**Dylan to play for Homecoming**

Bob Dylan has been booked to play this year's Homecoming show at the Arena, according to Debbie Flamm, who was on hand last week. Dylan's "bootswill be wandering into town for the October 28th show but that's about all the information she has at this time.

"Since we don't have any information on ticket prices or how they will be made available, the most we could tell anyone who asked is that he is coming for Homecoming...that's it," she said.

Further information will be made available next semester, she said.

"I think it's a fantastic happening for SIU," she added. "I'm delighted that we're going to have such a tremendously popular and internationally known performer for our Homecoming show."

"It's a stroke of good luck to get Bob Dylan," said acting Arena manager Gary Drake, who booked the date, "especially on a Saturday night that happens to be Homecoming."

Dylan's recent concerts have been surprisingly professional, Rolling Stone magazine reported recently.

"He's discovered the show value of his music," said one associate. "He's also rediscovered a lot of the old songs he can pick and choose to match his any particular emotion."

Dylan is reportedly touring with a "light and precise" 12-piece band that includes three backup singers.

His latest album, "Street Legal," was released last month.

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**Couple quits city to find freedom as vegetable farmers**

By Brenda Hoot

Staff Writer

Room to breathe. That's what Steve and Linda Ober wanted most in their lives.

So Steve quit being an engineer and became a vegetable farmer. The Obers bought a farm with rolling Southern Illinois hills and a room for growing crops. They acquired two horses, two cats, three dogs and a lot of freedom.

"Living in the country makes you a whole person again," Steve said. "I feel sorry for the people who are stuck in the city. They have to live in a real rat race."

The Obers now live in a trailer on 80 acres near Cobden. They own the land jointly with another couple. About eight acres plus some rented land support Steve's tomato crop. A new house built on a new six-acre pond is in the near future for them.

Linda is a full-time administrative assistant with Southern Illinois University Instructional Television Association. Her job is necessary, she said, because they need the financial stability until the farm really gets off the ground. The Obers have lived on the farm for three years.

Steve's "first job as an official, degreed engineer," was in 1974, after graduating from here. He was an engineer on the scrubber for the University's smokestack when it was constructed and operated experimentally for about a year. That was also his last engineering job. He had had enough.

"It wasn't that I didn't like engineering. It really enjoyed doing engineering, but there were too many other things involved," he said. "I was a very idealistic student journeying out into the work world, and it's just not what it's supposed to be. Everyone has got to play their games. It's like they're running the whole thing and almost nobody is responsive to new ideas," he explained.

An engineering background has been quite helpful in raising tomatoes, Steve said. "I wouldn't say that if I had not been an engineer before I came to this. I couldn't do it. There's a lot of problem-solving involved. It lends a much more modern approach to it. I intend to be a state-of-the-art vegetable farmer," he said.

"We're not naturalists," Linda commented. "It's more like a middle-class couple living out in the country."

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**Road construction brings good, bad to highway users**

By Deb Brown

Staff Writer

For some small-town dwellers and farmers in Southern Illinois, new U.S. 51 is a swift link to the city. For others, it's a threat to their livelihood.

The opening of 3.9 more miles of new U.S. 51 brings traveling to town less risky for community residents and increases the patronage of at least two small grocers. Two businesses on old 51 report a decrease in business of 20 percent.

The newest stretch of highway, which took three years to build, opened June 9. It runs from a three-way stop south of Bojaydell Road to Makanda Road. Rerouting of new U.S. 51 into Makanda from Anna was cut short at that intersection eight years ago.

Construction of the total 14.6 miles of new highway has cost taxpayers $9 million, according to Roy Harris, state highway construction engineer of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT).

Bob Slagter, doctoral student in political science at SIU, has 25 miles to campus from his home five miles south of Alto Pass. He takes new U.S. 51 to the center of Carbondale, which is nearly in half.

John Moreland, owner of Moreland's Grocery in the center of Cobden on old 51, said he thinks less traffic on the road has given him extra business.

"The main reason for this is that 51 used to go through the middle of town, making the senior citizens afraid of parking there. Now it's a little quieter," Moreland said. He said the business from senior citizens and people visiting Giant City has "more than made up for any loss the new highway might have caused. In fact, since work started going on at the farms, our business is probably better than it was last year."

Mary Hertter, co-owner of Hertter's Market on old 51 just south of the new turnoff in Makanda, said the rerouting has increased their business too.

"U.S. 51 is quite different down here where the traffic is very dangerous. The trucks come in fast and they don't seem to be afraid to come out. Now that we don't have the trucks coming through, our..."
Obers leave rat race behind

Steve uses the most modern fertilizers and insecticides on his vegetables. He does not attempt to grow his produce "organically," he said. "I'm a very pragmatic person. You have to live with reality. I've seen some people growing food organically because of the principle. I've seen them go broke because it. Reality is—we eat what we grow in our garden, and we sell what we have in the field," he added.

"A lot of people who buy property and want to get back to the land don't realize what the country demands," Steve said. Winters away from the conveniences of the city can be especially difficult if you are not prepared, Linda added.

"The last two winters we've had just been record breakers. It was a real survival test. We live three-quarters of a mile off the main road on a private road, and it's all uphill. We have a four-wheeler type vehicle, but it spent most of the winter stuck," Linda said.

During the summer months, when the vegetables are growing, the Obers have to work almost around the clock they said. But in the winter, Steve gets to take it easy, though Linda has had the job to contend with. Sometimes Steve gets a job in the winter to make more money, but that's going to end soon, he said.

"It's real hard to get started in this business, because you have to have a lot of equipment. We had to do a lot of doing without and working hard, but I think we've made it now. Being a student is pretty much of a poverty existence, and we got used to it, so it wasn't so hard," Steve said.

Every summer thus far, the Obers have picked all the vegetables by hand. They hope this is the last year they have to do that. Steve said he doesn't even like fresh tomatoes. "I would have my friends taste them and tell me if they were good or not," he said, laughing, "but he likes them after they are cooked. This year Linda has canned about 30 quarts of tomatoes, so far.

"I had to take an adult education class in how to can," Linda said. "But I've always wanted to learn how to can for a farm." Linda still has another farm to look after.

They moved to the farm because they wanted space and freedom. That same desire for freedom to do what they want has kept them from acquiring many traditional farm animals. Like milk cows, goats and chickens. Steve said, "I'm trying to stay away from things that tie us to here, like animals that are dependent on us. We want to have the freedom to leave, like if we want to go north for a while in the winter.

This is basically the reason children are not in the near future for the couple. Steve grew up in Detroit and had never lived on a farm, although his grandfather owns a farm, so he did have some "country experience," he said. Linda's father was in the Air Force, so she traveled all over the world, but had never really lived in the country. "I don't know what this land wants," Linda said. "But I've always wanted a farm with horses as long as I can remember."

"This is pretty much what we always wanted," Steve said. "Even when we were in school. We are real contented here."

Would he ever go back to being an engineer? Maybe, he said, if he had a farm and the cart with the horses.

"But it would have to allow me some of the personal freedoms I have become accustomed to. Every now and then you come across someone who's really got a rough deal, but they're few and far between," he said. "What we are trying to do is create our own private utopia; just to live happily ever after in the country."

New highway 51 helps and hinders

(Continued from Page 1)

business has picked up." Herfitt's Market has been at that location for 32 years.

DOT officials anticipate less auto accidents on old 51 since through traffic was diverted. Harris and they don't know if the number has decreased because the route is so new.

Dan McGuire, owner of McGuire's Market, and Don McWhorter, president of Wildwood Enterprises, Inc., both said their businesses on old 51 have lost about 30 percent of their business since the latest addition of U.S. 51 opened.

"We took a definite drop the day after the new road opened," McGuire said. His retail market sells apples, peaches and other fruit grown in McGuire's Orchard.

"We're missing the tourist-type trade and the daily 51 travelers. We were handy for them and now we're not," McGuire said. The retail open-air store has been on old 51 for 36 years, he said. He can attribute the drop in business to no other cause than the rerouting.

"I think we've been here long enough for a lot of people to know where we're at," he said, adding that he is considering "getting some signs close to the intersection to help some folks remember."

McWhorter said, "It's really cut us down, especially in our riding division." He estimates that all facets of Wildwood Enterprises, including the kennels, the pet shop and the riding stable, have lost about one-third of their former business.

Explicating the decrease in traffic along the road, McWhorter said, "We've got a $20,000 marquee not doing what it was designed to do."

Steve Ober and his wife Linda prepare for the tomato-picking season which begins this week. (Photo by Don Pearse)
Country life isn't all it's cracked up to be...

By Pamela Reilly

I've lived in the country for ten years. I've worked on farms and for six summers and stayed over a year for one last summer. I've cut weeds from bean rows, reaped and assisted the corn, milked cows, fed pigs, and raked leaves. I've been raised on a farm and love it so much that I'm still in love with it.

City people may glorify the "back-to-nature" tides, but I've been there. I've used bucket weeds for paper, been covered with sweat mixed with dirt and perspiration, and eaten a fish sandwich. Back-to-nature people seem to me like amputees—put on some "bits," chew a piece of grass and whine because they don't have the freedom to eat local food. But the city-dweller doesn't have it either.

Farmers are the true natives, but they have to pay a price that I'm not willing to pay. Few know the endless sun, the sweat, the six days a week job of the farmer, and we would take the pay of 10 or less per hour or less end up with all costs, like last winter's heating bill, that we paid.

Farmers must listen to the mind-numbing roar of a tractor hour after hour, day after day, trying to keep in a straight line while planting with strained, bloodshot eyes. After planting the day before, they may feel the frustration of night thunderstorms, which washes the seed away, and have to plant again.

Farmers not only have the responsibility of the land for their livelihood, they have a responsibility for their animals. Morris and other livestock must be fed. A farmer cannot just take off for a weekend vacation. He's tied down—someone's got to be there all the time.

The loneliness of the farm is the loneliness of having your nearest neighbor an hour away; this is black, unlighted night; of strangers, who, if they decided to kill you, could not worry about your body being found for days, or weeks maybe.

A farmer's life is insecure—the insecurity of not having enough food for the winter, because the animals dropped like flies and died of an incurable disease. Or because it hasn't rained for two months and the corn withered and died, and the bank won't give you a loan. You are your own boss, so what do you do? Sell the land, that is mortgaged anyway. Sell the truck.

I'm feeling the pride of a job well-done, of a job finished. But the next day, I'd have to go to another part of another job. The pride turned to familiarity, and I couldn't think of a reason to drag myself out of bed at 5:30 every morning.

Not knowing if the sweat dripping down my back is a bug, feeling the total limp exhaustion after a day in the fields, getting the "chicken feed" pay, and the paper cut scratches on my neck and arms from corn talk makes me feel like I'm going to live in a middle-sized city, in a residential area, with a little back yard. And maybe, just maybe, I'll plant a little garden.

...but it's still worth owning a piece of it

Commentary

By Dave Erickson

Monday Editor

The scene had been forming in my mind over the last six years. The August heat cast a dreamlike haze over the valley below us. The view was perfect; classic Ozark hills-beyond-hills, lowland patches, a whaIse-looking woman about 35, was reading the lease. As her words floated out into the beautiful valley which was mine—her wholeness was elevated. She became a spiritual being, reciting a type of mantra. She was indispensable, the kind of woman the country can give.

Six years later, I was a dewy-eyed freshman from the northern part of the state, the hills around here were a mind-boggling surprise. The sight of long-haired country people, obviously students, former rock musicians bad sparked an interest; we decided to seek out a whole new kind of people. We found them.

And now, after several misfires, the dream was beginning to life, like the old tractor that could be heard rumbling away at a distant counterpoint to her reading.

She seemed very nice, but I was still glad I'd gathered my long split-ends into a ponytail and capped them with a "Cat" hat, hopefully looking respectable enough. After all, with 96 acres of peas, a pond, a funky old barn and an old well-kept farmhouse with a living room big enough for two dogs, a wood deck overlooking the gorgeous view, she could be picky about who she rented to. I signed the lease. Lately, I've been the subject of a little competition, but what's money when you're talking heaven?

The scenery and occasion of backwoods rural roads, the Southern Illinois area has surprised many a city boy or girl who came here to go to college. But the hearts beat without trouble for urban breasts.

Over the last six years, the Chicago area, Corbndon might seem rural at first, but after you go to a couple of country events like the Golden Fleece Festival or the Egyptian, the urge to "really get out there" becomes irresistible. My problem was, "I got out there" a little too fast without asking a few questions first.

The driving wasn't easy. A little remnant of the hippie aesthetic in my mind said: I'm the energy converter and play driving roles like the woodsman and the farmer. But, heck, it was an economy car. The gravel roads were hard on tires, but cars seem to present problems none of us have lived.

Strange "appliances" like the woodstove and cistern posed no real problems, either. But the only property line, in fact, the solitude was very nice. The physical distance from the city gave a psychological one too, and things that were problems there were a lot easier to look at rationally. The wind rushing through the pines seemed to clear my mind, and the trees were an inspiration. These relaxing ridgetop contemplations, I realized, was I was merely visiting the country as long as I live. I just can't imagine living my own little own s'I own land, an impossibility when there's rent to be paid. Eventually, it was because the place was so nice that I left.

I gave the house up and bought into a "tin tunnel" at a new housing development that offered neighbors within three feet on all four sides, but at least the money that would have been thrown away on rent was going to waste on useless compliments.

Hopefully this will put me a few rocks closer to the time when I can go back out there. This time on my own. I'll have a house where people caught "country fever" while attending school here.

And Mrs. Schlafly leads selfish crusade

By Gary Willis

If I were opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment, its enemies would convert me. Phyllis Schlafly, for instance, talks more nonsense than anyone I have ever heard. Her comment on the ERA march last weekend was typical. She said the marchers were "the largest demonstration of federal employees and radicals and lesbians who march and demonstrate in order to get illegal elements of the state; the ERA?"

Now some of the marchers were my friends. Indeed, one was my son. And now of the issues I know as a federal employee, a radical, a socialist. When three first ladies supported the ERA in Houston last year, they were the largest demonstration of federal employees and radicals and lesbians who march and demonstrate in order to get illegal elements of the state; the ERA?

But the viliifying prelude was less distasteful than Mrs. Schlafly's final clause. There is nothing illegal about the proposed amendment, a new time period for the amendment. It does this by the same power that let it set the first period. It is a matter left to congressional discretion.

The proponents of an extended period say they need time to fight all the distortions of people like Mrs. Schlafly. I don't know whether that kind of demagoguery can be fought. Certainly the feminists have not been very successful in their fight against it so far.

"Why is the first response to the ERA was very short. They are too afraid to get to correct the distortions of rival candidates. It is too short. They are, for an "educating" of the public, too much opposed. They have been boycotts for the ERA in the last six years, might it not get further battered in the next six or six or six or six years, however long the extension that might be granted.

There is certainly a reaction to the "feminism activism in our national life. This is apparent in the forms of current religiosity, a new discipline in the schools and the home, and a faltering of the civil rights cause. Is that what hit the ERA?"

That is part of the problem. There is no urge to experiment on the grand, the constitutional, scale. Instead we are witnessing a stress on protection of one's turf, on taking care of some. Mrs. Schlafly has very cleverly played on this.

What Mrs. Schlafly argues is that equality before the law would be a setback because it will destroy female privilege. It will, that is, take away the preferential treatment some women get in terms of draft, tax and child custody laws.

Proponents of the ERA talk of the present inequity, with the propensities deplore these, while the oppositions want to retain them. Both sides are right about the facts. They are just talking different about different sectors of our society. Mrs. Schlafly is clearly better at the "chicken feed" pay, and the paper cut scratches on my neck and arms from corn talk.

It is just not fair to the proponents of the ERA talk of the double disadvantage of women who are both women and part of a poor class. That is the social structure of the problem. Then how can Mrs. Schlafly claim that it is just a radical chic crowd of dissatisfied graduates that agitates for the ERA? She can attack those who speak for the poor and oppressed. They are the people who want to extend their privilege have been attacked: as the abolitionists were, and the suffragettes and the civil rights workers.

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Country folk live and learn

By Bob Browne
Staff Writer

"I wanna horse, wanna sheep, wanna a camel livin' in a home in the heart of the country,"

Every morning at 8 a.m. the dream of country living, including a horse, two dogs, and chickens, became reality for Marc Winter and Kate Moore.

Four years ago they found their home in the heart of Southern Illinois. Marc was a journalism major here when he decided to buy 30 acres of land east of Carbondale between Carpenter and Olip. Their goal was to become self-sufficient by raising goats and feeding themselves from their own garden.

But writing classes and city life hadn't prepared Winter at all for the farm work these aims demanded.

"When you're raised in the city, you learn it all ourselves," he said as he rang up a string of experiments with the goat.

"It's a lot different than I expected," he said.

Kate Moore, a native of Chicago who now resides in Little Grand Canyon south of Murphysboro, also has a farm. It's called "The Paradise Alley Players," and it's a small family farm. The property is 30 acres, and the couple raises goats, chickens, and vegetables. They also run a small bed-and-breakfast.

"People come from all over the world to stay here," she said. "We have a lot of repeat customers who come back every year."

The farm has an extensive information exchange for many "homesteaders." It's a way for people to share ideas and experiences with one another.

"We didn't know what was wrong when they weren't laying eggs," she said. "But we've learned to be patient. We've learned to be patient with the goats."

Bill Avery, who manages the farm, said the goats are raised as a transition for people seeking country living in the city.

"Most folks have already done it," he said. "They'd like to be in the city, but they want to get away from it."

Avery noted that the farm is a good way for people to learn about country living before committing to it full-time.

Yet the work they did put into setting up the farm and building a fence, is surely balanced by the income they receive from feeding themselves from their own garden.
Water can be precious in the country

By Mike Field
Staff Writer

In some cities, where many of life’s essentials are provided for the residents, something as simple as turning on the faucet for a drink can be taken for granted.

For people living in the city, however, pouring that same glass of water is often more complicated. Water lines, unseen and out of mind in the city, are often non-existent for rural residents. In that instance, other sources of water must be found.

First, there has to be a water source. Perhaps the cheapest source, although not the most abundant, is rainwater. In many cases it is a simple system. The water that falls off the roof is captured and stored in an underground tank called a cistern. Then the water is pumped out either by hand or mechanically. It is probably one of the oldest means of obtaining a water supply and it is still in use today.

"In my opinion, rainwater tastes much better than city water," said Bob Slaggert, who has both a water collecting system and a well at his home south of Alto Pass. "It is also great for washing because it is naturally soft."

Having both a cistern and a well can sometimes prove to be an advantage over having just one or the other.

"In the summer," said Slaggert, "we make more use of the well than the cistern because there's a greater chance of bacteria building up in the cistern when it is warm and the water is heated.

"But having both, we can often make use of one of the rain which would normally fall out on the lawn and into the cistern."

Installing a well, however, is a very costly and clean project. A new well can cost from $2,000 to $3,000. Before a well can be dug, the water can be saly or full of iron, both of which are hard to filter out. If the well does happen to be good water, it can eventually go dry.

In short, there are no guarantees.

Another source of water is from a "spigot," or water fountain provided by your municipality. People with the right equipment, usually, a pickup truck mounted with a 200 gallon tank, can pay a fee and fill up their cisterns and later take them back to their homes for storage.

Some people without trucks or cars rely on a carrier to bring the water to them. Carriers generally have trucks that can hold 1,000 to 1,500 gallons of water at one time. They travel a route and make deliveries, sometimes several to the same person, one week.

Even this method, though, can be unbearable, as water districts have been forced to close a tap when a shortage of water occurs. In that event, people must cut back on consumption and wait till the shortage passes.

If one of these methods are feasible, there remains another, the best way of obtaining a steady supply of water—move to the city.
Disabled worker awaits compensation

By Mark Jaroske
Staff Writer

It was a hot mid-summer Sunday evening, July 16. Billy Dean Spraggs was his Ann and seven of their eight children. They lived around a small kitchen table in their trailer home in Olive Branch, 70 miles south of Carbondale. For dinner they chased some live potatoes and dollar seed tea. Two-month-old Travis started crying when Mrs. Spraggs got up and prepared a bottle for him.

"Don't use all the milk. That's all we got for Trav for a week," Spraggs said.

Spraggs was idled on the job at SSI. Since the injury he had lived in a accustomed to living. He had unpaid bills and debts. He finds it almost impossible to feed and clothe his children properly. He has been waiting for a fair settlement of injury compensation from the state for almost two years. Spraggs says his work situation has not been good enough to provide for his family. When he checks the checks arrive at time.

"We've had a hard way to go since I got hurt," Spraggs said. "I'd go back to work if I could. I'd much rather be working."

Last winter, Spraggs' serial service was discontinued because he had owed the gas company $100 from the winter of 1976-77 when he was in the hospital. The gas company would not deliver any gas until the bill was paid.

Spraggs said he would not pay the bill because he didn't have the money and his disability payments were not coming to him at a regular time. They twisted the trailer with an electric space heater for a month.

"Our children got cold and sick. We don't have enough heat," Mrs. Spraggs said.

The workman's compensation payment is the only source of income. Spraggs now lives in a mobile home with his two-month-old Travis. Spraggs family.

"They phone service has been cut off and the company. The electric company has threatened to cut service off the Spraggs household several times. Every time Spraggs cannot pay the electric bill, he said has been every month, the electric company charges him an additional $15.50. The electric company sent Spraggs a letter informing him that his service was going to be terminated July 1.

"We've had a hard way to go since I got hurt," Spraggs said. "I'd go back to work if I could. I'd much rather be working."

"Before I got hurt we didn't have this fancy house. I paid my bills on time. I had good credit references and I kept my children fed and clothed. I can't do that now," Spraggs said.

Billy Dean Spraggs and his wife Ann stand on the front porch on their trailer while their daughter Patty sits on the front lawn holding two-month-old Travis. Spraggs has been waiting almost two years for a fair settlement of injury compensation so he can properly feed and clothe his family. The Spraggs live outside Olive Branch, 70 miles south of Carbondale. (Photo by Mark Jaroske)
Country-rock musician Charlie Daniels shares a joke with Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter during a White House reception for members of the Country Music Association board of directors. The president introduced Daniels by saying: "When I was broke and didn't have any money, I ran my car in the mud, Charlie Daniels gave me a benefit performance for me. I might not be president today without his help."

**Jazz 'Combo of the Year' to appear**

By Nick Jansel Staff Writer

A jazz group that has played at world-renowned jazz festivals will stage a recognition in Carbondale Wednesday. Matrix IX, a band from Appleton, Wis., won the "Combo of the Year" award presented annually by Leonard Feuer, Los Angeles Times jazz critic. Feuer praised the group after hearing it at the Monterey Jazz Festival in California. Matrix IX also has performed at the Newport Jazz Festival in New York.

"It's just a matter of time until the great group in jazz rock of the late 70's what Blood, Sweat and Tears purported to be in the '60's," Feuer wrote. "The nine-man ensemble of former students from Lawrence University in Appleton stole the show in Monterey..."

The band features a sax player (John Kicconie), three trumpeters (Mike Roes, Larry Darling and Jeff Pietrangelo) and two trombonists (Jim O'Donnell and Kurt Diemer), in addition to the usual bass (Hans Tew) and drums (Robert Murphy) and the keyboards (John Harmon). Everyone in the group plays several instruments (and sometimes a third).

Harmon is the group's leader. Although he is 15 years older than any of the other performers, he is a vital part in their camaraderie. Harmon started the group in 1973 when he was teaching at Lawrence University in Appleton.

"I was playing one night, and I said, 'Let's form a band. We've got all the great musicians. And it just started taking shape,"' Harmon said. Since then, the band has become popular throughout the country.

The group's first album, "Matrix IX," was released on RCA records in 1977. All seven songs on the album were composed by members of the band. Although the band has had several personnel changes since then, the nucleus of Harmon and the trumpet players remains the same. "They," by John Hammond, starts off as typical mellow jazz, but then the talented horn section takes over. The band has a rich, full sound along with the familiar, prominent sax and piano notes. In "Earth and the Overlords," the horns section again makes itself prominent, interpolated with frequent basic four-note jazz. Both "Earth" and "Overlords" were originally performed in April 1974 at a concert featuring Matrix IX and the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra.

"We had a fantastic time doing the concert. It really went off successfully," Harmon said. The performance came just months before their Montery performance. Matrix IX has already made another record on "a major label," not disclosed yet due to unsolved contractual problems.

The Matrix IX concert starts at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Balloon Room D of the Student Center. The performance is part of the Student Government Activities Council (SGAC) summer series of free concerts.

**Shawnee Bluffs to host non-stop outdoor concert**

By Kid Lampp

Shawnee Bluffs Natural Theater will host an another outdoor concert Saturday, but John Hayes, co-manager of Cape Productions, says he hopes this concert will be different than any other.

The idea of this show is that we're trying to make it as professional as possible," Hayes said. "It's scheduled to last seven hours, as opposed to ten. It's only one. It's more of a non-stop entertainment," he added.

Heading the list of performers will be local favorite Carl Kitchen. Big Twist and the Might Fowlers will also be there as will Freewheelin' and country Kris Lehman. The concert is slated to begin at 3 p.m.

"By starting a little later, we can play the first of the day," Hayes said. "When a concert begins at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and it's a real hot outside, poor gee get burned out by 4 o'clock, before the headline band comes on," he explained.

Hayes said that Rust, a stand-up comic who has contributed to National Lampoon and produced an album of ecology for radio, will encore the show. "While there is a break between bands, he'll be up there telling jokes," according to Hayes.

The concert site adjourns the Shawnee National Forest, and is located at mile 127, seven miles south of Murphysboro. The picturesque site boasts the largest set of bluffs in Illinois, as well as a waterfall.

Hayes cautioned against diving during the concert. He also requested that concert-goers not bring bottles, and refrain from parking on the road.

Tickets for the concert are available at 708 Bookstore, Plaza Records, Ramper and Dodd Stereo Center, and at Ugas Gift Shop in Murphysboro. The price for admission is $5 for tickets purchased in advance and $6 at the gate.

**Shawnee Bluffs to host non-stop outdoor concert**

By Kid Lampp

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Ray will have busy retirement

Mary Anne McNulty taken Writer

Completing a second master's research project in theater, David Ray's first priority upon leaving at the end of the year. The assistant professor at Morris Library would also like to start on one of the titles on his list of books to look at some time. "I wish I could return to a social life in Europe and do some more reading."

"Although books form the stuff of a life you are losing, you never tire for intelligent reading" is tenently said of librarians, and Ray is "hoping my retirement from the Library will be a way to do some reading.

Ray described the job of a library cataloger as comparable to making perfectcombiningsince a cataloger reads something like "here lies the abstract." The one thing Ray will not miss is "People will not quiet writing in the library."

Ray says, "catalogers will do the work of organizing and arranging a person who makes up the collection."

Ray joined the Morris Library and has taken his degree in cataloging at the University almost immediately. In 1987 he received his master's degree in social science and an diploma in library science which did not complete, but pleased him to study his degrees. At the same time Southern Illinois University has a Center for the Humanities of Education. Ray was part of this Center.

"Some will recall the Net as a storm of controversy as the increasingly popular American version of Vietnamese drew near its end," Ray said. During this period from 1971-1975, Vietnamese students and half of whom were women, and half of them were women, made an integral part of Morris Library, where they remain. Most of the books were cataloged by Ray. There were also other cancellations in which Ray was an equal assignment for the Library. Ray's first was from 1984, when he was a principal investigator for a federal government contract to study the printing and typography of seven of the six official languages of India. The second lasted from 1986-1987, during which Ray was a school library advisor member of an education advisory team working with the Ministry of Education of the government of India on the Southern Illinois University of the United States Agency for International Development.

"I was an extremely interesting experience," Ray said. It was also quite frustrating."

"Although the nonexistence of a language is among the so-called "Third World" countries, our leadership was largely sympathetic toward the 'Socialist Bloc world.' Ray explained, "I was in the book and was there in the beginning in the Vietnam adventure. It was all too evident that the Malian nationals had no idea of the country."

Ray pointed out that knowledge of a language is a highly relative term, and he was to hold up his own end of a conversation in French and Spanish.

Nevertheless, Ray has functioned as a linguistic "one man band" who undertakes the cataloging of books in languages and scripts that other people shied away from. As a freshman at PLLA in the late 1960's, "I was interested in the idea of doing something in that would lead to something in that." It was "an obvious decision." Ray said he spent for the Daily Bruin, the school newspaper. After he had concluded a few years of trying to write headline, he was asked to go out and get a story from the physics department.

"Arriving at the department, I was asked, 'Have anything sewerly happen to you?" Ray replied, "The answer was no, I went back to the story I had on my desk, and that's what happened to the physics department."

"This ended his career in physics," Ray said.

Of the early consequences of Ray's husband interest, "It laid out places with strange-sounding names which the man on the next street has never heard of."

"I had an interest in the story of the man on the next street," Ray said, "and I let it go for something."

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Program features in-depth coverage

By Mike Field Staff Writer

"All Things Considered," National Public Radio's program of in-depth coverage of news and features, lends meaning to the term "alternative radio.

With a format somewhat similar to its popular television counterpart, "60 Minutes," "All Things Con- sidered" has the time and resources to probe deeper into many stories, reporting not only what happened and when, but also how events shaped the way they did and who will be affected by them.

Topics on the show have ranged from the controversial "expression of dissent" among America's highways, to a discussion of the latest Mid-east peace initiatives of President Sadat.

Each subject is presented in such a way as to make the listener feel he is behind the scenes and not just a recipient of a headline service report of the day's events.

"Most everything done on 'All Things Considered' is done in- depth," said Ed Sukisne, director of Program Features, "and there are editorialists by 14 different commentators of various political persuasions. They include such diverse, opinionated people as Pete Seeger, Ralph Nader, and William F. Buckley Jr.

Also included in the show are listener comments and features. In fact, freelancers are encouraged: send that esoteric and taped broadcast to the show.

But the surveys that I have never been sent are Sukisne's. "They both had to do with subjects concerning this area. One was about a guy who traveled around playing bluegrass music at festivals and county fairs. The other was about the fact that he has a degree in Chorine Over.

The other one was during February, when it was so cold and we could not get a good picture of another energy crunch. Down in Paducah, there was a firework giveaway at one of the savings. Just let people come in and haul off as much scrap wood as they could handle.

A word of caution, however, is handed out by the producers of "All Things Considered" in their guidelines-for-submissions booklet: "Our experience in reviewing station and freelance submissions has shown that lack of imagination and use of overworked and cliché production techniques are typical problems. In other words, most of the pieces we are receiving tend to be straightforward rather than imaginative or experimental."

Other features on "All Things Considered" are anything but flat.

There was one spot on an unusual Arby's publication. Sukisne said that "The Army issued a training manual on how to deal with non- traditional religious beliefs. It had a section on how officers should handle witches."

"All Things Considered," is broadcast live from the National Public Radio studios in Washington D.C. WTOP, a radio station with a $110,000 hour daily at 6:56 p.m. devoting the first 11 hours to local news. The show runs for 90 minutes and for those stations that broadcast it in its entirety, it requires something of a commitment.

"That's a lot of air time to devote to one show," Sukisne said. "But I'm sure that the stations that devote it will find it worthwhile with the loss of anything else that might take its place. It is alternative radio at its finest."

WPSD to continue ban of program

By Mike Field Staff Writer

Last July, WPSD Channel 6 in Paducah, Kentucky, turned off John Belushi and the Castoffs and replaced them with Cary Grant and John Wayne.

The decision to end "Saturday Night Live" was made by Fred Paxton, WPSD president, after he had considered what he considered to be "tasteless material concerning sexual matters and jokes about an air crash in which 36 people were killed."

Paxton has had an year in which to reconsider his decision, but remains adamant in his refusal to air "Saturday Night Live."

"We feel that we should continue in our present policy," Paxton said in a statement made by the station.

"I've talked with people at NBC many times and told them that if the show has not changed, specifically in terms of sexual material and jokes, I would not renew the decision to cancel. But the show is not what I feel that our present policy is the best."

Reaction to the cancellation of the show was strong, and viewers favored keeping the show on by making it a lull for margin, according to Paxton.

"There were many more protests and complaints that there were of approval," he said. "But that will be the way it is always when any show is cancelled."

Novices welcome

Backgammon tournament planned

By Nick Street Staff Writer

Backgammon players will have a chance to compete for trophies Wednesday, in a tournament sponsored by the SIU Backgammon Club.

"The tournament will provide an opportunity for players on campus to come and compete with one another," said John Gold, club president. Students, faculty and staff are eligible for the tournament.

Entry fee for the tournament is $2. The club has some backgammon boards for the tournament, but anybody who has one should bring it to the Moscow River Room Gold said.

Registration begins at 8:30 p.m., the matches begin at 9 p.m.

"The club is looking forward to seeing the competition because there is a definite interest in backgammon on campus," Gold said.

Other backgammon tournaments held in Carbondale have attracted anywhere from 200 to 300 participants, he said.

JIM'S PIZZA PALACE
Boats:

By Pamela Rettig
Staff Writer

Late summer is watercraft aplenty to rent in Southern Illinois, from fishing boats for the sports-minded to pontoon for an all-day boating party. The cost can be as little as 50 cents per hour for rowboats and pontoons, up to $104 per day for a houseboat. Managers at several boat rental businesses say reservations are usually needed in advance, especially in August, but that during the week they have boats available at a moment's notice.

Boats are available for rental at these locations:

- Campus Lake Boat Dock—Canoes, rowboats and paddleboards are all 30 cents per hour; life jackets included. Student identification is required.
- Recreation Center—Canoes will be rented out at $12 for 12 hours, with life jackets included. Reservations are to be made in person and can be made the same day or not more than a month in advance. The rental fee must be paid in cashier's checks or money orders. Reservations are not made within 24 hours of check-out time.

Devil's Kitchen Boat Dock—All boats are available at $3.50 per hour, from sunrise to sunset. Rowboats are $6 per day, $3 per half-day or $0 per day. Three-man canoes and paddle boats are $3 per hour or $6 per day. Jon-boats with a 4.9 horsepower engine are $12 per hour. Jon-boats with motors are $12 per day for 7.5 horsepower motors, $14 per day for 7.5 horsepower motors and $12 per day for 5 horsepower motors. Life jackets are $5. All boats must be in the Canoe Area by 5 p.m., the same day or the day before. Reservations are required. Reservations must be made on the same day or the day before, but a $20 damage deposit is required.

Lake Murphysboro Boat Dock—Small jon-boat, 12-foot without motors, are $5 per day. Jon-boats with motors are $5 per day, $5 per half-day with a $10 damage deposit. Jon-boat with motors are $12.50 per day, $15 per half-day with a $10 damage deposit. All jon-boats have a capacity of three people. The 18-foot ski boat is $70 per day, $45 per half-day with a $10 damage deposit. The boat seats four people plus one skier. All equipment is included. A pontoon with a 10-person capacity is $70 per day, $45 per half-day with a $100 damage deposit. The 18-person houseboat is $175 for 24 hours with a $100 damage deposit.

Reservations may be made by phone, but a deposit of $25 per the pontoon, ski boat, and houseboat, $10 for the jon-boat with motors and $5 for the jon-boat without motors is required. Half-days cannot be reserved and are offered only after 1 p.m. Deposits for reservations are not refundable, but can be forwarded to another day. All rental charges and damage deposits must be paid in cash.

E-Z Rental—Canoes are $7 for 24 hours with a $10 damage deposit. Reservations must be made in person.

SIU Sailing Club—Membership dues are $15 for the spring and fall semesters, $10 for the summer. The nine 12-foot sailboats can be used by any member who has paid the dues and taken the two tests, practical and written. Free instruction is offered to members who have never sailed before.

**Album carries on Gabriel innovations**

By Tom Runye

Peter Gabriel has always been known as the unique voice to rock music. As the lead vocalist for Genesis, he has been a source of elements of theater and mime in a way that has never been heard before. This unique presence may have had an effect on the uniqueness of his audiences.

Last summer while on his first solo tour, Gabriel played one concert in Los Angeles. The first album he released, "Peter Gabriel," has been very marketable, and along with the disc has established him as an artist of vision. His latest release, simply entitled "Peter Gabriel," as was his first LP, will most likely reinforce his recognition he has received.

The problem is that the song "Solsbury Hill" is the song that has helped to make it more accessible to the masses. The failure to include the lyric sheets of the first album was an enormous oversight which gives the interrelated nature of Gabriel's lyrics and music his writing still suffer from culture shock, however. On the cut "Annual Report," for instance, there is a repeated line in the chorus: "Among the professionals, I wanna be a man." Granted, the line fits perfectly in context with the rest of the song, but how many American are really familiar with the fact that the line is a play on the British film "A Boy Called Charlie"? Even weekend, when watching Sunday's "Pitney's Flying Circus," you may have heard another character of the background of a set. "One of the: The Professionals," and the other read "It's a Man's Life in the Army." The line is one of the listener's only having enough information to fully understand the song.

Another interesting twist to the album is that the two of the tracks are re-titled. Robert Fripp, the guitarist for King Crimson, was the hand in "Exposure." While Gabriel's wife Jill helped write "Mother of Violence," she offered some obscurity. The J. P. is written solely by Gabriel. All of the cuts found on the album are the same length. That is to say that they require more than one listening to get the full impact. "Perspective" is the cut that initially comes across stronger than any of the others. Power-packed guitar chords drive an urgent saxophone through its passages throughout the song, and Gabriel's serrated vocals and manipulations are a feature here. It is amazing how many different kinds of effects Gabriel can get from his voice. It's hard to tell how much you're just listening to one voice. "Mother of Violence" is also one of the more catchy enjoyable times on the album for a beautiful piano melody and Gabriel's soft vocal style. It is very fluid and seems to dance privity in the room around you.

"Exposure," the song co-authored by Fripp and Gabriel, has to be the strongest vocal conception on the album. A symbiotic riff that sounds like a futuristic version of "Don't Stop the Music or Grass," is heard on "Solsbury Hill." Gabriel takes an opportunity to stretch out vocally on this number and offers some of the prettiest sounds.

Gabriel's latest album seems more multi-stylish than his first solo effort. It's almost as though he was experimenting with vastly different types of musical structures (miles, hard rock, symphony) in an effort to arrive at his own personal synthesis. The diversity of the first is in some ways lacking, there is no single song as endearing as "Solsbury Hill."

"Mother of Violence" and "Perspective" are two of the most experimental sounds. The album is excellent by any standards. (Thanks to Running Dog Records.)

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