3:30 p.m. Channel 6 and 10, pro golf—Bob Hope Golf Tourney (finals).

## Gymnasts meet Sycamores here

By Fred Weinberg

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Up in Terre Haute, Ind., there's a former SIU gymnast who can hardly wait for Monday night.

He's Roger Cousin, the head Sycamores coach at Indiana State University and he'll be bringing his Sycamores into the SIU Arena for a Midwestern Conference confrontation with SIU immediately after the SIU-Illinois State basketball game Monday in the third sports doubleheader of the season.

Indiana State is the only team in the Midwestern Conference which owns the credentials to give SIU a serious challenge for the league title. They have the nation's top still rings man in Dave Seal, who beat SIU's Charles Ropiequet in the NCAA finals last year for the crown. And they have a team which has been averaging close to 100 in dual meet competition. A good night for the Sycamores or a bad night for the Salukis could spell a third straight loss for SIU.

Indiana State coach Cousin doesn't think it will happen though.

Earlier this week, he was quoted by the Terre Haute Star as saying that since SIU will be using its own judges, he doesn't expect a win in the arena.

Carr to elaborate coach

"Well," he said by telephone from Terre Haute Friday, "I didn't mean to imply that the SIU judges are homers but I think that the home team will always receive the benefit of the doubt."

SIU head coach Bill Meade, however, said earlier this week that he thinks it's the other way around. "I think that you get your higher scores on the road because the home judges have seen you many times and are more critical—besides, one of his assistant coaches will be a judge."

Whatever the judging may be like, Cousin doesn't think SIU can beat Seal or his other ring man, Bob Mahorney. "I think that Ropiequet can beat Dave as a matter of fact I think Ropiequet will finish third behind Mahorney," Cousin said.

Seal has been averaging between 9.4 and 9.6 while Ropiequet just scored a career high 9.75 at Arizona.

In the other departments, Cousin is not as optimistic, citing SIU's Olympic threat Tom Landner as "in a class of his own," but has ray of hope comes in the form of freshman Bob Daurian.


Daurian stepped into the picture when John Pellikan, another SIU all-around man transferred from the Terre Haute school for personal reasons. The freshman all-around

man "has performed beyond my wildest expectations," since Pellikan's departure, Cousin said.

The meet will start approximately 20 minutes after the basketball game is finished and should finish at around 11 p.m.

**SALUKI SHORTS**—The gymnastics team has produced quite a number of good students, reports assistant coach Jack Biesterfeld. Biesterfeld says freshman standout Gary Morava posted a 4.769 for the last two quarters, however, Biesterfeld says that there is a chance it won't happen again this quarter.

SIU coach Bill Meade wants the crowds who watch the gymnastics meet to get involved. "If you see something you like, cheer," he says, "and if you see something you don't like, boo—just get involved."



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	W	L	W	L		
SIU	2	0	7	8	1,299	1,295
Indiana State	5	1	15	5	1,708	1,587
Illinois State	2	3	10	7	1,428	1,369
NIU	1	2	9	8	1,551	1,460
Ball State	1	5	4	17	1,764	1,883

**SATURDAY** SIU at Indiana State, Ball State at Western Illinois, Illinois State at Eastern Illinois, Western Michigan at NIU  
**MONDAY** Ball State at NIU, Illinois State at SIU  
**WEDNESDAY** SIU at Ball State, Akron at Indiana State  
**THURSDAY** NIU at Illinois State.

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# DAILY EGYPTIAN

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Volume 52

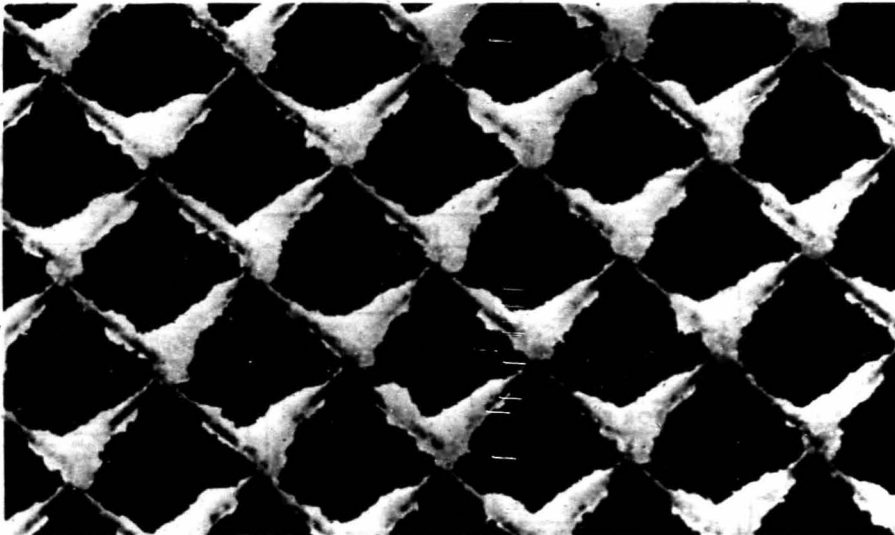
Carbondale, Illinois Saturday, February 13, 1971

Number 87

## Wet, white and windy

Friday's daylong snowfall sifted approximately four inches of the white stuff on SIU and Carbondale. Sidewalks turned into slush, as students trudged to classes like this coed, with heads down and coat collars flipped up. For those who could keep their eyes open in the blowing snow, ordinary structures displayed new facets of design—like these metal fence links with a houndstooth check pattern. Weather reports from the Southern Illinois Airport said the snowfall would gradually stop by 8 p.m., with temperatures dropping to 5-10 degrees.

Photos by John Lopinot



Do we really  
want to send  
everyone to college?

--page 13

Gus  
Bode



Gus says if the new code will deal with misbehavior in the University community, it should also cover strange behavior by the Board of Trustees.

## Layer forms behavioral code committee

By Pat Silha  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Chancellor Robert G. Layer commissioned a committee to write a community behavioral code in order to provide an overall statement for all members of the University community.

Layer said the code, which would be along the lines of the current Interim Policy on Demonstrations, would be subject to approval by the individual campus constituencies through their committee representatives and to general approval by the University Senate, now in the planning stage.

He also indicated the group may be recommended as a committee of the new Senate.

Edward H. Hammond, assistant to the chancellor for student relations, was approved as executive secretary until the election of a chairman at the committee's next meeting.

Hammond said the committee would investigate recommendations by various educational groups as well as

behavioral procedures at other universities and their legal ramifications before writing a code for SIU.

The members of the committee are as follows: Donald Arnold, representative of the Administrative and Professional Staff Council; C. Richard Gruny, legal counsel; Layer said Gruny would be replaced by Richard Mager next week when Mager takes over as

Legal Council and Gruny joins the Chief of Board Staff.

Frederic Hafferty, representative of the Graduate Student Council.

William Hardenbergh, representative of the Graduate Council.

Wilbur Moulton, dean of student services.

Peter Mueller, representative of the

student body.

John Robinson Jr., representative of the Non-Academic Employees Council.

Michael Schneider, representative of the Non-Voting Faculty.

Will Travelstead, assistant dean of students.

Stephen Wasby, representative of the Faculty Council.

## Mayoral hopeful urges black awareness

By Larry Haley  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Charles Simon, the first black man to run for mayor of Carbondale in the city's history, spoke to about 50 people at the Black Student Union's "Hodari" convention Friday. Simon urged the students to take an active role in helping the black community in Northeast Carbondale.

Simon told the students that speaking of "black unity, black love and

awareness" are not enough to help the depressed black community. "You students," he said, "have nice, warm dormitories to go to with central heating and carpeting, but you cannot identify with the poor blacks in the northeast side of town."

Simon said to the students, "You can talk about unity all you want to and write up pamphlets saying what you will do for the community. This is not enough."

"Let's plan," he said, "to live what

we have put forth as ideals and what we have written on paper."

The people in the northeast Carbondale are not going to come to the University or to the BSU for help, Simon added. "You must go to them, because you students have the knowledge, the interest and the expertise to aid the people in this poor community," Simon said.

Simon urged the black students at SIU to get close to the blacks in the northeast side of town.