This symbolic design, by Ed Donnelly, is representative of womanhood throughout the world. This issue is dedicated to woman, and her changing role in society.
Women's Lib: They Search for Identity

By Sue Roll
Staff Writer

A woman doesn't have to burn her bra to be identified as a feminist. She doesn't have to be a frustrated lesbian--as many misinformed people think--of women's liberation.

And she doesn't need to be the crusader of the double standard, the one who has to put it--"just need a good screw." Women's liberation is the realization by women that there are many kinds of backgrounds that being female does not have to be equivalent to second-class status.

The possession of developed mammalian breasts is not necessarily restricted to women in the strictest sense, only by biological foundation. But it is the little woman scurrying about her household to meet her hallowed husband's every beck and call. And that is quite a realization, indeed.

A woman has her own identity and has the right to actualize that identity whenever she may choose--whether as a nuclear scientist or a babysitter.

How did this all come about? Well, it was long before the first Woman's Fair and wash day was over in smoke.

Some fundaments would place the beginning of the movement in the Garden of Eden with Eve in all her female glory, helping her man and thinking of the tasty fruit of mankind. And certainly, the woman has evolved throughout history, always in some time in their lives, wondering about the seeming superficial meaningfulness of their existence.

But the real peak of activity for women's rights came during the nineteenth century when women realized their potential as a political force through working against slavery.

In working for human rights in the Abolitionist movement, women began to claim those same rights for themselves.

The first Women's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in July, 1848. At this convention women demanded the vote, equal opportunity in jobs and education, and an end to legal discrimination based on sex.

A statement made at the convention concerning the double moral standard, the assignment of traditional roles to women and the education of women to submissive roles in still valid today.

"(Man) has created a false public sentiment by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women, by which moral delinquencies which exclude women from society are not only tolerated, but deemed of little account in man.

"He has succeeded, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect and to make her willing to lead a dependent and object life."

In 1913, some 6,000 women marched in Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue demonstrating for the right to vote. It was 1938 before the 19th Amendment was ratified, giving them that right.

In the 1920's the achievement motivation of women was high. They went to college in greater numbers to prepare themselves for careers. In the 1930's the inferiority syndrome began to rise again, but World War II came along and women moved in to fill up the jobs the soldiers were leaving behind.

After the war, the 1940's saw the homecoming wave of women and homemakers marched back to the kitchen. The 1950's were a period of fundamentalism, and the glorious occupation of "housewifery" reaching an unprecedented height.

The baby boom boomed and women pretty much forgot about college except as a means of making a suitable mate. Career women were vultures in the eyes of society. A woman, without an adorning husband for freebie freakie brats, a two-car garage, and a station wagon with all the necessary garbage of an occupation "housewife" reaching an unprecedented height.

The woman was there, but she was not a woman. She was a housewife.

In the 1960's the new push for black civil rights awakened the women's movement. Women began to question their own rights again. Betty Friedan's book, "The Feminine Mystique," sold women and men about the problem that has no name.

Women began to see that their identities had become lost among all the soap soaps, whitier than white washes, shiny floors and home baked bread. They loved their husbands and their families, but this was not enough. They needed real commitment to something that was theirs, that was challenging and meaningful. Many began to turn to careers again.

Others found refuge in volunteer work and busied themselves with a thousand different activities for which they were not paid but which kept them busy. Keeping busy became a goal in itself, for when one was busy, it was easier to avoid thinking about her real predicament.

The 1960's have seen a continued surge of the New Feminist Movement. The Equal Rights Amendment is now being ratified and is hoped to achieve more equality for women. But as most women understand, changing the law does not change the consciousness resulting from hundreds of years of second-class citizenship. It will take much more than a law to change attitudes toward violations of the stereotyped typical woman.

But some women do not want drastic change in their life styles. They say they are perfectly happy just as their lives are now, as mothers and wives. The women's movement is for them, too. The movement encompasses everyone from the contented housewife to the disillusioned student to the enraged career woman.

The essence of the movement is having alternative life styles open to the woman, so that she can have the opportunity to try at least to be what she wants to be, do what she wants to do, without having the invisible wall of femineness blocking her way.

Early publicity about the New Feminist movement tagged it with a stereotype of brassy, braless radicals. This stereotype has been hard to shake, but it does a great injustice to the movement.

The women's movement does not decrees, as many men have seemed to think, that women must lose all pride in their looks, devoting all their energies to looking ugly. But for the women in the movement, a cover girl face, beauteous and body and silicone bustine are no longer the supreme virtue. Looks are secondary--the self and its fulfillment are what is most important.

This is quite a change in attitude for a nation where the man who has the largest multi-million dollar industry out of the country, is the man who designs and alchemizes that industry and perfumes with which they prance, prate, and deodorize themselves.

Many men throw up their hands in bewilderment and, echoing Freud's words, ask: What do women want? The answer is simple and the evidence of the question points out just how far women still have to go to get it.

Women want the same things that men do. Amazing! It's true.

Women want to be judged by their abilities, not by their bra cup and sexy walk. Women want an equal chance at using their abilities in a career, if they desire them.

Women want to be received as human beings, not sex objects. They want love, sex, self-esteem--all the things that men want. And if they personally feel that marriage and children is fulfillment for them, that is their choice.

The women's movement recognizes this choice as a valid one. But all women must not be forced into this mold. It doesn't suit all women.

Women want opportunities as physicists, doctors and sports writers, as well as positions as grade school teachers, social workers and secretaries.

And once they get those jobs they want to be known as doctors, reporters and executives, not the lady doctor, the woman reporter or the new chick in the office.

They want to be taken seriously.

The women's movement is out to change society. In order for women to become liberated the society must be changed. What kind of changes? They range from description in the complete replacement of family, marriage, power and the economy, to simple modification of existing social structures to allow women opportunities for fulfillment.

Many women have already seen in the number of women who delay marriage or totally reject it. Many young women have seen the rapid marriages of their parents' generation and shy away from the same thing. Others fear that to marry is to sell your soul to subby and knowies no matter how liberated one is. They feel it will be too hard to tend above the masses of suburban blues, complete with car pools, coffee knitches and Tupperware parties.

A change is also seen in the kinds of marriage which are occurring. Sharing of housework and child care are becoming more and more common. Use of day care centers is rising as young women combine careers with families.

The protector image of husbands and fathers, who have been the bread winners, is being edged out in favor of companionship and equality.

It is felt that the increased interest in employment among women will actually accelerate the trend toward the shorter work week and alternative job patterns.

Others say the greater presence of women will be felt in the power structures through a lessening of the drive for competition.

Much of this is speculation. Much is being seen already. But change is definitely coming.

The women's movement cannot be explained in a neat, concise package. The women who sympathize with it and who are active in it cannot be bracketed off into fat stereotypes. As a social movement it is diverse and sometimes unsatisfying.

Women have come a long way since they were forced to sneak smokes in the grease, but the fight is far from finished.

So far the movement shows no signs of stopping. It is doubtful that the ranks of the complacent housewife of the 1960's will ever swell again.

Perhaps the most beautiful thing about the movement is that for the first time women truly believe that they can be women AND have careers. One doesn't cancel the other. They are also realizing their unity with other women and experiencing sisterhood.

It is an exciting time to be a woman.
Contraceptives Serve Planned Parenthood

By Sue Miller
Staff Writer

"Food!"
That was one SIU co-ed's response to the news that friends of hers would "have to get married." The small dark-haired girl who asked to remain anonymous, angrily explained her reaction.

"There is no reason for a single girl engaging in premarital sex to get pregnant. All the girls on this campus have had at least one abortion."

The pun is intended.) To calculate the birth control cycle, it is important to note that the man hold onto the condom when he withdraws, so that the condom will not slip off and spill sperm into the vagina.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has recommended that the user continue to use contraception for the remainder of the month. If the woman is using a condom during the month of menstruation, she is not required to take any other form of contraception for the subsequent month.

The central office is located on the second floor of the First United Methodist Church on West Main Street. The office is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mrs. Barh Dahl, director of the JCPFP clinic, said that the clinic has been an up and coming idea. Mrs. Dahl, a short ash-blonde, explained that thus far the clinic was getting a very good response.

"I do however," she added, "want to emphasize that the clinic is for all students not just women. It is for men and single women as well."

"We feel that it is important for anyone who wishes information on birth control to have it. Because sometimes it just isn't convenient for the woman to get this information when it is too late to matter," she said rurally.

Just then the phone rang. It was a first quarter freshman who had had intercourse. He was frightened and was worried about time. Now, she knew, that it had been during menstruation. Mrs. Dahl made an appointment with the woman earlier with her. She turned and said, "This sort of thing happens all the time—and it wouldn't have to if people would take the time to plan or at least get information about birth control."

She said that the clinic's main goal is to provide reasonable medical services for everyone regardless of whether they are students or family finances are. Some of her clients are service JCPFP offers is the sale of non-prescriptive contraceptive devices, which include educational programs, referrals to physicians, speaking engagements and telephone interviews. They offer assistance in obtaining contraceptives, abortion counseling and education.

Of the non-prescriptive contraceptives there are four major types of methods: condoms, condoms, rhythm and vaginal foams, creams or jellies. condoms, condoms, rhythm and vaginal foams, creams or jellies.

The concom is placed over the man's penis during sexual intercourse. While it is in place, it prevents sperm from entering the vagina. The condom is removed after the act of intercourse and discarded. The condom should always be used with a contraceptive gel, foam or cream.

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The chart method is by far the most effective way to determine the earliest possible time for ending the "fertile" days. For example, if the woman's cycle is 29 days long, she would calculate the days of ovulation by subtracting 18 days from the ovulation day of 14 days each month. If ovulation occurs on the 14th day of the cycle, the woman is at risk for conception during the next 3 days. For example, if ovulation occurs on the 14th day of the cycle, the woman will be at risk for conception during the next 3 days.

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Modern Woman

By Sue Roll
Staff Writer

"Sorry," dear, but I've got a headache.

For years this notorious response has been associated with female sexuality. But what has happened to the realization of their capacities to enjoy sex. The women's movement is part of this change.

Women's liberation is upon us. And with it, a greater realization of their own bodies, a greater understanding of the role of the clitoris in mature female sexuality and a real understanding of female sexuality for years.

Women's theory became a canon law for sexual suppression in a world managed by men.

Freud said there were two kinds of orgasm for women. The inferior one, the clitoral orgasm, was triggered by masturbation. The superior one, the vaginal or clitoral orgasm, could only be attained by virtue of insertion of the almighty male penis into the vagina.

To attain true sexual pleasure, a woman must abandon her own self. Another piece of evidence was added to the Freudian rule proving the inferiority of women and their submission to man.

However, most women knew the vaginal orgasm was an elusive thing. A great proportion of women never achieved any kind of orgasm, either vaginal or clitoral; and of those who did, Freudian doctrine forbade the vagina. Most women could barely attain to 30 per cent orgasms at best.

Enter Kinsey's Sexual Behavior in the Human Female which said that women could and did enjoy sex after all, that the problem is not with frigid women but with inept men, that women's chief desire is the intercourse which is of great importance to most men and that men and women were now equals in bed.

Attitudes about women's sexuality came into a better focus after Kinsey's study when the Freudian heritage still lingered on. It took Masters and Johnson to put the vaginal orgasm myth to rest—at least in theory, not in practice.

Masters and Johnson showed that the dichotomy of vaginal and clitoral orgasms is entirely false. Anatomically, all orgasms are interrelated, depending on whether they result from manipulations of the clitoral area, intercourse or breast stimulation.

Masters and Johnson also showed that female orgasm is a man's fantasy. Female orgasms are multigasmic. If a woman is immediately stimulated following orgasm, she can experience six orgasms in rapid succession. Further, she is not stunted or impeded in the achievement of some-super-woman, but an experience of which most women are capable.

The researchers found no incidence of total sexual orgasm in women. Even women considered to be totally frigid for years could usually after therapy be induced to achieve multiple orgasms.

Masters and Johnson found that the female orgasm is as real and identifiable a physiological occurrence as the male's, following the same pattern of erection and detumescence of the

didn't happen, the woman would never be psychologically mature.

The only problem with this logic is that to deprive a woman of some experiences is to deprive her of sexual fulfillment.

The problem with penis envy coupled with his incorrect appraisal of the role of the clitoris in mature female sexuality stems from a real understanding of female sexuality for years. Their theory became a canon law for sexual suppression into a world managed by men.

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the evil clitoris are both amusing and horrifying, and are indicative of the long held belief that women were not to enjoy sex. Furthermore, that it was through the clitoris that they would be enjoying it.

Clitorocyto has been practiced by various cultures at various periods throughout history. And a variety of reasons are given for depriving women of their sexual pleasures. For one thing, the clitoris might grow so large that it would interfere with intercourse. Other tales warned that if allowed to grow uncontrolled, the clitoris would grow as long as a goose's neck.

The clitoris was removed to prevent women from yearning after sexual experience. Such experience would only result in such maladies as consumption, heart disease, paralysis, insanity and epilepsy.

Sexual Relations

Also the clitoris was required to be removed because if the woman's ability to get off was denied, it would destroy the male's semen, preventing fertilization. This is certainly horrifying and interesting slant on birth control.

Some cultures carried this even further, removing the clitoris and lips. The woman who could get through such a blockage was quite a man indeed; however the bride came equipped with a knife to help her groom along if need be.

Today's woman need not concern herself with these tortures performed in the name of chastity. She is living in an age of the sexual revolution. She can enjoy her sexuality in the light of what Masters and Johnson have found about the true nature of her sexuality. And yet misunderstandings and unfilled female sexuality remain.

The sexual revolution has arrived and yet the double standard continues. Free women are expected to "be good girls". Women are not stunted or impeded in the achievement of some-super-woman, but an experience of which most women are capable.

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they enjoyed sexual relations today, today's woman is hard pressed to admit she didn't enjoy sex. If she didn't achieve orgasm each and every time, her partner may feel depleted, an incomplete man.

The inequality of sexual relations that still exists is shown by the continued burden of responsibility for birth control which is placed on the female. The Pill, foam, IUD and the rest are a few female forms of contraception.

Condoms are not used in steady sexual relationships because of their dissatisfaction and discomfort to both partners. Research into male forms of contraception lags far behind for women; and vasectomy is still viewed with extreme trepidation by males, hung up on the fertility-masculinity syndrome.

So now we know better. Sex is not just for procreation. Women are not simply shapely receptacles for male passions, but can enjoy sex as much or more than men.

But these things were known far before Masters and Johnson, though they may not have been accepted.

For example, according to Ovid's legend, Teresias, the blind prophet of Thebes, who had been both man and woman, was asked to mediate in the love and Jove and Juno, a woman which sex got more pleasure from loving. Teresias unhesitatingly told them women did. How comical and tragic that after some 2,000 years we should still believe the opposite to be true.

Now there is scientific proof that Teresias was right. Woman's sex no longer is to be defined by men. Women's sexual infertility, the great hoax handed down through the ages of gladiators and the Man from Glad, can now be put to rest for once and all.

Womanhood is not synonymous with sexual submission, childbearing and scrubbing floors. Still more understanding and knowledge is needed to completely dispel the sexual dichotomy. Sex education, communication, between partners and understanding of women's sexuality is what is needed to bring female sexuality completely out of the mothballs and into reality.

Saturday Magazine's Student Assistants

Roland Halliday
Ed Donnelly
Pat Nussman
Glenn Amato
John Barningham
John Mars
Ken Blumberg
**SU’S Liberated Mother of Four**

By Ed Donnelly
Staff Writer

"I think young," confesses Mrs. Jo Ellen Tamen, 35-year-old mother of four and a straight-A speech major at SIU. Mrs. Tamen, who has directed several Calipre Stage productions, and played in a nude scene in "Light in August," a Calipre Stage play.

Mrs. Tamen was assistant director of "Rhinocerous," an SIU stage production with a famous director.

But despite the amount of work, the children, school and the stage work, "they’re not the most important thing," according to Mrs. Tamen. One of her scholarships was granted to "older people" who return to school; her grade point average got her the other one.

"The kids think it’s pretty exciting, and without their cooperation I wouldn’t do it at all. Each one has his just little job," Jo said.

Jo and her daughter April, 14, take a theoretical geography class together, and she and her son Eric, 12, recently attended and directed a scene before the school board.

"I don’t allow school to keep me from my work, which was my whole purpose.

"I’ll get my high school teaching certificate just in case I need to teach," she says. But Jo’s plan is to enter graduate school immediately after earning her bachelor’s degree in August. Jo said she wants to earn her Ph.D.—about three years more school, she says if she works, too. But she believes she can teach an old dog new tricks, she jokes, because I’m 35 and ready to start.

Her hectic ambitions had timid origins; she decided to return to school because the opportunity was there and it was a chance to work for a living. "I was very," she paused, "frightened about the whole thing. I went through the first quarter and I got an A."

She took two courses the next quarter, three next, and was doing so well; she had found a full time ever since. Working in it has really helped me develop study habits.

Jo has never received less than an A in one class. "They didn’t have text books, she says. As a result, she has found herself capable of thinking and feeling about things I never would have thought about before.

Jo was just a housewife—community affairs, national affairs, world affairs. I feel I have a whole new career to communicate than I thought before.

It’s too bad not everybody gets to see the kids grow up a campus now. Often when somebody looked ‘freaky I would tend to disregard them, but no more.

"Only now do I get a chance to see beyond the hair and clothes, and see what they are really like. And they get to see that there are people over 30 who have open minds and can see and think and reason. It’s beautiful."

"The college campus is where I want to be eventually—when I’m 60, I still want to be aware of change."

**Investigative Report**

**Abortion: Agencies That Help**

By Pat Nusman
Staff Writer

EDITOR’S NOTE: This first appeared as an Op-Ed column, published in the Alton (III.) Evening Telegraph on Aug. 27, 1980.

My footsteps echoed through the deserted education wing of the First Christian Church here as I peered into room after empty room. Then someone called from behind me.

"Pat, what are you doing here?"

I followed the voice to a well-furnished back office and was motioned to a vacant chair. She turned, twisted my fingers together and nervously asked.

"When did you first learn that you were pregnant, Pat?"

I didn’t want to say that I was pregnant. I did not even believe that I was pregnant, but I did want to find out what a girl who wants an abortion goes through. And I was quite nervous enough to pass for a pregnant woman.

The dedicated man whom I spoke to was not aware that I was not pregnant. I hope for some help, but I wanted to be able to report first hand how a young girl with problems is treated.

"About two weeks ago," I told the man. "I skipped my period and I’ve been having nausea in the mornings. I’m going to a doctor tomorrow to make sure.

The man was Charles Watkins, one of the engineers involved in the CARAS (Center for Abortion Research and Consultation Service), an organization which assists with problem pregnancies.

**Daily Egyptian**

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**Women’s Equal Rights Amendment: Rejected In Illinois House**

Springfield (AP) — May 17. Calling it a bill being pushed by "brainless, breath-takingly broad-minded women who nothing better to do than bother us legislators," Thomas J. Hanahan, a Democrat from Makanda, voted against the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution Tuesday night helping to doom it, 41 to 34, in a 135-member House.

Hanahan, a Democrat from Makanda, was not alone in his criticism of the constitutional amendment which is supposed to give women equal rights with men in employment, work rules, pay and other areas. After heated debate, 73 members of the lower chamber disapproved of the resolution supporting the constitutional change while only 60 approved. It needed 67 votes for passage.

"Many of the legislators have not understood that they have denied equality under the law to women," Rep. Eugenia Chapman, D-Alington Heights, said after the vote, adding that she was "very distressed."

House opponents to the amendment said they feared the amendment would open the door to women being drafted and being deprived of various protective governmental services.

Majority Leader Henry Hyde, R-Chicago, called the amendment a "tactic to undermine the home and an attack on motherhood."

Resolutions approving the change must be ratified in 38 of the 50 states to become effective. Seventeen states—five of them in the South and one state, Connecticut—have turned it down. Mrs. Chapman said.

Daily Egyptian, May 20, 1972, Page 5

**NOTE:**

Abortion is an expensive and complicated procedure. Gynecologist fees is from $250 to $400 plus the real costs which involve the surgical removal of the fetus. If the woman has a child in the future, there is a possibility it must be delivered by cesarian section.

A new technique for late abortions is saline induction for those over eight weeks pregnant. The doctor draws out the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus and replaces it with a saline solution.

The saline solution brings on uterine contractions and the fetus is expelled 12 to 48 hours later in a non-living state.

The normal, 12-week abortion takes place in an outpatient clinic rather than in a hospital. However, the normally-use abortion technique takes 15 to 30 minutes in all, causes no pain and is followed by only mild cramping.

After the abortion, the woman spends two to four hours in a recovery room. According to Rep. Elizabeth Culler, D-Chicago, there is little pain felt and the woman usually just feels tired from the psychological strain.

After the woman leaves the clinic, she takes an antibiotic and takes life easy for the next few days. Minus the pregnancy. After the 12 week cutoff point abortion is expensive and complicated. Gynecologist fees is from $250 to $400 plus the real costs which involve the surgical removal of the fetus. If the woman has a child in the future, there is a possibility it must be delivered by cesarian section.

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A Case Against Motherhood

The book makes the social proposition that white motherhood is the basis for women's oppression. By stressing the importance of women's liberation and the need to create a new role for women, the author brings to sharp focus the absurdity of the myth of the good Christian mother who gives her life and energy to the home and children. The book is a powerful and eloquent attack on the traditional role of women and the need for a radical change in the roles and expectations of women in society.

The book is written in a clear, straightforward style, making it accessible to a wide audience. It is well-researched and supported by a wealth of evidence, both anecdotal and statistical. The author's passion and commitment to the cause of women's liberation is evident throughout the book.

In conclusion, this book is a must-read for anyone interested in women's liberation and the need for a new role for women in society. It is a powerful and eloquent call to action, and a valuable contribution to the ongoing debate about the role of women in society.

Reviewed by Zara Cunnigham, elementary public school teacher, Brighton, Colo.

Black Women in White America

Black women in White America: A Documentary History is a collection of primary source documents that offer a unique perspective on the experiences of black women in the United States. The book includes letters, memos, court cases, and other documents that reflect the struggles and achievements of black women throughout history.

The book is divided into several sections, each focusing on a different period in black women's history. These sections include the enslavement era, the Reconstruction period, the Jim Crow era, and the civil rights movement.

Each section includes a variety of documents, such as letters, court cases, and other primary source materials. The book also includes an introduction by Linda S. K. Davis that provides context and analysis of each section.

The book is an excellent resource for anyone interested in black women's history. It offers a rich and diverse collection of materials that provide a nuanced understanding of the experiences of black women in the United States.

Reviewed by Zara Cunnigham, elementary public school teacher, Brighton, Colo.

‘Fighting the Same Enemies’

Woman’s Lib...As Seen by Black Women

By Courtland T. Milloy Jr.
Student Writer

Former Playmates marched in protest of the Playboy centerfold. "We’re more than sexual playthings," they shouted. Housewives crowded into the streets. "Suburban and gadget kitchens are for the birds," they squawked. Squalling infants were left to swarm the halls of city buildings while moms marched off to war." Their chant, "Let the male chauvinists piw see how they enjoy babysitting for a change!"

Brass were burned at the Atlantic City Miss America pageant. "Women should be more than a titillating image for a bunch of male ogles!" Mothers staged sit-ins for beer at previously all male bars. "Nobody can bar me from a bar!"

And thus was the somewhat giddy public beginning of the modern Women’s Liberation Movement a little less than two years ago. The feminists quickly adopted slogans and symbols of the black liberation movement like “Right On!” and the clenched fist; and soon to join their ranks were such highly publicized groups as SCUM—the Society for Cutting Up Men, headed by a militant feminist who had the “credentials” of having shot and wounded a famous male artist, and the Women’s International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell (WITCH), whose karate-trained members called themselves the first guerrilla fighters against the oppression of women. The Gay Liberation Front, for example, got involved with the Daughters of Bilitis, a lesbian group, also became fellow marchers.

It wasn’t long before the feminists met with loud-mouthed opposition from men who “felt their manhood was being challenged” and from many women who called the protest “frivolous.”

And yet, many of the women who are now involved in the women’s liberation movement are black. According to many of the authors quoted in the book, this is not a coincidence. They argue that the women’s liberation movement is a natural extension of the black liberation movement.

The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the women’s liberation movement. It offers a detailed and nuanced examination of the movement’s origins, its leaders, and its impact on society.

Reviewed by Jan Tranchita, Staff Writer.

The National Urban League takes the opinion that “it still supports this concept of equal opportunity, for all.”

The book is written in a clear, straightforward style, making it accessible to a wide audience. It is well-researched and supported by a wealth of evidence, both anecdotal and statistical. The author’s passion and commitment to the cause of women’s liberation is evident throughout the book.

In conclusion, this book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of women’s liberation and the need for a new role for women in society. It is a powerful and eloquent call to action, and a valuable contribution to the ongoing debate about the role of women in society.

Reviewed by Jan Tranchita, Staff Writer.

Black women in White America

Ms. Lerner makes one thing very clear...blacks (of both sexes) and American white women have much in common. To use her words: “They have traditionally been treated as inferiors by American Society. Their records lie buried, unread, infrequently noticed.”

The author sets about to dig up some of these buried records for all to see and read. As the title of the book makes clear, she is essentially interested in this documentary work, with Black Women.

The book is full, rich, exciting. Personae emerge, rather than a dull collection of documents. It’s an outstanding and entirely original collection of historical sources. Ms. Lerner makes us realize—and happily—that we are just at the beginning of our rediscovery—or, should I just say, “Discovery”...of the American Black experience.

Social historians owe an enormous debt to Professor Lerner. Ms. Lerner is a professor of American and Women’s History at Sarah Lawrence College. She spent four years of intensive research for this book, unearthing writing, speeches, interviews and narratives by Black Women.

Her style is to let the Black women speak for themselves, and they do it with exciting intensity...such women as Mary McLeod Bathune, Shirley Chisholm, Mahalia Jackson, Fannie Lou Hamer. There are also many ordinary, anonymous women who tell what it is like to make a living...to struggle for an education...and how they have had to overcome the myth of the “bad” Black woman.

The book is timely and powerful. To read it is to get a rich new insight of the struggle of Black people to survive in the United States.

Reviewed by Zara Cunnigham, elementary public school teacher, Brighton, Colo.
Feminism: The Battle Goes On... And On.


"We have been told that our struggle has lowered the bonds of government everywhere," wrote John Adams, "but your letter was the first intimation that another tribe, more numerous and powerful than the rest, were grown discontented."

"Notwithstanding all your wise laws and maxims," replied his wife Abigail tartly, "we have it in our power, not only to free ourselves, but to subdue our masters, and without violence, throw both your natural and legal authority at our feet."

This anthology traces the advance of the women's movement, mainly in America, through the writings of women (and a few men) fighting discrimination by sex.

Some of the voices are quiet, aimed toward a single issue, such as the speeches of Carrie Chapman Catt, who concentrated on the question of suffrage.

But many were impassioned, loud in demanding change, both economic and sexual. Many people considered these feminists heretics, such as Mary Wollstonecraft, unnecessarily shrill.

"I might have expressed this conviction in a lower key," she stated, "but I am afraid it would have been the whine of affection, and not the faithful expression of my feelings."

This book is a good primer on feminism for both men and women. Historically speaking, it traces the feminist movement from Abigail Adams through the anti-slavery movement, which was a major part of feminism, through to Virginia Woolf.

Politically speaking, it includes a broad spectrum of feminist opinion, from those who only advocated suffrage, through the socialists, such as Friedrich Engels, who believed that a wife "only differs from the ordinary servant in that she does not let out her body on piece-work as a wage-earner, but sells it once and for all into society for a perpetual wage.

In addition, to Ms. Schneir's able backrounding of the selections, her choices indicate that early feminist sentiment was by no means confined to suffragettes. She particularly mining changes in sexual mores and man's relation to woman.

Women at present, commented Tennessee Claflin caustically, have "no avenue to many women, a desire to escape from the stereotype in which they are cast.

"Boys may follow the call of the wild," commented Emma Goldman (1869-1940) sadly, "that is to say, that the boy may, as soon as his sex nature asserts itself, satisfy that nature; but our moralists are scandalized at the very thought that the nature of a girl should assert itself."

An excellent book for those interested in the history of the women's movement.

Reviewed by Pat Nusman.

Writer.

In addition to the rent Mrs. Hegler requests the boys to keep her coal fur-

The battle for women's rights has been a long and hard-fought struggle in America. In the 20th century, the movement spread, characterized by parades, picketings of the White House and heckling of public men opposing the trend. The fight for suffrage, led by Susan B. Anthony, was finally won in 1919 when Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment, which was proclaimed on Aug. 26, 1920.

Lord, Thou knowest I am growing older.

Keep me from becoming talkative and possessed with the idea that I must express myself on every subject.

Release me from the craving to straighten out everyone's affairs.

Seal my lips when I am inclined to tell of my aches and pains. They are increasing with the years and my love to speak of them grows sweeter as time goes by.

Teach me the glorious lesson that occasionally I may be wrong. Make me thoughtful but not nosy; helpful but not bossy.

Lord, Thou knowest, that I want a few friends at the end.

She's Been 'Morn' For 35 Years... Must Quit

By Ed Donnelly

Staff Writer

It should mark the end of an era when the 78-year-old widow, who has boarded SIU boys for 35 years, must give up her sole occupation because of failing health.

"I hate to put my boys out in the cold but I just cannot afford the upkeep on the 10-room house anymore," Mrs. Lilian Hegler said.

Mrs. Hegler will give up her house sometime in the spring because "I just can't afford it any longer and I'm not getting any younger," she said. But she will remain in the area in which she has spent her entire life by living in a trailer and hopes to keep in contact with her "boys."

"I'm always getting invitations to weddings and baptisms from my boys all over the world."

Mrs. Hegler's quaint old farmhouse features antiques and a colorful plate collection and is located five miles south of Carbondale on U.S. 51. It is home to five SIU students who consider Mrs. Hegler "mom to all of us." Ed Harris, a graduate student from Hamilton, Ill., majoring in anthropology and resident of the house, made the explanation.

According to Harris, Mrs. Hegler mends, darns, cleans the boys' rooms, and on holidays, cooks a big country meal. She does any of her boys get drafted, or join the service; she sends them the Daily Egyptian newspaper. "They send me their souvenirs, gifts and plates for my collection in return," she said.

Mrs. Hegler charges $300 a quarter for room and board which according to a housing office employee, is the cheapest of any University approved housing.

Boarding House Operator

She's Been 'Morn' For 35 Years... Must Quit
Saturday Magazine Dedicates to Women's Liberation A . . .

‘Playmate of the Year’

By Pat Nusman
Staff Writer

Women in the feminist movement have, for many years, protested the presence of the buxom beauties of improbable proportions seen cavorting each month through the pages of Playboy Magazine, as well as other, less respectable, sheets.

Nude photos, many feel, promote seeing women as the sexual playthings of men, rather than as unique, individual women. Women, they said, do not publish magazines with nude men.

That is, until April 1972, when Cosmopolitan editor Helen Gurley Brown expanded the nude England before every copy was snapped up within a few days.

The reason? Well, in Ms. Brown’s words:

"The girls we know think men’s bodies are wonderful, and find a good-looking man wearing his oul, tight, antimuscled skin a pleasure to gaze on."

"Except for certain quasi-homosexual publications, the only periodical where a girl might glimpse a naked man has been the National Geographic, and even there her view was obscured by an impossibly raised spear."

So, what’s the deal? Is America a nation of female chauvinists?

Some women feel that gazing on naked bodies of either sex is chauvinistic and point out that Cosmopolitan is not a feminist magazine. But others feel that the human body is something to enjoy—by either sex.

And women have as much right to that enjoyment as men.

The Saturday Magazine has decided to print a male ‘Playmate of the Year’ this March. What if it might be open to charges of sexism in reverse, but believing that it has some relevance to the women’s issues being discussed.

Enough said. Here is Mike Goro, a senior from Chicago, majoring in physical education, the Magazine’s ‘Playmate of the Year.’ What’s more, he was photographed by Ms. Eve Smith.
**Speakers at rally attack racist view**

By Pat Neumann
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A rally at noon Friday to commemorate the birthday of Malcolm X—("End the Racist War")—about 75 people to the Free Forum site, where speakers discussed racism and the war in Vietnam.

It's definitely a sign of apathy on the campus," said a student majoring the amplifiers, attempting to draw more students.

"This is Malcolm X's 21st birthday, but I wonder how many people are," commented Rallyer Rickets a black speaker. Fis blacks were in the audience.

Rickets charged white society with still trying to prevent black men from being free, from freeing their minds.

"Slavery is still here," he said. "The only thing that has changed is time—they've just prettied it up.

"The white press, Rickets said, tries to distort what black people such as Malcolm X or Martin Luther King say.

He cited that when the media reports on violent demonstrations, such as what happened in Carbondale last week, they list how many windows were broken, not how many police beat Huston up.

"This country is so hung up on property, man, I don't know what this world's coming to," Rickets said.

Rickets commented that Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is "okay" compared with some other white people. "We have Wallaces in the North, only they're quiet," he said.

"If there's only one thing we should demand that it was that people are being exploited," he concluded. Lend Frees, president of the Black Student Union, praised Malcolm X as a brother for educating society and youths' consciousness. "Malcolm dealt with things on the ground level," he said. "The brother was direct."

Ponian commentated on the women's movement.

At the core of all the sickness in the blacks, he said, there is a violence of men, he said, have been castrated. "I'm not asking you to see where I found Freedom," he added. He said that he believed that every educated black woman should have no fewer than five children, so as to have more educated black children in the future.

"As for today's liberated men," he said, "you can have it."

Throughout the women's section of the speech, several people had quietly expressed disagreement with Freedom's view, but at the end of the address there was a smattering of applause.

"I don't expect a band for that," he commented. "The truth never gets applied."

Lee Peterson, a member of the Committee to Defend the Right to Speak (CORS), took the podium, explaining that the women's movement is as important as human freedom and that women do not want to take over men's role.

Women do not want to be aggressors, as do white males, she said. "Our struggle is a common one." Ms. Peterson said. "It's not a separate one."

Fred Whisomb, faculty member in English, told the audience that Malcolm X was killed because he was trying to achieve unity between blacks on two continents and because he was trying to achieve unity with white people.

Whisomb recalled that Malcolm X had said "I'm white people," because this places a larger burden on the white people—"to be John Brown," if necessary.

Doug Allen, assistant professor of philosophy, pointed out that Friday was also Ho Chi Minh's birthday. "A happy coincidence that the two greatest men of our time—of any time—we were born on the same day," he said.

Allen again blasted the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Center for Vietnam Studies.

"I look at AID-Viet Center as part of the power to control the third world people," Allen said.

**Three bands to play for Free Clinic**

Sunday

Bonyo Day Ceremony: 2 p.m., University Union; 7 p.m., Family Living Lab.

V.T.I. Dental Hygiene: Meeting—Clinical Practice, 9:45-10:30 p.m., Student Center.

School of Social Work: Women's Com. concert: 7:30 p.m., Old Baptist Foundation Chapel; guest concert: 8:30 p.m., Student Union.

High School Orchestra, Mike Minton conductor, 4 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.

**Activities**

- African Buffet, Dance Troupe, and Student Union Activities Committee will present "Sail a Crooked Ship," 7 and 9 p.m., Student Center Auditorium. Admission free.
- Southern Illinois Film Society: Movie "The Year of Marlen Bad," 8 p.m., Davis Auditorium, admission free.
- Intramural Recreation: 7-11 p.m., Pulliam Pool; 4:14 p.m., Pulliam Gym & Weight Room.
- SIU Cycling Club: Ride to Crab Orchard Lake-Spillway (17 mi. r.t., leave 1 p.m., Shryock Auditorium.
- Music Center Programming Committee: Film orgy—7 hours of cuts from old movies, 7 p.m., Student Center Ballroom D, admission free.

- Guitarist plays on WSIU-TV

Sunday afternoon and evening programs on WSIU, Channel 4: 4-8 p.m.—Charles Paul, 5—The Defenders; 6—Zoom; 6:30—The French Chef; 7—Firing Line; 8—Masterpiece Theater, "The Possessed.

8—Self-Defense For Women—Karate expert Jerry O’Felt shows how to turn the tables on an attacker.

3—5—Guitar, Mark, Spodofora, folk and country artist and composer, plays some of his own compositions on a 12-string guitar.

10—The David Suskind Show. Monday afternoon and evening programs

4 p.m.—Sesame Street; 5—The Evening Report; 6:30—Mister Rogers' Neighborhood; 6—The Electric Company.

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**The French Connection**
IN THE GREAT TRADITION OF AMERICAN THRILLERS

On Saturdays

**THE NIFTIEST CHASE SEQUENCE SINCE SILENT FILMS**

THE FRENCH CONNECTION is the story of two police officers, a tower, and Paul Lukas star in Dumas’ classic.

They skip sports

BONN, Germany (AP)—Despite a nationwide drive for voluntary physical fitness and weight control, 23 percent of West Germans never indulge in sports of any kind.

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**The Cellar is Back**

Featuring

FRI. WALKING CATFISH SAT. GIBRALTAR SUN. BEN & WILLY

50¢ cover

6 S. 11th

Under Logan House

Murphysboro

**The Cellar is Back**

Featuring

Fri. WALKING CATFISH Sat. GIBRALTAR Sun. BEN & WILLY

50¢ cover

6 S. 11th

Under Logan House

Murphysboro
Contracts awarded for artificial turf

By David L. Mahan
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The SIU Board of Trustees Friday awarded contracts for the installation of artificial turf in McAndrew Stadium, a forerunner of the proposed SIU Security Police Building.

The contract awards to three companies totaled $22,000 for the installation of AstroTurf in SIU’s football stadium. The new turf is to be installed in time for fall football season.

Montereau Chemical Co. was awarded $18,701 for its low bid to supply the AstroTurf. The general site work will be done by the J. and L. Robinson Development and Construction Co. of Carbondale, which submitted a bid for $20,200. The electrical contract went to Blaise, Inc., of Centralia for $2,110.

Willard Hart, campus architect, said contract totals are 7 per cent below estimate.

The total renovation project at McAndrew Stadium, of which the turf installation is one part, will total nearly $1,000,000. Financing will come from student fees already available.

Hearing indicates more data needed

By Richard Lewis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

More specific information is needed on proposed degree programs before any decision can be made Friday’s hearings conducted by the new programs subcommittee of the University Senate.

Fred Whitehead, subcommittee member, felt the joint standing committee on undergraduate education policy or the Faculty Council might vote against the plans if more information was not included.

John Voight, dean of general studies, Andrew Vaughan, assistant dean of general studies, and Grace Weshinsky, assistant to Voight, presented the plan calling for a bachelor’s degree in general studies.

The degree would have no concentration requirements but would allow more than 46 hours of credit in any one school or college. The degree would be designed to emphasize the courage study in a variety of fields.

Vaughn said he felt the plan might prepare the student better for the current job market. He cited Department of Labor figures that showed 46 per cent of college graduates are now working in areas in which they did not major.

Voight indicated the plan would give the student a viable option. Ms. Weshinsky felt there was a need for this kind of program.

Experts search for clues after Pentagon bomb blast

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI experts sifted rubble of a bomb- shatt ered Pentagon restroom Friday for clues to determine who caused a post-midnight explosion in apparent protest against U.S. air and sea attacks on North Vietnam.

Antwar activists told news organizations “we attacked the Pen­ tagon, the center of the American military command.”

Pentagon officials reported “no appreciable slowdown in operations of the huge Defense Department headquarters, although tighter security measures were in effect.

Get an early move on things

Lewis Park Apartments is ahead of schedule. A limited number of two bedroom furnished apartments will be open. They will be completely finished and furnished and have sidewalks but there may be a little dust and mud around, so...we’re giving low summer rates. Come see our model apartment.

Lewis Park Apt.
on Grand Ave. East
457-6522
model apt. open
10 a.m.—6 p.m.
daily
Accident victim transferred to St. Louis hospital

By Barry Cleveland
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

An SIU sophomore was transferred to St. Louis hospital in serious condition Friday following an early-morning auto accident southeast of Carbondale.

Ronald P. Svensdenn, 22, Carbondale, was thrown from the car he was driving when it flipped over at about 4 a.m. Friday on Chatsiquea Road near the Saluki Stables.

He was taken to Doctors Hospital and later transferred to Firmin Dos Legue Hospital in St. Louis with serious injuries to the head. Doctors Hospital personnel said Svensdenn, a sophomore in general studies, was unconscious.

SIU security police Friday reported finding a cluster of marijuana plants growing on a compost pile about a quarter of a mile north of Epps Motors, east of Carbondale.

The plants were discovered early in the week and removed Wednesday. Police said they found no other plants in the area and made no arrests.

Fire erupted under the hood of a University patrol car early Thursday morning as two officers were making the rounds. The men had been patrolling in the horse barn area and attempted to turn their car around near the entrance to the horse barn, where the road was somewhat soft and muddy. In an effort to build up momentum as the car was backing out, the driver pulled up into the hay barn entrance. However, in the process some hay found its way into the engine area and shortly caught fire.

The flames were quickly extinguished and the car towed away. There were no reports of fire damage.

Renters of the house-to-house discussion set to battle again.

The Carbondale Human Relations Commission will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in City Hall. Among the items to be discussed are an antiharassment, police-community relations program and a discipline report for the local school district. A field representative of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission will be in Carbondale to hear grievances and charges of discrimination June 1 and June 15.

Defense group plans meeting.

Persons arrested during antiharassment demonstrations May 10 and 11 are being asked to meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Wesley Foundation to discuss setting up local counsel for their defense in the forthcoming hearings. The meeting is set up by some members of the American Civil Liberties.

Pigs, freaks to battle again.

The Pigs will try to gain possession of the trophy—a beer keg decorated to resemble a pig—when they battle the Freaks in the second annual softball bout at 1 p.m. Saturday on Field 4 of the arena.

Don White, public relations officer for the SIU Security Police, said two games may be played, one with a 16-inch softball and the next with a 12-inch.

He didn’t know who would be pitching for the Pigs but said he would be “strong enough to throw the ball over the plate.” He estimated that maybe 20 men will come out for the Piggies team.

Bob Saeng, of student activities, said about 15 Freaks have signed up to play ball.

He confirmed the scheduling of two games, so the “Freaks could get their revenge in the 12-inch game.” The Freaks won the trophy in the inaugural game last year.

Umpires for the games will be Mayor Neil Eckert and George Fairless as assistant to the president for student affairs. Tom Busch, assistant for student relations, probably will be the third umpire, Saeng said.

The game is being sponsored by Alternative ’72.

Medical school entrance methods to be discussed.

The department of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the SIU Pre-med Society has arranged a meeting with Mrs. Nimitz Aone, the SIU Medical School’s admission officer, to answer any questions about admission procedures.

Mrs. Aone, whose office is in Springfield, will answer questions on admissions at 4 p.m. Monday in the Morris Library Auditorium. All students interested in premedical studies are urged to attend.

Special Free Community Concert Saturday, May 20, 8 p.m. Behind Woody Hall (in case of rain in Pulliam Hall Gym) MERRY CLAYTON
**Panel recommends administration remedy professor’s tenure gripe**

By Richard Lorenz Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A Faculty Council hearing panel has unanimously recommended that appropriate administrative measures be immediately taken to remedy a tenure grievance lodged by an assistant professor in linguistics.

The panel concluded that the tenure committee of the linguistics department did not afford Aristotele Katrantes adequate consideration prior to the department’s decision not to grant tenure.

The tenure committee made its decision against granting tenure in February, 1971. Katrantes was also notified he was graduated at the end of the 1971-72 academic year.

The Faculty Council nominated the members for the panel, and Willis Malone, executive vice president, appointed the panel. The final meeting was in March, 1972.

Katrantes stated five allegations: 1) only two persons voted on his tenure. If the department did not consult with his colleagues who knew him the best, 2) there was only one P.H.D. who voted in his department, 3) evidence used to support the negative tenure recommendation is either false or misleading and 4) he felt that his position at the University was secured before he left Greece.

The panel held seven hearings through April and May. The panel affirmed the second, fourth and fifth allegations.

The panel’s recommendation has been sent to President David R. Burger. Dr. Burger can accept, ignore or do what he wants with the recommendation.

The members of the panel were Martin B. Klemens (Chairperson in speech); William Herr, professor in agricultural industries; Ed O’Dwyer, instructor in history; and Johnstone, assistant professor in government.

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**Synco forces join together**

The walls came down at the New World Festival on Friday in Ballroom D of the Student Center, as all 12 task forces paired together within the walls and exchanged their thoughts on how to find a "positive future for all mankind."

Speaking first, the Social task force group said that in the past, "the available resources open to man have only been open to a select few." What is needed, they said, is for man to have one goal—an open access of resources for all men.

Expansion of participation in space exploration by other countries was also noted as a primary goal set by the Space task force. They also called for the establishment of the first lunar colony within 10 years with a population of 100 people. They projected that the project would mean an increase of 300,000 jobs in the United States alone.

For the Government task force, the solution seemed to be in the development of multi-national political and economic systems. Multi-national corporations are already beginning to develop, they said, which will eventually cause the destruction of national states.

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**Industry-Commerce-Labor-Agriculture**

Sale projected that it will be extremely hard to achieve these goals, and that the"first, the dynamics of technology will carry the underdeveloped countries along through misadventure of the second. The technology of the developed areas will be attractive that cannot be refused." Biological-Physical Sciences said that if man is to export to new worlds, he must use his technology to extend his lifespan.

A different view was taken by the Environment task force, which contended that man "should not extend his lifespan to improve the existing quality of life."

Number of Nature agreed, saying that "most people have already lived too long. Before we extend the human lifespan, we must help people discover meaning in life, free from boredom."

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**American Oil Company executives formally presented speech**

American Oil Company executives formally presented speech Friday at the opening performance of "Ridicule," in the University Theatre, to participants in the prize-winning Southern Players' production of "Home." The David Storyt drama was one of the highlights in the American Educational Theater Festival last month in Washington, D.C.

Those who received the individually-inscribed tickets were performers Dan Crane, who had previously won a 500 regional contest scholarship, Lynn Leonard, Ken Glavin, Ken, Merrieh and Emily Fair. Stage manager Alan Gerberg and technicians Steve Jacobs, John Senn, Allen, Jerry Peele, Phil Steering and Jack Miller also received the award.

Archibald McLeod, theater chairman, received an honorary plaque for the department.

"Home," under the direction of Darwin Reid Pyle, was selected for national finals competition for second consecutive year, the second school to be so honored. Last year's production of "The Caretaker" was selected for finals.
New Uof I athletic probe
spiced with racial overtones

CHAMPAGNE (AP) — The University of Illinois which blew the whistle on the 1972 slush fund scandal Friday was the last of the Big Ten to serve over a new case of Illini athletic malprac-

Chancellor J.W. Peltonan ordered "an immediate investigation of basketball players, the staff at the University of Illinois and the administration and the Board of Trustees." The University of Illinois, which was under a cloud for the past year, is the last Big Ten school to be probed by the NCAA and the Big Ten.

The 1971 case involved Illinois' Big Ten basketball championship. It is alleged that 15 basketball players on a piece-meal basis over seven years, the current head basketball coach, received a financial reward, while the coach was "playing to win." The NCAA returned $500,000 to the University of Illinois to support the case.

The NCAA has already been contacted by the University of Illinois, which is investigating the 1971 case. According to the NCAA, they will not investigate the current case because the coaches involved are no longer in the University of Illinois. The NCAA has also been contacted by the NCAA, which is investigating the 1971 case. According to the NCAA, they will not investigate the current case because the coaches involved are no longer in the University of Illinois. The NCAA has also been contacted by the NCAA, which is investigating the 1971 case.

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106A trailer, 1 bd., ac, underarm, furnishings, $750. Available now. 594-8704.

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GSC selects new slate of officers

By Richard Lorenz
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Joe Camille, graduate student in higher education, was chosen Friday to be the new president of the Graduate Student Council (GSC).

Camille, along with the other new GSC officers, were approved by acclamation. Camille has been a GSC representative for the past year. Other new GSC officers are: vice president, Charles Newling, zoology; secretary, Sarah Moore, English; and treasurer, Phil Dwyer, occupational education.

Elected as representatives to the Graduate School Council were: Brent Opell, zoology; Pete Gorham, economics; Robert Lapp, speech; Lydia Pulipher, geography; and Gary Marr, physics. Ms. Pulipher and Marr have served on the Graduate School Council for the past year.

Chosen to fill two vacancies on the University Senate were Dennis Goodman, forestry and economics; and Bill Beebe, history. The other three graduate students on the U-Senate are Cheryl Stoner, English; David Thomas, speech; and Tony Catanese, economics. Catanese is the senate’s vice president.

Nixon sets out for U.S.S.R.

WILLIAM (AP) — President Nixon declared Friday night he is embarking on a historic mission to Moscow Saturday with hope for real progress in three areas— including arms limitations, trade relations and cooperation in space exploration.

The chief executive cautioned, “I would not raise hopes too high because there are some knotty problems to be solved.” But he reported receiving within the past 48 hours a personal message from Communist party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev that indicated a positive attitude.

The President said the message was brought to him Thursday at his Camp David retreat by the Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin.

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Student recreation fund is expanded

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The SIU Board of Trustees voted Friday to extend use of the Student Welfare and Recreational Facility (SWARF) fund to operation as well as construction of student welfare and recreational facilities.

The board took this action at its meeting in the University Center at Edwardsville.

The fund was originally established in 1964 through a $15 fee to be assessed to students each quarter. The fund was only to be used for construction of future buildings, such as a student health service facility, an intramural and non-educational physical recreation facility, swimming pools and golf courses.

The mandatory fee has been generating nearly $500,000 a year toward construction of the $8.3 million recreation building, which is planned for a site east of the Newman Center.

The change in use of the fund was recommended because operational funds have become restricted by the tight budget situation.

The trustees pointed out that if use of the SWARF fund for operation was not provided for, the monies might not be available anywhere else.

Trustee Ivan A. Elliott agreed, but said the SWARF fund should only be used for operational purposes as a last resort.

Donald Fouts, representative of Superintendent of Public Instruction Michael Rike, spoke in support of student acceptance of collecting funds for use at the University after they have graduated.

Wilbur Moulton quits to take Springfield job

By John Lopinet

CHOSEN to fill two vacancies on the University Senate were Dennis Goodman, forestry and economics; and Bill Beebe, history. The other three graduate students on the U-Senate are Cheryl Stoner, English; David Thomas, speech; and Tony Catanese, economics. Catanese is the senate’s vice president.

Wilbur N. Moulton, assistant to the executive vice president and former dean of students, has resigned from SIU to accept a position as assistant to the president of Sangamon State University in Springfield.

Moulton’s resignation, effective July 1, was accepted by the Board of Trustees Friday at Edwardsville.

Moulton was dean of students during the disturbances in May, 1970. Since that time he has been assistant to the acting executive vice president Willis Malone last October.

Moulton came to SIU in 1956 as assistant professor of chemistry. Before this he served as chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Missouri State College in Springfield.

Gus Watts

Gus says if God had meant for women to be equal, he’d have made them men.