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Southern Illinois University



Photo by John Lopinot

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May 22, 1971
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"The Pope" saw much of Ireland,

By Larry Haley

"Eoin O'Mahony was at every dog fight that went on during his life time."

In a nutshell this is how Liam Bergin, Irish newspaper editor and publisher who is currently a visiting professor of journalism at SIU, sums up the character of the poet, humanitarian, genealogist and barrister known as Eoin O'Mahony.

Bergin described his life-long friend as a "very distinguished man and a great figure on the Irish scene who knew William Butler Yeats and James Joyce as well as most of the literary and political figures of his time."

When O'Mahony was a visiting professor at SIU in 1966 and 1967 he was given many nick names by the

"The Pope could, as we say, sing for his supper to such an extent that people were glad to help him."

Bergin said "O'Mahony began life with a certain amount of money and as it went on, he had less and he cared less whether he had money or not. His main interest was in people and he had a great human touch. The fact that he never had money didn't seem to worry him. I suppose one could say that O'Mahony was like the man in the Scriptures who if he had found a man with no coat, he would give him his own. But I think O'Mahony would have given the man his shirt and trousers too, he was that type of person."

Bergin is currently at SIU to edit the 15 or 20 tape recordings that O'Mahony

"Ireland is a great place for giving names to people. People didn't think of the Pope as being the man in Rome."



Liam Bergin (photo by Neilson G. Brooks)



Eoin O'Mahony: he never missed a dog fight

students. Some of these included "Santa Klaus," or "the Old Man," yet the most enduring name that the poet received was "Pope O'Mahony."

"We that knew O'Mahony always called him the Pope because he always appeared to pontificate on so many things," Bergin said. "Ireland is a great place for giving names to people so everyone started calling him by that name. Eventually nobody knew him by any other name and if you spoke about O'Mahony, you spoke about the Pope. People didn't think of the Pope as being the man in Rome."

Because of his good nature and humorous personality O'Mahony got along well with students as well as faculty at SIU. Bergin said "He became a legend in his own time because he was all things to all people and everyone received him hospitably

made when he was visiting the University in 1966.

The tapes recount the poet's experiences in connection with the Irish literary movement. Bergin said the O'Mahony tapes were prompted by the Irish collection in the Rare Book Room of Morris Library. The Library's collection includes manuscripts and first editions of writers like Lennox Robinson, Sean O'Casey, J.M. Synge and Yeats who were instrumental in directing the early Abbey Theater in Dublin.

"O'Mahony is putting flesh onto the bone in some cases by commenting on his acquaintances with the writers and political figures of his time," Bergin said.

The value of O'Mahony's tapes, according to Bergin is that they give students a glimpse at the human side of

the authors' lives. "Students are too often only exposed to the testimony of dumb stones without getting any of the personality of the writers."

Bergin said, "O'Mahony's virtue was that he knew the famous writers and the politicians and he could round them off and bring them to life. Students coming up in future years," he said, "will have access to these tapes and will be able to get more life into their studies."

O'Mahony was a startling success when he came to SIU. Bergin said, because he had a "tremendous capacity to be all things to all men young or old. For him there was no generation gap and he always had crowds of students moving around him."

Bergin gave the example of a former SIU student from Wisconsin who told him that O'Mahony had once taken 10 or 15 students to St. Louis to see an Irish play. "He paid their fare up and back from St. Louis out of his own pocket. O'Mahony was constantly doing this when he saw somebody that appreciated something."

"Many of Pope O'Mahony's friends tried to keep him from spending all of his money that he earned while he was at SIU but it was completely and utterly hopeless. He had the money spent by the time he went back to Ireland or if he didn't, he spent it pretty soon afterwards."

Describing another anecdote which displays much of O'Mahony's character, Bergin pointed out an incident when Desmond Guinness, the Irish architect, was scheduled to speak on the Georgian architecture of Ireland at SIU. "For some reason Guinness had to postpone the lecture date and O'Mahony became furious over it. He took a plane to Minneapolis where Guinness was engaged in a previous lecture.

"He told Guinness off and said that it

would be a damn shame to stand up the people at SIU on the lecture. O'Mahony brought Guinness back to SIU with him."

This was the sort of man O'Mahony was, Bergin said. "He could not get on the telephone and call Guinness, yet he would get into an airplane and go off and sort of twist the man's arm and say you damn well have to come."

Bergin discussed the value of O'Mahony's tapes. "The result of the tapes is that you have a long dissertation on anecdotes about the authors and manuscripts of the Irish movement."

"Nobody in Ireland ever thought of putting O'Mahony's comments on tape," Bergin said, "yet it was the only way to get down what the man knew about the people he had met throughout his life."

Bergin said Howard R. Long, director of the SIU School of Journalism, was responsible for getting O'Mahony to come to SIU to make the tapes.

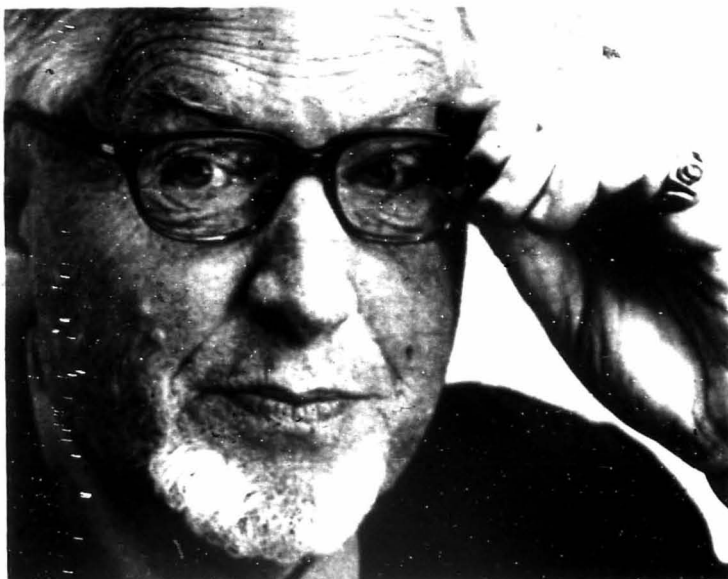
Bergin described a dinner party held at his home in Dublin when Long and O'Mahony were among the guests. "O'Mahony came in late and saw that it was Friday and I'm a Catholic and I didn't have any meat sandwiches. He commented 'As the Bishop of Cork said, 'Tis a pity that the 12 apostles weren't butchers instead of being fishermen. This was typical of the man and he would never mean any offense by it."

Bergin said Long was "immediately impressed with O'Mahony and suggested to me that it would be a wonderful asset for SIU if they could get him over to speak onto tapes his commentary on the authors and books that he knew so well."

The Irish journalist cited his job at SIU this quarter "to listen to O'Mahony's tapes, to assess them and see what they are worth. I haven't definitely made up my mind what will

and SIU has what he saw on tape

"O'Mahony is putting flesh onto the bone in some cases by commenting on his acquaintances with the writers and political figures of his time."



(photo by Nelson G. Brooks)

emerge from the tapes," Bergin said. He indicated that the tapes may eventually be put into some form of presentation but he did not elaborate as to what type of presentation the tapes might call for.

"My sole claim to be able to edit O'Mahony's tapes is that I'm a newspaperman and know where there's a story and I knew O'Mahony for many years," Bergin said.

"O'Mahony not only was a very well educated man and was an avid reader, but he also had a tremendous retentive memory and a capacity for repeating his experiences in all sorts of varied versions."

One of the tapes which Bergin is editing is O'Mahony's account of the funeral services for W. B. Yeats when the body was brought home to Ireland from France. O'Mahony presents character sketches of the people at the funeral and the dead poet's relatives which may or may not be accurate but they make fascinating bits of humor, Bergin said.

Pope O'Mahony died in 1968 outside of

Dublin while on a trip to visit his nephew who worked as a journalist on the *Irish Times*. Bergin commented on his death.

"Friends of O'Mahony's tried to keep him quiet through the last years of his life but just as we couldn't keep him from spending his money whenever we got it, we couldn't keep the man quiet."

"You just couldn't stop the man. He was destined to go out in a blaze of glory doing what he had been doing all his life whether with or without a penny in his pocket. This is precisely what he did in the early months of 1968."

Liam Bergin himself is the editor and publisher of *The Neshonist*, a weekly newspaper in Carlow, Ireland about 50 miles south of Dublin. The newspaper was founded by Bergin's grandfather, Patrick Conlan, in 1883. The newspaper's circulation covers the three counties of Kildare, Laois and Carlow extending over about a 40 mile radius.

Bergin also frequently writes a column of foreign affairs for the *Sunday Press*, the largest Sunday newspaper in Ireland.



(photo by Nelson G. Brooks)

"Students are too often only exposed to the testimony of dumb stones without getting any of the personality of the writers."



Swift Premium what?

SWIFT PREMIUM COMICS Bantam Books 1971 \$1.95 (paper)

Reviewed by Norman VanTubergen

How a slim volume selling for \$1.95 and produced by the very-establishment Bantam Books can qualify as an underground comic is baffling. But it so classifies itself and as such seems to miss the mark a little while still being entertaining.

Swift Premium Comics (a singularly undistinguished title) presents the works of four artists. Represented are Arte Spiegelman and three fugitives from EVO—Kim Deitch, Trina Robbins and Yossarian (Allan Shenker). They were apparently aided in the production of the book by another ex-EVO artist, "Spain" Rodriguez—though he gets no credit.

Deitch—probably the most prominent in the collection—traces the decline of his Sunshine Girl, who becomes a gutter drunk and is whisked off by the evil Dr. Mephisto to his asylum where she is given a rehabilitating shock treatment. She is shocked into accidentally disposing of two lab

helpers and then, in a fit of pique, she strangles the doctor. Police are casually brushed off by an asylum inmate disguised beneath Mephisto's severed head. The inmates thank Sunshine Girl for freeing them "of the stifling shackles of the so-called rational world"—wherein, kiddies, lies Deitch's theme. It is not a new theme for the cartoonist, who enjoys sketching his bad guys as freaks or worse and his good guys as "normals." Nor is this his best or most humorous explication of the theme.

Some interesting comparisons can be drawn between Deitch's entry and that of Trina Robbins, his cohort. Both artists, for example, have a bent for showing their heroes in crucifix. But while Deitch allows a character to succumb from o.d. (very unorthodox for an underground cartoonist), Trina's "June Mooney, Head Agent" lives in an idealized future free-drug society (as the obvious double-edged title suggests). This funniest of the four offerings has June setting out to destroy a conspiracy to take over Earth, masterminded from a Moon hideout by a Nixon long believed dead.

Spiegelman gives us the Barformat—a remarkable computer with a huge mouth through which it barfs up

requested material luxuries (including sex). After the machine is nearly trampled by a consumer crown reminiscent of tale day at Otrbach's, it lingers for its favorite food—people. As hero Quentin Foster escapes this outrageous parable of modern technology, the Barformat is suffering acid indigestion.

Finally, Yossarian's Miracle Milton is given the impossible mission of saving his girl from dying in the electric chair in four hours, and—after several gratuitous killings and more racial epithets than are found on a New York subway wall—he fails.

All this is fairly diverting, but is it "underground art"? As for the "underground" part, it can honestly be said that these would not win the comic code seal of approval. The "independent" artists have carefully provided the taken obscenities and sex-and-violence (it is one word now isn't it?) to prove that they can tell it like it is, man. But frankly, much of this is mild and a trifle boring. Even the most fertile imaginations seem pressed to find new things to do with blood and boobs.

"Underground" usually implies "relevance" and being more anti-establishment than any establishment medium would dare be. Well, yes, these artists deal with contemporary issues. But how strongly? With less pectoral exposure, June Mooney's adventure could easily turn up as satire on the next Bob Hope show, and the advocacy of youth culture implicit in this tale is probably a less significant blow in the battle of the generations than are the stories of the "Forever People" (code approved, 15 cents at your local comic stand).

Superheroes never used to be bothered with questions of morality. Yossarian's Miracle Milton isn't troubled either, but he is placed in situations that make the morality issue unrealistically obvious. Today's

establishment superheroes, by contrast, openly ask the questions as realistic human beings.

Taken together, it is hard to see this book as a serious "underground" offering.

Exploring the "art" part of this underground art brings us back to that discouragingly bad title for the book—which I can only suppose is a reference to the great social satirist, Jonathan Swift. With an embarrassing real, the publishers try to compare their prodigies to Swift and Lewis Carroll. All suffer in the comparison. The cartoonists do not (and probably should not) have the literary finesse of such satirists; on the other hand, those gentlemen lived in a different time which required different measures.

One of the traditional characteristics of art—one which Swift and Carroll possess—is timelessness. In comics, for example, Donald Duck stories being reprinted today are as amusing as when I first read them 15 and 20 years ago. There is a timelessness and a certain kind of art in this through the treatment of universal themes. On this count, Trina's and Yossarian's offerings—being primarily political and thus transitory in nature—probably do not qualify. Deitch's concern with the good and rational man is classical but the poor handling here diminishes it as art. Spiegelman is probably the only real winner in the group as he treats technology likely to be an enduring theme with considerable novelty and some humor.

Thus Swift Premium Comics is neither underground nor art. However, if you are an avid collector or you are seeking quick very-recreational reading, spend \$1.95—it is overpriced, but perhaps the artists' royalties will provide needed spelling lessons.

Norman VanTubergen has appointments in both Data Processing and the School of Journalism.



Conflict of means and ends

THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR BLACK POWER by Edward Paols, Charles Scribner's Sons: 1971, 448 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Walter J. Willis

The author is a black journalist who briefly develops the history of blacks in the United States. This has been a long history of frustrations. A history of agriculture in the U.S. has many of the same characteristics for many of the same reasons. Although it is recognized the intensity of the frustration is greater because of color prejudice.

There have been goal conflicts within the group. There have been conflicts between theory and action. Much

energy has been dissipated by "in fighting" that if adequately directed could have resulted in more progress toward solving the inherent problems.

There has been a large amount of disillusion as programs have been oversold and the recipients found they were by-passed. Early efforts at black capitalism could more properly be defined as black exploitation by whites and blacks.

The intensity of black nationalism is not a new phenomenon.

The author brings to life in these pages Douglass, Payne, Garnet, Carver, Washington, DuBois, the Montgomerys, Price, Spangarn, Garvey, Randolph, King and many others. The goal of many of these was to form a viable society in which blacks could

work together on mutual problems. This is not an easy goal for a group of people who are individually fiercely independent.

This book reemphasizes many of the situations one finds in studying successes and failures of agricultural cooperatives in the United States. A study of economic development and growth in the many developing countries presents a similar history of the efforts of the low income groups to bring about a political, social and economic climate where they can rejoin the benefits accruing to the rest of society.

The author has objectively discussed many cross currents in the development of the black in the U.S. The concluding sentences are an excellent summary. "What do you do with minority or ethnic identity once it is recognized and established as a potential for group power in this pluralistic society?" Our history says we should use this identity and this potential to help strengthen the creative militancy of America for peaceful

solutions to problems at home and abroad." Undoubtedly many of the more militant blacks will insist this book is an "Uncle Tom" version of black power history. It is a biased report and the above concluding sentences are the reasons blacks have not achieved their rightful place in society.

Walter J. Willis is a member of the Department of Agricultural Industries.

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Too late for lesser measures

THE CASE FOR COMPULSORY BIRTH CONTROL, by Edgar R. Chasteen. Prentice-Hall, Inc.: 1971, 230 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Kathleen B. Fralish

America has only two workable alternatives. One is to do nothing, and let present conditions run their course. This is decision by default and can have no other conclusion than the extinction of mankind. The other alternative is to impose a parenthood ban which applies uniformly to all people. This is decision by design and will ensure the continuation of mankind and the preservation of humanness.

In Edgar Chasteen's own words, the only alternative to disaster from overpopulation is compulsory birth control. In a book with a title designed to get the attention of as many people as possible, Chasteen outlines his reasons for

believing in the necessity of compulsory birth control legislation and a course of action for implementing such a program.

This is a slow starting book in which the author appears to have difficulty in deciding whether he is writing for those familiar with the population issue or those who are completely ignorant of it. Chapters 7 through 10 are the most readable and contain the bulk of information in the book. Mr. Chasteen describes and explains the various barriers to birth control including such delicate issues as the opposition from black militants and various church organizations. The serious drawbacks of present contraception methods as well as the emotional objections to sterilization and legal problems with abortion are discussed.

The entire book is a preparation for the final chapter, which presents Mr. Chasteen's "Population Policy for America." His program contains the



No longer a cause for celebration



A class for pregnant teenagers

following minimum provisions:

- (1) Contraceptive advice and materials shall immediately be made available to every American.
- (2) Abortion must be legalized and the techniques perfected so as to ensure maximum safety and utilization.
- (3) It must be recognized that parenthood is a privilege extended by society rather than a right inherent in the individual.
- (4) Legislation extending the privilege of parenthood to all Americans, but no family shall be entitled to more than two natural children.
- (5) Designation of public and private funds sufficient to develop the birth control technology necessary to implement the program.
- (6) Creation of a National Birth Control Administration whose task it would be to supervise the operation of population programs and to ensure compliance with all regulations.

The fifth point is the key to the rest of the program, for without adequate birth control techniques it will be impossible to limit population growth to zero. Mr.

Chasteen suggests "reversible fertility immunization" as the ideal means of birth control. Every child would be immunized against fertility until, when grown, a couple decided to have a child. Fertility would then be restored until the couple has produced their limit of two children, at which time they would once again be immunized. Such immunization is not at this time available, so Mr. Chasteen's program does not appear to be feasible within the near future.

Most organizations concerned with overpopulation have tried to avoid condoning legislation which would provide for compulsory birth control in order to limit family size to two children. Mr. Chasteen presents a frightening but realistic suggestion that such a program is probably the only answer to our dilemma. It is not very pleasant to consider, but perhaps that is what Mr. Chasteen is trying to tell us.

Kathleen B. Fralish is a graduate student in Speech Pathology and Audiology and a reporter for Zero Population Growth NATIONAL REPORTER.

What does it mean to be "good"?

PROBLEMS OF ETHICS, by Ian Philip McGreal. Chandler Publishing Co.: 1970, 116 pp.

Reviewed by John Howie

McGreal considers the perennial questions of good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice that have prompted philosophers to delve into such matters as those to which the language of morality and value refer. The book is intended to introduce the beginning student to the essential problems and to nine philosophers whose works are both important in their own right and representative of major viewpoints.

Defining ethics as "the attempt to abstract, clarify, and examine the ideas of good and evil, right and wrong, duty and obligation," the author proposes to consider the major problems of ethics under three headings: (1) problems about duty (2) problems about value, and (3) problems about the good.

Problems about duty include such questions as these: What is moral obligation? What makes an action a duty? What makes an action morally

wrong? How does one justify a moral principle? are moral claims about duties empirically meaningful or only emotionally meaningful? Are there basic, universally binding moral laws?

Such questions do not admit easy or unambiguous answers as the arguments of philosophers through the centuries bear witness. The difficulty arises in part because there appears to be no way to resolve conflicts of opinion in moral matters. There are ways of resolving disputes with regard to matters of fact, but ostensibly similar differences of opinion are peculiarly stubborn and puzzling in the moral realm. How does one resolve a difference of opinion about what duty is, what moral obligation is, and what rightness and wrongness are?

A second group of problems is those that cluster about the general problem of the nature of value and of goodness in particular. The problem is not that of deciding what is good, but rather the problem of deciding what good is. The former problem is simply that of deciding what is worthwhile in life—happiness, power, wealth, self-

realization or something else. The problem of deciding what good is seems to require one to indicate what value characteristics or traits actions, things, or persons have if they are appropriately called good. Other questions also demand answers.

What is the distinction between goodness and badness? Is good a matter of opinion, interest, attitude, custom or law? Is goodness objective or subjective? Can goodness and badness as characteristics of some things, acts, or persons be analyzed?

A third group of problems have to do with the good. Are there things, actions or attitudes that are good in their own account or intrinsically good? Or, are things, actions, and attitudes only instrumentally good? Utilitarians and hedonists, for example, have often claimed that happiness is good on its own account, and that all else is good only by contributing to happiness. Since it is ridiculous to ask what happiness is good for, happiness can truly be said to be intrinsically good. To ask what happiness is good for is to ignore the fact that the value of happiness is not dependent on the consequences of being happy but on the state of being happy.

Other philosophers hold that pleasure has intrinsic worth only when it accompanies worthwhile actions. Such a view makes the worth of pleasure not dependent upon its pleasurable nature but upon something else. These philosophers insist that pleasure can be an obstacle to the good or even (on occasion) positively bad. If pleasure is sometimes instrumentally bad, then it cannot consistently be considered intrinsically good.

After an overview of these three major problem areas, McGreal gives a brief explanation of the ethical perspectives of Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Epictetus, Hume, Kant, Mill, G.E. Moore, and A. J. Ayer. The book concludes with an all too brief list of questions and books for additional reading. The author is to be commended for presenting succinctly the main problems of ethics and a glimpse of some representative viewpoints.

John Howie is a member of the faculty in the Philosophy Department.

Personal history parallels nation's history

THE EDUCATION OF A WASP, by Lois Mark Stalvey. Introduction by Rep. Shirley Chisholm. William Morrow and Co.: 1970, 327 pp., \$6.95.

Review article by Hank Wilson
Coordinator of Community Relations

"Lois Mark Stalvey is a white Anglo-Saxon Protestant housewife who lives in an integrated neighborhood in Philadelphia, sends her children to a predominantly black school, and views Malcolm X as a prophet of our time. Eight years ago, however, she was a complacent member of an all-white suburb in Omaha, Nebraska, whose only encounter with white racism was a newspaper headline. What forced her husband to leave his job and the entire family to move away from the Omaha suburb is *The Education of a WASP*."

"The level of understanding which Mrs. Stalvey has reached must be attained. I fear, by many more white Americans before we can begin to achieve racial justice in the United States."

Father Theodore M. Hesburg

The quotation above, edited to give essentials, is taken from a news release from William Morrow and Company. It can suffice to give the essentials of the plot of Mrs. Stalvey's story. Mine are off-hand comments of attendant meaning revealed in the book.

First off, this is a book for people who believe in the American system or, at least, have some hope of saving America. It is rather remarkable in a couple of ways. It amounts to a record of much that has transpired in race relations in this country over the past decade to both people of good will, black and white, and people of less good will, mostly white. It is, in this respect, a record of domestic polarization.

The book is mostly about race and racism, of course, but also illuminates the tenacity of sheer inhumanity in our society, the persistence of poverty and its dehumanizing effects, and the prevalence of ethnicity as a cause of domestic friction. Importantly, the book is another in a long line of personal protest testimonials of white racism by white writers reaching far back into our history. Stowe and Beam are two names. More contemporary writers are represented by Griffin and Liebow. Books of this type, taken collectively, seem, like movies, to illuminate persistent behavior which underscores covert national beliefs and wishes and, thus, suggest very strong strains in the American character. That

is, to be American is to be racist and the choice is either to succumb to it or to fight against it. Mrs. Stalvey, a WASP, chooses to fight—like legions of African peoples.

Some of the occurrences in Mrs. Stalvey's book we now recognize as trends. There is a rejection of the melting pot concept of Americanization and a reversion to the hyphenation of American society. One implication brought out in the book and it does seem clear, is that the phenomenon has its roots in the lack of flexibility and fluidity in the larger established American society and in a kind of resentment of the special attention black Americans are perceived to be receiving as a result of rejection of integration, prevalence of protest and the resulting press coverage.

White ethnic groups easily mistake the duality of the relationship which has been imposed upon American society. Institutionally, that is in the manifestations of styles that means most to Americans, there are two large domestic divisions (excluding indigenous Americans popularly called Indians, or, more recently, Native Americans): white and black. This is the dichotomy which has been institutionalized by American practices in politics, religion, education, marriage and all other aspects of life which have some importance to Americans.

It represents, thus, in this behavioral sense at least, the American creed. There is, following this line, a world of white Americans which separates the existence of black Americans and makes important internal ethnic distinctions. This, in the mythology of the "American Dream," is seen as healthy pluralism.

A breakdown into ethnic divisions, reveals quite a list. Further, though much the same in color and other physical features, the surname of the white identifies him with a certain ethnic group and can determine his reactions to other groups. Black Americans are not permitted the luxury of ethnicity, and thus, it cannot matter much that white Americans with German surnames think themselves superior to white Americans with English surnames, or vice versa, or that the American Anglo-Saxon assumes superiority to the American Eastern European Slav or the Southern European Mediterranean Latin. The possibility of a parallel was lost with the destruction of national identities among Africans transported to the New World, and to a great extent even among Africans on the Continent in the



continent had their cohesiveness destroyed by the European invasions and ended up in shaky realignment with other nations. The Fulani nation, for example, spreads, broken by several other people, e.g. the Mende, the Yoruba, etc., in varying percentages, across the geographical boundaries of at least four contemporary nations.

Moreover, in spite of their differences among themselves, white Americans, as individual groups: Anglo-Saxons, Slavs, and Latins, Eastern Europeans and Western Europeans; Italian, Irish, Polish, German, and English, etc., have much the same attitude of condescension toward black Americans. As a result, about the only consistent distinction made by black Americans among whites is that between Jewish Americans and other Americans and this only in cases where the heritage is obviously semitic. The attitude is, in the main, simply to feel that Jewish people would much prefer, in their relations with black people, as with other whites, to trade the noxious Jew for WASP in most cases and WASJ in some fewer cases.

To make a distinction on the basis of religion otherwise, say between Catholic and Protestants, as the WASP term implies (if one indeed exists) requires a kind of participation in the American social system which has been denied to black Americans as a group.

Mrs. Stalvey's book deserves high priority on this year's outside reading list. She has a great eye for contradiction and for hypocrisy. She learned the hard way to detect instances of discrimination. Some of her analyses and perceptions are unusual even for black Americans who are deeply involved in the movement. A case in point is her very instructive experience with reporters from white liberal newspapers. She discovers the bias inherent in both the language and the institutional assumptions and attitudes of our national press. And though there are a few misconceptions such as her interpretation of "black power" and "race" it is really an amazing book.

The age-old bugaboo of interracial marriages gives her just a little pause, but Mrs. Stalvey has the good sense to realize that for the integrationist there is no alternative. From this point on in the book, it is us and them, and it's clear that Mrs. Stalvey is one of us.

Mrs. Stalvey's book is a much more sensible approach than the beguiling silliness of the "Black Like Me's" who take a special drug and think that an artificially and temporarily darkened skin will automatically allow them to experience the gamut of black experience in this country—the hopes, aspirations, feelings, the constant, undercurrent fear of repression, the frustration, disillusionment, the hate and violence. For me, it proves that whites who exhibit honesty and trust in their dealings among black people will

have a greater probability of opening up the secrets of the "other America" than those who simply depend on a gimmick.

Mrs. Stalvey goes about her daily life as a human being who is white and conscientious and who meets injustice, inequality, and discrimination on the basis of color and faces them squarely with the objective of destroying them and making the American dream a reality for all.

At first she has little awareness of her racial advantages. The discoveries amaze her, enrage her, move her to action, and finally, disillusion her. It is, I think, the American story that continues to repeat itself in thousands of lives, black and white.

There is, moreover, a kind of suspense of adventure in the way Mrs. Stalvey unfolds her story. She makes us eager to become involved in her newest encounter. Her naive, her solid humanistic ethic, her strong will and sensitivity and the support of a husband equal to her in very human qualities keep us mildly glued to the pages.

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm recommends this book, in her introduction, for white Americans, and so do I. But, more than this, I say there should be a course in the university where relations and insights of the kind which Mrs. Stalvey comes upon are discussed, distilled and synthesized for their illumination of the character of America—the kind of course which illustrates an intimate personal involvement in a search for society and self with progressive revelations. This would, it seems to me, make excellent material for an insights seminar.

Finally, Mrs. Stalvey teaches us that in spite of the facts of black-white relations there are still some whites who are serious enough about democracy to actively consider all the problems of the peoples of this country to be problems of their own as Americans.

In spite of strong efforts to keep away from feelings of bitterness and hatred, however, she succumbs. At the end, she has given up her hypocritical white friends, and contemplates leaving the country to live and rear her children in the only place safe from the scourge of doctrines of racialism and racism—Africa. Mrs. Stalvey, the WASP, has become a black nationalist.

I think it rather unfortunate, moreover, that I can say even today that Mrs. Stalvey's book will bring more resistant middle-class black Americans into an awareness of their own prejudices and biases against other black people than anything Malcolm X, Don Lee or any other reputable social critic has done or could do. For in this country the overwhelming factor is race, and though it is changing, the standards by which middle America, black and white, makes most judgments are those set by the WASP.



Florida's new cartoonland

by David Daly

The heirs and the lieutenants of the late Walt Disney speak of him with a reverence that is near to god-like. Their reverence goes all the way down the line and rubs off on the lowliest, most of whom knew him only through Mickey Mouse. At least that is the way it seems, if you believe all publicity releases.

It is as though Walt were looking over their shoulders at the blueprints which form part of the legacy he left behind and which 6,000 construction workers are now translating into Disney World, the giant new monument to his genius which is now rising in Orlando, Florida.

Everything is a race to meet the Oct. 1 deadline. As each day ends the 2,500-acre Vacation Kingdom they are building within a total area of 27,400 acres of Central Florida scrub and flatland, is one step closer to being another "dream kingdom."

Disney World is another of Walt's dreams. It is Hollywood come to Florida. The familiar plastic trees, Cinderella's fiberglass castle, the haunted house and two hotels; the railroad station, a mock, western town square and two 18-hole golf courses are almost complete, the monorail, the trains, the horse-drawn trams, the sidewheelers and the sternwheelers which will ply the waterways, will be receiving last-minute touches.

According to the publicity releases, everything that is successful at Disneyland in California will be reproduced at Disney World. And more.

The reams of advance notices which have started to come in say that America's 37 presidents, electronically operated, will perform and three of them, Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson, will actually speak; the paddleboats will transport visitors around the lakes and man-made lagoons, and the mammoth, space-age monorail, geared for speeds up to 45 miles an hour, will whisk them away from the parking lot to entrance gates and the amusement center.

The cost for all this will be \$4.75 for adults, \$3.75 for children, each ticket to include seven rides. Higher priced tickets providing additional rides will also be available.

The Disney people estimate that close to 12 million visitors will pay up in the first full year of operation.

To accommodate them, two of a projected series of five hotels will be ready this year.

The largest, a \$17 million, 14 story structure with a tongue-twisting name, the Contemporary Resort Hotel, will have 1,067 rooms.

The smaller Polynesian will have 500



Half-man—half-Goofy

rooms. Both will include the "trappings which go with such magnificence."

The three hotels to follow each have 500 rooms and costs at any one will range between \$22 to a high of \$40 (European Plan) a night, with free transportation to, from and within the Vacation Kingdom as a fringe benefit.

Children under 18 sharing a room with adults will be accommodated without charge.

The speed with which the hotels are rising is due in part to pre-assembly methods of construction developed recently. Each room is built separately—wall-to-wall carpeting, wallpaper, fixtures and fittings included—at an on-site plant, and the room is transported by crane and put into place, fixtures hooked up and finishing touches made on the spot.

Remembering back to when

Disneyland was set to open, no one thought it could ever be ready in time, but Disney was ready. They will likely be ready Oct. 1 too.

In mid-June the Disney staff will begin interviewing applicants for the 5,000 or more full-time jobs. It is estimated that only one out of every seven applicants will be accepted.

"We are looking for types, rather than skills," proclaims the press announcement. "We do not think of hiring for a job, but rather of casting for a role in the Walt Disney World Show."

The clean-cut, attractive, enthusiastic men and women who have dedication to a role is what they are looking for. Sounds pretty dull.

Eastern Air Lines, which has been chosen as the official air-carrier, is planning several package tours to include Disney World and attractions

throughout Florida. So come next Spring break, or even sooner, just speculate how many students who migrate to Florida at that time will drop a few dollars in Disney's kitty.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT DISNEY WORLD

The total area of the Disney site is 27,400 acres, twice the size of the Island of Manhattan.

It lies 20 miles southwest of Orlando, adjacent to Lake Buena Vista, a new city to rise on the site, and is near the intersection of 4 and U.S. Highway 192.

Distances 230 miles from Miami; 80 miles from Daytona; 65 miles from Tampa; 60 miles from Cape Kennedy.

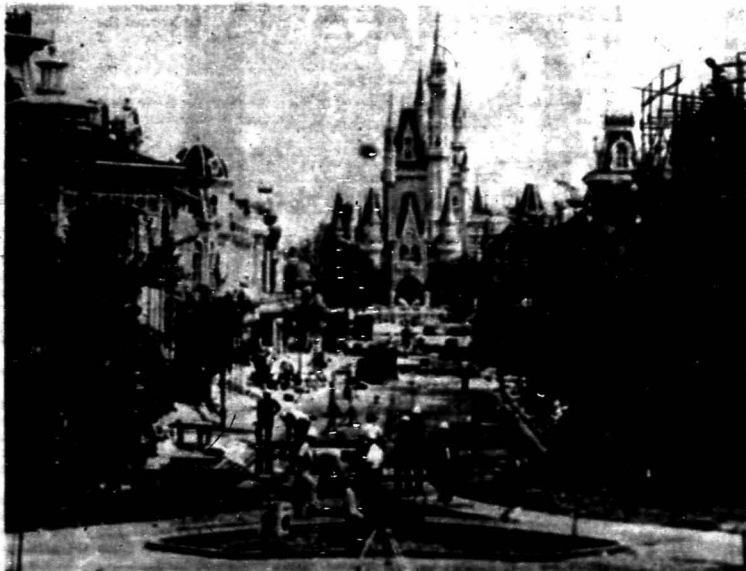
Hotels Two with a total of 1,557 rooms. Three more, each with 500 rooms, are in the planning stage. Costs will be \$22-40 per day, without meals but with some on-site benefits.

Golf Two championship, 18-hole, 72 par courses will be ready by Oct. 1. A third will follow. All will be open to the public, but hotel guests will have booking priority.

Camping 600 acres have been set aside for campers in wilderness, lakeside, and forest areas. There will be five campsites to an acre and one-way streets will lead to each. (On opening day 230 sites will be ready. The total planned is 1,200, although, should demand warrant it, more will be added. All areas will have showers, electric hookups, water and sewage disposal, and all other modern conveniences. Close to each site will be a ranch for horseriding, and a general store. There will be programmed activities for children. Cost \$11 a day per vehicle to include transportation to and from Vacation Kingdom. Stays will be limited to three days.

Children, pets, cars. Tired children will be cared for, pets will be boarded in air-conditioned kennels and a carcass center will be conveniently located.

Future development. Residential areas, an industrial park, executive airport and town shopping centers are included in the master plans, leading to the creation of EPCOT, the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow. Disney executives describe it as a plan "dedicated to a better way of urban life in the future, a community of more than 20,000 residents who will make use of the newest concepts and technologies of American industry. Many innovations in construction, communications, waste disposal and utility services being incorporated in the Vacation Kingdom will provide an experience base for later development of Walt's greatest dream. Amen.



Street under construction in Disney World.

City Hall is on the left and Cinderella's

Castle is in the background.

Elqui: el reino de Gabriela Mistral

El valle de Elqui es parte del norte verde chileno. Es un valle de vida y esperanza que serpentea desde los Andes hasta el mar. La temperatura es agradablemente templada, casi protectora, y permite que las uvas sean doradas con brillo y aroma de madurez plena. Las gentes son dignamente vivaces y saludan con un gesto largo y tranquilo de bienvenida. La mirada es cálida, furtiva, llena de cordialidad envolvente pero no derrochada. Gabriela Mistral pertenece a estas gentes.

Se llamaba Lucila Godoy Alcayaga cuando empezó a identificarse con este mundo. El valle la impregnó desde niña con vida de montañas y ríos, de árboles y flores, de voces y silencios. Así, la presencia física del valle estaría siempre con ella.

En el valle de Elqui, ceñido de cien montañas o de más, que como ofrendas o tributos arden en rojo y azafrán.

Elqui se transformó en el confidente de sus penas estudiantiles y también en el centro de su bulleante imaginación. Salir del valle y avistar el océano se convirtió en su sueño, e incluyó en él a sus amigas Rosalía, Efigenia y Soledad. Ellas cuatro se convertirían en reinas "de cuatro reinos sobre el mar." Pero este sueño exótico no cristalizó, excepto para Lucila, pues ella, "que hablaba a río, a montaña y canaveral, en las lunas de la locura—recibió reino de verdad." Y su reino se extendió más allá de las viñas de Elqui—más allá de los "mares verdes." Por los caminos de Dios, Lucila abandonó "las trenzas de los siete años," y la niña de Montegrande, que sonara con reinar, se convirtió en maestra y poetisa.

Viaja a Santiago a recibir un premio, es la ganadora de los Juegos Florales de Santiago de Chile del año 1914. El programa indica que la "desconocida" Gabriela Mistral ha obtenido el primer premio por su obra "Sonetos de la Muerte." La senda se ha abierto ante la fatalidad de un amor que termina con el suicidio de él; se ha iniciado también la íntima soledad.

El rostro de Gabriela Mistral, rasgos graves y vitales para la expresión de una tenue angustia y una permanente ausencia.

La "desconocida" Lucila ocupa cargos administrativos en planteles educacionales chilenos, pero luego el prestigio de la poetisa la impulsa a viajar. Convertida ya en la internacionalmente conocida Gabriela Mistral, visita Latino América y se queda en México invitada por el gobierno de este país para que colabore en la reforma educacional. Es nombrada consul de Chile, y como tal recorre Europa ofreciendo conferencias

en diversas universidades. Finalmente se instala en Rapallo, Italia. Sus libros, mientras tanto, continúan el camino en varios idiomas. Gabriela escribe interminablemente a cuanto amigo sincero desea compartir su soledad, y al hablar de Chile, la "saudade" por su valle de Elqui se hace más intensa y dolorosa. Entonces, la poetisa canta y anima a los niños del mundo a que se unan en un coro "Los ríos son rondas de niños—jugando a encontrarse con el mar..."



Las olas son rondas de niñas—jugando la tierra a abrazar." Y cuando los niños rondaban y cantaban sus versos, ella, la "desconocida," expresaba con humildad y emoción: "Agradezco el honor que recibe la literatura hispanoamericana." Era su respuesta al aceptar el Premio Nobel de Literatura de 1954 que el rey Gustavo de Suecia acababa de entregarle. El reino de Gabriela parecía ya tener todos los frutos, "árbol de leche, árbol del pan," por lo tanto el regreso se hacía mas imperioso. Chile le otorga en 1951 el Premio Nacional de Literatura, acto que cubre apenas la injusticia y la mezquindad de que se le había hecho víctima.

Pero lo significativo sucedió en 1954 cuando la poetisa visitó oficialmente el país y el pueblo la cubrió de flores y de cariño. Sintió la blanca bienvenida de miles de pámulos desde que bajo del barco en Valparaíso hasta que se internó en el norte verde y, por fin, llegó a lo suyo aquí Lucila reconoció "su reino de verdad." Elqui, Vicuña y Montegrande la embriagaron con anoranzas y vivencias de siempre.

De vuelta en Estados Unidos, se refugio en el dolido concreto de Nueva York. Era como si la frena por expresarse hubiese cesado, y así, el 10 de Enero de 1957, comenzó su ausencia con "una muerte callada y extrajera" en el Hospital General de Hempstead, en Nueva York.

Chile la recibió con la tristeza caliente de los días de verano. Y allí en Montegrande, pueblito del valle de Elqui, reposa Gabriela Mistral. En su soledad, el horizonte se le hizo amplio y universal para que ella pudiese llevar a otros seres su palabra apasionada por el misterio de la vida y por el ensueño del amor.

"En la tierra seremos reinas,
y de verdico reinar
y siendo grandes nuestros reinos,
llegaremos todas al mar."

H. Cortez-Brante

Little Feat coming on Sunday

"Little Feat is quite a complex group, with many extraordinary things to say...Like the Band, Little Feat's music is tight, complex, and moving...two standout features: Lowell George's searing guitar and the earthy, just-right lyrics."

—Ed Ward
Rolling Stone (album review)

Musicians who know what making music is all about rarely ever get together and do something cohesive, and if they do, they never last long as a group.

Perhaps that is why it is possible to enjoy a group like "Little Feat." The group has been relatively unnoticed but those who have taken the time to listen know they have discovered something special.

The best part of the experience is finding out that "Little Feat" will be coming to Carbondale for a concert on Sunday.

Little Feat play jagged, roughly crafted rock with an unrefined, wild western flavor, organic and rural, like The Band, but wilder and more primitive. Guitarist Lowell George and bass player Roy Estrada have both served time with the Mothers Of Invention and drummer Richard Hayward formerly worked with the Fraternity of Man ("Don't Bogart Me"). Bill Payne, the group's keyboard man, played organ for several years in Southern Baptist churches.

Little Feat's first album on Warner Bros. records is an album of exploding rhythms and down-home melodies. No rock (style) is left unturned and the resulting music is remarkably varied, yet never loses contact with the basic beat of rock 'n roll. The similarity to the sound of The Band is indeed striking, and on several cuts there's a little help from the friends: Ry Cooder on bottleneck and Sneaky Pete on pedal steel. The Byrds have already recorded the

Payne-George "Truck Stop Girl" on their *Untilled* album.

Little Feat was named by drummer Jimmy Carl Black, who pointed one day at Lowell's size eights, and sneered, "little feet." Something about the ambiguous spelling of the remark prompted Lowell to remember it as catchy when the Mothers disbanded and he formed his own group.

Sunday May 23, Alternative 71 is presenting a free rock concert from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Reo Speedwagon, Coal Kitchen, Payge III, Sundry, and others will be playing. Around 9 p.m. Little Feat will take over for some of the best rock you ever will hear. Don't miss them. You'll regret it if you do.

David Daly



Little Feat

It was more than a catchy name that made Little Feat a household word in all the right canyons of Southern California. Despite very few live performances, by the time their album was ready for release fellow musicians and groupies had spread the word that they were good.

Now, you can see for yourself what people on the West Coast mean when they say that Little Feat are good. On

Record Review

James Taylor, *Mud Slide Slim and the Blue Horizon*, Warner Bros. 2561

James Taylor has a new album—what more can you say? If you liked his first two, you'll like this one. If you didn't like the first two, betcha' dime ya won't dig this one neither.

Taylor's third album is an extension.

if you will, of his first and second albums. "Soft Rock" some people call it—and I believe it has even been compared to Velvetta cheese for some reason known only to god and the velvetta man.

Mud Slide Slim is more consistent than Sir James' earlier recordings, and that just may be the greatest fault of the album. Everything is nice and easy. Nice guitars, nice drums, nice voice. It's the easiest thing in the world to listen to. Sometimes you even forget that you're listening.

With everything easy, the most obvious thing missing is not-so-easy and yet good stuff, like "Steamroller Blues." No more bluesy stuff that really sounded good.

Like I said, maybe it's because the album is a refinement that it is more susceptible to attack. As an album, it's more of a complete work than his other albums—and yet, the variety, even when it occasionally got out of hand, was interesting. On *Mud Slide Slim* there are nice, soft things and none of the tough things James can do really well.

Probably the most different thing on the album is "Machine Gun Kelly," a campy romantic ballad in the vein of Bonnie and Clyde and all those other such lovely, romantic murderers. Anyway, the song comes off well, and it is somewhat of a departure from the nice nice.

The rest of the album is just that—nice nice. It's all James-Taylor-soft-music and it's all good. Nothing really outstanding like "Fire and Rain" or "Sweet Baby James" (although "Hey Mister That's Me up on the Jukebox" is a catchy thing you might find yourself humming for a few days).

The main thing is, it's a new James Taylor album, even if it isn't all new. It's still good and worth listening to. Maybe next time he'll do another "Steamroller Blues."

Rich Hughes

All-day rock concert Sunday heads activities

Sunday

"The Impact of the Vietnam War on Campus and Community Relations," workshop, 7-11 p.m., University Center, second floor, Activity Room C.
 Honors Day Ceremonies, 2 p.m., Arena.
 Alpha Lambda Delta, initiation and reception, 2:30 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.
 Bach B minor Mass, 2 p.m., Lutheran Center.
 Rock music concert, noon-10 p.m., lawn west of Woody Hall.
 Phi Beta Kappa Association banquet, 6-30 p.m., University Center Ballroom B.
 Music Department University Chorus Concert, Robert Kingsbury, conductor, 3 p.m., Lutheran Student Center.
 All Day Band Festival noon-10 p.m., west of Woody Hall (Roman Room in case of rain).
 Parachute Club parachute jumping, Reed Lake Para Center, Benton Airport, 9 a.m.-dark.
 Intramural Recreation 9 a.m.-11 p.m., Pulliam Weight Room and Gym.
 Crisis Intervention Service (Rap Line) psychological information and service for people who want to talk or those in emotional crisis, phone 457-3266, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.
 SIU Cycling Club 10-30 mile ride, 1-15 p.m.-6 p.m., meet at north-west corner of Schneider Hall, for information call Jim Jacobsen at 549-0154.
 Hellenic Students meeting, 7-11 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.
 Delta Sigma Theta show, 4-6 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

Baha'i Club: meeting, 2-5 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.
 Sigma Gamma Rho: meeting, 2-4 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.
 African Student Association: speaker, Ambassador Mashalogo of the Kingdom of Lesotho, 7:30-11 p.m., Davis Auditorium.
 Ananda Marga Yoga Society: Ananda, 7 p.m., group meditation, 8 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Monday

Children's art show, grand opening, 6 p.m., University Center Gallery Lounge.
 "The Impact of the Vietnam War on Campus and Community Relations," workshop, 7-11 p.m., University Center, second floor, Activity Room A.
 EnAct, Student Environmental Center slide presentation on problems in Southern Illinois, 8 p.m., Lawson 171.
 Graduate Art Exhibit, Gibson Card and Bookstore Gallery.
 General Studies Art Exhibit, Barracks 0042 and 0043.
 Philosophy Godard Film Festival, Far from Vietnam, 7-30 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.
 Key speech, Ambassador Mashalogo from the Kingdom of Lesotho, 8 p.m., Davis Auditorium.
 "Manifesto to the World," three screen audio-visual presentation by Department of Design, 8 p.m., dome in front of Morris Library.

Counseling and Testing Center: placement and proficiency testing, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.
 On-Going Orientation: parents and new students, 10 a.m.-noon, University Center, Illinois Room.
 Psychology: colloquium, speaker, Robert L. Williams, chairman, Black Studies Program, Washington University, 2 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Intramural Recreation: 2-11 p.m., Pulliam weight room; 3:30-11 p.m., Pulliam gym; 8-11 p.m., Pulliam pool.

Crisis Intervention Service (Rap Line): psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk, phone 457-3266, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.
 Vocational or Educational Counseling for Students: 805 S. Washington.

Women's Recreation Association: tennis, 4-5 p.m., north tennis court.

Free School: "Philosophy of Ayn Rand," 8 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. Pearl; "Man and the Universe," 8 p.m., Barracks 1020, room 105.

Alpha Zeta meeting, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Alpha Phi Omega meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory, pledge meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 302.

Sailing Club exec meeting, 9-11:30 p.m., Home Economics 122.

Student Mobilization: meeting, 9-11 p.m., Cline Theater.
 Alpha Sigma Alpha: meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 304.
 Graduates of Agriculture, Home Economics, Technology: banquet, 6 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.
 Molecular Science Colloquy: lecture, Harold J. Morowitz, Yale University, "Physical Foundations of Biology," 4 p.m., Nechers 440.

Egyptian Knights Chess Club: meeting, 7 p.m., University Center Activities Rooms C and D.
 Soccer Club: practice, 4-5:30 p.m., soccer field.
 Humanities Symposium: "Problems of Descriptions and Values in Humanistic Studies," Edmund Epstein, "Can Style Be Taught," George Plochmann, "Philosophy and or Truth," 7:30 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium.

OPEN 7:30 STARTS AT DUSK

SHOWING THRU MAY 25

HERBERT ROSS Production

Barbra Streisand George Segal

The Owl and the Pussycat

Panavision Color

MACHINE GUN McGIN

MACHINE GUN MCGINN

JOHN CASSAVATES
 BRITT EHLAND
 PETER FALK
 GABRIELE FERZETTI
 MORNINA BOJLAN
 BENA ROWLANDS

GP 22
 TECHNOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGY

Country Fair to be held Sunday

A Country Fair will be held from noon to 5 p.m. Sunday by the Agriculture Student Advisory Council, in conjunction with Alternative 71.

Agriculture Building. Some of the afternoon's events include exhibits and displays by student clubs in the School of Agriculture, tours of the greenhouse, and farm animals on display.

Other activities include tobacco spitting, log sawing and match spitting contests.

Chairman for the Country Fair is Bob Galloway, a member of the council. This will be the first time for a Country Fair to be sponsored by the council.

Faculty and graduate students will also be present to give advice on gardening and lawn problems.

A benefit barbeque will be held, with the profits going to the Union-Jackson County Child Day Care Center. The barbeque is sponsored by Alpha Zeta, honorary agriculture fraternity. Tickets for the barbeque will cost \$1.50 and will be sold during the afternoon.

Married students will be honored at banquet

Married students living in University Family Housing who have achieved academic excellence will be honored Sunday at the second annual University Family Housing Scholarship Recognition Banquet.

Ronnie Haynes, Dale Hendrickson, Guy Henry, William Livingood, Richard Marchal, Dennis McDermott, Mrs. Fatimeh Monadjem, Charles Mull, Mrs. Cynthia Murphy, Mrs. Ruth Pham, Carl Price, Louis Schick, Earl Sheridan, Robert Smith, Mrs. Linda Spurlock, Charles Steiner, Miss Jo Ellen Tamen, Joseph Vinovich, John Waicukauski, Donald Whistler, Wayne Wiegand, and Robert Wikel, Evergreen Terrace.

The banquet will be held at 6 p.m. in the University Center, Ballroom A. Guest speaker will be Emil Speas, associate dean of Student Services, according to Dick Kalina, staff assistant in the Married and Graduate Student Office.

Students being honored had to fulfill hours and grade point requirements. Hours requirements were 12 and over for undergraduates, 8 for graduate students and 6 for graduate assistants.

Grade point requirements were 4.5 for freshmen and sophomores, 4.25 for juniors and seniors and 5.0 for graduate students.

The following students will be honored:

- Mrs. Connie Cox, Mrs. Cheryl Earl, Danny Harris, Eugene Lerch, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, and Mrs. Tammy Sturm, University Trailer Court.
- James Adams, Mrs. Carmen Avello, Richard Behling, Brent Bohlen, Mrs. Mary Bohlen, Mrs. Nanette Borton, Mrs. Catherine Boulanger, Peter Cole, Frances Crould, Mrs. Norma Ewing, Mrs. Carolyn Genasne, David Genasne, Mrs. Lorena Ginet, Lawrence Goslawski, John Hardwick, and Mrs. Linda Heiber, Southern Hills.
- Others from Southern Hills are Jimmy Chambers, John Heltert, Willie Herenton, Mrs. Frances Hinofova, Jon Huston, Lawrence Klotz, Paul Kuhl, Connie Lukas, Rummy Mistry, Mrs. Verna Mistry, Frank Russell, James Sheerohman, William Stanton, and Salvador Umans.
- Mrs. Carol Barry, Robert Beerup, Michael Bernacchi, Gary Bible, Ray Blazier, Michael Brandhorst, Mrs. Roberta Burke, Miss Sharon Carter, Joseph Durr, Irl Engelhardt, Mrs. Sandra Fenger, James Frank, David Harding,

Daily Egyptian Classified Ads

What else works for \$1.70 a day?

This advertisement ran in error Fri. May 21. The correct times and day appear below.



Lions Love

Agnes Vanda came to America with her husband, Jacques Dore (THE UMBRELLAS OF CHERNOBURG). She fell in love with Los Angeles and decided to make a film about her feelings for the city. Enticing the aid of the writers of HAIR, Jim Rado and Gerome Ragni, plus the Andy Warhol superstar Viva, the project took shape. One of the recent things about this collaboration is that LIONS LOVE cannot be categorized. It is about the modern life in America, being a superstar, and a vision of the American Dream through the eyes of contemporary youth. The film and the characters in it live through the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy and the struggle on the life of Andy Warhol. The beauty of the film is that it never engages an audience from one theme and other events. Their reality remains intact as Miss Vanda weaves them into her narrative, creating the kind of spontaneous flow that has identified her as one of the more sensitive and intelligent film-makers of our time.

Saturday--Furr Aud. 7:30 and 10:00 P.M.

\$1.00 admission

GP PROGRAM

SALE KINEMA

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NEAR GRAND & WALL. PHONE 549-5622

NOW PLAYING

WEEKDAY SHOWINGS SAT-SUN SHOWINGS AT

At 7:15 - 9:05 2:00-3:50-5:45-7:40-9:30

Tighten your seat belt. You never had a trip like this before.

VANISHING POINT

HARRY NEWMAN, VANISHING POINT

DEAN JAGGER, CLEAVON LITTLE



Animal act

The characters really aren't as fearsome as they seem in the children's classic "Wind In The Willows" which is being presented by the Interpreters Theater as part of the Alternative 71 Festival. The story revolves around four animals—Mole, Water Rat, Badger and Toad—and their friends in the wild wood and along the riverbank. The show will be presented on the Calipre Stage in the Communications Building Friday and on two Saturday afternoons, May 22 and 29, at 2 p.m. (University News Service photo).

This weekend brings mixed selection of films

By David Daly
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Once again the weekend brings a mixed selection of film entertainment to campus. The free film Saturday night is a good one, "The Caine Mutiny," if you haven't seen it umpteen times before on TV. To some it may be one of those films you can sit through time after time and still enjoy it, but it is no "Casablanca." Based on Herman Wouk's novel, this 1954 production stars Humphrey Bogart as the court-martialed Captain Queeg. The film is exciting and well directed by Edward Dmytryk, and the two-hour plus running time flies by. Jose Ferrer, Van Johnson, Fred MacMurray, E. G. Marshall and Lee Remick give Bogie a run for his acting money.

"The Caine Mutiny" will be shown in Davis Auditorium, Saturday at 7:30 and 10 p.m.

The pay film on Saturday is the questionable entry, Agnes Varda's ("Le Bonheur" and "Cleo from 5 to 7") "Lion's Love" is on display. The film was shot in Los Angeles and expresses Miss Varda's interpretation of the city, the American way of life, the making of movies, and how the young see the "Great Society."

"Lion's Love" is a hard film to classify, if classification is necessary. It is quite unlike Miss Varda's other efforts, in that it is slipshod and amateurish-looking. For one thing, she has used two different cameras, each with different aperture plates and has not adjusted or compensated for it. The result is that the picture will have a black line at the top and bottom of the screen whenever the second camera is used. It's not a big thing, but it is annoying.

"Whenever there is a flashback, Miss Varda's voice is heard on the soundtrack saying, 'This is a flashback.' The film seems lost in time yet the exact time and date is flashed on the screen from time to time by means of a calendar. Very original.

"Lion's Love" will be shown at 7:30 and 10 p.m. in Furr Auditorium. Admission \$1.00.

National General's
FOX
CARBONDALE 431-3683

LATE SHOW!
SATURDAY 11:00 P.M.
ALL SEATS \$1.25

Makes 'Killing of Sister George' look like a warm up.

2
La Woman...
NO ONE UNDER 18 YEARS ADMITTED

★ MID-AMERICAN THEATRES ★
OPEN 7:30-START DUSK

★ RIVIERA ★
RT 148 HERRIN
NOW THRU TUES

GP
GEORGE C. SCOTT
KARL MALDEN
FATTON
NO. 2 ACTION HIT
THE KREMLIN LETTER

OPEN 7:30-START DUSK

★ CAMPUS ★

LAST NIGHT Joanne Woodward
George L. Scott
"They Might Be Giants"
NO. 2 RICHARD BERTIN
RAID ON ROMMEL
NO. 1 ERIC SARTON
AT THE CROSSBARS
STARTS SUNDAY
Behind every "successful" man is an understanding woman... or two... or three!

ELLIOTT GOULD
"I LOVE MY... WIFE"
NO. 2 THEODORE SWIFT
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
TOPAZ

Honors Day set for 930 students

By University News Services

Three undergraduates who have never earned a quarterly grade below "A" are among some 930 SIU students who will be singled out for recognition at the annual Honors Day ceremony Sunday.

They are seniors Regina Marie Shelton of Carbondale and Brent S. Bohlen of Moweaqua, and junior Mary Ellen Galbreath of Mt. Vernon.

While those three represent the cream of the cream, the credentials of their honors colleagues are scarcely less impressive. To win recognition at the event, scheduled for 2 p.m. in the Arena, juniors and seniors must have career grade averages of at least 4.25 or better. Lower classmen qualify at 4.5 or above—the equivalent of a B-plus overall average.

Thirteen other seniors will be cited on the Honors Day program for nearly perfect scholastic records of 4.9 or above.

They are Marvin Ackerman, Armstrong; Janis Dreyer Berry, Carbondale; Janis Ann Pennington, Kohn; St. Louis Mrs. Barbara Wood, Peterson, Carbondale; Charles Seibert, Carbondale; Deanna Fae Ducommun, Carlyle; Mrs. Marcia Beth Sannott, Champaign; Dennis Shafer, Chatsworth.

John Allen White Jr., Glenarm; Shirley Jo Swan, Harrisburg; Donald Vogenthaier, Park Forest; Richard Stewart, Pittsburg, and Shirley Ann Wittges, Scheller.

Juniors with highest honors, 4.5 or better, citations are Thomas E. Holloway of Centralia, Ronald Burkhardt, Downs Grove, Gary Arthur Joliet and Susan C. Switzer, Pekin.

Winners of special scholarships, awards and prizes, most of them an-

nounced during the school year, will be formally recognized at the event. Arthur E. Lean, professor of educational administration and foundations at SIU, will deliver "Remarks from the Faculty."

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A place in the sun

This sun baked scene is the top deck of Mae Smith at Brush Towers (the place to be if you want a good tan. If the weather continues to cooperate scenes like this are certain to be repeated. (Photo by John Lopinot)

Gooney bird gives pollution warning

Nature has now transmitted a pollution warning signal from the remote center of the northern Pacific Ocean. It comes from the great oceanic flying birds that never even touch polluted continents—the Laysan albatross.

Harvey I. Fisher, chairman of the zoology department, has confirmed that he has found traces of four chemical pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls—widely used in paints and hydraulic fluids—in the fatty tissue of Laysans. These are the birds more popularly known as "goones."

Fisher, a world authority on goonies, says the concentrations are low and there is no indication that Pacific pollution is affecting the birds' lives. The thinking is that pesticides like DDT and dieldrin cause birds to lay thin-shelled eggs that never produce life.

Fisher tested Laysan albatross egg shells from 1910, 1960 and 1969 and found no difference in weights.

"But the findings do show that pesticides exist in the North Pacific," Fisher said. "This is comparable to the discovery of DDT in Antarctic penguins."

Birds analyzed were taken by Fisher in a 1969 trip to the Laysan's primeval breeding grounds on Midway Island. Fisher has been studying goonies there since 1959.

They showed varying concentrations of everything Fisher tested them for—DDT, DDE, DDD, dieldrin (all organochlorine pesticides), the biphenyls, and mercury.

However, Fisher said mercury levels were so low they appeared to be no more than natural background levels. He thinks it may be possible that oceanic mercury concentrations may be coming from volcanic ridges—a natural source—as much as from man's wastes.

Despite the generally gloomy portrait of Fisher's study, there are some bright spots. He sampled bones of albatrosses taken in 1966, the year of some Pacific nuclear testing. They showed no evidence of radioactive strontium or cesium.

Gooney birds live to be 20 or 25 years old, so they've had plenty of time to pick up heavy loads of pollution. The birds he sampled for pesticides were breeders of seven or eight years old. Fisher suspects the fact that they are at the top of an ecosystem—a chain that starts with marine micro-organisms and goes up the food ladder to these birds—means that they haven't yet fully felt the build-up of chemical

pollution known to be taking place in coastal waters.

Blackfooted albatrosses checked by Fisher showed much higher concentrations of the biphenyl material than their gooney bird cousins. Not surprising, he says, since they follow and feed in the wakes of ships, which contribute these wastes to the seas.

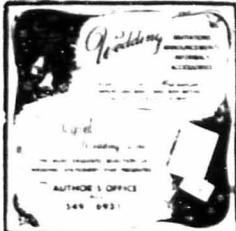
The soaring Laysan albatrosses, however, don't traffic with ships. They drift across the trackless air currents of the Pacific, only occasionally touching down on tiny, desolate islands.

African novelist to give lecture

James Ngugi, a noted African novelist and playwright, will present a lecture at 8 p.m. in Room 111A of the Technology Building, Thursday.

Ngugi, who has written three novels, will lecture on the topic: "Contemporary African Fiction." He was educated at Makerere College in Kenya and the University of Leeds in England.

Ngugi is currently serving as a visiting professor of English at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.



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Dames Club conducts awards ceremonies

Jude Benavides was installed new president and Marsha Gustafson was elected Dame of the Year at the annual Recognition Night ceremonies of the SIU Dames Club.

The steak dinner and awards presentation was held recently at Colletti's Restaurant.

Two honorary members were selected and presented to the club. They were Mrs. Loretta Ott, advisor of the Dames Club and donor of married and graduate students, and Mrs. Alvis Nehring, secretary to Mrs. Ott.

Mrs. Ott also received the special adviser award presented by the executive council.

The second annual Mrs. Gustafson award was given to Mrs. Gustafson, retiring president of Dames Club. Members of the club voted for the girl they felt displayed the qualities of friendliness, good

nature, helpfulness and courtesy as a basis for the award.

Dame of the Year was based on service to the club and personality.

Mrs. Gustafson is a junior in journalism, and her husband, Bill, is a graduate student and staff assistant in agricultural economics. Mrs. Benavides' husband, Arturo, is a junior in management.

Carlyle Ott, assistant professor in the School of Technology and guest of the club, presented nine Ph.D. (Putting Hubby Through) certificates.

Members receiving Ph.D.'s were Joan Cox, Gail Frank, Joyce Gotch, Marsha Gustafson, Jo Ann Kessen, Liz Kvetko, Emily McNeil, Sue Patterson, and Diane Wagner.

New officers for 1971-72 were installed at the end of the formal ceremonies. They are Mrs. Benavides, president, Mrs. McNeil,



Marsha Gustafson

first vice president; Mrs. Frank, second vice president; Diane Gotch, secretary; and Mrs. Gotch, treasurer.

Unitarians will hear philosopher

William S. Minor, director of the National Research Foundation for Creative Philosophy, will address the Unitarian Fellowship at 10:30 a.m. Sunday at the Fellowship House, on the corner of South University Avenue and Eliza Street.

Mrs. Paul Schlipf, a member of the fellowship said Minor will speak on "Something Mysterious in Communication."

Minor is a former professor of philosophy at the University of West Virginia. He is a Carbondale resident.

The Foundation for Creative Philosophy sponsors research on methods of releasing creative behavior in human life. It reports its findings in meetings of the American Philosophical Association.

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OVERSEAS DELIVERY

Economist says:

More income won't help

By Bob Duff
Student Writer

Regardless of what the current administration thinks, more private income would not solve the economic recession, according to Hyman Minsky, professor of economics at Washington University of St. Louis.

Psychology, BAS set colloquium

The Department of Psychology, in conjunction with Black American Studies, will hold a public colloquium 2 p.m. Monday in Muckleroy Auditorium, Agriculture Building.

Steven P. McNeil, assistant professor of psychology, said the colloquium will feature four black professors from Washington University, St. Louis.

Robert L. Williams, chairman of Washington's Black Studies Program, will speak on "Black Studies: Evangelism vs. Realism." Ronald B. Bailey, a political scientist, will speak on "Black History."

Nolan Jones, also a political scientist, will speak on "Black Protest Movement—the Oversight."

Robert Johnson, who is in education, and foreign languages will speak on "Language and Afro-Americans."

McNeil said that following the colloquium a coffee hour will be held in the Agriculture Seminar Room.

Williams will also speak to the Psychology 467 class on "uses and Misuses of Testing."

'Jabberwock' set by black group

Highlighting the first "Jabberwock" to be held at SIU will be a chronologically presented view of Black History, its music, poetry and dances.

The Jabberwock, which is sponsored by the Delta Chi Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, will be held at 4 p.m. Sunday in Davis Auditorium.

Helen Johnson, Delta spokesman, said Jabberwock will be a "Black Cultural Extravaganza" culminating a six-month scholarship drive.

Three young women from the Carbondale Community High School will be vying for the prestigious title of "Miss Jabberwock," who will be crowned Sunday evening.

The scholarship award will be given to a June graduate of Carbondale High School.

Free rock concert slated

A free rock concert will be held from noon to 10 p.m. Sunday, as an Alternative '71 event. The bands will play on the lawn west of Woody Hall, according to Jackie Moore, Alternative '71 secretary.

Bands playing in the concert include Little Feat, RED Speedwagon, Sunday, Coal Kitchen, All-Star Frogs, Feather Train and Pege II.

Minsky, who spoke here Thursday night as part of a lecture series sponsored by the School of Economics, presented a theory on why the economy of the United States has been steadily falling.

Minsky, who has been associate editor of Transaction magazine, said, "For some years now the U.S. has not been a happy land."

He said that a state of recession exists in this country despite the decade of success in the 1960's. However, the 1954 Harvard Ph.D. added that, "The current recession is a mild one."

"In the past the economists have been top drawer professionals," said Minsky, "but they have helped lead this country astray."

Our government and economists must broaden their concept of peoples wants and needs instead of concentrating on the narrow technological viewpoint, he said.

Minsky said that present priorities must be re-evaluated. "Bad priorities have resulted in bad theories," said Minsky. "These priorities are determined by administration intellectuals," he said, "and priorities won't change if

these administration intellectuals don't."

In re-evaluating these priorities, Minsky said that it is not important for the rich to get richer, but rather to hold the rate of income growth rate for the lower class at its present rate and assure that the growth rate of the middle class increases.

Minsky concluded by stating three shortcomings of the American economy. He said that modern economy takes a narrow view of people and their needs; it also looks at the world from a neoclassic viewpoint, and it has taken a superficial look Keynesian system of economy.

Robbers switch TVs

WOKING, England (AP)—Television rental manager John Easterbrook reported to Surrey police an unusual robbery at his shop.

"Bad priorities have resulted in bad theories," said Minsky. "These priorities are determined by administration intellectuals," he said, "and priorities won't change if

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SIU looks to unknowns for state track 'crown'

By Ken Stewart
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Regaining the Illinois Intercollegiate crown may rest with several "unsung heroes" on the SIU track team, according to head coach Lew Hartzog.

The big state track meet will begin at 2 p.m. Saturday with the triple jump in McAndrew Stadium.

Track event finals will start at 7:15 p.m. and the all-day affair will end with the mile relay at 9:10 p.m.

Those unsung heroes are Gerry Craig in the three and six miles, Obed Gardiner in the long and triple jump, Larry Casco in the pole vault, Bobby Morrow in the 440-yard run, Eddie Sutton and Stan Patterson in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, Ken Nalder in the mile and 800-yard runs and Gerry Hinton and Jim Myers in the 800.

"They are the guys that don't make the headlines," Hartzog said. "They're our unsung heroes."

"If they fall below par, it can hurt us," he said.

These are the guys that have made the track team what it is," Hartzog said. "But they're in the shadows of the Ivory Croquetts and Dave Hills."

Hartzog also smelt an upset in the 440-yard run. "Terry Erickson is just about ready to beat Illinois Ben Dozier," he said.

Dozier is the defending 440 meet champion and has been clocked in 47.2 seconds this year. Erickson, Illinois state prep champion, has been timed in 47.2.

The meet will attract 17 track teams from all over the state, from big powerhouses like Illinois and SIU to liberal arts colleges like Principia and Greenville.

The Salukis won the first outdoor meet two years ago and Illinois captured it last year.

Whoever wins the meet claims the mythical state track crown.

Illinois and SIU have been the only teams with enough depth to seek the team title, but there may be a new power ready to spring out from the shadows.

Eastern Illinois is an ex normal school that is just beginning to climb the ladder that big brothers SIU, Northern Illinois and Illinois State used to rise from the obscurity of small-time college sports.

Hartzog sees EIU as a team to contend with. The school is almost a shoe-in for third place and an upset in the SIU stadium is not entirely out of the question.

The Panthers won the nine-team Northern Illinois Invitational two weeks ago.

The Charleston school has also indirectly expressed interest in joining the new Midwestern Conference.

The following is the schedule of events for the meet.

AFTERNOON

Field Events
7:15 p.m. triple jump (trials/finals)
7:30 p.m. shot put (trials/finals)
7:45 p.m. javelin (trials/finals)
8:00 p.m. hammer throw (trials/finals)

Track Events
8:00 p.m. 440 relay (trials)

2:15 p.m. 120 high hurdles (trials)
2:30 p.m. 440-yard dash (trials)
2:45 p.m. 100-yard dash (trials)
3:00 p.m. 200-yard run (trials)
3:15 p.m. 100-yard dash (second-finals)
3:30 p.m. 440 later hurdles (trials)
3:45 p.m. 220-yard dash (trials)
4:00 p.m. 6-mile run (trials)

NIGHT

Field Events
6:00 p.m. discus (trials/finals)
6:00 p.m. pole vault (trials/finals)
6:30 p.m. long jump (trials/finals)
6:45 p.m. high jump (trials/finals)

Track Events
7:15 p.m. 200-meter stroke/relay
7:30 p.m. 440-yard relay
7:45 p.m. mile run (section)
8:00 p.m. 120-yard high hurdles
8:15 p.m. 440-yard dash
8:30 p.m. 100-yard dash
8:45 p.m. 400-yard run
9:00 p.m. 440-yard run hurdles
9:15 p.m. 220-yard dash
9:30 p.m. 3-mile run
9:45 p.m. 5-mile run (section)

Teams entered

Augustana College, Bradley University, Eastern Illinois, Greenville College, University of Illinois, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, Illinois State, Loyola University, Millikin University, North Central College, Northern Illinois, Northwestern Illinois, Principia College, Southern Illinois, Trinity College, Western Illinois, Illinois College.

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Four runs

Mike Eden had a large greeting waiting at home plate Friday when he belted a second inning grand slam homer. Starting from the back are Dick Langdon, Duana Kuiper, Ken Kral and Jim Dwyer, the next batter. (Daily Egyptian Staff Photo)

Many tough games mark Northern's cage schedule

A 26-game schedule highlighted by battles with Indiana University off Jan. 4, Purdue, Dec. 7 and St. Bonaventure, Feb. 2, awaits Northern Illinois University's basketball team for the 1971-72 season.

Also included on the schedule will be eight Midwestern Conference games; two of them coming against SIU on Feb. 16 and Feb. 26.

The Huskies will also participate with McMurray, Abilene Christian and Hardin-Simmons in the Cowboy Classic at Abilene, Tex. on Dec. 17-18.

NIU will open its season at home against California State College at Fullerton Dec. 4 followed by Purdue on Dec. 7 and Western Illinois on Feb. 13 prior to the classic. The final two games before the trip to Texas will be on the road.

On Dec. 22 NIU will meet Hardin-Simmons in the NIU Field House and Western Michigan on Feb. 28, also at home.

The month of January will begin with the Indiana contest at Dekalb, followed on Jan. 8 by Northern's

first conference contest against Ball State at Muncie, Ind. Two home games with Loyola of New Orleans and Central Michigan follow on Jan. 10 and Jan. 24.

The Huskies will conclude their January portion of the schedule with a game at Western Michigan on Jan. 26, followed by an appearance at Chicago's Stadium as part of a twin bill, playing South Carolina on Jan. 29. The final game of the month will be at the University of Buffalo on Jan. 31.

After the game with St. Bonaventure and a Feb. 5 game with Kent State, the Huskies will embark on their conference portion of the schedule taking on Illinois State at Normal, Feb. 9; Indiana State, Feb. 12; SIU, Feb. 16; Ball State, Feb. 19 and Illinois State, Feb. 23.

All above games will be played at the NIU Field House. The rest of the conference schedule will be played on the road against SIU Feb. 26 and Indiana State, March 1.

Georgia Tech will complete NIU's schedule at Atlanta on March 4.

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City left speechless on annexing

By Steve Brown
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

EDWARDSVILLE — Carbondale city officials had no comment after the SIU Board of Trustees deferred action Friday on a proposal to allow the city to annex a portion of the Carbondale campus.

Carbondale City Manager William Schmidt said the city had expressed an interest in meeting with the special two-man committee created by Board Chairman Harold Fischer to explore the issue.

Fischer appointed Martin Van Brown of Carbondale and Earl E. Walker of Harrisburg to look into the annexation proposal after several Board members said they would like more information. Brown has opposed the proposal.

The Board's delay on the matter gives the city another opportunity to sell more Board members on annexation. The city's bid for annexation was rejected by the Board in 1968.

The initial resolution came from Chancellor Robert G. Layer who had recommended that the Board approve a

plan for the city to annex a portion of the campus east of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks.

Mayor Neal Eckert and Schmidt presented the city's case for annexation. Both men indicated that the city needs the additional revenue and the ability to develop the area south of the campus.

Jackson County State's Attorney Richard Richman represented the county board of supervisors, who stand to lose about \$25,000 in tax money if the proposal is approved. Richman questioned the legality of the city's proposal.

"The city cannot grant a tax immunity to one segment of the community," Richman said. He was referring to the Chancellor's resolution

which indicated that the campus would not be subject to any additional taxes in the future if the campus were annexed.

Several Board members, including Ivan Elliott of Carmi and Brown, said they could not divorce the annexation proposal from what they termed the city's "unilateral increase in the University's water rate."

The city recently changed SIU's billing rate from industrial to the higher residential category. The University has not paid the higher rate and officials on both sides feel the issue may have to be resolved in court.

After a long discussion, Fischer recommended that Layer reconsider the annexation proposal. Layer said his staff had studied the matter at length and he doubted that there would be any change. Fischer then appointed the two other Board members to study the matter.

Daily Egyptian

Southern Illinois University

Saturday, May 22, 1971 — Vol. 52, 146

Board rules University House will become conference center

By Steve Brown
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

EDWARDSVILLE — A final chapter was written Friday by the SIU Board of Trustees to the story of the controversial million dollar University House.

The Board passed two resolutions. The first was to accept the title for the structure from the SIU Foundation who had been charged with completing the house. The second officially changed the name of the facility to the "SIU Conference Center."

The Board gave the chancellor of the Carbondale campus the responsibility to make any further developments in the building. The Board's resolution stated that the facility is to be "principally devoted to professional conferences and training, seminars, symposia and other continuing and adult education of any appropriate type of description."

The Board did not discuss estimated cost for adapting the facility to its new purpose. They stressed there will be no major changes in the building.

Both Chancellor Robert G. Layer and Clarence Stephens, chairman of the University Administrative Council, said they fully approve of the Board's action.

The fate of the facility had been undecided for over a year. Investigations into the cost and funding of the structure forced the University to suspend construction for a time.

Reorganization of the University administration abolished the office of President and the University then found that it had no immediate use for it. The recommendation that it be used as a conference center has appeared on the Board's agenda several times earlier this year, but was withdrawn each time.

Ivan Elliott of Carmi said the upper floor of the two-story structure would be used for guests of the University and that the main floor would be devoted to conferences. He said the garage probably would be converted into a small auditorium.

The Board also left the way open for future use of the

facility for other purposes. They emphasized that the cost of re-converting the house to a residence would be minimal.

In other action, the Board reversed a position it had taken several months ago regarding the Mississippi River Festival. The Board voted to spend \$37,500 to be matched by an equal sum by student activities fees from the Edwardsville campus to build a permanent band shell for the MRF.

The Board declined to supply any funds for the MRF in February. Trustees adopted the latest resolution terming the construction "necessary to preserving the site which is used for many University sponsored activities."

The Board also continued to make appointments to the staff of the School of Medicine. Included in the new appointments was James BeMiller, who is currently a professor in the Department of Chemistry. BeMiller will also serve as a professor in the School of Medicine.

The Board appointed 24 more Springfield area doctors to serve as clinical associates. The Board has appointed a number of physicians to serve in non-paying advisory capacities.

The Board received preliminary reports on the 1972-73 operating budgets from both campuses. No action was taken on either of the reports.

The Board approved an increase in the charges for extension class tuition. A survey made by the University showed that SIU was \$10 or more below the rate charged by other institutions in the state. The new rate approved by the Board boosts the cost from \$6 to \$10 per quarter credit hour.

No further announcement was made on the Chancellor Selection Committee. Board member Elliott had said that some indication as to how the Board would involve members of the University community might be made at Friday's meeting.

Board members William Allen of Normal and Edwin C. Berry of Chicago were not present at the meeting.

Michael Bakalis, Superintendent of Public Instruction attended the meeting, his first since being elected in November.



Dying art

Lorenzo Cristaudo of the chemistry department amazes visiting Brush School fifth graders with a demonstration of glassblowing—one of the highlights of tours of Neckers Physical Science Building Friday.

Coal-to-gas feasible fuel, chemist says

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Converting coal to gas as a more efficient form of fuel may be one answer to the current fuel shortage. E.J. Hoffman, research engineer at the University of Wyoming's Natural Resources Institute, said Friday.

Hoffman warned that oil and gas resources are expected to be depleted before the turn of the century and that coal and other carbonaceous materials must be relied on as future fuels.

An authority on energy conversion, Hoffman visited SIU to discuss energy conversion and possible alternatives to present methods of strip-mining in Southern Illinois.

Hoffman spoke Friday evening at a chemistry department symposium.

Southern Illinois is a logical base for research into alternative fuel conversion and mining techniques because of large coal deposits in the area, Hoffman said.

"In the future we'll be going increasingly to improved underground mining techniques," Hoffman said. Ways must be found to avoid ruining the ground through stripping, he continued.

Hoffman proposed establishing an "energetics institute" at SIU and other universities to research and plan for better use of fuel resources.

In a research experiment in Hoffman's laboratory, refuse such as paper, plastic bottles, shredded tires and horse manure were successfully converted into high-energy gas.

Although this material is expensive to prepare for use because it first must be converted to methane gas before it can be made into fuel, Hoffman said it is as efficient as conventional fuels, with a comparable capacity for heat production.

Black Model Studies proposed

By Courtland T. Milley
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Charles Mosely, chairman of the African Association of Black American Studies Directors (AABS) Friday proposed the development of a model black studies program.

The proposal came at the beginning of a joint two-day conference of members of the AABS and the Illinois Council for Educational Services (ICES) which will continue until Saturday evening.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss and propose solutions to problems relative to various minority programs in the university.

According to Mosely, "There is not one standard black studies curriculum in the state of Illinois. Nor is there a standard accepted set of goals and an outlined means of attaining them."

Another aspect of the model program, Mosely said would be development of a Black Merit Academy in

which outstanding black students, teachers and community workers would be recognized and rewarded.

"The model black studies program," he said, "would work toward a unification of all Black Student Unions throughout the Midwest." He said that this would give the BSU something concrete to work with and a direction for unification.

The conference will consist of a presentation by William Speller on "Liberation through Pan-Africanism and a presentation on Black Studies in Illinois by Jake Jennings, member of the Illinois Higher Board of Education.

Gus Bode



Gus says he'd heard that a house is not a home, and now the Board has made it official.