

2-28-1970

## The Daily Egyptian, February 28, 1970

Daily Egyptian Staff

Follow this and additional works at: [http://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/de\\_February1970](http://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/de_February1970)  
Volume 51, Issue 97

---

### Recommended Citation

, . "The Daily Egyptian, February 28, 1970." (Feb 1970).

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Daily Egyptian 1970 at OpenSIUC. It has been accepted for inclusion in February 1970 by an authorized administrator of OpenSIUC. For more information, please contact [opensiuc@lib.siu.edu](mailto:opensiuc@lib.siu.edu).



Are  
movies  
better  
than  
ever?



**Daily Egyptian**

Vol. 51

No. 97

February 28, 1970



# Films becoming more mature, artistic

Are movies better than ever? Well, that all depends on what you define as "ever."

If anything, movies are becoming more mature by dealing with subjects relevant of the times. They are also becoming more artistic.

Bruce C. Appleby, an assistant professor in the Department of English and student of film art, stated that during the 1960's, American film making matured after a 30-year adolescence.

Appleby stated that during the silent film era, movies tended to be artistic in their own right. However, after the advent of "talkies," films became nothing but theater translated into another media.

Appleby named "Easy Rider" as the best film made during the past year, and probably the most artistic film of 1969. Runners-up were "Midnight Cowboy," "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?," "H....," and "Alice's Restaurant."

All of these, he said, were the new kinds of film being made today, and those could very well sound the death knell of old-type Hollywood films like "Star" and the "Sound of Music."

Yet according to Variety, a movie magazine, the top grossing film of 1969 was "The Love Bug," a Walt Disney comedy. For years, films like "Mary Poppins," "Sound of Music" and "Gone With the Wind" have been high grossers at the box office.

Appleby said that there will always be a need for films like those. He called them necessary garbage—the "they-live-happily-ever-after-type" of movie.

Yet Appleby says that some of these movies can be enjoyable, citing that he liked "Odd Couple" and "Cactus Flower." While these films are not artistically good, they were entertaining, he said.

With the maturing of American movies, new subjects have been dealt with. Robert Davis, chairman of the Department of Cinema and Photography, said there is a willingness among movie makers to ex-

by James Hodl

plore new themes like homosexuality. Among the films that have emphasized this were "The Fox" and "Midnight Cowboy."

Sex is the trend in movies that is getting the most publicity, Davis said. He pointed out that there was always a lag between the printed media and the film media. Books have been open with sex for some time, but films are only recently getting to this stage.

Davis cited "I Am Curious (Yellow)" as an example of openness in sex. He said he saw it in a nearly empty theater. He expected to get an overt reaction from the film but was bored more than most of the people in the theater.

The film, he said, dealt with the Swedish classless society. In the film, sex was introduced naturally in a humorous fashion. While it may be shocking to some people, it was presented openly. There was nudity and intercourse in "I Am Curious (Yellow)" which may shock people, but movies have been shocking people for years, Davis said.

The same things which shocked our grandparents are not the same things which shock us today. In 1896, a film called "Fatima's Dance" was censored with a fence so that you could not see the belly dancer's belly wiggle. In 1895, "Arrest in a Burlesque House" shocked people because women in rights climbed down a ladder toward the camera.

However, underwear no longer shocks people, Davis said. Today, in order to shock, you need nudity and intercourse and the progression of society permits this.

Davis also pointed out that nudity was nothing new for the cinema. In 1916, D. W. Griffith made a film called "Intolerance" in which males

gathered in a fountain during an orgy.

Appleby also believes that sex will become more open. He also believes that there will be more honest nudity in the movies. He pointed out that honest nudity is where it fits into the film rather than, as in some films, it is there for the sake of having nudity.

In addition to more explicit sex, Davis believes that there will be more violence in the movies. He pointed out that violence can add to the realism of the film. Citing "The Wild Bunch," Davis said that Westerns have generally been unrealistic when it came to the use of violence. "The Wild Bunch" made it realistic.

The last scene of "Bonnie and Clyde" was also extremely violent and real, stated Davis. The use of camera tricks brought home the point.

Davis said that what will probably be the most violent film ever made is in the making right now. "Soldier Blue" is to depict the widest range of violence imaginable.

Realism is also a trend of movie making, Davis indicated. The trend is to shoot outside the studio. This has reached the point where many big studios are selling their back lots. In order to keep its studio profitable, Universal has taken to making cheap made-for-TV films.

Davis said that some films have been helped by shooting outside of the studio. "Bullitt" would have been just another detective yarn had it not been filmed on location, he said. Shooting on location added to its realism.

"Medium Cool" was shot in Chicago during the Democratic Convention. Davis pointed out that it had real people at a real event and had real shots of violence and rioting. This, he said, gave the film a ring of truth.

He said the ring of reality is also present in "The Battle of Algiers," which recreated a famous battle of not too long ago on location. "22" is also realistic since it

On page 1, leading characters of three current films. John Wayne and unknown Marian McCargo (top photo) in a tense situation in "The Un-defeated." Lisa Minelli (center photo) enjoys wet weather in "The Sterile Cuckoo." Lee Marvin gives his passengers a rough buggy ride in "Paint Your Wagon." (bottom photo).



deals with a real event, a political assassination in Greece. Shooting it on location made it very realistic, Davis said.

Appleby said that movies are getting technically better in many aspects. He pointed out that movies have been getting visually literate in recent years. The young people of today are highly literate visually through the great proliferation of courses in film technique. As a result, part of the generation gap may be due to the difference between the generation's visual literacy.

Appleby claims that one trend in movies will be away from the big studio concept. Not only are films being made outside of the big studios, but also actors are playing roles other than their stereotypes.

Clark Gable always played Clark Gable, Appleby said. Today, however, young actors are trying to break out of their molds and take different roles. Gig Young is an example. Young has been stereotyped as the debonaire boy-next-door-type, as seen in Doris Day movies and TV's "The Rogues." In "They Shoot Horses, Don't

They?," he plays a crude lecherous barker which, Appleby points out, is far from the big studio image.

Appleby sees more movies being made by the actors who play in them. He cites "Easy Rider" as an example where the actors (David Hopper and Peter Fonda) were also the directors, producers and writers.

In recent years, there has been a drop in the number of satire movies made. In the early 1960's, Peter Sellers was turning out films like "I'm All Right, Jack" and "Dr. Strangelove." Yet, today, there has been little in the way of humorous satire.

Appleby said the reason may be because we don't live in particularly comic times. He did cite films like "Odd Couple" and "Cactus Flower" as being humorous.

Davis said there is still satire being portrayed. He cites "Alice's Restaurant" as being very pointed and an accurate criticism of our times. The film poked holes beautifully in our hangups, Davis said.

Appleby said the film as a means of communication is a very good way to express a view. He cites

the work of students who show their expressions through low cost, 8mm films which communicate a reaction or critical comment about a work of literature, or convey some meaning.

He also sees a whole new generation of dynamic and experimental film makers, between the ages of 15 and 25, coming on the scene during the next 10 years. He foresees an explosion in film technology, and more film makers like Dennis Hopper directing films.

Appleby said Hopper started as an actor, but wouldn't go for the big studio concept of himself. He decided to do what he wanted to do, and "Easy Rider" was the result.

Appleby said there will be other Hoppers but they will fail if they imitate "Easy Rider."

He also sees a uniqueness in the creative product coming out of increased visual literacy. If the film as an art has really grown up in America, there will be non-imitation.

And, if maturity is the "ever" talked about, then movies will be better than ever in the 1970's.



In photo above, Machiko Kyo and Ganjiro Nakamura presented sex in the 1959 film "Kagi." This picture was banned in England because it dealt with sexual perversion. At left, a scene from "Medium Cool," which was filmed in Chicago during the Democratic Convention.

# Lively chronicle of the theater

*Stages: The Fifty-Year Childhood of the American Theatre*, by Emory Lewis, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969, 269 pp.

"Theatre represents, at its best, a victory of civilization over barbarism. Or it may merely be a way of boring ourselves to death as the world ends."

So writes "Cue" drama critic Emory Lewis who, in this chronicle of American theater history from 1915 to the present, advances a decided liking for drama dealing with social issues, for a theater of protest and commitment. The latter represents, for the author, theater at its best in contrast to a theater of mindless entertainment not unlike the lion's share of traditional Broadway fare that boringly fiddles as the world burns.

Openly admitting his societal bias, Lewis traces in lively reportorial style the last 50 years of the young American theater. His starting point is 1915 when a Greenwich Village conclave of intellectuals (to mention a few, Lincoln Steffens, Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson, Susan Glaspell) sparked the genesis of two theater groups destined to transform the American theater: the Washington Square Players and the Provincetown Playhouse.

Out of both came new American plays rejecting contemporary Broadway's tired formulas for farce

and melodrama solidly planted in the 19th century. Out of one or both came actress Katherine Cornell; designers Robert Edmond Jones and Lee Simonson; critical supporters George Jean Nathan and Alexander Woolcott; and playwrights George Cram Cook, Elmer Rice, Ben Hecht, Susan Glaspell, Zona Gale and Eugene O'Neill, the foremost American dramatist of his generation. Lewis calls this period the birth of the modern American theater, and rightly so.

Subsequent chapters travel through the century's first six decades revealing their author's fondness for the Federal Theatre and social protest drama of the thirties, his despair at the devastation wrought by the McCarthy witch hunts of the fifties, and his enthusiasm about the best efforts of the off-Broadway movement of the sixties. Not surprisingly, Bertolt Brecht, Lillian Hellman, and LeRoi Jones emerge as favored playwrights.

There are separate chapters on Black Theater and "total theater" a la Julian Beck's Living Theatre Group and Jerzy Grotowski's Polish Laboratory Theatre; the plight of the serious-minded playwright; musical comedy (high in sugar content and far too transitory in the author's view); dance; off-Broadway theater; and theater critics. Throughout, one encounters trenchant comment on plays, personalities and theater groups.

One frequently may disagree with Lewis' views but cannot help admire his strength of conviction. And he is at his best when describing the present state of our theater. He takes hope, for example, in off-Broadway activity and in the development of professional resident companies, the stature of William Ball's American Conservatory Theatre and the Tyrone Guthrie theater.

Reviewed by

Christian H. Moe

But dejected is the hit or flop syndrome of Broadway, the lack of good plays, the fact that plays that fail are not infrequently superior to those that survive.

Furthermore, Lewis, making the point that our performing arts can only exist on a deficit basis, laments the lack of federal subsidies for the arts. The indifference of politicians to the importance of culture is still rampant even in our time when the need could not be greater. In Moscow, for example, 37 state-supported resident repertory companies each average four different plays a week, and the government insures the seats are inexpensive. That subsidy is a requisite for a healthy, vibrant theater is the author's insistent observation.

The commentary on theater critics is particularly interesting. An

honest critic, remarks Lewis, has likes and prejudices influencing his reaction to plays, while a dishonest one merely acts as a shill for producers. It is further admitted that too many critics lack a necessary understanding of the theater—related arts of music and dance and large-circulation newspapers and periodicals contribute to inferior criticism by demanding blandness rather than individuality from their staffs.

"Sheep-like readers are also judged a cause of inferior dramatic criticism. A wise reader, Lewis advises, should know the credentials—the strengths and weaknesses—or a critic before accepting his recommendations, and additionally should peruse as many critics as possible to gain the soundest judgment. The conclusion is made that many critics reflect the taste of the audience, which is to say theatergoers get the critics they deserve. Criticism will improve, remarks the author, when society improves.

While *Stages* holds some minor errors of fact and several truly questionable opinions, it is a lively written chronicle of our theater made refreshing by the frankness and passionate convictions of its author. Moreover, the observations of theater activity and plays of the last decade are particularly valuable. The book bears reading by anyone genuinely interested in the theater. A helpful index is included.

## Soren Kierkegaard discussed by scholars

*Essays on Kierkegaard*, edited by Jerry H. Gill, Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Company, 1969, 197 pp., \$3.38 in paperback.

This volume makes accessible a collection of recent articles by reliable scholars on the various dimensions of Soren Kierkegaard's life and thought. As the editor explains in his introduction, Kierkegaard is a thinker whose life and thought are inextricably related. His development is a growth through eight major conflicts—"two of these were personal (with himself and God), two interpersonal (with his father and Regina, his one-time fiancée), two ideological (with the esthetic and with the speculative),

'Truth is Subjectivity.'" The point of Kierkegaard's discussion of "truth," Murphy explains, is to change the reference from objectivity to subjectivity. An ambiguous use of "the truth" to mean both the eternal truth at which the believer aims and the subjective



Soren Kierkegaard

Reviewed by  
John Howie

and two public (with the "Corsair," a Copenhagen satirical paper) and the Church."

This is an intriguing and essentially sound thesis as a focus for the development of Kierkegaard's perspective. However, when the editor goes on to say that S. K. "worked through and resolved all of these conflicts," he is fundamentally mistaken. Rather, evidence from his writings suggests that most of these conflicts actually remained unresolved throughout his life. Moreover, it is precisely because at least some of these conflicts were unresolved that his musings have such relevance for contemporary man. In laying bare our conflicts and in considering the troublesome problem of "what is truth?" his thought has the markings of our time.

The essays are divided into three groups: Part One, essays dealing with the "philosophical context," (S. K.'s relation to Kant, Lessing and existential philosophy); Part Two, essays considering the relation of reason to faith, and Part Three, essays on the relevance of his thought to ethical and religious concerns.

One of the most interesting of the essays is that of Arthur Murphy, "On Kierkegaard's Claim that

condition of the believer (a passionately decisive inwardness) often obscures this point. But, "while it ostensibly turns away from the issue of objective truth, Kierkegaard's procedure presupposes such truth at every step in its retreat into recessive inwardness. His subjectivity is parasitic for its 'existential' significance on the assumed objective truth of a doctrine about man and God whose right to claim it strives at every point to discredit." It is not from an altogether different analysis that Brand Blanchard, the author of another essay in this volume, concludes appropriately, "In the end Kierkegaard stands, in his thought as in his life, a defeated figure."

## Waterways of America paved way to new areas

*The Rivermen*, by Robert Carse. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1969, 284 pp., \$9.95.

In 1634 Jean Nicolet stepped from a canoe at what is now Green Bay, Wisc. He thought he had found the legendary Northwest Passage—a water route through the North American continent which would open up the wealth of trade goods from the Orient to European merchants. Although he had carefully packed a Chinese robe and cap in order to properly greet the emperor at Cathay, he was greeted by a naked Winnebago Indian.

Jean Nicolet's story and those of many more rivermen are told by Robert Carse in *The Rivermen*. The reader is given an almost chronological history of the western exploration of the United States that is most interesting to read. The search for the Northwest Passage is one of the reasons that the rivers of the North American continent were first explored. When new territory was opened for settlement, rivers afforded the best means of transportation to the western frontier.

The story of *The Rivermen* starts with Samuel de Champlain in 1609 and ends with Robert Fulton in 1807.

In between these years the reader is introduced to all types of individuals who explored, worked, mapped and dreamed of the waterways of America. We meet the Indians, voyageurs, fur trappers, keel boaters and flat boatmen. We meet men and women in all levels of society, from Merriwether Lewis to John James Audubon to the Coureur de bois, the fur trappers who bordered on being outlaws.

The best rivermen of all were the voyageurs. Their quest for furs sent them from the Arctic

Reviewed by

Thomas F. Bingman

Circle to the Gulf of Mexico and as far west as the Tetons in Wyoming. For 200 years these hardy men roamed the waterways with an unmatched knowledge of the country and people.

Two segments of the book are particularly interesting. The story of John James Audubon and that of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Lewis and Clark were explorers and Audubon was a dreamer who found a sense of calmness in the river sounds. The stories of these individuals give the reader an insight into the breed known as the rivermen.

## Daily Egyptian

Published in the Department of Acculturation, Tuesday through Saturday throughout the school year, except during University vacation periods, examination weeks, and legal holidays by Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 62901. Second class postage paid at Carbondale, Illinois, 62901.

Editorial and Business offices located in Building 7-40, Post Office Box 1800, Carbondale, Illinois, 62901. Telephone 652-1254. Second class mail. Daniel Altman, Douglas Brown, Bob Carr, Rick Carr, Marty Frazier, Roger Fink, F. J. Heller, Joe Hoad, Mike Hoadler, Joe Hoadler, Fulton Jones, North Jones, Mike Kline, Steve Markham, Elmer McWhorter, Terry Pinner, Bob Reinhardt, Jim Sawyer, Lester Swartz, Legat Tamer, Photographers: Nelson Brooks, Ken Gables, Ralph Kufner, John Lupton.

## Our Reviewers

Thomas F. Bingman is a member of the Department of Journalism. Roger D. Bridges is a member of the Department of History, and National Historical Publications Commission fellow with the University of South Carolina.

Charles C. Clayton is a member of the Department of Journalism. John Howie is a member of the Department of Philosophy. Christian H. Moe is a member of the Department of Theater.



# Story about Indians sad, humorous

*Custer Died for Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto*, by Vine Deloria, Jr. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1969, 279 pp., \$5.95.

The title of this discerning, and frequently humorous, book underscores its theme. It is a thought-provoking indictment of white Americans in general and the government's shameful treatment of the Indians in particular. It is also a moving account of the "plight" of our red citizens. The author explains that only the Indians have a "plight". Other groups, he adds, "have difficulties, predicaments, quandaries, problems, or troubles." Part of the Indians' "plight" is that the American people feel more comfortable with mythical Indians. The mythical Indians, he explains, "are fierce, they wear feathers and grunt. Most of us do not fit this idealized figure since we grunt only when overeating, which is seldom."

Mr. Deloria certainly does not fit

Reviewed by

Charles C. Clayton

the mythical concept. He is a full-blooded Standing Rock Sioux. He is educated, has read widely and is articulate. His ancestors have included scholars, churchmen and warrior chiefs. He is one of the most perceptive leaders of his people and has served as executive director of the National Congress of American Indians. He also possesses a keen sense of humor, which makes his book a delight to read.

For example, he points out that Indians usually break out laughing when they sing the lines in "My Country 'Tis of Thee" which read: "Land where our fathers died, Land of the Pilgrims' pride". Indians remember that their fathers died trying to keep the Pilgrims from stealing their land. "In fact," he notes, "many of our fathers died because the Pilgrims killed them as witches. We do not feel much kinship with those Pilgrims, regardless of who they did in."

Indians, Mr. Deloria writes, are confused by the logic of the white man. Both Lyndon B. Johnson and President Nixon have emphasized that the United States must keep its commitments in Asia or the world will lose faith in its promises. Several years ago, Nixon told the American people that Russia is not to be trusted because it had not kept any of its treaties. He writes, "America has yet to keep one Indian treaty or agreement despite the fact that the United States government signed over 400 treaties and agreements with Indian tribes," and has yet to keep even one of them. "It would take Russia another century to make and break as many treaties as the United States has already violated."

His chapter on treaties and agreement is impressively documented. The irony of his indictment is compounded when he points out that, in nearly every instance, the treaties were broken to permit white Americans to take land guaranteed to the Indians by treaty. In view of our protestations of having no territorial objections in Vietnam, the record creates an understandable credibility gap between the Indians and the "Great White Father." What few white Americans remember is that one early government decree offered a bounty of 40 pounds for the scalp of every male adult Indian and 20 pounds for the scalp of any female or child under the age of 12.

On university campuses, anthro-



Battle of the Little Big Horn

poloists will find the chapter on "Anthropologists and Other Friends" interesting but hardly flattering. Indians, the author says, "have been cursed above all other people in history. Indians have anthropologists." Indians, he explains, are certain that all societies of the Near East had anthropologists because all of those societies are now defunct. They are equally certain that Columbus brought anthropologists with him when he came to the New World. "How else," he asks, "could he have made so many wrong deductions about where he was?"

His indictment of the role of the churches is equally scathing. De-

nominations divided up Indian reservations and agreed that only one denomination would serve each area. The Indians were given no choice as to whether they preferred to become a Catholic, Lutheran or Methodist. Moreover, the churches demanded that Indian land be given to them for their missions. Today, there are many mission churches serving congregations of less than 10 members, but the churches refuse to close the missions because the land would be returned to the Indians.

Government agencies also come under the critical scrutiny of the author. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, he explains, is "fear-rid-

den." It is subject to political pressures. The commissioner, he writes, "has one basic task—to keep the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House and Senate happy—and not to serve the Indians or even to run his own bureau. Here too, the charge is documented by specific examples."

One of the delightful chapters of the book provides a sampling of Indian humor. The image of the granite-faced grunting redskin, he says, "has been perpetuated by American mythology." There are many Columbus jokes and, as might be expected, an equal number about General Custer and the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The Indians, we learn, regard Custer as "rather stupid." They suggest he wore an "Arrow" shirt during the battle. When the reports of flying saucers and little men from Mars were current, the Indians remarked sadly, "Here we go again—just like Columbus."

It may be that Mr. Deloria has over-glamorized his people. He does not concede that some Indians are lazy, that they do not accept the changing way of life in this century, and even at times they have been tempted to pick up ropes with a horse tied at one end. But if he is slightly myopic to their shortcomings, he presents a convincing case for their mistreatment and the need for a more enlightened Indian policy. The Indians' hope for the future, he insists, lies in promoting tribalism and supporting organizations such as the National Congress of American Indians. He adds, "An understanding of the forces and ideas brought forward by Indian people to solve their particular problems during the next decade should prove to be useful information for solving similar problems elsewhere in the world."

Mr. Deloria's book is valuable for its indictment of American policy and it is fascinating reading as well.

## Interesting essays on Revolution

*The Meaning of the American Revolution*, by Lawrence H. Leder, Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1969, 242 pp., \$2.45.

"Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states." Thus did Richard Henry Lee move for American independence in the Continental Congress on June 7, 1776. The adoption of this resolution on July 2 formalized the reasons for a colonial rebellion against the world's greatest power. Ever since, Americans have sought to explain the causes of the Revolution, and its continuing significance. Nearly 200 years later, Americans still disagree on the causes, and the significance of the event that stripped England of its most valuable New World possession.

The main portion of the book consists of reprints from the "New York Times" magazine and the "New York Times" book review. It represents the musings of some of America's foremost historians on the meaning of the Revolution. Written over a span of 40 years, the articles often tell as much of our recent past as they do of our national beginnings.

In his introduction, Professor Leder of Lehigh University sketches

briefly the leading explanations for the Revolution, and attempts to relate them to the present unsettled times. He believes there are parallels between the 1770's and the 1970's. Just as today's revolutionary generation is young, so was that of the 1770's. He also points to the obvious differences. Two hundred years ago, American revolutionaries were seeking to preserve their society and government from English encroachment; today's revolution-

Reviewed by

Roger D. Bridges

aries are seeking to exchange the status quo for something better.

The essays are grouped into four sections, the first characterizing some of the leading figures, including George III, Franklin, Washington and Jefferson. Also included are sketches of our most notorious traitor, Benedict Arnold and a leading foreign officer, Baron von Steuben. Surprisingly, there are no studies of Sam Adams, John Adams or Lafayette, all of who contributed significantly to the American Revolution. These articles do little to establish Leder's sub-thesis, that America's leaders were youthful, nor that they desired to preserve the best of their

English heritage.

The middle sections deal with the continuing significance of the Revolution. Here, the influence of 20th century concerns are obvious. Henry Steele Commager and James Truslow Adams, as an example, apparently writing of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, actually defend and oppose respectively, the impact of the New Deal on federal-state relationships in the 1930's. Louis Nizer points to the "Critical Period" (1783-1789), as an example for the organizers of the United Nations to study.

The final section deals with the British view of the Revolution. Since British historians think very little about the American Revolution, the articles are superficial and superfluous.

Individually, the essays are interesting, often illuminating, for the non-historian. As an explanation of the meaning of the Revolution, the book offers nothing new, and little relevant to its purpose—perspective for a revolutionary generation. It suffers from the usual problems of collected writings; the articles are of uneven quality. Owing to the lengthy period of time over which they were written, they present different perspectives, and often irrelevant allusions for the contemporary reader.



As far back as 1932, Hedy Lamarr emoted in the nude in "Ecstasy." The film was banned by the U.S. Customs, so American theatergoers missed this one.

## Sex, violence, perversion films draw the crowds

By Paula Musto

The movie has been running for an hour now, and the audience is restless. The acting is lousy. There isn't a plot and, worst of all, there hasn't been a rape or murder scene for the last five minutes.

"It's remarkable how they can fail to put a plot between the sex scenes," complains one student aloud.

Another threatens to put a beer can through the screen unless something happens soon. Several others audibly express the opinion that they have just thrown away \$1.25.

But most likely many of them will be back next week, ready for another dose of sex, violence and perversion.

Despite poor filming, amateur photography and lack of a story line, low budget, X-rated films, often referred to as "skin flicks," are popular in most college towns.

The long 11 p.m. lines and box office receipts for such favorites as "The Girl Who Couldn't Say No" and "Erotique" amplify the popularity of the "skin flick" which is characteristically low in quality but high in the number of sex and violence scenes.

"There is no question that college students will flock to see this type of movie," said Tony Luckenbach, manager of the Varsity Theater.

The late show at the Varsity began several years ago featuring foreign pictures and legitimate art films. However, theater competition and student demand for films dealing explicitly with sex caused the theater to change to the "skin flick" variety, said Luckenbach.

"Very few of today's 'skin flicks' have any redeeming social significance, but we show what people pay to see," he said.

Despite the fact "Love Bug" was the nation's number one money-maker, the people who patronize the late show apparently want to see much more sex and violence than love.

"They (the late show crowd) want sex and that's it. You either show the films or get out of the business," said Erman Alred, manager of the Fox Theater.

Competition between the theaters for a larger share of the late show audience often boils down to this: the theater which shows the raucier picture will receive the greater patronage.

The financial motivation causing the theaters to show "skin flicks" can be understood, but the question why students attend them is more difficult to answer.

John Somerville, assistant professor of psychology, said as a psychologist he could not say exactly what motivates students to attend "skin flicks" since no one really knows. But in his opinion it is a combination of curiosity and strong sexual motivation.

"We are attracted to things that are socially taboo, although people are too embarrassed to admit they are sexually aroused," he said.

"If sex was not a motive can you imagine people going to a movie that is so dumb, but showed no sexual behavior," Somerville asked.

However, more often than not, the viewer seeking graphic sex on the screen is disappointed. Such titles as "Turn on to Love," advertised as absolutely sizzling and "Starlet," rated XXX in an advertisement because apparently one X would not suffice, leads students to expect much more than they ever see.

"The game is not seeing the movie and what happens afterwards, but it's seeing the advertisement and buying the ticket," Somerville said.

The rating system, especially the use of the X, can prove to be a successful gimmick for advertisers who seek to enhance interest in a film.

"There is no point in kidding ourselves, the X-rating is going to attract attention. Causing a picture to be banned or taking it to court creates more publicity than any promoter can provide," said Luckenbach.

Most students interviewed agreed the majority of X-rated films are not what advertisements make them up to be. Yet they keep going back. Some offer such reasons as "There is nothing better to do," or "It is a good way to get out with the guys—girls seldom want to go."

However, most of the avid "skin flick" fans interviewed said they didn't really know why they went, week after week, to the entertainment many of them classified as poor.

Father Bill Longust, director of the Newman Center, suggests that young people are attracted to "skin flicks" because it serves to feed an individual's fantasy life.

His main concern, however, is that those people who can least afford to view such movies are probably the ones who go most often.

"A steady diet of this type of movie can be dangerous, because young people whose personalities have not yet fully formed are quite impressionable and can mistake fantasy for reality," Longust said.

However, data concerning the effect of movies on a person's behavior is conflicting. Some psychologists claim seeing such movies serves to release tension in people and thus reduces deviate behavior. Others argue it stimulates a person and causes an increase in deviate behavior.

"There are as many reputable psychologists who accept one view as there are those who reject it. I wish there was a better means of evaluation," Somerville said.

While psychologists continue to debate the pros and cons of "skin flicks" and analyze the who's and why's of the audience, people will probably continue to view the world's perversions on a cinema screen.

As one student said at the end of a particularly sexual and violent film, "Well, there goes another lousy movie." But he wouldn't think of missing next week's show.

Like the Hippodrome

## Small town movie palaces going out of existence

By Michael Ellis

There's probably a car parked where Lillian Gish, Gloria Swanson, Marilyn Monroe and John Wayne once performed in front of an audience of 2000 movie fans in Murphysboro.

Today you'll only find a parking lot where Murphysboro's proud Hippodrome Theatre stood for over 50 years until it was razed last fall. Marlow's Theatre, which the Hippodrome came to be called during the last 10 or 15 years of operation, was operated continuously for over a half century by James Marlow until its closing in 1969.

Such has been the fate of more and more small town movie palaces which at one time actually had to turn people away even on week nights.

"It (the closing of the theatre) really didn't come as a surprise to most of us," a Murphysboro resident told me. "We kind of wondered how he (Marlow) managed to keep it going as long as it did."

A lot of things have contributed to the decline of the small town theater. According to Marlow, television started the whole thing in the early 1950's.

"During the war and even for a few years afterwards," Marlow said, "you couldn't find a seat in the house any night of the week. People would be lined up for a block at the box office. And then, almost overnight, television came along."

The double feature was born in an effort to get people away from their television and back into the theaters, but it didn't work as well as was expected. Theater owners then turned to bingo and cash give-aways, but that didn't really help. Then in 1953, Twentieth Century-Fox introduced Cinemascope. The giant screen with its stereophonic sound offered a lot that small screen television couldn't, but it only helped for a little while.

"People came at first," Marlow said, "just to see what it was all about. 'The Robe,' which was the first Cinemascope picture, did record business everywhere including Murphysboro, but religious pictures always did do a better business than usual."

"With pictures like 'The Ten Commandments,' 'Giant,' and 'West

Side Story' we did a good business, but those kinds of pictures didn't come along often enough," Marlow said.

The recent shift from family pictures to more adult films, according to an industry publication, "Motion Picture Exhibitor," started the final plunge of the small town theaters.

Pictures like the Disney Studio's "The Love Bug," the highest grossing film of 1969, do well in small towns. Films like "Midnight Cowboy," another top grosser, and "De Sade" do not.

"Disney pictures always did a good business in Murphysboro," Marlow said, "but they didn't make enough of that kind of picture to keep us going."

Even though Murphysboro's 2000-seat Hippodrome may be gone and West Frankfort's 1000-seat Strand is up for sale, the future for some small town theatres of a more modest size may not be so dim according to George Kerasotes of Kerasotes Theatres in Springfield.

"Any town with a population in excess of 6,000 or so can support a movie theatre," Kerasotes said in a telephone interview. The necessary ingredients are a theater of appropriate size and the right films.

The Kerasotes chain, which operates Carbondale's Varsity and is currently building another theatre in Carbondale scheduled to open in September, recently purchased Murphysboro's smaller theatre, The Liberty, which is doing good business.

"Although there was a great product shortage in 1969," Kerasotes said, "there were enough family pictures to keep a small town theater going. Films like 'True Grit,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Bullitt' did record business in many of our smaller theaters."

Movie palaces like the Hippodrome, which was the largest theatre south of St. Louis, may be dying in the smaller communities, but smaller, less extravagant theaters are taking their place.

Gone are the red velvet curtains, the sculptured ceiling and the marble floored lobby of the old Hippodrome. But for a generation that prefers its movie stars long haired, ragged and "real", instead of coiffured, well-kept and rich, theaters like the Hippodrome might seem somehow out of place anyhow.

Some theaters are still making a go of it, like those in Carbondale where a large student body provides the potential audience. The fare may not be that good, but it gives the students "something to do." (Photo by John Lopinot)



## Became movie actor at 81 to sell country schools

By Michael Egan

Urban W. Allen of Carbondale died Aug. 29, 1969, at the age of 81. Up to his death, he was active in many University and non-University projects and was in the process of editing his autobiography. The former SUU faculty member and creator of the SUU Museum authored a best selling anthology on Southern Illinois history entitled "Legends and Lore of Southern Illinois." A few months before his death, he had published a second volume of the anthology. Last spring, Mr. Allen did a short sequence in a motion picture that was being produced by SIU's Office of Student Work and Financial Assistance. The following story is about a day spent with him on location near Eldorado.)

"I'll only do it if you're not going to make fun of country schools," Mr. Allen said on the telephone.

He was calling in response to a letter he had received, asking him to do a part in a film that SIU was making about educational opportunities available to most college students in the immediate area.

The script called for the dramatization of a Walt Whitman poem entitled, "An Old Man's Thoughts of School." The poem concerns an old man who returns to the country school he attended as a student and comments on his thoughts as he remembers his youth. After Mr. Allen had been convinced that the film was to be a

103, painted on the end of the building. We stopped the car and Mr. Allen walked over and stood momentarily in front of the doorway to the school. He then leaned against a massive yew tree in the school yard, and didn't move until we called him to the car for some last minute instructions.

We were soon shooting the sequence, and he was performing with amazing ability and command. It was an experience to see a 100-year-old poem come to life. We worked for a while and then took a break for a while and then under the walnut tree in the school yard, and Mr. Allen was soon telling us about the days he spent there in school.

"We would get to school in the winter, and the place was as cold as the outside. The first ones there were expected to get the stove going, and to draw drinking water from the well," he said. "We all brought our lunch, and we would sit under this tree during the spring and fall when we ate."

Mr. Allen thought in his day that a better education in this day than they do today.

"We were exposed to sixth grade material starting with the first grade since we all sat in the same room, and I think we absorbed more of each other's studies. We learned to make the most of the two hours the teacher spent with us. We had

## Celebrity Series Requires constant pursuit to schedule top programs



The Celebrity Series next features the musical "I Do! I Do!" at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow in University Theatre. Mimi Hines (below) stars in the David Merrick production along with Phil Ford.

By Lucien Swartz

Whoever cried those immortal words, "The show must go on!" must have, at that moment, been plagued by some of the same problems that constitute a regular part of the SUU Celebrity Series.

In a small, not-too-reconverted house on Marion Street, Paul Hibbs, coordinator of special programs, works to resolve the problems of the Celebrity Series.

Scheduling facilities to match entertainers' availability, providing facilities and manpower for the shows and keeping to a budget are among the most difficult problems to be solved, Hibbs said.

For Hibbs, there is a "perpetual pursuit" to find out what the current fare is—to keep in touch with what is popular. There are events to attend, articles to read and reviews to read and study and a number of different managements with which to keep in contact.

Through these managements, Hibbs receives lists of open dates for shows which interest him. Hibbs said he "tries to catch companies on tour when they need to fill a date because it is expensive for the company to have an open day on the road."

"In the long run," Hibbs explained, "it is better for the company to stop a few performances than just travel through. If they have open days, the companies tend to charge lower rates to fill them," he said.

From the list of available dates, Hibbs chooses one which does not conflict with other local events. The work of matching dates is said "frustratingly expensive," said Hibbs. "Managements' suggestions prove to be a waste of time and money. I have had shows, or could have had, go by the wayside on the road after they have been sold."

Once a show is finally contracted, however, it does not mean the problems are over. Ignoring some problems usually requires the "creative" character needed to solve them. Hibbs said that during contracts, "Merrick, Adams and the stage crew must be moved into the physical plant, by workers from the physical plant.



John W. Allen

tribute to American education, past and present, he agreed to do the part.

We picked him up at his home on a beautiful and clear April morning. He got into the car, looked at us and asked if he could return to the house to get something.

In a few moments, he was on again, this time wearing a pair of blacked-rimmed sunglasses. "Ginger! The going to be a movie star," he said. "I know I needed a pair of 'smoked glasses.'"

A sign of the people in the car had never met him before, but they soon discovered he was very remarkable man. At 81, his memory and conversation were astounding. In many ways, he had acquired himself with the script as was already consuming it as he went through the scene about his "profession."

When we reached Eldorado, we stopped at a small town of 600 people. Mr. Allen said he would be able to handle the scene with the help of the camera men. A few minutes later, we were on the road again. "That character

to work hard because we weren't pampered like the students of today," he said.

According to Mr. Allen, teachers had a sincere interest in their students when he was in school, while today, they sometimes seem not to care.

"To so many of them, it's just a job. All of our parents knew the teachers, and they expected the teachers to instruct, scold, encourage and sometimes whip us," he said.

After lunch, we started shooting again and finished just before the sun turned a canary yellow in the west. We started home, and Mr. Allen obviously was excited about seeing himself in the movies, especially this one.

He never saw the film, he died before it was completed. But I think he would have liked it.

Although the words in the poem were written by Whitman, Mr. Allen felt the same way. Although he didn't get to see the picture, John Allen at least got the chance to join in with the old country school that he loved so well.

Hibbs said.

There are usually space problems, too. The University Theatre, where the series is being held while Shroyck Auditorium is remodeled, is designed for small shows, Hibbs said. "The hardest problem is to find dressing rooms for everyone in the companies."

Although the University Theatre has a good stage, there is usually not enough electrical power available for the shows. Many companies bring their own electrical switchboards, Hibbs said. When this happens, extra power must be brought from the basement of the Communications Building.

Even in Shroyck Auditorium, large shows are difficult to stage. "When the Metropolitan Opera was here, we used only one-third of our costumes for the show," Hibbs said. "We simply don't have the facilities to produce large shows."

What does it cost to bring a company like "Hello Dolly" or "Cabinet" to SIU? The cost is anywhere from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

Companies have minimum fees, but costs are also based on the size of the theater, whether the company has a big-name star, the type of costumes are needed and whether the show has its own orchestra. Ticket prices for the series had to be raised this year because of the smaller seating capacity—600 in the University Theatre compared with 1,650 in Shroyck. Even with this raise, there are usually only cost only a little over half the price of metropolitan areas, and students get even further down.

In past years, students have made up 52 to 76 percent of the audience. This is as it should be, according to Hibbs, because the series is intended first for the University community—both students and staff—and then for the people of Southern Illinois.

The series attempts "to bring to professional standards and to give a chance to the students of the University of Southern Illinois." Hibbs said. "The series is not only a financial success, but it is a cultural success. It is a success in that it has brought to the physical plant.



# Lluvias en Lima

Ninguno de los fundadores de Lima, la actual capital del Perú, sospecharía que su situación geográfica sería causa de grandes proyecciones de la atmósfera unos cuantos años después, ni se habrían dado cuenta de las alteraciones del clima que tratan anualmente por allí los cambios de estación, ni de las crisis periódicas de los ciclos de lluvia en la zona.

El día 6 de enero del año 1535 marcó el establecimiento de la Ciudad de los Reyes, Lima, Perú, por el conquistador don Francisco Pizarro. El sitio escogido por los conquistadores se encontraba en las orillas de un río cristalino que bajaba de los Andes, Andes para desembocar en el Océano Pacífico (Mar del Sur).

El lugar parecía ideal: el sol de verano asurrat brillaba plenamente, y allí, al lado del mar con su corriente refrescante del Amáutico, lo que podría ser un calor inaguantable se amanhaba. Es más, a pesar de la naturaleza desértica, de todo el resto de la costa, el río Rimac proveería agua suficiente para todos los usos domésticos y de riegos.

Siete meses después, llegado el invierno, cuando toda la zona estaba cubierta de una neblina liviana y la temperatura bajaba a unos diez grados (centígrados), el clima para los "campesinos", acostumbrados a semejantes condiciones en la península Ibérica, parece agradable si no ideal.

Pero la ciudad está situada en un pequeño taldán de tierra circundada de los cerros que conducen a las faldas de los Andes. No hay gran movimiento de aire dentro de esta zona, y la península que sale del área en que se construyó Lima hacia el puerto del Callao interrumpe las corrientes del mar, de tal manera que se enfria el aire causando así las neblinas. Estas condiciones invernales no importaban gran cosa hasta el siglo veinte con la llegada del automóvil y las indurías. Ahora el crecimiento de la población a más de millón y medio de habitantes, además de la contaminación de la atmósfera por los automóviles y fábricas, han traido una crisis muy seria, preciso mandarla del "progreoso" y "modernista" el "sonco".

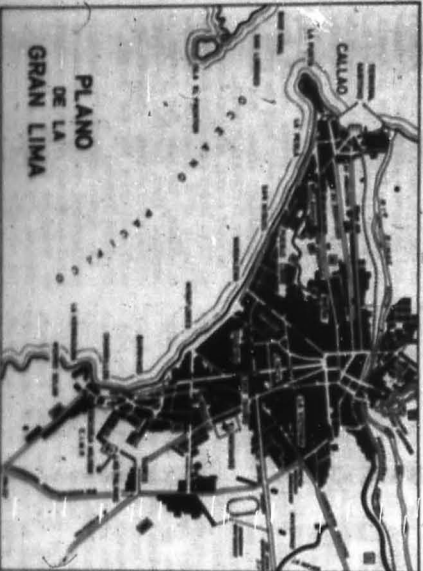
Y si no fuera suficiente este azote a los habitantes de la aglomerada ciudad, este año ha traído un ciclo extraordinario de lluvias. Pocas personas reparan en el clima de la costa occidental sudamericana. Desde Tumbes en el norte, cerca de la frontera con el Ecuador, hasta el sur cerca de Santiago de Chile, la región es desértica, es decir allí casi nunca llueve y en algunas partes no se ha conocido desde la llegada de los europeos ninguna lluvia. El agua que tienen es la que baja de los Andes en caudales limitados. En Rimac de Lima es uno de los pocos ríos que trae una cantidad respetable del elemento esencial para toda vida. En la zona Iloca la única precipitación viene en forma de una garúa muy fina durante el invierno (los meses de mayo a octubre), ya que todo el Perú está al sur del Ecuador).

Sin embargo, "una vez en cada generación" al caer lluvias en esa zona y con resultado desastroso desde muchos puntos de vista. Para los habitantes de Lima, "condemna llueve", "un condeñero" medio de agua constituye una verdadera inundación. Las calles no se construyeron para el desahue, ni el sistema de construcción de casas y edificios públicos anticipa la filtración de aguas lluvias. Muchas construcciones son de adobe, lo que significa el derrumbe de muchas casas modernas o de "game houses".

Llegó la lluvia a Lima este verano (diciembre), por primera vez desde el año de 1925. Las alteraciones que tratan las lluvias en esta forma son tan más serias para la vida natural de la zona. Ordinariamente las aguas costeras de la región nunca bajan a una temperatura de más de 20 grados (68 Fahrenheit), pero en el año citado subieron en el Callao a 28 grados (80 Fahrenheit), de manera que todos los peces de las aguas costeras hubieron mar adentro y a mayores honduras. Estos peces sirven de alimento a los pelicanos, los guanayos, las gaviotas y otras aves marítimas de la costa y siempre son numerosos. Resultado de su huida: millares de aves muertas por toda la costa. La presencia de mayores cantidades de humedad en el aire dan origen a plagas de insectos, se espantan las enfermedades entre los habitantes, humanos y animales, y las inundaciones destruyen las siembras.

Es decir, las tormentas de lluvia a que ninguno de los habitantes flora ni fauna, están acostumbrados, de tal manera alzan todo el ciclo vital, la ecología, que constituyen un desastre de primer orden. Tardan varios años en ajustar las condiciones nuevamente a "lo normal de la zona, y prosiguen a los estudiantes de la naturaleza y de la ecología un excelente ejemplo de lo que resultará de la contaminación artificial de las aguas del mar por las industrias y los desperdicios del "hombre civilizado".

A.G.B.



Peter Fonda (left), Dennis Hopper and Jack Nicholson star in "Easy Rider," the story of a man who went looking for America.

## Moves slowly, but helps portray today's society

By Louise Swaine  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

"Easy Rider" is billed as the "drama of a man who went looking for America, and was unable to find it." On the surface, this statement of plot appears trite, but it becomes a comment on both American society and life.

The "easy rider," Captain America, is not simply looking for America—he is looking for freedom; the freedom to be himself whatever that self is.

"Easy Rider," produced by Peter Fonda and directed by Dennis Hopper, starts them as motorcycle bums on a tour through the Southwest. The movie was honored as the best film by a new director at the Cannes Film Festival.

The two cyclists are heading from Los Angeles to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. Their travels take them through a communal settlement, several dried-up towns, a horse ranch and the unproductive wastelands of the Southwest.

Much of the movie is made up of scenery from the Southwest ranging from desert sunrise shots to dualy mountain scenes. This great amount of background footage is incorporated into the movie through a number of songs by such artists as Steppenwolf, the Byrds and the Jimi Hendrix Experience. Though most of the scenes are beautiful, the photography is not unusual or outstanding. At first, these scenes are necessary to set the overall mood of motorcycle cross-country traveling, but as the movie continues, this footage gets monotonous.

The plot centers around hitchhikers who the two pick up along

the way. The first is the leader of an isolated adobe commune who takes them to the settlement and tries to convince them to remain. The cyclists realize that they have not yet found what they are seeking and decide to keep moving.

George, the alcoholic second hitchhiker, is well-portrayed by Jack Nicholson. George is an on-the-side, small town lawyer who helps the cyclists out of trouble when they are arrested for parking without a permit. He has always wanted to see the Mardi Gras and accepts the boys' invitation to ride with them.

The real climax of the picture comes when the three are beaten by a vigilante gang and George is killed. After this, Captain America's realization that they will never find what they are looking for is important but anticlimactic. George's murder sparks his thinking, but the total realization comes to him only after visiting a whorehouse, seeing the Mardi Gras and experiencing an LSD trip.

Peter Fonda stars as the inmate, searching Captain America, but he does not really act the part. He is uncommunicative, sony and insensitive; he does not sufficiently put himself into the role. Dennis Hopper does a much better job in his role as Billy, Captain America's partner. He is more convincing and human in his portrayal than Fonda is. Because the role is more superficial and less thoughtful than Fonda's, it is more realistic and easier to identify with than the part of Captain America. The action is slow-moving and the plot is strung out much too far, but the film definitely has something to say, and is a significant picture about today's society.

## Highlights on television

SATURDAY

Alfred Hitchcock's "The Birds" stars Rod Taylor and Tippi Hedren in a terrifying tale of what would happen if our avian friends turned on us. 10:30 p.m., channel 6.

SUNDAY

The Chicago Black Hawks take on the New York Rangers for a spot in the Stanley Cup play-offs of hockey. 7 p.m., channel 12. Ed Sullivan devotes an hour to the Beatles, featuring them and their music. 7 p.m., channel 12.

For musical purposes, "The Road to Rio" will be featured tonight. One of the Bob Hope-Doris Crowdy-Dorothy Lamour "Road" pictures, it takes place in South America. 10:45 p.m., channel 3.

MONDAY

A five-part series on smoking, narcotics and how to quit smoking.

begins tonight on "Why Not Smoke," 9 p.m., channel 8.

TUESDAY

Patrick Macnee stars as con man Danny Jertico, who attempts a big heist in Malta in "M1, Jertico," 7:30 p.m., channel 3.

"First Thursday" presents a profile of the U.S. entrepreneur, Braxill's Stone Age Industries and a forecast of what life will be up to the year 2000. 9 p.m., channel 6.

THURSDAY

"The African Queen" is one of Humphrey Bogart's best movies. Co-starring with Katharine Hepburn and Robert Montgomery, Bogart portrays the ego-quitting river tramp Charlie Allnut, who takes home Syger about the African Queen to save her from German troops. The film is set in German East Africa, during World War I. 8 p.m., channel 12.

# Hundreds exposed to nerve gas

## Nixon unveils anti-strike plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon unveiled Friday a novel plan to avert crippling strikes in rail, airline and other transport industries. Embraced by neither labor nor management, the proposal faces an uncertain fate in Congress.

In a special message to the legislators, Nixon came up with unique ideas for handling labor disputes threatening public emergencies. The principal changes would affect rail and airline bargaining.

At no point did Nixon's message refer to the current threat of a nationwide rail strike stemming from a continuing dispute between the rail lines and shop-craft unions. His recommendations were tailored to the longer-range future.

Secretary of Labor George Carswell snubbed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The four Senate Judiciary Committee Democrats who voted against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harold Carswell said Friday his confirmation "would discredit the Senate and the Court."

"Most important, it would be a disservice to the finest ideals of the American people," said the minority report filed by Sens. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland.

DENVER (AP)—More than 1,000 persons have been accidentally exposed to a deadly nerve gas at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal during a 17-year period beginning in 1953, 4th Army said Friday, but there were no fatalities and no one was permanently disabled.

The disclosure came during a tour of the sprawling arsenal northeast of Denver where 463,622 gallons of the deadly chemical warfare

agent GB will be detoxified, starting in the spring of 1971.

An arsenal spokesman said the accidents occurred during manufacture of the gas—which began in 1953 and was stopped in 1957—during filling of containers and in storage procedures. He said they happened primarily as a result of human error and malfunctions of equipment.

Maj. Elliott Lipson, deputy for the detoxification program, said no one was per-

manently disabled and few suffered serious temporary incapacitation.

The Army, under guidance by presidential order from the National Academy of Sciences, developed a program to destroy the GB agent at the arsenal after controversy spread into Congress over plans to ship the material cross-country for burial in the Atlantic Ocean.

Army guides stressed the safety of disposal operations during a four-hour briefing and tour of the arsenal.

GB, which remains in liquid form unless vaporized by heat or explosion, has been stored at the arsenal since 1953. Lipson pointed out and arsenal spokesmen said there had never been a leak outside the immediate working area. Lipson said there had been "very frequent, minor" leaks of nonlethal mustard gas, but there was "never a hazard." Stores of mustard gas also are to be destroyed.

**Selling your old RECORDS? Classified Action Ads are a Groovy way to do it!**

P. Shultz told newsmen earlier this week that the search for legislation to deal with such situations was so complex that the administration in effect was looking for "the least worst" program.

Shultz told reporters at the White House Friday that he supposed both labor and management would view any innovations with hesitation and be declined to forecast the reaction of Congress.

## Student strike flops

(Continued from page 16)

in a strike against a state institution.

Petitions urging support for Dwight Campbell, student body president and other student government officials suspended, circulated in front of University Center and Morris Library. No official estimate of signatures was available.

Student government officials asked that a timetable of campus disorders which began circulating Friday be called off.

Included in the disorders were a massive check-out of books from Morris Library, tying up of all outside phone lines and on Monday, a mass water and power drain.

City officials who were contacted Friday expressed concern that the overall affect of a water and power drain would hurt the city more than the campus.

Concerning the student strike Friday, Jon Taylor, chairman of the Unity Party, said "Personally, I was not as concerned with students not going to classes as much as having students think about what is happening."

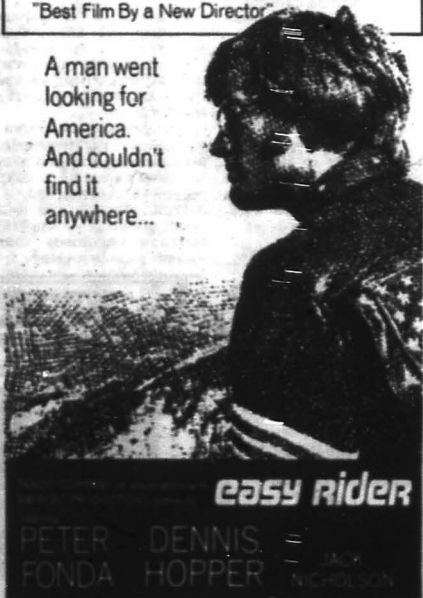
"A strike against classes is not enough, we must keep in mind what the strike is for—this is the most important thing."

Regarding the students who were suspended, Taylor said "We don't think they should appeal the action because they weren't doing anything illegal."

## NOW AT THE VARSITY

CANNES FILM FESTIVAL WINNER!  
"Best Film By a New Director"

A man went looking for America. And couldn't find it anywhere...



easy rider

PETER FONDA DENNIS HOPPER  
FAYE DUNAWAY

Written by PETER FONDA DENNIS HOPPER TERRY SOUTHERN  
Directed by DENNIS HOPPER  
Produced by PETER FONDA  
Associate Producer WILLIAM HAYWARD  
Executive Producer BERT SCHNEIDER - COLOR  
Released by COLUMBIA PICTURES

NOMINATED FOR TWO ACADEMY AWARDS  
SHOW TIMES 2:00-3:45-5:30-7:15-9:00

## CONRAD OPTICAL

Service available for most while you wait

Closed Thurs. at noon - Open until 8:30 p.m. Monday night.

Eye Examinations  
Contact Lenses

Reasonable Prices  
Sun Glasses

Mod Styles Available  
Gold Rims

411 S. Illinois - Dr. Lee H. Jatre, Optometrist 457-4919  
16th and Monroe, Herrin - Dr. Conrad Optometrist 942-5500

## LIBERTY

MURPHYSBORO, ILL. 624-6222

NOW SHOWING

CONTINUOUS TODAY, SUN 2:00  
WEEKDAYS STARTING AT 7:00

"FEATURE" TODAY, SUN 2:00, 4:15, 6:30, 9:00, WEEKDAYS AT 7:00, 9:10

They Lived A Thundering Adventure That Rocked Two Nations!



John Wayne  
Rock Hudson  
"the Undeclared"



COMING SOON....."THE REVERS"

## MID-AMERICA THEATRES

OPEN 6:30 - START 7:00  
IN CAR HEATERS  
FRI. - SAT. - SUN.  
2 BIG ACTION COUNTRY  
MUSIC PROGRAMS



33 HIT SONGS  
15 TOP STARS  
Pee Wee King's  
Country  
Western  
HOEDOWN



NO. 2 ACTION COUNTRY MUSIC HIT  
DEL REEVES  
ROY DRUSKY THE "GOLD GUITAR"



OPEN 6:30 - START 7:00  
FRI. - SAT. - SUN.  
2 ACTION PROGRAMS

"A remarkable film!" Judith Crist, NBC-TV (Today Show)



## LAST SUMMER

NO. 2 ACTION PROGRAM - RATED G.P.



## COOPOOON

DRIVE-IN THEATRE  
Show Starts at 7:30 p.m.  
Gate Opens at 7:00 p.m.  
FRI-SAT AND SUNDAY  
—SHOWN FIRST—

"DAZZLING"  
—LIFE



—SHOWN SECOND—  
THOSE DARING YOUNG  
MEN IN THEIR  
JAUNTY JALOPIES

## Ousted aid raps Nixon school plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon is making a mockery of his victory pledge to "bring us together" by retreating on civil rights issues, the outgoing chief of federal school desegregation programs said Friday.

Leon Panetta, beginning his final day as chief of the civil rights division at the Department of Welfare, said Nixon is so concerned with the politics of appeasing the South that he has abdicated the role of moral leader.

Panetta resigned last week under pressure from the Nixon administration.

He said Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, meanwhile, caters to

racists and the fears of all whites reared in a segregated society. The result, Panetta said, is the "awakening of the tiger of demagoguery in America."

"You can't say 'bring us together' on one hand and then divide us on the other," Panetta told a breakfast meeting of the Women's National Press Club.

He said Nixon's attitude on freedom of choice and busing controversies symbolizes "a very regrettable lack of leadership of this administration. It is taking the easy way out. It's a lot easier to say 'the noble plan didn't work so let's forget it' than to find the successes and build on them."

Panetta called the busing and neighborhood school questions phony fronts for what he said are the real issues: racial isolation, discrimination and justice under the 14th Amendment.

He said 90 per cent of the nation's school systems today use busing to get pupils to class. In the South, busing has been the backbone of the dual school system, Panetta said, with deliberate disregard of the option of integrated neighborhood schools.

Panetta said his ouster as civil rights chief could be pinned not to any one person but to a general lack of civil rights commitment within the White House.

## High Court grants hearing in military rape case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Friday to decide whether servicemen accused of nonmilitary crimes such as rape have the right to be tried by civilian courts.

Granted a hearing, probably next fall, was Istah Relford, a soldier sentenced to imprisonment for 30 years in Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for the rape of a fellow soldier's 14-year-old sister and an airman's wife.

Relford's appeal, consistently turned down until now, argues that rape and other crimes without mili-

tary significance should be tried in civilian courts where a serviceman could be heard by a jury.

At the same time, the court agreed to rule on the rights of witnesses who appear before grand juries. And it turned down appeals by seven Mississippi Ku Klux Klan members sentenced to prison in the 1964 murder of three civil rights workers.

The grand jury case involves a Brooklyn man, Ralph Piccirillo, who claims he was convicted of assaulting a housing contractor partly on the basis of testimony he

gave to a grand jury under a pledge of immunity.

Piccirillo, sentenced to one and a half to three years, contends also he was denied the opportunity to consult a lawyer before testifying. The court never has ruled grand jury witnesses have a constitutional right to a lawyer's assistance.

The seven Klansmen refused a hearing include Sam H. Bowers Jr., one-time Imperial Klan Wizard. They were convicted of conspiring to injure, threaten, oppress and intimidate Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman

and James Earl Chaney, who were murdered near Philadelphia, Miss.

The Klansmen claimed their rights were violated by the reading of an alleged confession by Horace Doyle Barnett, 31, of Cullen, La., one of the seven convicted men. Bowers, a 45-year-old Laurel, Miss., vending-machine operator and Alton Wayne Roberts, 31-year-old Hickory, Miss., mobile home salesman, were sentenced to 10 years. The others received three or six-year sentences.

In other actions, the court: —Declined, 7 to 1, to block

the arrest of newsdealers who sell "The New York Review of Sex & Politics" and "Screw, The Sex Review," in New York City.

—Granted the Justice Department a hearing on its attempt to upset the merger of the two largest banks in Philadelphia, N.J.

—Turned down, 6 to 2, a government attempt to keep alive a 1939 federal law that forbids mail soliciting of business for foreign divorces.

## Reagan asks probe of student violence

California Gov. Ronald Reagan declared a state of extreme emergency in Santa Barbara Thursday night and ordered the state's attorney general to probe the leadership of young people who had burned a bank and rampaged through a University of California residential area.

The young people appeared quiet after the burning and window breaking Tuesday and Wednesday nights, but demonstrators at the State University of New York in Buffalo battered the wooden headquarters of the campus police with two automobiles.

About 200 then roved across

the campus hurling rocks, setting fire to a truck and shouting, "Pigs off campus!" to university police.

The Buffalo disturbance apparently arose from a dispute between black basketball players who complained of discrimination and university athletic officials.

The university said it would accept a commission to investigate the clashes which began Wednesday night when dozens youths were injured and 16 arrested.

In California, Reagan also asked the attorney general to find out if William M. Kunstler, an attorney for

the Chicago 7 who is out on bail on a contempt of court charge, had crossed state lines to incite a riot.

Kunstler spoke on campus shortly before Wednesday's violence.

"So help me God," Reagan told newsmen, "we will provide everything that needs providing even if it means a declaration of martial law... This cannot be allowed to continue and will not be allowed."

Reagan said he would mobilize the National Guard if the sheriff and highway patrol requested it.

The situation was calm at

Syracuse University in New York after the peaceful occupation of a building which later was evacuated without incident.

Some students, especially in Santa Barbara, said they were protesting a variety of things ranging from the war in Vietnam to "police repression."

## Proficiency tests save \$120,000

A saving to the taxpayers of more than \$120,000 was achieved by SIU last year "by not teaching students what they already know," according to Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar.

The process is known as proficiency examinations—a plan allowing a student to take an examination in a subject he already knows, and, if he passes, allowing him to receive credit in a comparable required University course without attending class.

## Byrd questions U.S. policy in Laos

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., said Friday the administration should reveal the extent of U. S. involvement in Laos, saying he questions the wisdom of "laying American lives on the line" in a secret war.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., said secrecy "can only compound the difficult problem we already face."

Byrd said an estimated 100 American pilots have been lost in bombing missions over Laos, and at least 25 other Americans have been killed in the fighting there.

"Before these casualty figures rise further, the American people should be told the extent of our country's involvement in Laos," Byrd said.

Secretary of Defense Mel-

vin R. Laird told newsmen meanwhile that all U. S. military activity in Laos is directly related to a "policy of protective reaction" against the North Vietnamese threat to American troops in Vietnam.

Emerging from a closed hearing of a House appropriations subcommittee, he said

the United States would continue "to react in all cases to movements of the North Vietnamese that affect the safety of our forces in Vietnam."

Laird had stated Thursday that the bombing strikes in Laos were designed to protect the American position in Vietnam.

**FOX Eastgate**  
PH. 457-5885

**NOW SHOWING!!**  
**2 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS**  
SHOW TIMES DESIGNED WITH THE STUDENT IN MIND  
**Box Office Opens 4:30**  
**Features: 5:00 - 7:00 - 9:00**

**BOB & CAROL & TED & ALICE**  
**ELLIOTT GOLD & DYAN CANNON**

**consider the possibilities**

**NATALIE WOOD ROBERT CULP**  
**BOB & CAROL & TED & ALICE**  
**ELLIOTT GOLD DYAN CANNON**

**REZ**  
**ANTIQUING KIT**  
with  
**\$5.87**  
**NOW ONLY**  
**\$2.98**  
**VARIETY OF COLORS**  
**STOLLAR**  
N. HILL AVE.

**LATE SHOW TONITE VARSITY**  
**BOX OFFICE OPENS 10:15 SHOW STARTS 11:15**

**NO ONE KNOWS WHAT TROUBLES VIRGINS HAVE...**

**THE CURIOUS FEMALE**

**ANGELIQUE PETTY JOHN CHARLENE JONES BUNNY ALISTER MICHAEL GREER**

**FOX Eastgate**  
PH. 457-5885

**FRI. & SAT. LATE FLICK**  
**at 11:15 p.m.**

**Black body—white brain.**

**CHANGE OF MIND**

**A change of living. A change of loving...**

**ALL SEATS \$1.25**



# Campus activities scheduled Sunday, Monday

## SUNDAY

University Museum Exhibits: Antique Sewing Machines, Home Economics Building, March 1-31. Antique Lamps, Home Economics Building, March 1-31. Chippendale Carved Altar, Student Christian Foundation, March 1-31. Evolution, General Classrooms Building Main Corridor, March 1-31. Huichol Sing-Sticks, Anthropology Office, March 1-31. Japanese Kokeshi Dolls, University Center, Morris Library, Intercul Foyer and Registrar's Office, Woody Hall, March 1-31. Nepal Exhibit, International Center Lounge, Woody Hall, March 1-21. Nepal Mini Exhibit, Chancellor's Office and President's Office, March 1-31. Nepalese Household Gods, Home Economics Building, March 1-31. Nepalese Paintings, Building T-40, March 1-31. The Old Barn, Agriculture Building, March 1-31. Mitchell Gallery Exhibits: American Paintings 1900-1950, Sponsored by IBM, March 1-10. Celebrity Series: "I Do, I Do," 8:30 p.m., University Theater, Communications Building, Tickets on sale at University Center, Central Ticket Office. Students, \$4; Public, \$5.

Music Department: University Choir and Chamber Concert, Robert Kingsbury, Conductor, 3 p.m., Home Economics Building, Room 140B.

Delta Upsilon: Meeting, 2-4 p.m., University Center, Ballroom A.

Faculty-Alumni: Basketball, 5-9 p.m., Gym 207.

Music Department: Opera Rehearsals, 6-11 p.m., Communications Theater.

Theta Xi: Basketball, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., Gym 207.

Yoga Society: Meeting, 7-9:30 p.m., Muckelroy Arena.

Blacks Interested in Business: Meeting, 2-5 p.m., General Classrooms Building, Room 21.

Soccer Club: Practice, 9-11 p.m., Gym 207.

Southern Players: Meeting, noon-3 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.

Angel Flight: Rush, 1-6 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Lishona: Meeting, 6-9 p.m., Wham Building, Room 112.

Thai Student Association: Luncheon, 9 a.m.-12 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Women's Recreation Association: Recreation, 2-5 p.m., Gyms 207 and 208.

## MONDAY

Extension Services: Illinois Education Association

Meeting, Delegate Assembly, 7-11 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

Foreign Language Department: Film, "Les Cousins," 7:30 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium, Admission Charge 60¢.

Mobile Museum: A multi-media learning center, Winkler School, March 2, 3 and 4.

History Department: "The Role of Thailand in the 19th Century," Sunthorn Hongladarom, Ambassador of Thailand to the United States, speaker, 10 a.m., Temporary Building, Room 106, Washington Street.

Agricultural Industries Department: "Changing Role of Agricultural Colleges," Professor Charles French, speaker, 4 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

College Born and College Bound: "Pretty Special—An Adequate Self-Concept," 8 p.m., Community Building, Evergreen Terrace, open to all married students.

Stretching the Short College Dollar: "From Early Attic to House Beautiful," 8 p.m., Basement Building, Room 128, Southern Hills, open to all married students.

Hillel-Jewish Association: Center open 7-10:30 p.m., 803 S. Washington.

Intramural Recreation: 4:30-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym and Weight Room.

Harpette Limited: Meeting, 8 p.m., University Center, Ballroom B.

Delta Upsilon: Meeting, 9:30

p.m., University Center, Ohio and Illinois Rooms. Moratorium on Poverty Committee: Meeting, 10 a.m., University Center, Ballroom C.

Alpha Phi Omega: Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory; Pledge Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics, Rooms 203 and 122.

Agriculture Student Council: Meeting, 5-6:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Government Department: Pre-Law Club Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Alpha Phi Alpha: Meeting, 8-9:30 p.m., Home Economics, Room 202.

SIU College Republicans: Meeting, 8-10 p.m., Wham, Room 529.

Department of Conservation: High School Involvement Committee Meeting, 7-9 p.m., Agriculture Building, Room 170.

## SPECIAL

March 2-3-4

Mon.  
Tues.  
Wed.

### Trousers

Combination of Any 3

### Sweaters 3 for \$1.99

### Skirts

### Shirts 4 for \$1.09

DRESS OR SPORT - BOXES OR HANGER

WE OFFER COMPLETE FAMILY LANDRY SERVICE



In Carbondale  
CAMPUS SHOPPING CENTER  
MURDALE SHOPPING CENTER  
IN HERRIN  
212 North Park Avenue

## French to talk on agriculture

Charles E. French, chairman of the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Economics, will present four public lectures at SIU Monday through Thursday.

The lectures are sponsored by the SIU Department of Agricultural Industries and will be open to all interested persons. All lectures will be in the Agriculture Building Seminar Room (209).

French will discuss the "Changing Role of Agricultural Colleges" at 4 p.m. Monday in an agriculture seminar for faculty and graduate students.

Tuesday's topic, also at 4 p.m., will be "Modern Agricultural Management."

"The Long-Run Agricultural Outlook" will be his topic for Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Seminar Room.

The final lecture will be at 4 p.m. Thursday, on the topic: "Needed, Orientations in Agricultural Economics."

French has been on the Pur-

due University faculty since receiving his doctoral degree there in 1951. A graduate of the University of Missouri, his major specialties are management factors that affect decision making in agricultural marketing firms, the application of computers to problems in agriculture, and the impact of mechanization and automation on modern farming.

**LENT SERVICES**

SUNDAY 11 - 12:00

• FREE LENT SERVICE

• FREE LENT SERVICE

• FREE LENT SERVICE

• FREE LENT SERVICE

Daily Egyptian Classified Ads, right or wrong

**PIZZA** is back at

**PIZZA KING**

and to celebrate, we're having A

## 1 Week Special

**ANY SMALL PIZZA ..... \$1.10**

Includes cheese and one other item

**ANY LARGE PIZZA ..... \$1.30**

\*\* Includes cheese and one other item

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS:**

for small pizza ..... 10¢ each

for large pizza ..... 15¢ each

## PIZZA KING

308 S. Illinois 457-2919

# ECKERT'S Country Store

Westown Mall - West of Murdale MON - SAT 9-9  
SUN 10-6  
PRICES GOOD THURS. FRI. & SAT 26, 27, 28

### ECKERT'S FARM FRESH PRODUCE SPECIALS

Fresh - Juicy Temple Oranges	59¢ doz.
Red Tasty Tomatoes	28¢ ctn.
Lucky Cat Brand	3 per carton
Louisiana Sweet Potatoes	3lbs. 49¢
U.S. no. 1 Idaho	
Baking Potatoes	10 lb. Bag 89¢

### FRESH CUT COUNTRY MEATS FROM ECKERT'S OLE-TIME BUTCHER SHOP

Choice Center Cut Chuck Steak	79¢ lb.
Extra Lean Stewing Beef	89¢ lb.
Fresh - Lean - Tasty Ground Beef	63¢ lb.
Fancy Grade A Beef Liver	59¢ lb.
Eckert's Cheese of the Week	
New York Sharp Cheddar	\$1.39 lb.

5 lb. C & H SUGAR 59¢







### SIU faculty ensemble

The Illinois String Quartet will play selections from Schubert, Samuel Barber, and Beethoven at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Old Baptist Foundation Chapel. Members are, from left to right, Richard Strawn, violin; Helen Poulos, violin; James Stroud, cello; and Joseph Baber, viola. The program is open to the public.

### Required attendance changes

## Convo's tradition varied

By John Fisher  
Student Writer

There may be hope for SIU freshmen who don't like having to attend University Convocation, if history is any guide.

In 1946 it was a tradition at Southern Illinois Normal University for all students to attend College Assembly once a week. The tradition may have started with President Pulliam or possibly as far back as President Shroyok, but it ended—for awhile—with President Chester F. Lay.

According to SINU Bulletins of that period "An all student assembly is held one each week. . . . This assembly with its infusion of ideas and various offerings by visitors to the campus supplements the regular class work in particularly all departments."

However, many of the students were just back from World War II. It was spring and most of them had better things to do than become "infused" with ideas and "cultural offerings."

The administration didn't

know what to do. Helen A. Shuman, the dean of women sent a memo to President Lay.

"I am in the depths of despair about attendance at the weekly assembly and the walk-outs we get during the period itself."

She wrote that approximately 105 girls and 330 boys were absent at the last assembly. This means she would have to talk individually to all the girls, and she did not have enough time to do this and carry on her other duties.

Charles D. Tenny, then administrative assistant to the president, decided something had to be done. He offered two suggestions to President Lay.

The first was strict compulsion.

"All students should be compelled to attend regardless of any excuse however reasonable."

The second was less

severe. It stated that no attendance check should be made, but the programs should be made more attractive to the students.

"I prefer the latter. . . . he continued, "(but) . . . there is not much point in taking drastic measures for the rest of the year (term)."

The assemblies were continued during the summer term, but attendance was as bad as ever. In the fall term of 1946 President Lay decided to make attendance at the assemblies compulsory for freshmen and voluntary for upperclassmen.

Nothing seemed to work, and in November of that year President Lay decided the matter of attendance should be dropped until 1947.

The students won. After 1946 there is no record of compulsory assemblies until they were resumed under the Presidency of Delye W. Morris in the fall of 1953.

## Unique program set for foreign students

Foreign students are invited to participate in a unique exchange program, Summer Crossroads, offered by the Institute of International Education.

Foreign students who will be completing their U.S. studies this year are eligible to participate. Conferences are scheduled for June 7-13 in Colorado Springs, Colo.; June 14-20 in Los Angeles, Calif.; June 21-27 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The program allows students about to return to their homeland to reflect on their

experiences while in America. Structured discussions, informal comparison of notes, group social events and sight-seeing are main elements in the program.

Selected American families serve as hosts for the students during the students' participation at the conference. Each family covers all expenses during the students' stay except for personal incidentals. A limited number of travel grants are available through the State Department to cover the costs of transportation.

"This is a fine program. We encourage our students to participate in it," Clarence Hendershot, assistant dean in the International Student Services said.

Prospective participants may obtain applications from Mrs. Mary Wakeland in the International Student Services office. All applications are due by May 1.

### Cop training set

CAIRO, Ill. (AP)—Training of nine members of the Cairo police force will begin March 9 at the Southern Illinois University vocational institute near Carterville.

State Police Lt. Stewart E. Grant, executive of the State Police Training Academy in Springfield, announced the program for training the first half of the city department. Grant will be in charge of the program, the first of its kind in Illinois.

### Norman statement attributed to Keene

Comments on the hiring of a personnel director for Carbondale were mistakenly attributed to Mayor David Keene in Thursday's Daily Egyptian. It was City Manager C. William Norman who said the city needs to employ a director "at the earliest possible date."

Norman said the salary of the director will be about \$10,000 annually and that candidates should have a college degree and two years working experience in personnel work.



Look into  
a Volkswagen at

**EPPS  
MOTORS**

Highway 13—East

Ph. 457-2184



Overseas Delivery

When you can buy  
Chicken like this,  
why cook?

KENTUCKY  
FRIED CHICKEN  
110 W. MAIN  
549-3394

FOR LUXURY LIVING SEE  
**GARDEN PARK  
ACRES  
APARTMENTS**  
607 E. PARK (EAST OF WALL ON PARK)  
**NOW LEASING**  
SPRING & SUMMER QUARTERS  
OCCUPANCY MARCH 15th 1970

**Model Apartment**  
OPEN DAILY 9A.M. TIL 5P.M.

FOR INFORMATION & LEASES SEE  
MR. DAVID KEENE, MGR.  
(Manager on Premises) Tel. 457-5736

TRY  
OUR  
GOOD  
BEER

YOU'LL SEE  
THE FALSTAFF FAMILY  
BREWS BEER BETTER

Available at Your Favorite Tavern  
and Package Liquor Store

# On-campus job interviews

The following on-campus job interviews have been scheduled by the University Placement Services. For appointments students may call 453-2391 or stop by the office at Woody Hall, Third Floor, Section A.

March 4, 1970

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,\*** Chicago: accounting management program B.S. degree with major in accounting for on-the-job training in several areas (tax, cost, auditing, international, etc.). Production management program - B.S. degree for plant assignment. Sales management program - B.S. or B.A. degree for territory assignment anywhere in U.S. B.S. or B.A. with major in accounting, marketing, production, general business, or other.

**GENESCO, INC.,** Nashville, Tenn.: Entry level management trainee jobs for majors in business administration, accounting, math, statistics, computer science, marketing, retailing, production management, industrial engineering and liberal arts.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY,** Springfield: electric and natural gas utility, serving much of central and Southern Illinois, recruiting, graduate engineers with specialization in the areas of mechanical, electrical, and general engineering. Will also talk with two-year electronic program graduates. Positions available include power plant test engineering, corporate office staff engineering and various levels of field engineering. Technology majors and also two-year electronic program grads.

**ALTSCHULER, MELVOIN & GLASSER,\*** CPA's, Chicago: accountants for positions with CPA firm.

**COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** Louisville, Ky.: Permanent actuarial trainees—On-the-job training in various departments. Arrangement to encourage completion of actuarial exams.

Training includes technical and administrative assignments to prepare for executive responsibility. Summer actuarial trainees—assignments in actuarial work to acquaint candidate with potential of actuarial career. Direct contact with company's actuaries and other executives. Degree in actuarial science math, business admin. or others if in conjunction with strong math background.

**STANDARD OIL,\*** Div. of American Oil, Chicago: Management and sales positions. **RALSTON PURINA COMPANY,\*** St. Louis: Business manager trainees—Checkerboard Farms Division (poultry and egg operations), for person with at least 18 hours accounting with general business degree, or accounting degree. Immediate relocation to plant operation in southern region of U.S. for training. Good opportunity for growth within the Division and within the corporation structure. Other administrative trainee positions with Consumer Products Division. Degree in bus. admin., accounting, industrial management.

**RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD,\*** Chicago: claims examiner trainees—after training period, assignment to a work unit and assumption of the duties of a class examiner. Salary: starting at \$6176 per year increasing to \$7639 per year upon successful completion of six months training program. To qualify: complete a four-year course leading to a college degree and pass the Federal Service Entrance Examination. **AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY CORPORATION,\*** Evanston: Refer to March 4, 1970 date.

**NORWALK - LAMIRADA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,** Norwalk, Cal.: teachers in all elementary grades K-6; outdoor education (6th grade camp); 7th and 8th grade: general math, girls' P.E.; high school: industrial arts, girls' P.E. \*Citizenship required

# Ogilvie invites governors

Gov. Richard Ogilvie has invited the nation's governors to hold their 1972 annual convention in Chicago.

In an appearance before the executive committee of the National Governor's Conference, Ogilvie offered Chicago's extensive facilities for the prestigious annual conclave of state chief executives.

Ogilvie was in Washington attending the winter meeting of the organization, during which governors met with administration and congressional leaders.

According to Ogilvie, the invitation was "taken under advisement" and will be decided during the regular summer meeting at Lake of the Ozarks, Mo. He said Texas also was vying to become host state for the 1972 meeting.

**VARIETY**  
is the spice of the Daily Egyptian  
Classified Displays

# Rumors incorrect

Contrary to current rumors, entertainer Andy Williams will not perform at SIU during spring quarter, according to Dean Justice, manager of the SIU Arena.



**TURNED DOWN?**  
FOR  
**AUTO INSURANCE**

See Us For  
"Full Coverage"  
**Auto Insurance**  
Coverage \* Underage  
Cancelled  
Financial Responsibility Filings  
EASY PAYMENT PLANS  
3, 6 or 12-Months  
**FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY  
POLICIES**  
**FRANKLIN  
INSURANCE  
AGENCY**  
703 S. Illinois Ave.  
Phone 457 - 4461

# The Little Brown Jug

Don't forget the **NOW**  
SIU  
Sat. afternoon **TRADITION**  
**OYSTERS** on a 1/2 shell  
12 for \$1.00 2-5p.m.  
119 N. WASHINGTON 18oz. Schooner 25¢

# James Brown to perform

James Brown, "The King of Soul," is coming to SIU in March to stage a benefit performance.

The show will take place at 9 p.m. March 14 in the Arena, according to the SIU Arena Manager's Office. Brown will appear with a troupe of 32 performers.

This benefit is being sponsored by SIU and the Student Government Office. The benefit, according to student government, is being endorsed by the Carbondale City Council, the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce, the Carbondale Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Carbondale Northeast Congress.

Profits will go to Project Head Start in Carbondale, which helps preschool children get a better education. In addition, proceeds will also go to the People's Breakfast Program, the Community Revolving Loan Fund, an organization which provides loans to SIU students and to the Business and Industrial Development Association, which is an organization aimed at bringing more industry to Carbondale.

Tickets, priced at \$5.50, \$4.50 and \$3.50, may be purchased at the central ticket office in the University Center. There will be no student discount for this benefit performance.

# Group Insurance Notice !!

To All Golden Rule Policyholders  
S.I.U. Group.

TO AVOID ANY MISUNDERSTANDING GOLDEN RULE WOULD LIKE TO CLARIFY THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Golden Rule DOES PAY FULL BENEFITS in addition to any other insurance you may carry. We feel if the premiums are being paid you should receive the FULL BENEFITS regardless of insurance.

Golden Rule will continue the GROUP PLAN at S.I.U. There will be no change in Rates; Benefits Claim Service; Payroll Deduction; or State Contribution.

THE GOLDEN RULE PREMIUM RATE IS - SOUND!

Golden Rule has a fine reputation for FAST CLAIM SERVICE. Compare the Claim Service of Golden Rule with other companies. Compare the procedure for filing a claim with that of other companies.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND ONE OF OUR INFORMATIVE MEETINGS. MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED AS FOLLOWS

### Academic Personnel

Mondays -- 3:30 P.M.  
Tuesday through Thursday 9:30  
1:30  
3:30  
Friday -- 9:30 A.M.

### Non-Academic Personnel

Monday through Thursday 3:30  
5:30  
7:30  
Friday -- 9:30 A.M.

MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE CARBONDALE OFFICE - 715 South University

We would be pleased to meet with any Department that would like to make arrangements for a meeting of the personnel within their Department.

IF YOU ARE NOT A MEMBER OF THE GOLDEN RULE GROUP PLAN YOU MAY ENROLL AT THIS TIME - FOR INFORMATION CALL 457-5769

JUST RECEIVED  
LARGE SHIPMENT OF  
RODS AND REELS

NOW ON DISPLAY  
AT DISCOUNT PRICES

**JIM'S**  
Sporting Goods  
Murkale Shopping Center











Picketing protesters

The picket lines assembled in front of several University buildings Friday and to their chagrin the classrooms were still full. Student government called off their schedule of campus disorders for this weekend.

(Photo by Ken Garen)

# 'Massive strike' apparent failure; petitions circulate

By P.J. Heller  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

There was little evidence of support for the massive student strike called Friday on the SIU campus. The strike had been called to show support for the seven students suspended Wednesday night by Dean of Students Wilbur Moulton in protest over coeducational study hours.

University spokesmen reported that classes were well attended despite pickets which had been set up near the major classroom buildings. No incidents were reported.

A spokesman from the Chancellor's Office, Willis Malone, said that reports from deans indicated that class attendance was "very good."

Malone reiterated Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar's statement Thursday night that "class attendance is always optional."

Some classes, however, reported that attendance was down by as much as 30 per cent.

Moulton reported Friday that he had received a "great many calls, none of which have been in protest."

"We have had calls of approval and support of the action which had been taken," Moulton said.

Moulton indicated that many calls were from students, parents, faculty members, residents of the community, and people from out of town.

Students supporting the strike were seen in the on-campus living areas urging other students not to attend classes. Many wore armbands which read "Slayers no more."

Frank Adams, program director of the Student Work and Financial Assistance Office said that a proposed sick call by student workers did not materialize.

"All the working kids are on the job," Adams said.

At a rally Thursday afternoon in front of the University Center, a spokesman for the Student Workers Union urged students to call in sick to support the strike.

Students employed by the University are considered as state employees and are not allowed to participate

(Continued on page 9)

**DAILY EGYPTIAN**  
Southern Illinois University  
Volume 51      Saturday, February 28, 1970      Number 97

## Selection methods mullied

### MacVicar's heir discussed

Methods for selecting the best successor for Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar were discussed at both the Graduate Council and the Carbondale Faculty Sub-council meetings Friday, according to Howard Webb, chairman of the sub-council.

MacVicar is leaving SIU July 1 to accept the president's position at Oregon State University.

Webb said that President Morris attended both meetings and outlined some of his

plans for picking the next chancellor.

Morris is planning to enlist a number of groups—faculty, student and others—to obtain ideas on the new chancellor's selection, he said.

The faculty sub-council meetings are not open to any-

one except faculty unless the members vote unanimously to open a meeting, Webb said. No such action was made at Friday's session.

President Morris was unavailable for comment on his specific ideas involving choosing MacVicar's successor.

## To handle waste

### Fest gets permit

Harpette Ltd. has been issued a temporary permit to establish and operate a solid waste disposal site at Audion Meadows, by the Illinois Department of Health.

Temporary permit #1970 authorizes the construction of the site on a 1.6 acre in the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 23, T. 10S., R. 1W., Jackson County to "handle waste from a population of approximately 100,000 for 3 days."

The permit was granted in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Roy E. Rudolph and Associates for Harpette.

The permit "is issued on a temporary basis with the stipulation that this site may be used only for a period of one month and all deposited refuse will be adequately compacted and covered."

According to Peter Kost, president of Harpette, the issuance of this permit reduces the number of needed permits to one.

Construction on the Audion Meadow site is presently under progress.

## Gus Bode



Gus says he's boycotted classes so often this quarter he has forgotten which courses he's enrolled in.



## Senator speaks

Ralph T. Smith, Illinois' junior Republican senator, chats with an unidentified audience member before his speech to the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce's annual dinner meeting Friday night in the University Center Ballrooms. (Photo by Ralph Klyden)