Edge of the World Transition

By Philip J.C. Dork
Professor of Anthropology

In the last three and one-half years, seven members of the faculty of SIU have undertaken research in New Guinea, six in anthropology and one in political science. Dr. Roy Wagner, who joined SIU's Department of Anthropology in the Fall of 1966, was in the New Guinea Highlands for 16 months from November, 1963, studying the social structure of the Daribi, who live in the Mount Karimui area (vide Roy Wagner, The Curse of the Sour, Principles of Daribi Clan Definition and Alliance in New Guinea, U. of Chicago P., 1967). While he was working in the rugged mountains which form the central spine of New Guinea, I made a brief visit in June, 1964, to Maprik to see what the possibilities of future research of a native art form might be among little known people to the northwest. Maprik lies on the northern edge of the mosquito-infested basin of the mighty Sepik River and is the center for the Abelam people, who are famed for their giant tambaran houses. The fronts of these men's houses reach up 60 feet or more and are covered with paintings on bark, reminding the visitor of the stained-glass decorations of early Gothic architecture. Abelam carving and painting is as dynamic as its elaborate architecture, and Abelam art is one of the relatively few arts which have been stimulated by church and state to continuing production in a traditional manner, rather than to decline and cessation which is more typical of contact with Western culture and religion.

Leaving the Sepik, I was joined by my colleague, Dr. Joel Marting, at Lae. There we equipped ourselves to go and live in the bush of West New Britain, a large island lying to the east across the Dampier Strait, where the sailor can enjoy some of the worst weather in the world. We experienced something of that weather and nearly came to grief riding out a storm in a small launch.

Continued on Page 2.
Coming of Age:
The Jump From Stone to Atomic

Our work also led to a program of ethnography of the Kilenge, focusing on their art and technology, which was undertaken by Adrian Gerbrands, my wife and myself, during a period of 15 months, from June 1966. Gerbrands is adjunct professor of anthropology at SIU, and Director of cultural anthropology at Leiden University. He and I had been working for some time towards implementing an ethnographic study in New Guinea. Gerbrands concentrated on their physical anthropometrics and the artist at work, both of which are fields of interest he had pursued before in New Guinea, among the Papuan Asmat of Irian. These recent researches in New Guinea have taken place in communities with varying degrees of contact with our modern, western world. The people we lived with were poised on the edge of the world, on the edge of 'our' world, still having one foot, at least—sometimes both—lodged in an era, which for them is about to end. We have begun to pass from the Stone Age into the Atomic age. Many of the peoples of Africa moved straight from the use of stone to the use of metal, thus exposing bronze in between at all. But our friends of New Guinea are virtually faced with jumping straight out of the Stone Age into the Atomic Age with but brief time to adjust to the coming of iron, to be accustomed to the trading expedition, even if he does not go on the voyage. It is a time of change, of growth and leads in other activities in the community.

The Big Man is the traditional head of a group of kin who count relations by generations. The Big Man marries outside the group. When he marries, he usually gives a tapa or kula, a drum to be carved or a mask to be constructed, or a sing-sing to a subject or a group to count on his kindred for the necessary food. Art is his to command, political power rests in his hands; trade is his to direct. But the white man interpreted all the cargo the gods intended for the black man. The years had changed their ways of life, arranged an area on which the whites and the whites and the whites came to live, and the Big Man is, for all they were brought and the cargo stopped coming. But even so, the white man had told him that he was to run his own affairs and elect a Local Council to do so. Would he get some of that cargo? Yet the young people could read and write. And quite a few young men, and even girls, had been enbynok to the Mele island, like Rabaul and Morobe by the mission. Supposing he was not elected, nor anyone from his group of kin, or even from his wife's...
Kilenge: village at the water's edge. Artist named Harakos, left, stands by painted canoe.

Photos by Philip J. C. Dark

Dancer performing in a Gound from Sia, a cycle of festivities connected with the growing of taro.

Artist carving hour-glass-shaped drum.

Two masked tumuu dancers of Kilenge.
FDA Dither: And For $2 Billion You Get...


President Johnson's recent special message to Congress urging additional legislation to protect the consumer is another indication of the growing concern of the quackery that continues to exploit the unsuspecting citizen. Probably in no other area is quackery as prevalent and the danger to the public as great as in the field of medicine. This is the thrust of this study of the medical shysters in the Twentieth Century estimates that the annual take from useless patent medicines and devices exceeds $2 billion. What gives his book significance is that it is more than an expose; it is social history which examines current marketing and advertising practices, government attempt to restrain modern "medical messiahs" and the impact of their operations on our society.

Reviewed by Charles C. Clayton

The author has a special interest in this subject. He was for a number of years a member of the National Advisory Food and Drug Council to the National Food and Drug Administration and he is currently a professor of history at Emory University. In a previous volume, The Traditional Millionaires, he dealt with the history of the leading companies in America from colonial days down to the aftermath of the Food and Drug Act in 1906. It was generally assumed at that time that the creation of the Food and Drug Administration would guarantee the protection of the public. But that was not the case in the development of drug and television. In fact, some critics now insist that television has replaced the old fashioned medicine show, except for the difference that the electronic media can reach a far greater audience.

From a writer's contention that "never in history has medical quackery been such a booming business as now," despite the fact that educational standards in this country have been raised, federal standards strengthened and medical science advanced. Ironically, the amount of money wasted on fraudulent nostrums each year exceeds the total spent on medical research. Even more distressing is the realization that the victims are those who can least afford it.

Professor Young reviews some of the well known cases including Haldol and Kribizone, the so-called cancer drug, which has kept Illinois medical circles in a dither for several years. The Federal Government has succeeded in banning the sale of the drug across state lines, but it failed in 1966 to convict its promoters in a trial in Chicago. Haldol, which is merely a slight shift of alcohol, is a crime, madness, money, and Murphy for its promotion and found its way even into the folklore of the period.

There have been a number of laws passed since the first Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, but the author insists the quacks are still ahead of the game. For example he cites in the case of Carter's Little Liver Pills. It took the government 10 years to compel the manufacturer to eliminate the word "Liver" but no penalty, except for bad publicity, was ever imposed.

Professor Young places much of the onus for the quackery upon advertising. He points out that "advertising has acquired a calculated psychological sophistication merely that the growth is in books."
The Medical Messiahs. In the period. But, like many people who are "out," once he was "in," he became concerned with the maintenance of the system. Like wise, I'm sure, of the radicals. But, I also suspect that such a fervent belief in the validity and


Eric Hoffer's observation, that extremists are of the same cloth, is amply illustrated in this work, which has as its basic premise the idea that American Liberalism has failed. Of course, a number of observers have been saying this for years, but then, they are conservatives. An excellent collection of statements, ranging from the Texan to Tom Hayden, this work will not be a disappointment to those who read it, regard less of their political inclinations. For the conservative, there will be agreement with the diagnosis, but not necessarily with the prog no sis. The liberal will be happy with neither—but because he is liberal, he will avidly read it all. And, the radical will be prayerfully, pleased at both. All of these have something in common, as do most Americans with them, a disagreement over means and an agreement as to goals. The assertion that something is wrong with America usually receives an inordinate amount of attention. Obviously, if there is something always abnormal about America, then "being abnormal" is its normal state of affairs and nothing to worry about. The time is ripe, is, when given major ity find nothing wrong, for example, December 28, 1962.

The development of solutions to solve all that ails America is a herculean task, especially when there is an additional problem of satisfying a large number of conflicting interests. If, as these authors maintain, neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties offer real alternatives to each other, then perhaps we need a change. It is important to remember that the test of all it is, what will be the result of this and so then, ask yourself if you are willing to pay the costs involved. The radical have rarely asked, and less often answered, these questions.

For example, George Wallace—who also holds that the major parties offer no alternative—one possibility for change, and there are others. It is significant, I think, that political scientists have been saying—in effect—that party identification in the United States is such that if either party offered a clear alternative, it would be voted down (the Republicans, men of character that they are, can had a test this prediction in 1964, as one of my colleagues is fond of saying, "the Republicans have been consistently successful in dephasing defeat from the paws of victory.") The offer of real alternatives has been rather consistently rejected by the American public.

Thomas Jefferson had a sure cure for an unsatisfactory government. But, like many people who are "out," once he was "in," he became concerned with the maintenance of the system. Like wise, I'm sure, of the radicals. But, I also suspect that such a fervent belief in the validity and

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Exact Problems Mean Exact Answers

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Tyranny is tyranny regardless of whether it is of the left, right, or center; but, perhaps, the worst tyranny of all is when a man says, "I quit." The radicals usually (unless they got shot, jailed, or converted) don't quit, and this results in a paradox. In not quitting, they force a consideration of their points by the center, and this usually produces change in our society. We need radicals more than they need us.

Read this work, it is provocative and sometimes misleading, but presents a truly different perspective on the political scene and the role of the politician who makes the points well—and the points need to be made.
Ma, If I Could Only Skate or Run Fast!

To Brooklyn With Love. by Gerlad Green, Trident Press, 1967, 305 pp., $5.95.
At first glance, Green, like Mark Twain, seems to have written a "lymny to boyhood" with all of the underlying terrors and fears to be found in Tom Sawyer. However, he has taken one day (July, 1934) in the life of Albert Abrams, twelve, a reader of Rippling and London, last to be chosen for any game, and baseball statistic extraordinary, and has preserved this golden, timeless day as perfectly as a fossilized insect in amber. Read in this nostalgic manner, the novel might belong to that long line of "autobiographies" with Jewish childhood which may soon overwhelm us. There is, however, another strain in the novel far removed from the American experience. Just as Albert is unable to resolve his intellectualism, his awareness of being different, his inability to act without thought, so was Isaac Babel unable to resolve his Jewishness with the brutality of the Red Cavalry. Albert rolls at fate, in this case his mother, "Eve, I would throw every single book I have into the furnace, and follow the next 50 tons, of I could only skate! Or fight! Or run fast!"
Babel's wish is more basic but of the same kind, "I continued on my way, imploring fate to grant me the simplest of profundities—the ability to kill my fellowmen."

Reviewed by Nicholas Joost

Our Reviewers

Charles C. Clayton is a member of the Department of Journalism faculty.
LaRue Hart is the wife of Jim A. Hart, on the Department of Journalism faculty.
Nathan is the editor of the publication "Papers on Language and Literature" at the Edwardsville campus.
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Daily Egyptian

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As Tomcats Guard Goldfish

Take a home for wayward Negro boys in upstate New York, add an administrative staff and guards as socially maladjusted as the inmates, throw in a two-day snowstorm and an unexplained death of an inmate, and you have the ingredients of a first-class mystery. Added to the underlying problem of delinquency are such modern social problems as interracial marriages, Jewish and Negro minorities, homosexuality, drugs, and drinking on the job.
Events of the two days of action are seen through the eyes of Bodkin, a Jewish night guard in one ward. He seems to have more understanding of delinquent children than the other guards. But, like them, he has his faults. As a peculiar combination of skeptical, dreamer, and pragmatist, he is not always able to cope with his job. Barron Midwood has made his first novel a character study, rather than a story of plot. On the whole, his portrayals, though overdrawn in spots, are rather finely chiseled. He uses such events as an inmate, sitting naked in the snow as a pro-

Reviewed by LaRue Hart

A Look at a Writer—A Family View

The twelfth of the twenty-one reminiscences in Alec Waugh's new memoir, "My Brother Evelyn," is undoubtedly the major piece in the volume, for Evelyn Waugh in a writer of major interest and his older brother Alec as a professional writer knows how to express those insights into Evelyn Waugh's personality that only a member of the family would have. "My Brother Evelyn" is perhaps most valuable, most fascinating, for its story of Evelyn Waugh's early victories—his disappointing career at Oxford, his long-lived feud with a vengeful Oxford don, his shattered first marriage, his dislike of the craft of writing ("Evelyn was, in fact—at any rate until 1945—almost the only writer I know who did not like writing. In those early days he resented his fate."), without doubt, future critics and biographers of Evelyn Waugh will probably mine the rich ore of "My Brother Evelyn."
The other twenty pieces in the book range from a portrait of the Waugh brothers' cousin Edmund Grosse through accounts of Hugh Walpole, W. Somerset Maugham, and Michael Allen (christened, in his native Bulgaria, Dikran Kouyounjian—an Armenian orphaned all his life) to the story of how writing of Island in the Sun, when its author was at his nadir, brought security and success to him in his late fifties. In its entirety the book gives a special pleasure to readers involved in writing and publishing, since it is an informal, knowledgeable commentary on the English world of publishers and writers since the turn of the century. It also constitutes a fine self-portrait of a modest and courageous craftsman.

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Reviewed by LaRue Hart
Garden City: Tribute to Suburbia

By Kenneth Storck
(On the faculty of the Department of Journalism)
For Copley News Service

They call it the Garden City—Almost daily architects from other countries visit to admire the tasteful architecture and seemingly natural landscaping.

It is about seven miles from downtown Helsinki.

Forests of birch and evergreens harmonize with white clusters of three, four and twelve-story buildings.

It is home for nearly 20,000 Finns.

Interpersed among the trees and fountains, almost concealed from the street are single-story, red and yellow brick structures, each different from the other.

They also call it Tapola—one of the most carefully planned, exquisitely designed suburbs in the world.

Tapola, which is planned, according to the director of the housing project, Heikki von Herzen, to retain "the nearness and beauty symbols of Finnish landscape of Finland today in both natural and material abundance.

With some 60,000 lakes and 71 per cent of its land covered by forest, Finland always has had generous assistance from nature. In fact, many first-time visitors to Finland declare it to be one of the few untrammeled tourist attractions in the world.

Material wealth, on the other hand, has not come easily for the Finns, whose standard of living today is envied by their Russian neighbors to the east.

After World War II there was the cost of heavy war indemnities, the resetting of more than 10 per cent of its population from areas ceded to the Soviet Union and rebuilding Lapland which had been devastated by the Red Army.

Now, although the country has experienced financial crises, especially through an import embargo and foreign trade, the 4.6 million inhabitants enjoy a standard of living among the highest in the world.

The Garden City today enjoys most of the comforts that his Western friends possess.

Since the 1940s, the number of cars in the country has nearly doubled— to 500,000, and within 10 years the government estimates the number will double again. This has taken place despite severe regulations on the vehicles which, compared to U.S. costs, doubles or trebles the cost of a car.

Although regular theatrical performances began only in 1959, the number of television sets has increased steadily to a total of more than 900,000. Among the popular programs are many American movies and television series, including "Rawhide" and "The Untouchables."

More than most countries, Finland is dependent on foreign trade. Profits earned from the selling of the forest industry abroad are used to buy most of the food, capital and consumer goods and raw materials that cannot be produced at home.

This has resulted in periodic and sharp economic setbacks, including one of the worst inflationary problems in Europe. Currency devaluations have been a constant necessity, and only last October the Finnish mark was devalued by one-third.

For the Finns the problem has been partly one of trying to keep pace with their Scandinavian neighbors, and the social welfare policies, like that of the other countries, has been increasingly broadened.

Between 1946 and 1963 social outlays, that is, for such items as security, unemployment and medical care, in ratio to net national income have doubled in Finland. In recent years Finland has spent 12 per cent of its national income for social welfare as compared to 16.1 per cent for Sweden and 14.4 per cent each for Norway and Denmark.

With some 71 per cent of Finland's land area covered with forest, lumber is big business.

Calipre Theater: A Matter of Permanence

According to Marion Kleinau, director of oral interpretation, the idea of the Calipre Theatre is to "try to place the audience in the center of the literary work."

This can be done in essentially two ways. First, the stage can be rearranged physically. It can be used, for example, on three sides if desired. And it can be made into a semi-round theatre, but this limits seating.

Second, the stage is used symbolically. It aids in the attempt to aesthetically and psychologically surround the audience.

In this theater there is no "real" stage as such. As Mrs. Kleinau puts it there is "nothing but a big open room to work with."

The audience is becoming the center of action. The feeling is one of total environment. Such audience-actor relationship theories are as old as theatre itself. They go back beyond the Greeks and the Romans. From this time, this method shifted to greater separation of actor and audience. The methods have switched back and Calipre is a physically flexible unit.

Productions in the theatre may mean no costumes and props. They may only be necessary. "I feel," for example, that a good play such as "The Cherry Orchard" can be played with no more than one prop, "a flower from facing, There are 179 seats and only one actor per scene."

One of the main purposes is to eradicate separation of actor and audience as much as possible. The present there are only 96 seats available. Mrs. Kleinau said 150 seats would be most desirable.

For a little over a year the new Calipre Stage has been varied used. The Calipre exhibits both aesthetic and physical freedom.

The Calipre theatre at SRI is an experimental one which provides the setting for four major productions each year, one each quarter.

Located in a large empty room on the second floor of the communications building, the theatre provides the setting for public performances as well as for class activities.

According to Mrs. Kleinau, the kind of show presented dictates the amount of space to be used. The Calipre is a physically flexible unit.

This method tends toward more traditional theatre but maintains a strong emphasis on the narrative technique.

"In White America" used neither costumes nor props. It was entirely a matter of voice, light and sound.

So far, response to Calipre productions has been favorable. Most plays are sold out quickly.

But there are still a few minor problems. The two main concerns are noise and money.

The only separation between the stage and audience consists of thin curtains. Sounds from the backstage, and the sound and light boxes cannot be sealed off. These hardships, plus the lack of oversize costume boxes, display the poor acoustics to the disadvantage of the Calipre theatre.

There also appears to be insufficient sound equipment—as well as insufficient funds.

Despite these physical disadvantages, there is little or no adjustment difficulty for the oral interpretation students involved with the Calipre productions, according to Mrs. Kleinau.

The Calipre Stage is an experiment, a far cry from such work as the Copley News Service, but it is a step in the right direction.
Expression Takes A New Twist

By Dean Rebuffon

These two big mural-like deals are coming right down—fast—from way up there somewhere and toward the stage threatening to maybe crush that stage hand seated there when the cast members start screaming look out! Look out! Look out! and Grant Gray jumps up and shouts: What's going on here? Those pictures don't come down in this part! Pull them back up and let's start all over again! and the stage hand is saved from a crushing blow... or nudge... during a rehearsal of the Southern Dancers. It was close by God and it just goes to show you the dangers of being a stagehand. It certainly does.

And W. Grant Gray, assistant professor of theater, shakes his head and murmurs something under his breath about rehearsals and stagehands and stage props and choreography. He pauses, shakes his head again, and says he really enjoys all this rehearsal stuff, but at times it can be a bit trying on one's nerves, you know? All in the name of theater.

And all in the name of "Brupt as in A"—a three-part production to be presented by Gray's dance group, the Southern Dancers, Feb. 22-24 in the University Theatre.

"Brupt as in A" is a lot of things: 30 dancers on the stage, a spoof of television and Hollywood, a dance presentation showing the abrupt changes in life and the absurdity of humanity, scenes on desert and beaches as witnessed during flashes of lightning, and many, many other special numbers—some related to the rest of the production, some not.

The theme? "THERE IS NO THEME!" Gray exclaimed.

Okay, no theme. But just what is all this carrying-on out there on the stage? Dancing—just dancing?

"NO! I object to dancers who are just dancers," Gray said. "Once you put dance on the stage with costumes and an audience out front, then it becomes theater. Dance, I feel, is much bigger, more classic and pure, than drama."

So maybe some of the other professional people over there in that big, new Communications Building might argue with him about dance versus drama and that sort of thing. But what Grant Gray has created (all but a small part in "Brupt as in A" is his own creation) is the Southern Dancers is an impressive stage production.

The Southern Dancers themselves are something new for SIU. While there have been modern dance groups in the physical education programs, there have not been any real counterparts in the Department of Theater. Gray's efforts since last September have been to build and promote a new dance program—and it has become a major part of the theater program through his efforts and those of his staff and the dancers.

Those efforts of Grant Gray and company have been taking place in his studio in the old Good Luck Gloves factory on Washington Street. The group will soon be moving into the centrally-located barracks which now houses the Saluki Marching Band, and it should also be making a move toward becoming one of the cultural centers of campus activity.

All this hasn't been easy—Gray started with a large group of eager pupils—but unfortunately the majority of them had not danced before. What he has achieved is a group which he says is "really improving all the time." Their first real test will be when they perform "Brupt as in A"—that production without, as Gray says, a theme.

So, a production without a theme. But there must be at least 1,000 assorted messages in it for the audience. A little bit of Dostoyevsky (An interpretation of "The Grand Inquisitor"—), a silent films-type melodrama (Complete with a villain called Slimehandle), a look at America Today (with Ku Klux Klan, the Flag, and a baseball game of sorts), and all kinds of other interesting things— including "Variations on a Diary"—three fragments of one girl's imagination.

"Brupt as in A" isn't the type of production which one can simply say is that, or this, or that. It is entertainment, of course, but it is also—perhaps best of all for its audience—a glimpse into something new here at SIU: the Southern Dancers.
Shivering Seal-Shaker in the Dark

By Phil Boroff

Since everyday existence often demands us excitement and action, many of the typical所提供的情境相似。但不瞒你，无所谓的，无所谓的。

 LLC.

 "Wair Untitl Dark" works as a goose-pimpling charm when it finally narrows down to the concluding act. The trapping climatis is worth waiting for—and the fact that most of it takes place in total darkness gives an ironic touch to the film's title. What we want to nudge our work is more terrifying than what we can see. When I saw the Broadway produ-

ction starring Lee Remick a few years ago, I was so taken with that attempt to increase the suspense for a live audience resulted in all sorts of contrivances and gimmicks and tended to spotlight the thinness of the material. On-screen, the tension builds more smoothly without the interventions of intermissions, and the opportunities for important close-ups and eerie background mu-

sic are utilized to great effect.

In contrast to Miss Remick's neat, competent, although some-

what aloof and indifferent to the gullible photographer-husband,

Alan Arkin is generally believable as the sinister Roat although his unreserved voice has a humorous quality that en-
courages laughter when it should create fear. Richard Cronna and Jack Weston are acceptable as the ex-convicts trapped in the scheme, and Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., is some-

what aloof and indifferent to the gullible photographer-husband.

Terence Young has directed with a sense of building tension and with much attention to detail, especially in the scenes when an unexpected incident brings an audible gasp of surprise from the audience. While it is almost a one set movie, Charles Lang's fluid camerawork enhances the proceedings. Henry Mancini's mu-

sic also adds to the suspenseful mood. Although it couldn't have gone without the corny title song.

What we see and what we know about this film was the terribly sick cruelty of the three villains. Torture of any kind is cruel, and this one is based on a victim's physical disability seems the cruelest of all.
MONDAY
Department of Physics will sponsor a student graduate colloquium at 10 a.m. in Morgan Hall 221. Department of Journalism will present panel discussions at 8 a.m. in the Agricultural 
WSIU (FM) Airs
Saluki Basketball
And Italian Opera

The SIU basketball team will host Northern Michigan University and the game will be aired at 8 p.m. tonight on WSIU (FM).
Other programs:
1 p.m.
Metropolitan Opera: "Luisa Miller" by Verdi.

11 p.m.
Swing Easy.

SUNDAY
10:30 a.m.
Concert Encore: Works of Roumani, Delibes, Gould, Clementi and Dvorak.
3 p.m.
Live broadcast from Shryock Auditorium of "Tales of Hoffmann" performed by the SIU Opera Workshop.
8 p.m.
Special of the Week: University of Michigan students discuss the question, "What are the restlessnesses?"
8:35 p.m.
Masters of the Opera: Leoncavallo: Pagliacci.
11 p.m.
Romantic Night.

Music Seniors
To Give Recital

Two seniors in the department of music at SIU will share a recital to be given in Davis Auditorium on Monday at 8 p.m.
Betty Roethe, soprano from Davenport, will open the recital with selections by Dowland, Vivaldi, and Haydn, accompanied by Martha Hartzpetrie of Tremont. Following Mrs. Roethe, Mike Muzzi, trumpet, of Aurora, will perform the "Concerto in Eb Major" by Joseph Haydn. He will be accompanied on the piano by Sharon Marlow of Steeleville. After intermission, Mrs. Roethe will perform selections of Faure, and Barber. Muzzi will close the concert with "Messa di Re" and "Trumpet" by Johann Hummel.

Activities
High School, University Articulation Conference

Journalism Graduate Students Luncheon will be held at noon in the University Center's Kaskaskia and Missouri Rooms.
School of Fine Arts will hold a luncheon at noon in the University Center's Ohio Room.
Department of Public Aid will hold a meeting from 1 to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center's Illinois and Sangamon Rooms.

Professor Attends
Agronomy Session

A.B. Carter, presenter of plant industries at SIU, attended an American Society of Agronomy conference on fertilizer usage in Chicago this week.
Carter came to SIU in 1957, headed the Department of Plant Industries until 1966, when he changed to teaching and research.

REGISTRATION
for the High School and University Articulation Conference will be from 3 to 6 p.m. in the University Center's Gallery Lounge. A registration card will be held from 4:30 to 6 p.m. in Ballroom A of the University Center, followed by dinner from 6 to 8 p.m. in Ballroom B. Group meet-
in's will be held beginning at 8 p.m. in the University Center's Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Sangamon Rooms.

University School Gym will be open for recreation from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

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WASHINGTON (AP)—The Johnson administration refused Friday to permit draft deferments for graduate study in any case where the official file of essential activities and critical activity was signed by a local board, but in some cases, it kicked some of the props from under occupational deferments by suspending the official list of civilian occupations used as a guideline by draft boards.

From now on, each local board decides on its own, in each individual case, what constitutes an essential or critical activity and what doesn't.

The new rule applies at once to anyone seeking a deferment as a graduate student. It would not cancel deferments now held by graduate students.

**Expansion Approved**

(Continued from Page 16)

Mentioning scholarships under operating expenses, Morris said that more of the needs will be made and decisions will have to be made concerning scholarships. He said he believes athletes currently working should come under the office of Student Work and Financial Assistance. Currently they are administered by the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Speaking about the problem of a stadium, Morris said he is almost certain that no state funds will be available for such a project. He also mentioned that in the future separate track and field facilities, practice fields, press box, and parking areas will have to be considered. Definite action on such proposals will be recommended to the Board.

Speaking about the overall question of the future of athletics, Morris said he was concerned that all points of view be heard, and that the overall balance of the program, which he said has been maintained throughout the nation, be maintained.

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**Draft Boards Eliminate Most Grad Deferments**

**Accident Damages Microbiology Laboratory**

(Continued from Page 16)

equipped for the project now and is almost complete.

According to Rouhandeh, the damage to his work will not affect related work anywhere else.

"This was a molecular virology set-up," he said. "We were working on three or four different programs. One program was one of only two or three such projects in the world.

There were some unique cultures which had been developed by Rouhandeh over the years which have no dupliacates in the world.

"These are lost unless we have some frotz," he said.

Rouhandeh said there were some cultures in a refrigerator which may still be good. If so, these will be all he has to start over with.

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President Johnson to broaden the graduate-student exemption.

A representative of the U.S. Office of Education said more than 150,000 prospective graduate-school students probably would be drafted, and that figure might be too low.

The drought of deferments has been worrying graduate schools and students for almost eight months, since President Johnson signed the 1967 Selective Service Act. The act provides for deferments only for graduate students in "medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry, or in such other subjects necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as are identified by the Director of Selective Service upon the advise of the National Security Council.

Graduate students for the ministry are exempted without regard to the council's views. Also rejected by the administration were plans for the present system of calling the oldest eligible draft registrants first be changed to take some of the pressure off incoming graduate students.

---

**The sequence of selection in filling calls will remain unchanged," he said. Students already in or beyond their second year of graduate study may keep their deferments, He said.**

The directive applies to incoming and first-year graduate students—including the estimated 400,000 male students receiving their bachelor's degrees this year.

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Monday will mark the end of a month-long series of painful anti-rabies shots for Cyril Rose at SIU since someone who was bitten by a collie dog Jan. 15.

An hour after the dog bit her on the lip, Miss Rose went to the Health Service where she was treated for the badly swollen and bleeding mouth.

"It was terrible," Miss Rose recalls. "Had the dog not bitten me, the doctor said I probably wouldn't have required immediate treatment, but since the wound was so near the brain the shots were started immediately."

The shots were continued because the dog could not be located to determine whether or not he was rabid, Miss Rose said.

The experience was further complicated when she broke out in hives and experienced swelling which the doctor termed urticaria.

"I fished but I couldn't scratch," Miss Rose said. "My hands were so swollen that I couldn't move them, and after I saw myself in the mirror I decided to stay in my room so I wouldn't scare anyone else."

A change from duck embryo type shots to a solution described as being composed of spinal cord and nervous tissue of rabbit animals—which causes violent reactions to many people—provided Miss Rose with an antidote to her problem.

She said this week that she will be happy to be done with the anti-rabies shots, but "I'm not looking forward to that shot Monday," she said. "Sometimes after taking the shots I can't stand up straight!"

She has received the shots in the abdomen, an area with skin thick enough for the reaction is less likely to occur, according to the physician.

"It might have been a nightmarish experience except for the care of the nurses at the Health Service staff and my friends," Miss Rose said. "I'm just thankful that I'm back to my old self again!"

She said that she is also happy to be back in school once again.

The experience was not without its exciting moments, Miss Rose recalls. "My residence fellow, for instance, fainted while I was explaining to her about the treatment."

"It's not as bad when it happens to you, in a way, as when it happens to someone else," she surmised.

And she doesn't blame the dog. "I think the bite was accidental," she explains.
Lenzi Urges Focus on US In UN Speech
Ray Lenzi, SIU student body president, opened the Model United Nations with a brief welcome and the question, "Why are you here?"

Rather than debating the issues of other nations, Lenzi asked the delegates Thursday night if they would look at the "true modern concern," which he said was the United States. "We are living in the number one militaristic nation in the world today," he said. Americans should solve the "problems of America and clean up our backyard before we preach," he continued.

"Nationalism must become passe," said Lenzi, "violence is ineffective." He urged the United States to give up its "power bag" and cooperate to "make the world work." He must "get out of the sandbox" of education and nationalism, he said. "Human commitment is the only way peace in the world will come.

The Arab stand on the Middle East crisis was repeated by the opening speaker, Adnan Raouf, deputy representative of Iraq to the U.N.

Raouf said there was reason for new alarm, and in the near future there will be a request for a security-council meeting. Raouf was a substitute for Adnan Pachachi, Iraq's ambassador to the U.N., who was unable to attend because of the heightened crisis in the Middle East. According to Raouf, two issues are being contested in the Middle East as the result of the war last June. These are the removal of 15 ships from the Suez canal, and the "virtual issue of prisoner exchange."

Raouf suggested that the fighting which erupted this week in the Middle East, was the result of Israeli objection to the clearance of the canal.

Raouf said the basic principle for peace in the Middle East would be "the clearing of Israeli troops and the granting of sovereignty by all to all.

In presenting the background of the current situation, Raouf traced the history of the state of Israel. He said that the "Arabs, who were the majority in Palestine during creation of the Jewish home, were never represented."

Throughout his history, Israel has "fruitlessly exploited the Arabs" to gain the ultimate goal of an all-Jewish state, according to Raouf. The Israelis also turned on the British, who had helped them in their attempt to establish "the Jewish national home," he said. The wording of the English statement of this national establishment, Raouf commented, was one of the "tricks of the English language, one the Arabs never learned."

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88 Schools Represented At Conference

The High School—University Articulation Conference will attract guidance counselors, faculty and administrators from Illinois high schools Monday and Tuesday.

The meeting, to improve the transition of students from high school to college, will include an informal morning of high school representation at Vincennes University and students now attending SIU. The session will last from 8:45 to 10:45 a.m. Tuesday in the SIU Arena.

Represented schools to be represented include: Addison Trail, Altamont, Alton, Anna-Jonesboro, Auburn, Belleville West, Benton, Bethalto, Bridgeport, Carbondale, Calhoun, Carterville, Centralia, Centurry.

Champaign-Urbana, Community High (West Chicago), Crab Orchard (Marion), Crete-Monee, Dongola, Decatur, East Alton-Wood River, Eldorado, Fairfield, Flora, Frankfurt (West Frankfurt), Galatia, Glenbard West, Gurnee Community, Granite City, Grayslake, Graysville, Harrisburg, Herrin, Hillsboro, Johnston City, Jopps, Lawrenceville, Lyne Township (La Grange), Maine Township South (Park Ridge), Maine Township West (Des Plaines), Marion.

Marquette, Metropolitan, Morton, Morton (Brown), Mt. Vernon, Murphy'sboro, New Athens, Niles East, Niles North, Norman, Oakton Community (Sokie), Niles West (Skokie), Norris City, O'Fallon, Ottawa, Paris, Paxton, Pekin, Pinckneyville, Pope Community (Gilgoea), Pavana, East Goshen, Reavis (Oaklawn), Rock Island, Rockford, Robinson, Rosiclare, Roxana, Sardona, Shawnee, Shedd, Shawneetown, Shelbyville, Sparta.

Springfield, St. Anthony Hall (Effingham), St. Teresa's Academy (Pekin, St. Louis), Steelville, Taft High (Charlestown), Tamms, Trico (Willisville), Vincennes, Vandalia, Willowbrook, York (Elmwood), Zeigler-Royalton.

Kaplan Anthropology Memorial Lecture Set

For its annual Leo Kaplan Memorial Lecture this year, the SIU chapter of Sigma Xi, national scientific research society, will turn its attention to current anthropological studies of one of the last outposts of primitive culture.

Philip J.C. Dark, SIU professor of anthropology, who has made two scientific expeditions to New Guinea in recent years, will speak on "Art, Trade and Politics in New Britain: Recent Researches on the Edge of the World." His lecture, open to the public without charge, will be given Wednesday at 8 p.m., in the Morris Library Auditorium.

This will be the sixth memorial lecture in honor of the late Leo Kaplan, professor of botany and president of the SIU Sigma Xi chapter, according to John C. Downey, vice president and program chairman.

Dark, a native of London, England, came to SIU in 1960 and served as chairman of anthropology department from 1963 to 1966. He had studied painting at the Slade School and anthropology at University College London, and did his graduate work at Yale University.

He worked in Nigeria in 1954, 1955 and 1959 and in Europe from 1959 to 1960, compiling an archive on Benin art. He has continued this interest here at SIU, leading to appointment as a research associate in African ethnology at the Field Museum of Natural History.

_theta Xi Show Tickets Go On Sale at University Center

Tickets for the 21st Annual Theta Xi Variety Show will be available Monday at the Information Desk in the University Center.

The ticket prices are $1 and $1.50. The show will be presented at 8 p.m., March 2, in the Martha Dow Sensenig Auditorium.

Thetas and friends are invited to join in the fun. Those who come early will have a chance to see the Tryouts Thursday night.

At Health Service

The University Health Service has reported the following students admitted and dismissed.

Admissions: Julius Golnik, 312 W. Jackson; Douglas Hollinger, 107 Wright II.

Dismissed: Rosalie Hagel, 104 Baldwin Hall; Richard Smith, 516 S. Rawlings; Allan Lipton, Boomor II; Barbara Schermher, Wall Street Quad; Bohd Malekzakeri, 402 W. Mill; Sharon Deutch, 103 Small Group Housing.

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Saluki Baseball Hinges On Good Mound Crew

A conversation with Baseball coach Joe Lutz usually centers around pitching. It's not that he's prejudiced toward hurlers but because Lutz rarely has a good hitting team.

His team's batting average last season fell just below the .260 mark but the pitching was good enough to carry the Salukis to a 29-8-1 record and a berth in the NCAA Regionals.

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Gymnasts Looking for Better Showing

Male Gymnastics Coach Bill Meade is expecting nothing but improvement when the SIU gymnastic team leaves Iowa City Wednesday for the National Invitational Competition in New York City.

Tony Hinkle of Butler is the only active coach with more than 500 victories. Next is John Wooden of UCLA, Jack Gardner of Utah and Hal Washington of Delaware, all with more than 400 victories in more than 20 years of coaching college basketball.

"I'm hoping we give a much more representative performance in Iowa City," Meade said.

SIU is total against Iowa about five points below its record.

"We are possibly a little tired," Meade said, "but I'm not too concerned. I've been working hard for the nationals, and that hard work put in now will pay off."
Cancer Study Crippled by Steam Mishap

By David E. Marshall

Cancer research at SIU was set back thousands of dollars and many man hours Friday when steam destroyed or damaged contents of a microbiology laboratory on the first floor of the Life Science Building.

Researcher H. Rouhandeh, associate professor in the Department of Zoology, estimated that more than $30,000 worth of virus cultures were destroyed.

William Nelson, assistant manager of the physical plant, said that an investigation has been started but there was nothing to report late Friday.

The steam entered the lab through a heating main and could have been the result of a valve being accidentally opened. Nelson said a mechanical failure could not be ruled out.

Rouhandeh, Cancer researcher for 10 years at the University of Kansas, medical school, has been directing research here for about a year.

"I took us just about this whole year setting up," he said.

Rouhandeh said that the project was progressing to the point where he was nearly ready to prepare about five papers for publication. "Now, there is only enough data to warrant two," he said.

The researcher said early Friday that "everything is lost," but he was considerably more optimistic in the afternoon after his assistants had begun the "clean up" and he had gotten over the initial shock of news.

"I don't think we're out of business yet," he said. "We're not going to give up that easily.

Six hundred petri dishes containing tissue cultures and 18 bottles containing virus cultures were lost. The contents of the dishes were valued at about $40 each and the cost of the bottles at $10 each. These estimates do not include the time and wages invested in their development, Rouhandeh said.

A piece of equipment, a $9,000 cold room, was damaged but it was removed, exactly how bad. The machine is one of about 10 in the Midwest and has been used here since late June. It is designed to rotate at a rate of about 6,000 revolutions per minute, causing solids to separate to the bottom of a test tube.

Rouhandeh said that he had two graduate students and two lab technicians. The graduate assistants are John Billeli and Tom Veech, both studying microbiology.

Billeli said he was the last one to leave the lab on Monday and said the lab was normal when he left.

At 7:30 a.m. Friday, a janitor found the lab filled with water where the special incubators containing the cultures were located.

Billeli said that the cultures were being maintained at human "body temperature" (98 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit) in the incubators. The thermometers indicated temperatures of 100 to 101 degrees Fahrenheit where Billeli arrived at the lab at about 8 a.m., he said.

The entire project was scheduled to be transferred to another lab in about a week. The other lab is in the process of being

(Continued on Page 10)