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Perhaps the rarest and most beautiful of wild flowers to be found in Illinois is the regal Queen Orchid, also called the "Showy Lady's Slipper." The delicate coloring, unique form, and relatively large size of these blossoms endow them with a beauty equal to that of the best greenhouse orchids. For related story, see page 5. (Photo by Robert "Rip" Stokes)
From a Wide Sea to a Great Land

The Illinois Central Railway main line expanded an industrial pattern across the land. The Illinois Central Railway, which was completed in 1873, connected the Mississippi River with the Atlantic Ocean. It was a major transportation artery for the region.

The beginning of the Illinois Central Railway was essential for the development of the region. It provided access to a larger market for the products of the area, which included corn, wheat, and other grains. The railway also facilitated the movement of people, who were able to travel more easily to the city of Vandalia, which was the temporary capital of Illinois. The railroad also played a role in the expansion of the state, as it helped to connect the various counties and towns, making it easier for people to move within the state.

The Illinois Central Railway was a key factor in the growth of the Illinois economy. It helped to attract new industries and businesses to the region, which contributed to the state's economic development. The railway also helped to foster the growth of the state's agricultural industry, as it provided a means for farmers to transport their crops to market.

The Illinois Central Railway was a symbol of progress and expansion for the state of Illinois. It was a key component of the state's transportation network, and it played an important role in the state's economic development. Today, the Illinois Central Railway is remembered as a symbol of the state's industrial past, and it continues to be an important part of the state's transportation network.
President Lincoln understood this importance when he telegraphed Governor Yates and asked him to send the Chicago militia immediately to Cairo.

Within hours, the requested troops were on the Illinois Central Railroad headed south. And none too soon, for Confederate troops were then only 12 miles from Cairo. With the loyalty of countysman still in mind, Lincoln asked John A. Logan, a lawyer and former state legislator from Murphysboro, for his help.

Logan, a southern sympathizer, but a Unionist at heart, gave Lincoln his full support and immediately recruited a regiment of soldiers from Jackson and Williamson counties. He became their Colonel in September.

Among other men who came forth from Illinois to serve the nation during the Civil War was one from Galena, in the mines-fields of northwestern Illinois—Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was a West Point graduate of 1848. He had fought in the Mexican War, but his fortunes had taken a downturn. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he was driving a team of mules at the Galena mines.

But fate was to change his life completely, and to be the necessary point of origin for the Union's full-scale campaign. In time, he was to be General Grant, who led the Union to victory.

The soldiers—the one who lived through the war—began their long trek home.

The most tragic and bloody chapter in the nation's history had come to an end.

The brave soldiers who never returned home from the war, was dedicated the Mound City National Cemetery, 13 miles from Cairo.

At 10:15 a.m. on April 14, 1865, Illinois' most illustrious son—Abraham Lincoln—was shot by John Wilkes Booth. He died the next morning. His body now rests under a large tomb at Springfield.

After the Civil War, the full impact of the industrial revolution could be felt all over the land. Factories started to spring up in the cities. What the Civil War did to free the slaves, the industrial revolution did to enslave others.

Women and children were put to work in factories for wages as low as two or three pennies an hour. The wages were not only low, but the working conditions were terrible.

The industrial revolution, on the other hand, made "giants" out of men like George Pullman, Marshall Field, Philip Armour, Montgomery Ward, A. D. Roebuck, and many others.

In the free-for-all grab for money, which characterized this period of history, much wealth was accumulated in the hands of a very few. This was due to the undreamed of mass production of new materials and machines, combined with the very low wages paid to workers.

But all good things have to come to an end and they did.

The workers had no money to buy the mass-produced products, which their factories and others like them produced, not to mention the necessary food on which to live.

Depression, 1893

In 1893, the factories ground to a stop. The mills were out of work. In Chicago alone, 200,000 workers became homeless, along with their families.

Illinois and the nation experienced the worst depression they had ever known. Soup lines became the new institution of the day. Thousands starved to death, and those without work froze.

The depression led to fierce and bloody labor-capital wars. The state militia and federal troops were called upon to preserve law and order. Many died on both sides, but not in vain.

After many years of tragic battles, management was finally ready to recognize labor unions. Wages, and consequently living conditions, were greatly improved. Child labor, except in rare cases, had been eradicated. Women now had an 8-hour working day.

The sweat-shop conditions, under which labor had been working until the late 1800's, had at last disappeared.

Illinois and the nation were on the upswing again, toward a brighter and better future.

Melting pot of nation

Illinois, at the turn of the century was a melting pot. It was one of the major states of the United States. In 1890, more than 60 per cent of its population was foreign born. In Chicago, three of every four people had been born in other parts of the United States.

The erosion of the credit of Illinois that all these cultures could have been united into one great state, with no more violence than during the state's maturing years.

In the early 1900's, many Illinois women, such as Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Ellen Heronst, Gertrude Black, and Catherine Waugh McCulloch, became leaders in the "Women's Emancipation" movement.

They became involved in street marches and demonstrations throughout the nation. They were greeted with rotten eggs and stones.

They soon discovered a more effective method of demonstration. Some historians refer to it as the "Broomstick movement." In 1909, the 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States became a part of the law of the land.

Illinois women had finally gained their long and bitter battle for the right to vote.

And so, in the early 1900's, through today, Illinois and the nation have been involved in four large-scale wars—World War I, World War II, The Korean War and the Vietnam War.

The wars have been of such magnitude, and have occurred so frequently during this period that historians speak of this time as our "War-Time Economy." One result has been that we've had only one serious depression during this period. That depression occurred in 1929.

Again, thousands of Illinoisans were out of work. Factories had to close their doors, forcing their workers to the soup lines.

In 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president and immediately ordered public works programs to give employment to the thousands of unemployed. But employment remained a big problem until 1939—the start of War I in Europe.

Employment on upswing

Big production was needed from the factories and the farms. Unemployment almost disappeared. The end of the times of depression and war, there was a group of people who were self-employed—the cooks, the bookkeepers of the 30's, and the gang leaders of the underworld.

In Southern Illinois, Charlie Bigger and John Capone of Chicago, who disappeared most of the time. Chicago had its Al Capone and his mob. Capone had such control that he was nicknamed the "King of the Windy City." Even national politicians had to deal with him if they wanted help from Chicago.

The Ku Klux Klan roamed Southern Illinois, burning crosses, striking fear in the hearts of thousands.

Many times, there were gang wars in which the "bad guys" fought the "bad guys." Sometimes it was hard to tell who was fighting whom.

Those who became bored with the gang battles in progress entered dance marathons, to see which couple could last the longest without passing out on the dance floor.

College students were racketeers, and staged mud battles with the newly emancipated coeds who stormed the campus.

The older generation complained about the students not being more serious about life.

In the 1960's, the students became more concerned about life, and some of the people were able to go back to the mud battles with the coeds.

Southern Illinois has come a long way since it was once covered by an ocean. It has gone through many good times and many bad times. It has survived, always to come out on top.

It is a rugged land—the land rich and rugged people. Men and women...

...and courageous women.
He Lived Southern Illinois History

Legends and Lore...

and John W. Allen

Allen joined the faculty of SIU, as curator of a museum of handicrafts and popular culture, in 1943. He retired in 1956 with the title "emeritus." From 1932 until 1967 he wrote weekly news columns under a variety of assignments for SIU. It was from these columns that his two published books came.

In 1948, the Almens moved to a house on the edge of campus. Mrs. Allen still lives there. The home seems to reflect the character of Allen's books—it is warm, simple and comfortable.

Mrs. Allen, a dainty woman, of grace and charm, was quite willing to talk about her late husband and his work.

"He loved writing," Mrs. Allen spoke the words tenderly... almost reverently. A smile crossed her lips. "John thought about his writing and book for years, before he finally got down to writing it. The columns made up the book, but John wanted to add more detail to them when he wrote his book..."

"The funny part about those columns is that when he first started to write them, the head of his department said they wouldn't do. People would never read them because they weren't academic enough, the man said. But John just smiled. He knew what people wanted to read.

Allen never attended high school, but earned a two-year degree at SIU, which he attended, off and on, between 1909 and 1922. His accomplishments were widely recognized. He was president of the Illinois Historical Society, the Illinois Folklore Society, and the Southern Illinois Handicraft Society.

Honors bestowed on him included the SIU Distinguished Service Award in 1961. The Southern Illinois Editorial Association named him Headliner of the Year in 1966, and McKendree College, at Lebanon, conferred his honorary doctor of laws degree upon him in 1964.

Through all the honors bestowed upon him, Allen kept repeating. "His curiosity was insatiable. As far as hobbies go he tried almost everything."

According to Mrs. Allen, her husband had been wanting to go back to Europe. "I think it was in the back of his mind for years," she said.

In May 1964 that "final dream" came true. Allen went to Europe with his son Robert.

"We, the family, didn't want him to go," his widow said, "but he was determined. The doctor had told him that he had cancer, and he already had had heart trouble. He went anyway. Now, I'm happy that he did."

Both John and his son Bob took pictures. "Bob took a picture of his father sitting on a bench looking at the French girls going by." Mrs. Allen. Allen returned home from Europe on July 29, 1964, at 4:30 p.m. At 6:30 p.m. he was hospitalized. He died August 29, 1969.

Besides his widow, Allen's survivors included a daughter, Betty, the wife of D. Blaine Miller of Carbondale; a son Robert, of Washington D.C.; one granddaughter, Mrs. Jo Ellen Larson; two great-grandsons, and two sisters.

"Back in Marion..." Allen's autobiography will be published.

In 1965 he wrote, in a SIU biographical update, that publications which might be interested in him would be "Those interested in the piddling around the retired and super-interested..."

John W. Allen was one of a kind.

Who wouldn't be interested in the "piddling around of John W. Allen? He had more living in his 84 years than probably any other man in Southern Illinois.

And what is more, he loved every minute of it.

John W. Allen, a few months before his death, still seeking out stories about his beloved country.

Depression Days Had Joy and Sadness


It is amazing how people could get by with "a dollar and a dollar" during those long years of the Great Depression in the 1930's. One may also marvel at the nickel-and-dime transactions within a small Southern Illinois town like Marion during those frugal days.

Robert J. Hastings has, by a vivid and candid portrayal of his boyhood life in Marion, reflected the grip of the Great Depression through his family and his relatives.

Viewing from the perspective of a grade school boy, Hastings pictured the rugged individualism of early small-town dwellers, the odd-day days and the dollar-stretching years, the intrinsic pride of the early Southern Illinoisans, and the blood, sweat and tears of the early miners—all set against the backdrop of the Great Depression.

The five-cent bucket of skim milk on Saturdays, a nickel's worth of a triple-dip ice-cream cone, a nickel's worth of ice, a nickel-a-bar of toilet soap, a dime for a hamburger and a drink, and a dime for the pictures at the Old Roland Theater in Marion—they all...
Exotic Foreign Plants

Abound in ‘Egypt’ Area

By Bernard F. Whalen
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The SIU campus and Southern Illinois are a "gigantic arboretum" — a place where many different kinds of trees and shrubs are grown, for study and for display.

Where else would one find cacti and banana growing within miles of each other?

William M. Marberry, assistant professor in the SIU botany department, is an authority on exotic plant life in Southern Illinois. Born in Carbon-
dale, and associated with SIU for 42 years, he is convinced Southern Illinois has the most diversified plant life in the United States.

In the world, he says, only Northern China can claim to have more diversi-
ity. Exotic plants are those which have been "introduced" into an area from outside. The beautiful peach trees around Carbondale are natives of China and thus "introduced." They were brought into this area by early settlers.

Some of the apple trees which dot the landscape are exotic varieties, the seeds having been introduced by set-
ters. Murphy's corn is still the home of the "Apple Festival."

Black slaves brought the watermelon to Southern Illinois in addition to peanuts. Marberry says, Grapes, for commercial use, are grown on "knobby" hills in the area. Why are 

the growing diminished in Southern Illinois? "It takes more work than other crops," Marberry points out. Orchards require a lot of initial capital, labor and time to get started.

Peaches, blue berries from Southeast Europe, red vine roses from Northern China and bridal wreaths with white flowers and red or orange autumn leaves strike a contrast with the local farm fields.

Visitors to "Egypt" — a nickname for Southern Illinois — are usually amazed at the variety of trees growing together in forests and along roadides.

The botany teacher says the exotic flora is important to students as well as to Southern Illinois:

"By altering conditions in Southern Illinois, Marberry says, different plants can be easily cultivated. It's possible to walk around Southern Illinois for years, and not appreciate our wealth of exotic and native plants, trees and flowers."

So the next time you take a stroll through the countryside of the campus, open your eyes to the wonder of Southern Illinois' "gigantic ar-

boretum."

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istration or any department of the University.

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The old brick train station—
that has watched people sit and wait—is empty most of the time now.

A black man sits on one of the long wooden benches in the waiting room
away from the ticket window. Someone 
else is in a phone booth inside the
window. He is inside the baggage room and
looking out of the door opposite the one
I am looking through. His back is to me. I
sit down on a bench to take notes about
what I see.

It is quiet except for a radiator
hissing, a coffee machine buzzing and
country music coming from a radio
behind the ticket window.

There is the worn smooth wooden floor covered with cigarette ashes and
candy wrappers, cracked green paint
on windows— and the emptiness.

An old man is standing at the ticket
window. He is wearing a blue denim
jacket and green work clothes and
is talking to the man behind the ticket
window.

This train station is the Carbondale
train station. It is like many other
smaller town stations, it sends most of
its time being empty.

The man standing at the ticket
window goes outside and disappears
around the north end of the building.
I follow him.

He is inside the baggage room and
is looking out of the door opposite the one
I am looking through. His back is to me.

I walk around to the other door and
motion for him to let me come in. He
opens the door—the handle fell off in his
hand.

He motions for me to sit down while
he takes a screw driver from the desk
to fix the handle. Then he comes back
and sits behind the desk.

His name is Russell Cox, and he has
been working for the railroad for the
past 29 years.

His face is weathered, his chin turned
upward and he squints through his
glasses as he exhales cigarette smoke.

He looks at me learily as I start
asking him questions and write down
what he says. A bit of apprehension
that makes me uneasy, and the interview
somewhat difficult.

I put away the pen and paper, and
Cox seemed to open up a little.

He turns again and points to a little
grey building across the tracks from
the division office. A freight car is standing
by the little grey building.

"Do you see that little building down
when there were 25 men working at the
freight house down yonder. They would
work eight-hours a day, and they would
still be 10 cars behind.”

He puts his hands in his pockets. A
light from a freight train coming into
town from the north flickered. It gave
me an odd feeling. It seemed to be
intruding on the ghosts I felt around me.

The night air is chilly. There are
heavy clouds and lightning in the south.
It all makes me feel "spooky." A few
people walk across the tracks and the
brick platforms between them. The old
clock on the dusty wall seems barely
able to keep ticking.

Inside the air is warm and stuffy. Cox
goes around a corner, and reappears
with a broom. He starts sweeping the
floor. There seems nothing else to do.

It is getting late. One o’clock in the
morning now. The black man is still sit­
ting on the long wooden seat. He looks
straight ahead, as if in a hypnotic
 trance. The other figure is still talking
in the phone booth. Has he gone to sleep
in there? I sit down to write what the
old man just told me. I'm beginning
to feel like a ghost myself. I've lost touch
with reality.

A young couple enters to purchase a
ticket from the bald-headed man
behind the ticket window. They leave.

The ticket man looks at me. He
appears lonely. I go over to the window
and start another interview.

The chirp of a cricket sounds as loud
as a bellowing bull.

The man, Eddie Nelson, tells me he
has been working for the railroad for 14 years.

Nelson stretches back in the chair
and yawns. It's so quiet that even the
"yawn" makes a noise. "No working
for the railroad isn't the same as it used
to be.”

Now he settles back down. "When I
first started here, it was never the
same thing any one day. Everything
was always changing." He shook
his head and yawned some more. "But not
anything.

The couple that had come in a short
while ago and left returns. The mail
kisses the woman and says, "He
doesn't' look back. The woman remains
sitting on a bench, looking forlornly
at the door where the man has departed.

Nelson says he does not know
whether the switch to ownership by
Amtrak will change the main reason
for the change.

Nelson has his own theory about why
really caused the decline in railroad
usage by the public, but he doesn't want
it printed.

But the theory is interesting. He
finally agrees I can use some of it.
Nelson says that the fault rests with
the government, and the contract it made
with the airlines for the mail to be
carried by air.

"When you take the mail from the trains
you haven’t got much left."

Nelson sits a while. The freight train
that had been sitting in the yards
north of town finally comes through. Cox
puts down his broom and goes outside to
take the company mail. The train chugs
by. The floor trembles. How can
anything so powerful become a ghost?
The woman on the bench pays no atten­
tion. She has "ghost-problems" of her
own. Nelson’s eyes light up a little. "I
will predict that passenger service will
come back eventually, but it will take
several years.

Why?"

People are goin' to have to go back
to rail because the air and highways are
grettin' too full and won't be able to han­
dle 'em all. That's why."

I say good-bye to Nelson, and go
outside on the brick platform. The red
light on the caboose that had just passed
through is a flicker now south of town.

After being in the stuffy station
the air outside nips at my cheeks.

Back in the north end of the building
just outside of the light above his desk
is Cox sorting the company mail. I try
to picture when Cox’s time spent in that
backroom wasn’t so lonely. I look at
the slumped figure of the woman on the
bench. There must have been a time
when she too was not so lonely.
God's Grandeur

The world is charged with the grandeur of God.

It will flame out, like shining from shook foil:

It gathers to a greatness, like the one of oil crushed.

Generations have trod, have trod, have trod.

And for all of this, nature is never spent;

There lives the dearest freshness deep down things.

...Gerard Manley Hopkins

Beautiful Southern Illinois
count of an argument between two men over the issue of dueling. Mention of a levy and flood wall were recorded as well as a word about "the dam Mon- mans settling nearby.

The well recorded town books are one indication that a thriving community once existed.

In the days of Marquette and Joliet, when this area not yet an island, it was the base of culture and commerce in the West. Kaskaskia was the center of shipping and distribution for the French colony of the region.

After its founding in 1703, the town became the religious center for the area. At this time, Father Jacques Marquette's mission of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception was moved from St. Louis to Kaskaskia.

For a number of years it was protected by a wooden stockade but the structure was designed for Indian defense only. During the French and Indian War the inhabitants, fearing a British attack, petitioned for a fort and offered to furnish the materials. Their petition was granted, and Fort Kaskaskia, made of heavy palisades, was built on the bluff above and across from the town. There it stood until 1778, when the townpeople destroyed it rather than have it occupied by the British, to whom it belonged.

A king's gift

The settlement gained in such importance that prior to British take-over King Louis XV (15th) of France gave his colonists a bronze bell with an inscription meaning: A gift of the King.

The bell, cast in La Rochelle, France, in 1741, took two years to reach its destination in the upper Mississippi valley. Shipped to New Orleans, then towed up the Mississippi by men walking along the river bank pulling by ropes the raft containing the 650 pound bell. It is not known how many were killed or injured in their death from this journey.

After its arrival in Kaskaskia over two centuries ago, the bell served under the flags of France, England and the United States.

The bell was the first to ring out in the Mississippi valley and obtained a greater claim to fame on July 4, 1778.

On that day, two years after the bell in Philadelphia rang out the Declaration of Independence for the colonies, the Kaskaskia bell loudly tolled the death shot of the British by the American Col. George Rogers Clark. Since that night, this bell has been known as "The Liberty Bell of the West.

Although shrunk in obscurity compared to its Philadelphia counterpart in the two are identical in size and weight and cracked. Each bell at Kaskaskia, however, is 11 years older.

In 1787 Illinois became a part of the Northwest Territory under the government of the United States. In 1809 Kaskaskia became the capital of the Illinois Territory created in that year, and in 1818 reached the peak of its importance, becoming the capital of the new State of Illinois.

The flood of 1844

A flood nearly destroyed the town in the hand-carved bell which Mississippi River went on a rampaging change its course, moving eastward and then southwest to find its own course.

When the turbulence had subsided, an island had been created and a considerable portion of the ancient capital city had been washed away. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the water never to return.

Old Kaskaskia died as it slowly crumpled under the rampaging Mississippi. The bell and a few other remnants were salvaged from the site because of its isolation from enshrinement on the Island.

After the flood of 1844 Mississippi constructed a shrine with picnic area for the Liberty Bell of the West at the new town of Kaskasia. At this town the custodian Charles L. Cassoutt rings the bell on specially marked days, making a special effort to remember Kaskaskia's past glory.

Cassoutt said he did not believe the bell was lost in the waters of the Mississippi. According to Cassoutt, "The bell was in one of the outbuildings in front of the church, because 'Our Lady' had new bells. But the people did not think it would survive to a safe site before the river filled the cellars.

Speaking in the pantos of the Island's French culture, the 75-year-old Cassoutt was well versed in the history of the area. "Have you been to the chapel?" he asked. "The articles in the back room are original as are the Stations of the Cross and some of the statues in the church. Of course, they've all been restored.

Chapel has 18th century altar

The chapel is the relocation of Marquette's Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. Located in a small room to the right of the sanctuary in the hand-carved bell which dates back to the early 18th century.

The altar came from France, following the same pathway as the bell. Also located either in the room or the church proper are two reliquaries, an oil painting, six wooden candlesticks, the Stations of the Cross and two statues: one of St. Joseph and one of the Virgin Mary. All these were saved from the fleeing archives and date back to the early days of Kaskaskia.

The only direct access to Kaskasia today is from Mississippi River though this is true, last year the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the Island belongs to Illinois. Because of its isolation from Illinois some of the 7,000 annual visitors to Kaskasia have a problem reaching the Island.

From Illinois, the easiest route is to cross the Old Vicksburg to Old Cairo, Illinois and follow Missouri highways 51, H and 61 to St. Mary's, Missouri. From St. Mary's one crosses the old Mississippi river bed re-entering Illinois at Kaskasia State Park.
Remnants of the Cahokia Culture

For almost 600 years one of the most important earthenworks in North America was at Cahokia Mounds near Collinsville. It was the cultural-social-religious center of the Mississippian Indians and its influence reached west to Oklahoma, east to Ohio, north to Minnesota and south to Louisiana.

The population at Cahokia Mounds reached about 40,000, 10 times larger than any Indian site north of the Rio Grande. For some reason, however—perhaps a change in climate—the Indians abandoned the site about A.D. 1500.

For a number of years archeologists, under the direction of Nelson Reed, vice president of Reed Rubber Co. in St. Louis, have been making digs on Monk’s Mound for Washington University. Monk’s is the largest of more than 100 mounds in this area. It is also the largest man-made mound north of the Rio Grande and covers about 16 acres.

Some of the artifacts removed are on view in an exhibit at the Museum of Science and Natural History in Clayton.

The museum is open every day throughout the summer. On Mondays the museum is open from 1 to 9 p.m.; Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m.

(Photos and copy reprinted through the courtesy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)
Beach Boys' sounds pack SIU-E concert

By Ed Donnelly  Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Most of the St. Louis area drive-in and other summer hangout hard cores last Wednesday evening enjoyed the excitement of the Beach Boys kid band, who performed with their reminiscent "California Girls," "Surf" USA, "Kokinda," "Sleep John B," "Fun Funk," and "Fun Fun Fun." The three-hour Mississippi River Festival had all the semblances of a major sensation. The mudslide, nudi-swimming and rain dances did not detract from the massive light show, proverbial drums and waves. The Beach Boys were white, mixed with surf tunes with dance-knocked-out mudslide amongst some massive light shows. There were disappointments when they did not describe the stage or take on "Cool Water," a new release which received much system and media drum and a less trendy organ accompaniment.

The Beach Boys made a brief attempt at country-rock. "Cotton Fields," but it went out as well as the empty voter registration tables that decor the landscape.

For the limited number of boppers who could view the stage, there was Dennis and Carl Wilson on guitar and vocals and Mike Love and David Marks on drums. Dennis was in white bell-like shorts of the original group plus two new members from South Africa—Ricky Faiar and Blodie Cotten.

The highlight of the evening was when Dennis Wilson on piano harmonized with Mike Love and Carl Wilson, who complemented Jardine and Chaplin on guitar, to culminate in an extended version of "Good Vibrations." Following a double encore the satisfied portion of the crowd slowly trickled out of the arena but the pie-eyed music fans were not to be left behind in the aftermost of aiterated encore.

One of the bunnies of an otherwise enjoyable concert was the crowd's pendulum-like reaction to the Beach Boys mixture of the old car and surf tunes with their new more sophisticated melodic pieces.

The predominantly under 20 crowd went nuts when the Boys used their voices as instruments during their 1963 hit, "Surf USA!"

A Review

Eight SIU faculty members will serve on a search committee to recommend candidates for the dean of the College of Communications and Fine Arts, according to William E. Malone, executive vice president and provost.

The committee members are Richard M. Blumenberg, committee chairman, assistant professor, cinema and photography; George Brown, associate professor, journalism; Samuel Floyd, associate professor, Macrame class; Dorothy Hobbins, professor, speech, and Fred Blumengard, professor, pathology and audio Royce Ford, assistant professor, speech; and James E. Sullivan, assistant professor, sociology.

The committee will select possible candidates, arrange for interviews, and recommend a slate to the executive vice president and provost.

Mailboxes to deliver

Mailboxes to help speed mail delivery

By Monree Walker  Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The job of putting stars on the mailboxes in Carbondale—part of a new mail pickup scheduling system—is about half finished and will be completed as soon as possible, Marion Secrey, supervisor of mail, said Friday.

Speaking in reference to the new one-star and "two-star" mail system adopted by the U.S. Post Office Department for faster mail service, Secrey said the star decal was "in short supply and we are waiting for more from the district office before we can proceed."

He said Carbondale's Post Office Department was putting stars on the "most pressing one's first" and that only one mailbox will be a "two star."

The "two star" mailbox will be the one at the site of the Post Office on University Avenue," he said. "We will have 19 or 20 one stars and these will be on the main throughfares, at shopping centers and near the main University thoroughfares."

Under the new system stars are placed on the side of the mailbox designating that the mail is picked up by one or both hourly mailmen.

The "one star" mailboxes have a pickup at 5 p.m. or later including Sunday and holidays. They usually are located on busy streets, shopping centers, and college areas.

The "two star" mailboxes are the latest pickups. Mail is picked up earlier than 6:30 p.m. and as close to 4 p.m. as possible. These boxes are located in bigger towns, in business areas and in front of post offices.

The post office will deliver first class mail in your town or the surrounding area the very next day.

1. The address and the zip code is easy to read.
2. You get your letter to any mailbox before the last pickup of Q. Liberty.
3. A pickup schedule is displayed on every mailbox.

The post office will deliver air mail the next day to most major cities and will deliver regular out of town letters speedily if.

1. The address and the zip code is easy to read.
2. You mail before 4 p.m. in a special airmail-only box, or by 5 p.m. at your main post office. Then your letter can make airplane connections.

YMA to offer macramé class

A class in macrame will be offered this fall by the Jackson Designing YMCA from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays. The course will run for 12 weeks and is open to all interested from junior high on up. A fee for materials will be charged plus a fingerprint registration fee for non-members.

Membership is not necessary, and anyone interested is welcome to come.

Further information is available at the "Y," 2000 W. Sunset Dr., 560-3509.

Sam Tibbs.
Vandalism reported in Neely, fire door severely damaged

University police reported Friday between 1:30 and 2 p.m. that an incident of vandalism at Neely Hall.

Elaine Catonky, 19, of Eldon, Park Avenue, 1067 E. Park St., told police her bike three-speed Schwin was stolen early Friday morning by her roommate. The bicycle had a white basket on the front and was in the rear fender.

A red Schwinn Varsity bicycle, valued at $30, belonging to Chris Tullier, 23, of 102 W. Grand St., was stolen from his residence sometime between Aug. 12 and last Wednesday. Tullier told police that he left his home Aug. 12 and when he returned Wednesday night the bicycle was missing.

Two University police officers were dispatched to Neely Hall late Tuesday night following a call from Neely Hall, called to report that vandalism had been done to a fire door on the fourth floor.

Police said the fire door leading to the stairs from the “B” wing of the third floor was severely cracked and broken around the doorknob. Officers questioned several residents, but were unable to turn up any leads.

Carbondale police reported Friday the theft of a 1968 black and yellow Chevrolet from Jim Pearl’s Motor Sales. Police said the car, which did not have license plates, was locked when it was taken.

Carbondale police also said that a Minolta camera and case were stolen Thursday from a parked car belonging to Jassen Rosenblatt, 607 W. Oak St. Rosenberg, who was an SIU student during summer quarter, was unable to tell police the camera’s value.

Rockets hit Da Nang; 94 casualties result

SAIGON (AP)—Enemy rockets rained on the Da Nang airbase Friday in the heaviest shelling of the year on that northern military-civilian center.

A barrage of 43 rockets hit Da Nang and 24 more hit Chu Lai 50 miles to the south, causing 94 casualties. They included one U.S. soldier, killed at Da Nang, and 14 others reported dead at Chu Lai.

Rockets exploding in residential areas killed 28 civilians and wounded 27. Vietnamese military casualties in the two attacks were placed at 10 killed and 28 wounded.

One Allied aircraft was hit but not damaged. Another was hit that is reported as having five Vietnamese casualties among them. Two U.S. aircraft descended with a hard damaged, the U.S. Command said.

The shelling came as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon’s advisor, wound up two days of talks in Saigon.

Kissinger departed for Tokyo, revealing nothing of what took place in six hours of meetings between him and President Nguyen Van Thieu. The length of the conferences during Kissinger’s stay suggested that the discussions were of unusual importance.

Over North Vietnam, U.S. jets flew more than 240 strikes Thursday and Friday, for a total of 361 sorties, Kissinger said, making a total of 1,000 sorties again during the past week.

The command said significant targets included several miles of roadway and railroad, 46 miles from China, that had been knocked out before and recently repaired. U.S. Air Force pilots said their bombers hit them and put the bridge out of commission.

Vietnamese officials reported a Navy F4 Phantom was dowved by a missile Thursday in the Haiphong area and American to direct ballet

STOCKHOLM (AP)—James Moore, assistant ballet master of American Ballet Theater, has been named director of the Royal Swedish Ballet. He is the first American to hold the post.

The last person to hold it was the Danish dancer, Erik Bruhn.

Moore, who was with Ballet Theatre for seven years, made his professional debut at 5 with his twin brother, Robert, in a tap dance act with his twin Moore Twins.

He first worked with the Royal Swedish Ballet as an assistant to Jerome Robbins, when Robbins mounted ‘‘The Nutcracker’’ for the company.

Clint Eastwood
JOE KIDD
2:00, 3:46, 5:25, 7:15, 9:10

Robert Redford
THE CANDIDATE
3:00, 5:00, 7:10, 9:15

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Real Estate

1967 Impala 4-door, fl., full, power, air, good cond., $700, 549-3925, 40A.

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Health plan may hike fees

(Continued from page 10)

avoiding any serious increase in prescription drug costs.

Mace said that some of SWARC funds could be used for health care. The amount to be cut from the recreational faculty would decrease in May 1973. Since the use of the SWARC fee earmarked for the recreational faculty is not flexible, it would be necessary to finance its operating expenses after the construction fund has been accumulated.

Trustee William W. Allen, from Bloomington, cautioned that if construction costs increase, the bond issue may have to be cut back before next May, the building costs are expected. Auxiliary funds would take at least four extra spaces, including those in the Chicago State-funded two squash courts and an Olympic size indoor swimming pool.

Mace suggested the use of swimming facilities being over gone by SW ARC's swimming team members since the pool "is probably the best one in the country."

President David R. Berger councel ed the possibility by mentioning that a committee governing the use of the recreation building will be set up in a few months.

Approximately $400,000 of the original construction funds will finance furnishings and sports equipment. Additional equipment purchased is not included in the building operating expenses which necessity will be paid out of the original $51 allocation to the building fund.

Noc is suggesting that the remaining portion of SWARC funds may be used after construction. Operating expenses are deducted from the building fund.

Approximately $58 from SWARC could go to the health system. Mace added. In addition to that, if the health fee of $4.15, students would be charged an additional $33 only, rather than the health fee of 35 cents per quarter. Mace continued.

The health proposal recommends increased medical staff, hospital care and ambulance service, special services in the maternity, infarmary, care-outpatient care at the health service and an emergency room for students.

Newly cited earlier references which valued 52 cents per student approval of a corecreational faculty. Approximately 20 per cent of students who voted approved the need for a new health care system. Mace said it was the opinion students have not shown a marked peron for a new health care program over that of a recreational facility.

Trustee Allen remarked that the health service on the campus appeared to want both new projects and any present fee limitations.

Mace said he hopes for a decision on the health proposal within the next two or three months. He said he will present further health plan decision information and part of a program concerning interaction of the health service to students, within the next few months.

The two-language Don

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York City Opera, in its fall season, will present "Don Giovanni" five times in New York and five more times in Canada. The company has not previously done this for the same opera in the same season. There will be a new production, staged by Frank Corsaro. Bruno Baruch will conduct and lead the conductor throughout Europe, will make its debut with the company, conducting.

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Briefing on election coverage slated today
Research study kicks-off AEJ convention

By Rita Fung
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Sixth annual convention of the Association of Education in Jour nalism (AEJ) Aug. 20-23 at SIU will be kicked off by a pre-convention feature on survey research Saturday.

The all-day briefing on news coverage quality prior to election results, sponsored by the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing, will begin at 4 a.m. in the Eastmore Room in Truth Hall. Various faculty members, panelists in the program are Philip E. Meyer, national correspondent for the Knight Newspapers in Washington, D.C.; Jack McNeel, director of the Fordham Research Institute; Mike McAffee, editor of the Detroit Free Press; Emmet Edmond, editorial director of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; and Daily News, and John C. Pry from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

By Sunday, nearly 50 delegations from across the nation will be represented in the main convention event.

"Delegates will meet to discuss reports and criticism of the media as well as the development projects concerning education, said Donald F. Murray, Eastmore Room in Truth Hall.

"The AEJ convention will be an educational meeting that will contribute to the interest of journalism." said Donald F. Murray. "This year's convention will be a meeting of the minds to show the world that journalism is not only a profession but also a science.

The program will begin with a presentation of the AEJ convention theme, which is "The Changing Image of the News Media." This theme will be adopted by the AEJ convention in order to encourage the students to take an active role in the news media.

Approximately 1,000 students, faculty and media representatives will attend the convention, which is sponsored by the SIU Daily Egyptian and the AEJ convention committee.

The convention will be hosted by the Daily Egyptian and the AEJ convention committee. The convention will be held in various rooms in the Eastmore Building, including the AEJ convention room, the AEJ convention lounge, and the AEJ convention committee room.

The convention will be open to the public and all interested individuals are welcome to attend.

The AEJ convention will end with a banquet and a farewell to the SIU Daily Egyptian, the AEJ convention committee and the SIU students.
Health Service appointment

draws fire at board meeting

(Continued from page 16)

that with McVay as administrator, SIU would have trouble recruiting doctors for the Health Service. McVay said he had just hired one last week. "They aren't very good," said Brown. McVay began serving as administrator for the Health Service Monday. The proposed formation of a committee of the doctors at the service in review of personnel decisions over physicians until a medical administrator is hired. Brown said he didn't agree with the board's final resolution changing McVay's title because he didn't think a medical administrator should be saddled with an administrator's duties. "I think the mobile adminstrator didn't have a say in choosing them."

McVay and Mace both said outside the formal meeting that the board did not understand the relationship between the medical and administrative aspects involved in the Health Service. "Partnership is a key word in the administration of health care," Mace said.

McVay said physicians in the Health Service have reviewed every department of the hospital. McVay said, "I really don't see anything at this point. Our council should discuss it before making a decision."

"I've always supported the campus governance system," Faculty Council Chairman Thomas Pace said. "The document is a database. We should use Derge to reconsider the document exclusive of the veto override section."

"But in fairness to President Derge," Pace said, "He has responded to almost all of our proposals."

Joe Camille, president of the Graduate Student Council, said he could not comment without first hearing from the other chairmen. However, Camille reminded those at the meeting that the Graduate Student Council had passed a resolution in support of the University Senate. "If there's a crisis," John Zimmerman, chairman of the Graduate Student Council said, "The graduate council continues to have strong support for the Senate. All the constituencies should sell their programs. Zimmerman said, "In the case of the body chairmen led the meeting, the governing council members were asked to draw up proposals for the future of the body chairmen."

The governing council on Cincinnati plans to meet at 2 p.m. Monday to discuss the guidelines to be sent to the constituency bodies.

"My first question," Lauer said, "will be 'do we or don't we have a governing council?'" Lauer said, "The poll will probably not be completed by that time."

To sum up the reaction the committee received from the constituent bodies, committee chairman Ralph Bode said, "I got the general feeling of agreement of these constituencies could care less."

Health Service. He said that finding a medical administrator is an immediate and legitimate concern of the Health Service.

"A wise administrator will see to it that he is not involved in professional medicine," McVay said.

Simeone, the newly-named chairman of the English department, replaces Howard W. Webb, Jr., who has been chairman since 1968. Webb had requested reassignment to a full-time teaching duty. Simeone, 49, has been at SIU for 22 years and served as Dean of the Graduate School from 1966 to 1969. He also has been chairman of the Graduate Council and former president of the Illinois Folklore Society.

Simeone received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Wisconsin. He received his Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1960. Salmon, appointed professor and chairman of the division of neurosurgery of the Medical School, was the chief of neurological surgery at Cincinnati Veterans Administration Hospital and associate professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

Before coming to Cincinnati, Salmon taught neurological surgery at Yale University where he completed his residency in 1960. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He is a Knight Fellow in neurophysiology at Yale from 1962-63 and a Postgraduate Fellow at the London National Institute of Neurology in 1960.

U-Senate will poll constituency

(Continued from page 16)

details are insignificant if they (the constituency) don't exist at all."

Joc Taylor, student body president, was the first to express support for the senate. The senate was to be "an entity for everybody, not a liability," Taylor said, "for the good of the whole."

"I don't think the problem is an administrative problem," the chairmen of the Nonacademic Em­

Kissing, Japanese meeting

may focus on Taiwan security

TOKYO (AP) - Talks by Henry A. Kissinger and Japanese officials Saturday are expected to center on how the U.S.-Japan security treaty will affect U.S. commitments to the security of South Korea.

The presidential adviser arrived Friday night from Saigon, where he held talks during the past two days with President Nguyen Van Thieu. Without going into details, the U.S. Embassy and Thieu's office said the general situation in Vietnam and the Paris peace talks were discussed.

In Tokyo, Kissinger will explore with Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira problems to be raised when the prime minister meets President Nixon in Honolulu Aug. 31-Sept. 1.

In office for slightly more than a month, the energetic, 54-year-old Tanaka has begun a campaign to establish diplomatic relations with China and Japan. He is due to meet with Chinese officials for a meeting in Beijing this weekend after his talks with Nixon. Tanaka, who has been in office just over six months, is said to have been in talks with Nixon. No date has been set, but it is expected to be in late September.

Washington has emphasized that it would have consultations with the Chinese government of Peking but it is uncer­

Another topic Kissinger will discuss is how Japan might react to a possible new round of talks on South Vietnam, which will be discussed in the meeting with the prime minister.

Washington has emphasized that it would live with the Chinese recognition of Peking but it is uncer­

Until mid-May this was no problem. Okinawa was under U.S. control. Bases from there to any other country could be

The Graduate Student Council has formed a committee to consider possible restructuring of the Graduate School and is seeking volunteers to serve on this committee. The work will require the ability to spend time over the "break" period until mid-September. Should you be interested in serving on this committee, you are urged to contact either the staff at the GCC Office or your GSC Representative. The GCC Office is located in Woody Hall, B-146, phone: 453-5124, and is open from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday. Nominations for these positions will close Wednesday, August 23, 1972 at 5:00 p.m.

Sponsored by the Graduate Student Council (GSC)

Patricia Williams, whose wedding date to SIU President David R. Derge is set for Sept. 2, attends the Friday meeting of the Board of trustees. (Photo by Jay Hendriksen)

Trustees approve

$83 million budget

By Sue Ball Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Board of Trustees approved an internal operating budget for SIU of $83,361,285 for fiscal year 1972-73 at its meeting Friday at the Student Center Ballrooms.

The budget includes $53,418,296 for the Carbondale campus, $37,548,727 for Edwardsville, $390,177 for system offices such as board staff and $213,385 in unallocated funds which were added to the request by the General Assembly.

These figures total $101,253,650 for the state funds. The remaining $8,039,700 is allotted for the retirement fund.

In addition, the operating budget includes $20,444,780 in non-state appropriated funds generated from research grants and awards, operation of Auxiliary Enterprises such as student housing and the Student Center and other student fees.

Clifford R. Burger, board financial officer, told the board that this year's budget from state ap­

Dr. G. Price, chairman of the Department of Neurology and facial plastics, is shown with the molds which were cast to determine her facial contours prior to surgery. Predoctoral and graduate students in the Department of Neurological Surgery had hands-on experience working on these casts under the guidance of Dr. George D. Ealing.
Appointment of Health Service head draws fire from trustees

By Sue Ball
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The appointment of Samuel E. McVay as Health Service administrator came under fire at the Board of Trustees meeting Friday.

Trustees Martin V. Brown of Carbondale and Earl Walker of Harrisburg, both of whom are physicians, were the principal contendors of the appointment.

The controversy did not center upon McVay's personal qualifications but the principle of a nongovernment bureaucrats serving over the hiring and retention of medical personnel at the Health Service.

After a lengthy discussion, the board reaffirmed McVay's title as assistant and acting administrator of the Health Service with the provison that he not be responsible for the setting of salary, hiring or firing of physicians at the Health Service.

The board also requested the Carbondale administration develop specific guidelines for the administration of the health service which are to be presented at the September meeting.

In other personnel action the board set the salary of Hiram H. Lesar, dean of the law school at $60,000 a year and named William Simeone chairman of the Department of English.

The board also approved the appointment of Dr. James H. Salmon as professor and chairman of the division of neurosurgery at the SIU School of Medicine; his salary is $35,000.

The controversy over McVay began with Brown's questioning George Mace, dean of students, over McVay's control over SIU health service doctors. "I would not work for a man like this in this kind of administrative set-up," Brown declared.

"I wouldn't either," piped up Walker.

When Mace attempted to explain the delineation of McVay's duties, Brown countered: "That's just window dressing; Why didn't you go ahead and hire a medical administrator instead of a lay person for the job?"

Walker pointed out that in a usual hospital arrangement a lay person functions as administrator over fiscal affairs while a medical administrator looks after the medical personnel. "Physicians will not work for a lay administrator," Walker proclaimed.

Walker, Brown and William Allen of the Board of Trustees pointed out that a lay person, who is not a physician cannot adequately judge the qualifications and performance of medical physicians.

Mace said he had attempted to hire a medical administrator but could not find one to accept the job. Brown said

(Carbondale, 20th December 1972, Vol. 53, No. 204)

Health plan may trigger fee hike

Jan Tranchila
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

George Mace, dean of students, told the Board of Trustees Friday that plans for funding the proposed Blue Plan health system call for gradual increases in student fees beginning next winter quarter.

The board also heard Charles Newling, chairman of the Health Negotiating Commission, a student group, ask for reallocation of fees going to the Student Welfare and Recreation Fund (SWARF) in order to ease increased costs to students for the health plan.

The board approved design drawings for the SWARF financed recirculation building and authorized the University to advertise for bids on construction.

Cost of the recreation complex, to be located north of Brush Towers, has been estimated at $8.5 million.

Under health system financing plans outlined by Mace—without the reallocation of SWARF fees—the health fee paid by students would gradually increase over several quarters. The phased increase would begin with a $7 addition to student health fees for winter quarter, 1973, bringing the present fee of $4.15 to $13.15. An $8 increase would be added in summer, 1972.

A final increase of $5.85 would be added as the following summer to complete the $25 fee required to implement the plan. Mace said.

"There is no reason to charge students the total fee increase until we have all the services it will pay for," Mace said.

Mace said this tentative plan for health care funding would be altered if money can be reallocated from the existing SWARF category.

Newling asked the board to consider partial reallocation of SWARF funds presently funneled into the recirculation building fund. He suggested SWARF money be redesignated to separate fee areas specifically for health care and the recirculation building.

Board of Trustees Treasurer Robert L. Gallegher said the necessary building fund will be reached by May, 1973, at present SWARF fee charges of $15 per student per quarter.

Newling said his commission determined the need to restructure the SWARF category as possible funding for the health care system, thus

(Carbondale, 20th December 1972, Vol. 53, No. 204)

U-Senate will poll constituency

By Bernard F. Walen
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The University Senate Governance Committee decided Friday to conduct a poll of constituency members to determine the fate of the U-Senate.

The action came after the committee heard almost two hours of opinion from all six constituency body heads. Their discussion centered around constituency support and President David R. Derge's denial of veto override and legislative power to the senate.

"Do we recognize the campus government system or not?" Robert G. Layer, committee chairman, asked the constituency heads.

U-Senate President David Kenney told the group, "This is a question of the fate of the system. All groups under the governance document possess power of legislative proposals. This is the group that holds the system together."

Kenney said he regards the question of the legislative proposal to be vital to the existence of the senate. "Without the legislative proposal the system has no basis," he said.

The senate has one of two alternatives, according to Kenney. "We can ask Derge to retain the legislative proposal. If he doesn't there is no basis for the system. Or, we can cease to exist because there is no sense in continuing if there is no legislative proposal."

"I don't even know if there's a question of the system" Kenney said. "He then went to the Faculty Council, but what is to say he will be this responsive two months from now?"

"Do we want a system?" Kenney asked. "This is the basic question. The