

1-30-1971

The Daily Egyptian, January 30, 1971

Daily Egyptian Staff

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Volume 52, Issue 77

Recommended Citation

, . "The Daily Egyptian, January 30, 1971." (Jan 1971).

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The Daily Egyptian

Volume 52 Number 77

Saturday, January 30, 1971



Oil painting done with palette knife by Greg Hennigman

Lionel Britton; forgotten artist of yesterday

By Larry Haley

Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

If the old adage is true that a writer achieves his greatest fame after his death, this certainly must be the case with Lionel Britton, the English writer and poet best known in the 1930's as Bernard Shaw's "wild young man." For during his life, Britton was totally obscured from the reading public except for a few brief years when he was praised by Shaw, Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells as the greatest dramatic writer since Shakespeare.

Now that Britton is dead, the rare book room of Morris Library at SIU has acquired most of the writer's original manuscripts and letters through Herbert Marshall professor of theater at SIU, who knew Britton intimately for 40 years and who is acting as the literary executor of Britton's estate.

Marshall pointed out a list of Britton's published works that SIU has acquired which includes *Hunger And Love*, *Brain*, *Spacetime Inn*, and *Animal Ideas* as well as 23 of Britton's unpublished works.

"In 1968 when I visited Britton at his small cottage in Margate, Kent, (England)," Marshall explained, "we made an agreement that I should handle his manuscripts after his death and see they would be made available for research at the University."

"I went back to England again last year," Marshall continued, "and after it had been agreed that Britton would let me have his papers, I brought over all the manuscripts that he had and all the correspondence I could find from such illustrious writers as Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells and John Masefield. I



Lionel Britton and Herbert Marshall in front of Britton's home in Margate Kent, England.

made two such trips to Margate to collect all of Britton's works that I could. I am now hoping that Sinead Acheson, who was Britton's housekeeper for many years, will collect the remaining material and send them on to me here at SIU."

Marshall said Britton's collection includes about 10,000 books from his library and amongst them are some of his manuscripts. "The books," he said, "will have to wait until summer before they can be brought over and then we should have a complete list of his books."

"Britton was not recognized as a great writer in the latter years of his life," Marshall continued, "although in the 1930's he was considered to be the successor of Shaw and Wells. He had an insufferable trait of stubbornness and his later works remained largely unpublished because he wouldn't allow as much as a comma to be altered from his work by a publisher."

In his autobiography, Marshall recalled his first meeting with Lionel Britton at the Film Guild of London in 1929 before he had published any work at all.

"Britton came around to the Film Guild," Marshall said, "saying he wanted to become a member and that he was a genius. He indeed looked like a genius with a great forehead, hair shooting out in every direction like fire-irons, piercing blue eyes and a determined stubborn chin. His dress was unorthodox too, a strange mixture of a colored sweater and baggy, uncreased trousers and running shoes."

"Britton forced him to read a manuscript that he was carrying and after reading it, he was astounded and had to concede that Britton was indeed a genius."

Britton's jump to success came in 1929 when he thrust his dogeared manuscript into the hands of George Bernard Shaw at the Sexual Reform Congress, in London. Although Shaw was reluctant to read the manuscript, Britton finally forced him to at least take a look at it. Marshall said "Shaw finally admitted that Britton could deliver the goods and helped him get a start in the literary world of London in the 30's."

Many of the literary critics during the peak of Britton's career pictured him as "the antithesis of the man in the bowler hat, the respectable season-ticket holder, the man who could reduce human existence to a brick box and trim garden in suburbia, looking at life through the wrong end of a telescope" — *Centurion*, 1930.

The Feb. 19, 1931 issue of the *Daily Express*, said about Britton's book, *Hunger and Love*, "it is an interesting book, but it is interesting as a specimen

rather than a work of art. It is not a living organism, it is bottled life, preserved in vinegar."

Marshall said that during World War II, Britton worked for him translating Russian films for presentation in England. "Britton had an encyclopedic brain," Marshall continued. "He had mastered about 20 languages and has such self-confidence in himself and his work that he would not listen to anyone that criticized it."

"Britton sabotaged his own work all the time. He always felt that he had to protect his work from the establishment which he fought all his life. He generalized that anyone who would edit his work was part of the establishment. "Although Britton was often a fool-hardy man," Marshall said, "he was frightened of nothing. Even when he was working with me on translating Russian films, he argued that nothing from his translations should be altered. Regardless of the circumstances, he did not like any of his work cut."

After his brief spark of fame from 1929 to 1940, Britton was virtually forgotten because nobody would publish his work. Many times Britton's work was too lengthy and required cutting, Marshall said, and he would not allow it.

"Britton never knew where money was coming from to support him, nor where it was going," Marshall continued. "He was totally aloof from domestic affairs. If it hadn't been for Sinead Acheson, his housekeeper, he never would have lived to be 84 years old."

Britton's last bout of success, according to Marshall, was in 1955 when he undertook to complete the unfinished manuscript that Bernard Shaw was working on when he died entitled *Why She Would Not*. The book was banned in Britain by the Public Trustee, Shaw's executor. Marshall said Britton protested against the banning as being a deliberate censorship by the government.

Although Britton is a largely forgotten writer, his work is still contemporary, Marshall added. In 1969, an article in the *London Magazine*, *New Statesman* reads "Who can remember Lionel Britton, who wrote a play called 'Brain'?" The principal character of the play is a computer and it runs the world. The crisis of the play occurs when Brain announces that a threat to Earth from another world makes it necessary for all mankind to unite in a crash program of research to bring us up to the enemy's level. Lionel Britton wrote that play long before the invention of the computer, so in fact, he invented it and that play would now be topical.



Herbert Marshall, Freddie Brilliant and author Robert Ardrey.

Britton remembered by SIU professor

By Herbert P.J. Marshall,
Professor and Director of the Center
for Soviet and East European Studies,
(Performing Arts), SIU.

On Saturday, Jan. 9, at 8:30 p.m. Lionel Erskine Nimmo Britton died, virtually unhonoured and unsung. Yet in the thirties his name reverberated like a comet through the sky. He was hailed by Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell and the other luminaries of his day. His work *Hunger And Love*, was compared to the Bible and Shakespeare. The Times literary supplement said, "If the term 'work of genius' is due to originality and purpose in plan, to industry and vitality and execution on a large scale, then it is difficult to withhold it from *Hunger and Love*." Upton Sinclair said, "A man of genius has here given us all that he thinks and feels and knows and at last there is a new man in England who can be named alongside Wells and Shaw." The New York Times said "The book has a message. The final chapter of the book may even be madness but it is the sort of madness one seldom finds except in the words of such men the world has come to label prophet or seer." It swept the world press who called it "the greatest literary effort of post war times." It was compared to Walt Whitman, James Joyce, Marx and Engels and H. G. Wells. Another one said, "his book is the strongest, the surest, the most authentic voice of genius that has been heard in this century."

One could go on, with attacks equally from the other side for the grossness and vulgarity and obscenity of his language. For the power of its hate against the Establishment and the ruling class.

"Britton can deliver the goods," said Bernard Shaw on Britton's first play "Brain" and declared that his "Back to Methuselah" was the first crude attempt at this sort of play. It was produced in a one night show in London but without any theatrical success. His second play "Spacetime Inn" similarly was produced without any reverberations. Shaw said "It was the best since Shakespeare." His third play,

"Animal Ideas," published, was never produced at all and in his literary remains are twelve unpublished plays.

There are also six unpublished philosophical works including one called *The Origin of Will*, *A Study of the Foundations of the Universe* and another *The Foundations of the Human Imagination* and finally *The Deeper Philosophy of Mathematics*. These are the great themes that Britton tackled but never got published and not by fault of the Establishment only, but also of Britton himself, as I have known to my cost. He would not allow a single comma to be altered from his original text and eventually quarrelled with his publishers, who refused to publish the lengthy works without some editing, and thus it remained until his very death. He was a completely self-taught man with an encyclopaedia mind. He knew over twenty languages. His thought and work ranged from the minutest partium to the most generalised universal, and with it all he was a poet. I would say he was as great an artist with words as Bernard Shaw, as even a cursory glance at his plays will show.

Lionel Britton was born in Redditch, of a family of needlemakers, naturally. I can do no better than quote from a brief autobiography I asked him to write shortly before his death.

"Lionel Britton is a fourth cousin of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, premier Viscount of Scotland, whose family name, Erskine, he bears—Lionel Erskine Nimmo Britton—the Nimmo being after General Nimmo C.B. He comes of a legal family, his father and grandfather being solicitors in practice at Newcastle, and one of his remoter ancestors was the first Baron Erskine, who defended Tom Paine against the Crown in his youth. His other grandfather was Samuel Thomas, the son of a baker in Cardiff, who left home with sixpence in his pocket, and founded the biggest business of its kind at that time in the world, Thomas' Needles of Redditch, where Lionel Britton was born, fifteen miles from Shakespeare (long a household word). He is distantly related to the Duke of Argyll, one of whose

gillies said of Queen Victoria when she visited the Duke, 'the Queen must be a proud 'oman this day!'"

His father died when Britton was five and he went to the old National School at Redditch, where the headmaster said he was too advanced for the school, having already begun teaching himself while still at school, and coming to London continued his education by getting a job as errand boy in the educational bookshop of the University Tutorial College, where H. G. Wells was once a teacher, collecting the textbooks for the students of London University and reading them on his way back to the shop with a heavy bag over his shoulders.

One of the great moulding influences on his life, dating from that time, was Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare, slim little pocket volumes with delightful vignettes and the notes of all the editors and commentators supplementing and contradicting each other. It was far more stimulating and useful to a growing mind than the dull and heavy scholarship of the Oxford Variorum, an influence lasting all his life (published in England by the University Tutorial College, read by Steath when no one was looking).

His further education was the penny-dump on the book-barrows in Farringdon Road, a mine of mind for empty pockets, worth all your volumes in gold-tooled morocco, which opened his eyes to the immensity and evanescence of human knowledge, changing in out-of-date books from one age to another, something you can never get from college. Another great influence in his life was a birthday present of Paul Bert's *First Year of Science*—a thing at that time he never knew existed; and beyond that the great minds of the world in the British Museum Reading Room, which to its eternal honour, gave him a ticket while he was still an errand-boy, worth more than an earldom, and when the Museum closed at 5 o'clock he went on to the Patent's Office Library which kept open till nine, and so, as Pepys said, to bed—after studying till 3 o'clock with a halfpenny candle.

His one grandfather being Welsh and the other North County, and one grandmother being Highland Scottish and the other of a Dutch consular family, while he himself is from the Midlands migrated to London, he is thus a mixture of the whole country and of the upper and lower and middle classes, and free of college tradition to wander among the great minds of the race has developed an outlook too little understood by the world, which may have to wait for some centuries after his death for full recognition.

During the first World War he was a conscientious objector and a left-wing communist revolutionary even before the Communist Party was founded. He was arrested and escaped and then he was found in Hyde Park corner, where it was reported he was found talking on the grass saying, "Jesus was no good." He again escaped and worked with the Workers and Soldiers Council with Tommy Quelch. As he told me he was "willing to blow things up" and instead of that the Party just made him address envelopes. He was at a meeting of the Brotherhood Church, Stepney, where he was attacked and nearly killed. Once more he escaped and was finally arrested and imprisoned in Wormwood Scrubs for eighteen months as a conscientious objector.

After the war he became secretary to L. Rothstein, who was the unofficial ambassador of the Soviet Union. As his secretary, Britton did the first translation of Lenin's work *The State And Revolution*. Then he became an assistant at a bookshop.

I was instrumental in getting him to Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell and in publishing his first book *Hunger And Love*. I am proud that he inscribed the first copy to me as follows:

"To H.P.J."

I look back into the blackness of the last years and think of the effort this book represents... and I remember how the two of us fought the blasted earth together until the book and all its possibilities heaved their way upwards into the light.

Well, here it is, and a good half of it is yours already for the way you smashed your fist into the animal faces that barred its way. We shall never be able to forget that fight nor what I owe, and possibly what the earth owes for what effort the book may have on its future life.

(signed) Lionel Britton
February 1931

In the thirties, when I was studying with Eisenstein in Moscow at the State Institute of Cinematography, and working with the International Union of Revolutionary writers, I was able to get Britton invited to the Soviet Union, where his book *Hunger And Love*, was published in a translation, edited against his will, but the one publishing house he couldn't fight was the Soviet Publishing House.

His personal experience with the Communist Party in Great Britain and then in Russia made him a confirmed opponent, equally to his opposition to the Establishment.

In later years he became more and more of a recluse, looked after only by his lifelong, faithful friend, Sinead Acheson, who found a cottage for him in Margate where he retired finally into his shell, surrounded by his books and unpublished works.

I was happy to be able to see and speak to him almost up to a month before his death and his brain was as keen as ever, just as Shaw's had been.

He wrote for me a musical comedy called "We, The Animals," a brilliant satire on the United Nations and was working on another one right up to his death, as well as polishing his fundamental works on *The Origin of Will* and *The Deeper Philosophy of Mathematics*.

My only hope is that now I shall be able to get some of these works published when the stubborn genius is no longer here to hold up his own publications.

Recently in the "New Statesman" a writer pointed out that Lionel Britton in his play "Brain" was the first to postulate the creation of a world computer, a world brain, before Wiener's cybernetics, and asked why his works had never been re-printed.

I am convinced that posterity will find a great deal of contribution to human thought, and human art in his unpublished works. I am proud to have known and worked with Lionel Britton. I will do all I can to see they are now published and produced. Lionel Britton was cremated at Margate and his ashes scattered to the winds on Tuesday the 12th of January but his works will continue as part of the contribution of a great man to the world Brain. He has no distinctions other than his work, except that the Royal Society of Arts to their credit elected him a life fellow.

All of Lionel Britton's archives, manuscripts, letters etc have been acquired by Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, U.S.A. where they are being catalogued and classified and will be made available for the world to research this forgotten genius.



Bust of Lionel Britton
by Fredda Brilliant

Interest and suspense in Washington biography

George Washington and the New Nation (1783-1793) by James Thomas Flexner, 466 pp., Little, Brown and Company, \$12.50.

Reviewed by
Jim A. Hart

The third volume in a four-part life of George Washington, this book is more than a mere biography. It is a vivid and spirited narrative of the odyssey of a human being who was not always able to do what his will commanded. By steering a middle course between the traditionalist and revisionist historical viewpoints, Mr. Flexner, a prolific historian, has been able to portray Washington as a man with both fallible and great moments.

The volume begins after the Revolution when Washington, exhausted from his Army duties, retired to his beloved Mount Vernon with the belief that his country no longer needed him. It ends with the last days of his first term as President. He has been elected for a second term. His country still needed him as a leader who might not be able to heal the conflict that was fast developing into two political parties.

The first section of the book is almost a day-by-day account of Washington's days at Mount Vernon before he was

persuaded to take part in the Constitutional Convention. In some ways, this is the most interesting part of the book, because here Washington is portrayed as an ordinary citizen struggling with everyday problems—family matters, farm work, financial worries.

In the sections on the convention and on his first term as President, Washington does not always come through to the reader as well as he does in the first section. Still Flexner, though definitely a Washingtonophile, has been able to sustain interest and suspense through these years that have been well covered in some of his less-important, less well-known, and less-admirable moments and by letting the reader see political developments through Washington's eyes.

Washington was aware always that his every action set a precedent for Presidents that would follow him. Some of these precedents are still followed; others have been dropped over the years. The custom of a President requesting in writing rather than in person the "advice and consent" of Congress came by accident, which provided one of the more amusing incidents in the book. Washington believed that it was the President's duty, not that of the Supreme Court, to interpret the Constitution and the law. Over the years this idea has changed.

His social entertainments were set on schedule, because Washington believed



Washington and the first Cabinet.

that he should always be available to anyone who wanted to see him. When Congress was not in session, Washington toured grassroot areas to see what people were thinking, although he often misread what he saw and heard. When he felt the need to think and to get away from the pressures of his office, he returned to Mount Vernon.

And whatever he did, someone criticized. What he wore, what he said, what he served at the table, as well as his political actions, were all subject to criticism. Flexner calls Washington's oversensitivity to criticism the most

conspicuous weakness in his character. Yet with all that appeared in print about him, Washington still championed the freedom of the press.

The book contains excellent illustrations, is footnoted, and has a bibliography and an index.

The first Flexner volume on Washington covered the years 1732-1775 and was published in 1965. The second volume covered the years 1775-1783 and was published in 1968. The concluding volume is expected to appear in 1973. The four volumes should make up the most definitive study of Washington yet written.

Broadway lights and life put in print by critic

Broadway by Brooks Atkinson, Macmillan, \$14.95, 484pp.

The only serious omission in Brooks Atkinson's *Broadway*, a place-oriented history of 20th Century American theater, is Brooks Atkinson himself.

Only in the list of names under two group photos of New York critics and a list of the founding members of the New York Drama Critics Circle does his name appear. And once or twice, driven by the necessity of his narrative, he allows himself an oblique reference to

bludgeon. And his handling of his weaponry is so deft as to leave his victims vanquished, yet unquashed.

In referring to the fine character of Clyde Fitch, the incredibly successful founder of American play writing, Atkinson says that "everything about him remains attractive to this day—except, unfortunately, his plays." This is perhaps painful, but not terrifying in reference to one so long gone. Especially as Atkinson has with great care established the superficially amusing nature of Fitch's plays and the reasons for their great vogue.

But some 400 pages later he mentions the "thin and agile comedies" of Neil Simon and adds, "Mr. Simon was the success story—the Fitch-of the sixties." In one sentence, here's a playwright accurately placed and artistically effaced, but not disgraced. That's Atkinson at his most effective.

In a work of such scope and sweep one might, perhaps, have expected some greater generalizations. But Atkinson studiously avoids them. Even the political and economic background to his narrative is kept studiously minimal.

Lightness, the bright lightness of Broadway, sets the tone.

The Reviewers

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Daily Egyptian

Published by the School of Journalism, Tuesday through Saturday. The school year, except during University vacation periods, commencing with the first Monday after Labor Day. The school year, except during University vacation periods, commencing with the first Monday after Labor Day. The school year, except during University vacation periods, commencing with the first Monday after Labor Day.

Editorial and Business Offices: Room 200, Building 1000, First Floor, 1000 University Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. Phone: 435-2000. Circulation: Approx. 1000. Subscriptions: \$5.00 per year. Single Copies: \$1.00. Advertising: \$10.00 per line per week. Back Issues: \$2.00 each. Second Class Postage Paid at St. Louis, Missouri. Postmaster: Please send address changes to Daily Egyptian, Room 200, Building 1000, First Floor, 1000 University Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.



Belvedere, by M.C. Escher, 1958

The Graphic Works of M.C. Escher, Hawthorn Books Inc., N.Y. \$9.95. There are artists who cannot be classified by the rather restricting categories of the medium. M.C. Escher is one of those artists. Escher is 73 years old, and most of his works presented in this book were done between 1930 and 1960—and every one of them is completely timeless.

Escher considers himself a graphic artist who deals in space and distance and the idea that a single work can be viewed from different planes. His works are primarily woodcuts and lithographs, combining geometrics and nature.

Escher is consistent in opposites—good and bad, black and white, pain and pleasure. His technical mastery is apparent at first glance. The real and the surreal and unreal are often indistinguishable from each other, intermingled until they become one. Escher's work is pure pleasure for the viewer.

Tidal wave of 'In' books offers trickle of insight.

Whatever you prefer to call it, the Hip, Now or Pepsi Generation, the youth of America have been utilized to the Nth degree in the theory of "profit optimization." It cannot be denied that big business has made a pretty fair haul on those same people who so vociferously condemn that same establishment.

Perhaps the latest entries on the scene have been the publishing companies. However, they have wasted no time in catching up with the rest of the profiteers. Bookstores have recently been bombarded with hardbound and paperback "exposés" into the "far out" world of America's young rebels.

**Reviewed by
Richard Hughes**

Running a close race for the worst book of the genre is *Dig U.S.A.* (Bantam, 1970, edited by Arthur Daigon and Ronald T. LaConte, \$9.95 paperback).

Dig is a pseudo-McLuhanistic look at an artificially constructed world. (In the "Dialog" on page 15, the obstinate young man actually says, "But, Ma, the stuff in school is just not my bag—and besides, it's my life, and I have to find out how to live it.")

The book does manage to prove a point of sorts—the medium is neither the message nor the massage. The medium is printed paper, and, unless effectively utilized, it remains paper.

Dig contains, according to the book cover, "more than 100 dramatic documents exploring the problems and promises of American youth today." The "dramatic documents" include such heavies as columns by Ann Landers, Dear Abby and Art Buchwald; the lyrics to "My Generation" (by Peter Townshend of the Who) and "Mothers Little Helper" (by Mick Jagger and Keith Richards); and assorted choice quotes—"Every man over 40 is a scoundrel" (George Bernard Shaw) and the

old favorite, "Older men declare war. But it is youth that must fight and die" (Herbert Hoover).

At a glance, it all looks interesting enough, but upon closer scrutiny, the book becomes a meaningless collage of pictures and clichés without any specific direction or statement.

Our Time is Now, (edited by John Birmingham, Bantam Books, 1970, 273 pp., \$9.50), despite its overly revolutionary title, is at least somewhat interesting from journalistic and sociological viewpoints.

Our Time is a compilation of essays, editorials and blurbs from high school "underground" newspapers.

Although many of the selections appear to be rather anemic imitations of pieces from the Berkeley Barb or the L.A. Free Press, it is interesting to note that these are high school students—kids developing political views in print. This is a far cry from the typical high school weeklies of just a few years ago. The emphasis on homecoming queens, athlete of the week and the ever-present personality parade is dying or dead. These are, for the most part, concerned young people who want to get their views out to their peers.

As Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. says in the introduction

High school is closer to the core of the American experience than anything else I can think of, which is why this book is so full of shocks of recognition for Americans in almost any walk of life.

Vonnegut's words hold true throughout the book. The trite, the original, the radical and the absurd are all recorded by young people who are no longer satisfied hiding their heads in the sand. How long it will last, or what good it will do in the long run, no one can say.

Here's to Irma La Douce, with compassion, sincerity

Don't Fall Off The Mountain. By Shirley MacLaine. Norton, \$5.95.

Do you know how long it takes a prostitute to dress, or rather undress, for work? About 10 seconds.

And do you know how long it takes to read *Don't Fall Off The Mountain*? A couple of hours—because once you pick it up you can't put it down.

**Reviewed by
David Daly**

But what is the connection between Shirley MacLaine and a fast-working prostitute? To play Irma La Douce, Shirley had to know Irma La Douce, and she found out about her in the red-light district of Paris by accompanying a young lady who was turning 30 "tricks" a night and was the fastest zipper-flipper in Paris. All the girls use zip-

pers, of course, as buttons take up too much valuable time.

Miss MacLaine's story is an interesting one and she does a great job of telling it. It's not the typical rag-to-riches movie star autobiography that usually sounds more like an over-written gossip column.

The little girl who grew up on a quiet street in a quiet suburb of Richmond, Virginia, found that the more she travelled the more she came to understand other people, as well as herself.

She travelled to Thailand and spoke of peace with an old lama; then watched a little later as a couple let their child drown because they would not interfere with preordained fate.

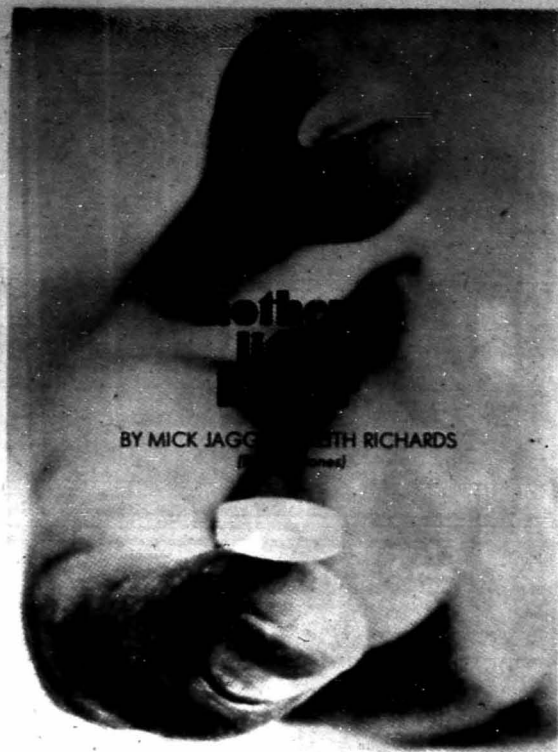
She lived with a Masai tribe in East Africa, drinking a mixture of cow's blood and milk and was honored by being named a Masai blood sister.

But much of the book deals with her visit to the kingdom of Bhutan in the Himalayan Mountains where she found nothing had any meaning and where fear didn't exist. It was here she got caught in the middle of a revolution.

She also traces her rise to stardom, her problems with movie producer Hal Wallis and columnists, as well as other stars.

The problem with the book is that it sometimes sounds like a travel guide. Miss MacLaine never gets down to some of the more personal and perhaps interesting pieces of information we have come to expect in a movie star's autobiography. She doesn't say much about her brother, Warren Beatty, or about her relationship with her husband, whom she rarely sees.

The book was obviously written by Miss MacLaine and not by some high paid ghost. That in itself is unique, and coming from the talented actress who plays those "bad" girls with so much compassion, it all sounds sincere.



BY MICK JAGGER AND KEITH RICHARDS

From the book, "Dig U.S.A."

Book details facts, fate of Communist theory

Since Stalin - An Assessment of Communist Power, by Brian Crozier. Coward McCann Inc., \$6.95.

Mr. Crozier was a former political affairs editor for *The Economist* and is currently chairman of Forum World Features. This is his eighth book of political analysis. It is appropriate to use recent history as a means of looking ahead. Probably events in the past two years have been the most important since World War II in impact on the decade ahead: the death of DeGaulle, the change in the German government, the negotiations for new countries to en-

many countries, but the cost of that growth has been greater than similar growth in other non-Communist countries. The economies have been less responsive to "people needs" than in the so called imperialist, capitalistic countries. The difficulties of developing data that can be used to effectively measure growth in Communist countries is frequently discussed.

Although Marx and Lenin had expected workers in the cities to arise in the Communist revolution, there has been the greatest movement toward Communism in the developing countries with a large rural population. So far as much of this rural population is concerned, by apathy it has traded one type of tyranny and corruption for another with little change in its way of life. When such changes have been attempted, there has frequently been a heavy loss of life by the agricultural sector fighting for its rights not to be encompassed by the centralized planning authorities who fail to understand the biological nature of the agricultural production process.

The disruptive forces of the new Left need to be evaluated to determine the extent to which they represent (1) a concerted effort to further the revolution related to Communism and (2) an attempt by certain sectors for short run advantage to participate in anarchy as a means of irresponsibility. Crozier points out that many of the idealists in every country who espouse Communist causes are cognizant of social ills but unaware of causes of these ills, costs and benefits related to correcting them and apparently have only a limited knowledge of people, how they act and react.

In the coming decade Communism needs to be recognized for what it is—disruption as a means to take over and once in control it can not be removed. Russia will continue to be the center for world Communism even though Mao and Castro may have other objectives—until Communists recognize that productivity and access to goods and services are related, costs of achieving their goals are higher than in non-Communist societies.

This book is interesting, incisive and challenging.

Shirley MacLaine





The photographs on
these two pages
were taken by Tom Bingman





This is a barn

Un Rodeo a la Chilena

por M. Cortez-Branta

La tonada popular nos dice que de la fiesta de los campos chilenos el rodeo es la mejor, y a juzgar por la tradicional animación, por el significativo brio de la competencia y por la vistosidad de los trajes en hombres y mujeres unida a la generosa presencia de una primavera madura, parece que tal afirmación es muy cierta.

Esta fiesta campera es más bien típica de la zona central del país, pues es aquí donde se encuentran las grandes áreas de cultivo, especialmente en la provincia de Colchagua; y ello significa un mayor número de "huasos," gente querendona de su campo y dispuesta a celebrar lo que natura entrega a su terruño y a sus vidas.

El término huaso—hombre a caballo—designa al hombre digno y respetado del campo, y ha pasado a ser el nombre genérico del chileno en su individualidad internacional. El huaso es el "dueño y señor" del rodeo, y es en torno a su figura que la fiesta se desarrolla; sus maniobras en la medialuna son comentadas, pifiadas o aplaudidas, y su atractiva tenida—

rememoranza del estilo español andaluz—lo destaca con admiración. En realidad, las botas con tintineantes espuelas, la chaqueta corta decorada con hilera de botones de concha perla, la roja faja a la cintura, el sombrero alto, y sobre los hombros, la manta de sus amores, constituyen el atuendo de un romántico caballero medieval que va confiado a la lid. Luego, su valor y arrojo se demuestran en las vigorosas corridas y topeaduras que realiza para acumular puntos, llegar a ser el ganador e impresionar así a la que tanto lo hace "sufrir."

Ella, seguramente, le observará con suspenso y admiración desde las tribunas, y en cada vuelta afortunada, la deslumbrará el juego de la manta que su hombre luce con desenvoltura y que ella tejió con pasión.

La corrida final define a los vencedores. Es aquí cuando los vótores se multiplican y el nerviosismo aumenta; los jinetes y animales se dan enteros en busca del triunfo. La última vuelta ha terminado y el jurado anuncia a los vencedores. Las "huasas" bajan presurosas y consuelan o felicitan a sus huasos con un beso y un abrazo.



Rodeo campestre en Chile. Presentación de los jinetes.

Surgen, entonces, las voces impacientes de las "cantaoras" acompañadas de guitarras, guitarrones y arpas. El primer baile es de los ganadores; el huaso y su huasa salen al redondel expresando su felicidad y cariño en los pasos ágiles y picarescos de la Cueca, baile nacional.

Como la primavera chilena se torna fresca en las tardes, los huasos la entibian con fogatas y haciendo "salud" con vino, chicha o aguardiente. Al anochecer, las sombras magnificadas

de los concurrentes se proyectan en todas direcciones: hacia los corrales, hacia los cerros y hacia los caminos. Las "cantaoras" dan muestras de cansancio y "hacen un aro" para remojar la garganta. Los bailarines aprovechan la interrupción para brindar una vez más por el triunfo, por la buena suerte y por el amor. Si, por el triunfo que llegó ahora o que llegará el próximo año, por la suerte de estar vivos y por el amor de la pareja que les permite vibrar cálidamente con las correrías de "Padre y Señor mío."

Whatever you call him, he's still Johnny Cash

Johnny Cash, *The Legend and Johnny Cash, Rough Cut King of Country Music* Sun International Corporation, Nashville.

In the era of pretty boy minstrels such as Tom Jones and Englebert Humperdink, Johnny Cash is the barroom balladier.

His appearance is scarred and stony as the Folsom walls; his approach, melancholy as the wailing steam engine; his voice, often thick and raspy as the down-and-outers he portrays in song.

Reviewed by

Judith M. Brooks

The title of one recent Sun International album describes him as *The Rough Cut King of Country Music*. A second album by the same Nashville company calls him simply *The Legend*.

Complete with a 12-page color picture history of the facial ages of the Cash career, *The Legend* features a two record collection of what seem to be early recordings and less popular versions of now-hit songs. A 1971 Johnny Cash fan misses the rumbling maturity of voice and the vibrating resonance

that mark the man today. The words and pictures are familiar, but the less than robust voice is an unwelcome stranger. Still, the simplicity of Cash's limited tonal range and the uncluttered stories of love and misfortune do reach the listener. The voice and its message are dressed with a minimum of string accompaniment and only a few piano interludes. Only in *Get Rhythm* do the guitars really shake the old speakers. *The Rough Cut King*... album offers more of the same.

Sixteen of the 22 songs on "The Legend" were written—at least partially—by Cash. These include Folsom Prison Blues, an out-of-jail version, I Walk the Line, Give My Love to Rose, Guess Things Happen That Way, Ballad of a Teenage Queen and Just About Time. Only three of the 11 songs on *The Rough Cut King of Country Music* are from Cash's pen as well vocal chords, but other hits on this album include Cold, Cold Heart, Goodnight Irene and Born to Lose.

The true Cash connoisseur will want better, but someone interested primarily in the songs may greet these two albums as competent gatherings of nearly three dozen well-known Nashville sounds.



Van Morrison

Van Morrison, Youngbloods

His Band and the Street Choir, by Van Morrison, Warner Bros., WS 1884

There's not much to be said about Van Morrison: he is one of the unique stylists around today, and his new album speaks for itself. Like his previous "Moondance," Morrison's latest is sheer perfection, a beautifully produced record that is going to be played in years to come.

Reviewed by David Daly

The songs are simple and sensitively composed so that his vocal style draws the meaning out of his lyrics. He is one of the few singers who can get away with repeating a lyric over and over again. He is also one of the few singers to get away with introspection. He gets you into the mood with ease: no pressure tactics, no hidden message. And the mood is mellow and sensual. These songs are celebrations of love and life. The beauty of the songs is that you can recognize them as part of your everyday life. Morrison doesn't plead special status. He is special because he sings and writes better than almost anyone around. In an age loaded with pretentious amateurs, Van Morrison belongs with the select few who make it as singer-songwriters.

The Youngbloods, Rock Festival, Warner Bros., 1878

The Youngbloods were one of those Village-based groups that, like the Lovin' Spoonful, played good-timey music as their offshoot of the folk-rock of the mid-sixties. They had one really big hit, "Get Together," when folk-rock died, and somehow they never were able to duplicate the Spoonful's success. Three years ago they moved out of New York to the California countryside, the Spoonful folded. The Youngbloods are still alive and kicking, sheltered by a small but very solid reputation.

Away from the success-oriented East Coast, the Youngbloods have been able to work music into the normal fabric of their lives.

The group's latest record, their first for Warner's, reflects the freshness and calm they seem to have found. The music is simple, unpretentious and relaxed, whether recorded live or in the studio. It's just a three-man band, but they are able to do many things in their music. Best of all, nothing is strained. And who else but the Youngbloods would think of putting a picture of thousands of rocks on the cover of *Rock Festival*?



Johnny Cash

SUNDAY

Ballet, Dance: 7:30-10:30 p.m.
VSI Student Center.
Baha'i Club: Meeting: 2-5 p.m.
Agriculture Seminar Room.
Yoga Society: Meeting: 8-10 p.m.
Muckelroy Auditorium, Agriculture
Building.
Zeta Phi Eta: Frerush Party: 3-5
p.m., Communications Lounge.
Women's Recreation Association:
Recreation, noon-5 p.m., Gym 207,
208.
Aquatics Student Council: Bas-
ketball, 6-9 p.m., Gym 208.
Our College House: Entertainment, 9
p.m.-7, University Park, Boomer
III Basement.
A Matter Of Conscience: Film
Series, "Cool Hand Luke": 7:30
p.m., The Well Coffee House, 816
S. Illinois, No Charge.
Christian Science: Service Organization:
Film and Slides, 4 p.m., Student
Christian Foundation.

Student: 10 a.m.-noon, University Center, Illinois Room.
Music Department: Faculty Recital, Chyn Barnes, Violist, 3 p.m., Old Baptist Foundation.
Department of Public Aid: Interviews, 5 a.m.-4 p.m., University Center, Missouri Room.
Crisis Interventions Service: Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis, call 487-3388, 8 p.m.-2 a.m.
Deutsche Kaffeestunde: 3 p.m., University Center Snack Bar, 3rd Floor.
Intramural Recreation: 2-11 p.m., Peoria Weight Room, 4:30-11 p.m., Pulliam Gym.
Free School Classes: "Community Consciousness," 7:30 p.m., 605 Logan, Carbondale; "Astronomy," 8 p.m., Free School House, 212 E. 2nd.
Student Christian Foundation: Lancelotti Seminar, Annette Brodsky and Phyllis Gabel discuss "The Home Liberator: Women in the Home and Family," noon

and answer period with States
Atty. Richard Richman, 7-10
p.m., General Classrooms 121.
Alpha Phi Omega: Meeting, 9-11
p.m., Home Economics Family
Living Laboratory; Pledge
Meeting, 9-11 p.m.; Home
Economics, 104, 122.
SGAC International Programming
Board: Lecture, 7-9 p.m., Morris
Library Auditorium.
Theta Xi Variety Show: Rehearsal,
6:30-11:30 p.m., Shryock
Auditorium.



Broadway actor Tom Noel transforms into the character of Mark Twain which he presented at Thursday's University Convocation. Making the transition, a thick layer of base cosmetics is applied and Noel paints on facial lines. After the makeup is applied, including the darkening of his teeth, a wig and false eyebrows are pasted in place. Adding the finishing touches, Noel then dresses for the performance wearing clothing styled from the Twain era. The transformation from Noel to Twain takes more than 90 minutes. A native of New York, Noel appeared in the movie version of "Funny Girl" and "The Boston Strangler." He has been doing the Twain presentation on stage for about five years.

'AFROTC removal... a disaster'

SIU man promoted to federal program

By Chuck Hutchcraft
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

If the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) programs were withdrawn from college campuses, a national disaster would be created, Brig. Gen. Benjamin B. Cassidy Jr., national commandant of the AFROTC, said Thursday.

AFROTC is the primary source of officers for the U.S. Air Force, and the removal of the program from college campuses would involve national security, Cassidy said.

Cassidy's visit to SIU is part of a tour of ROTC detachments on campuses across the country. He was appointed AFROTC commandant in 1969.

Cassidy has 4,500 flying hours, including more than 290 combat hours. He saw action in Europe during World War II and the Korean conflict.

Cassidy said, "ROTC is more than a way of meeting a difference of requirement." That is ROTC does more than fill the officer quota at the Officers Training School. The

Air Force needs the intelligent officers that the AFROTC programs provide, he said.

When asked if he felt AFROTC programs were justified on college campuses, despite criticisms that such programs should not be part of an academic curricula, Cassidy said that university administrations ask the Air Force to be included in such programs. It's considered to be a "prestigious thing," he said, by some universities to have a AFROTC program on campus.

When a university asks to have an AFROTC unit on its campus a review is conducted between Air Force and university officials to evaluate that campus's "viability to have a unit," Cassidy said.

In the past year 15 new units have been established in the country, which is a "matter of" of those universities that applied, he said.

He said criticism against university AFROTC units has been relatively quiet in the past four months. He added only 32, or 17 per cent of the AFROTC units have problems with demonstrations.

Cassidy also answered criticism that the military believes in atrocities and that its personnel are cold-blooded murderers, saying that a vast majority of Air Force personnel "are not happy with the war" and don't believe in atrocities.

He said he was "appalled by the problems these feelings have created."

"Our job is peace, but when there is a war our job is to win that war or follow national policy," he said.

He predicted AFROTC will remain a "viable" unit for perhaps 10 years. He said no solution has been arrived at as how to replace AFROTC. "Without a logical solution to replacement, we're in trouble, eventual trouble," he said.

When asked about SIU's detachment, he said, "It's one of the healthiest we have." He said he was impressed by the basic intelligence and attitudes towards AFROTC and careers in the Air Force that the cadets have here.

Frank A. Kirk, of SIU's Community Development Services (CDS), was recently promoted from Model Cities staff planner to federal program coordinator for Carbondale.

Kirk's \$18,400 annual salary and travel expenses are paid by CDS.

The position of federal program coordinator is new. "Thirty programs and projects were pending to help the city," said Richard M. Thomas, director of CDS. A coordinator was needed to keep them from "falling through the floorboards," he said.

Thomas called Kirk, who has an M.A. in urban planning from the University of Chicago, "the best possible person we could have found" for coordinator.

VARIETY
is the spice of the Daily Egyptian
Classified Displays

Proposed food stamp budget may be too low

WASHINGTON (AP) - A \$2 billion budget proposal to operate the food stamp program next fiscal year may be a conservative estimate if a goal to add two million more needy persons to the rolls is reached.

Food stamp spending for the year ending June 30 will be more than \$1.5 billion. About 9.5 million persons get the coupons now, according to the Agriculture Department, and some authorities believe a million more may be added by midsummer.

Charles L. Grant, Agriculture Department finance director, says that while no projection for fiscal year 1972 can be fully accurate, up to two million more people might be added next year.

The food stamp program, extended and enlarged by Congress, has almost tripled in costs and people served in the past year or so.

New legislation making the program additionally attractive to welfare and low-income families was passed late last year.

Among the changes, including a controversial work requirement for adult family members, are free food stamps for the poorest of the poor and adjustments in all benefit levels to compensate for rising costs of living.

At present a family of four with an income of \$60 a month, for example, can purchase \$10 worth of stamps and get free of charge bonus coupons worth \$98. This package, worth \$108 a month, can be spent like cash at food stores.

Apollo 14 fuel loaded

CAPE KENNEDY (AP) - Super-cooled fuels were pumped aboard the command and lunar modules of the Apollo 14 spacecraft Friday, one of the last of the hazardous phases of the countdown. Hope continued high for an on-time blastoff for the moon at 3:25 p.m. Sunday.

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"A PICTURE I WENT BACK TO SEE
A SECOND TIME TO FIND OUT IF
IT COULD BE AS FUNNY AS I
REMEMBERED
IT BROKE ME UP ALL OVER AGAIN"

LOVERS AND OTHER STRANGERS

LOVERS AND OTHER STRANGERS

To be opened in 1974

SIU time capsule: a menagerie of fond memories

By Theo Howard
Student Writer

A hat from Old Main; a bottle of water from Lake Roadway located in the empty lot between the gym and Anthony Hall; to remind the pledges of their initiation dunking; popular beer labels, in case temperance became popular again; vital statistics of past Homecoming queens, to see how they fared with queens of the future; a paper cup and spoon from the Canteen, to preserve the paraffin taste for students of the future.

These were some of the suggestions of Southern Illinois Normal University students in 1949-51 of items that should go into the time capsule, outside of Shryock Auditorium for students of 1974. That time capsule stands today to the left of the steps leading to

Shryock and under the branches of a drooping Magnolia tree. It was placed there in 1951 in a cement base which carries a plaque reading: "This Shell was Placed by the Members of Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity in Connection with Diamond Jubilee 1949 to be opened Centennial 1974."

Of course, the capsule does not contain the things mentioned above. Instead, it holds histories of clubs, societies, departments, honorary fraternities and societies and other University affiliated groups which were prepared by organizations on campus in 1949-51. The capsule also contains pictures and various articles concerning the growth and development of SIU because that's what the Diamond Jubilee celebration was all about—SIU's (then SINU) 75th anniversary celebration, 1949.

According to several books about SIU's history, the year-long celebration was dedicated to the alumni and eloquent pageantry, with

According to several books about SIU's history, the year-long celebration was dedicated to the alumni and with eloquent pageantry, memorials, exhibits and several special events. Among these were the inauguration of SIU's eighth president, Delyte W. Morris, the presence of then-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson on May 5, the Founders Day program of July 2 and the Homecoming, Oct. 30-32.

In keeping with the commemorations, members of the Zeta Nu chapter of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity engineered the placement of the capsule and began a drive to fill it.

According to Jim Young, 1970-71 historian for the Fraternity, the capsule was eventually sealed in the spring of 1951, after an all-University assembly for which classes were dismissed.

The capsule was unveiled by Charlotte Tucker, 1951 Homecoming Queen and Doris Wade, 1950 Miss Southern. It was accepted by University professor, Dean E. G. Lentz on behalf of the Diamond Jubilee committee; Mrs. Hart Benton for the alumni; Tom Sloan, 1950-51 student council president and President Morris for the faculty and the University.

During the assembly ceremonies, Jim Walker, 1950-51 APO president, designated that the 677-lb capsule was to be maintained and polished annually by APO pledges. The pledges in 1971 have kept the faith.

According to articles appearing in the Daily Egyptian in 1950, the capsule was obtained by the Navy Department and is actually a hollow munitions shell. It will be opened on Founders Day, June 1974, in connection with SIU's Centennial celebration. Its contents will be distributed to the organizations that originally contributed for their historical collections.

SIU's Zeta Nu chapter of Alpha Phi Omega was established in May 23, 1948. Today you'll find its members ushering at various games and shows, exhibiting Saluki dogs, building the Homecoming bonfires and the Queen's Float, providing parade marshals and campus tour guides, manning voting booths, sponsoring orphans and the Ugly-Mon-on-Campus contest to raise funds for charity—as well as the polishing its tarnished time capsule.

City releases bicycle rules of the road

By David Mahsman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Because of a current problem in Carbondale concerning traffic citations being issued to bicycle riders, Carbondale City Attorney Ron Briggs has released "Rules of the Road for Bicycles."

Briggs said that many people do not realize that traffic rules applicable to automobiles also apply to bicycles. Students should familiarize themselves with the following rules contained in state and local ordinances.

Rules of the Road for Bicycles

Persons riding bicycles on the streets of Carbondale must comply with all traffic laws, and with the following special provisions:

Required equipment. All bicycles operated within the City limits must have the following equipment:
A. Brakes: Brakes which are sufficient to enable the operator to

make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

B. Lamps and reflectors: Bicycles, when in use during the period from sunset to sunrise, or at any other time when visibility is so limited as to require the use of lights for safety, must be equipped on the front with a lamp which emits a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 ft., and with a red reflector not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter on the rear. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of 500 ft. to the rear may be used in lieu of a red reflector.

C. No person shall ride a bicycle at a speed faster than that which is reasonable and proper in the circumstances, and no one on a bicycle may cling to another moving vehicle.

D. Persons riding upon the streets must ride single file, except on paths or other roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

E. A person riding a bicycle must keep both hands on the handle bars at all times, and cannot participate in a race or endurance contest with any other vehicle.

F. No bicycle rider may practice acrobatic or fancy riding on the streets, and he cannot participate in a race or endurance contest with any other vehicle.

Special note should be made that bicycle riders may not ride bicycles in the wrong direction on one-way streets. This is the most common violation for which bicycles riders are cited.

Failure to comply with any of the

Correction

A outline in Friday's Daily Egyptian incorrectly identified I Milton Sacks as director of the Center for Vietnamese Studies. Sacks is a visiting research professor in the Department of Government and H. B. Jacobini is director of the center.

requirements set forth above constitutes an ordinance violation and is punishable by fine in the Circuit Court.

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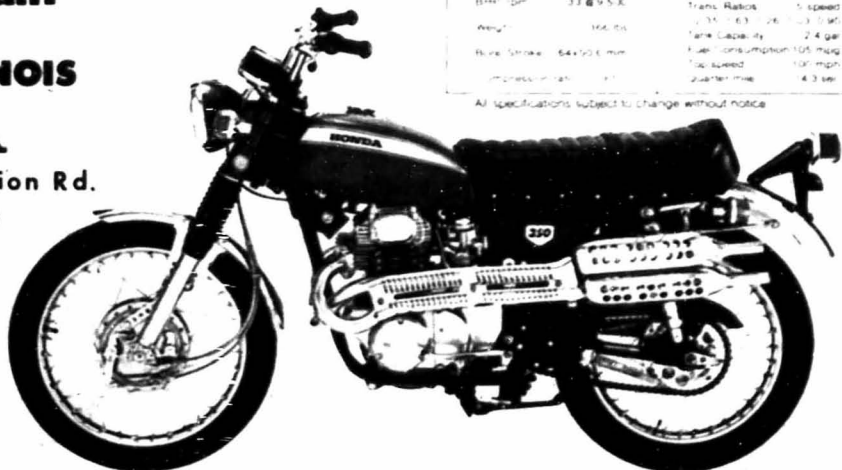
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Creative, imaginative

'Dragon' play ends today

By Jeanie Schaffer
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

How would you go about changing a dragon into a kangaroo? How would you deal with an ill-tempered and evil smelling skunk? Where do the Candy King and Queen reign? These and other interesting questions are answered in the first Children's Theater play of the quarter, "The Reluctant Dragon."

The production, which opened Wednesday, will conclude with a performance at 10 a.m. Saturday in the University Theatre, Communications Building.

The story begins when a sugar tooth is stolen from a rather cowardly dragon named Puff. Jackie Paper and his sister Strawberry, friends of Puff, decide to recover the tooth and thus enter into a fascinating and unusual adventure.

In the course of their adventure, they meet and battle Sadie Grim the Troll and her villainous friend, Stinky the Skunk. Strawberry is captured by the troll and in order to regain her and the tooth, Jackie and his reluctant friend Puff must outwit the Candy Queen and King to find out how to vanquish the troll. They are aided in this enterprise by Candy people such as Blues Man, Rock Man and Bubble Gum Man, to mention a few. Eventually they achieve success by regaining the tooth and Strawberry and freeing all the Candy people from the cruel troll. The production is imaginative and extremely creative. The dialogue is written for children, but the scenery, lighting, special effects and music are definitely worthy of a mature audience.

The play is based upon an audience participation theme, and

for this reason it is an excellent play for children. At times the humor is too sophisticated, or has double meanings, lost on a young audience.

Several aspects deserve special mention. The background music for the songs and special musical effects are provided by Allan Ducharme, Raleigh Carlson, Darrell Nesbitt and Jonathan Stephens, adding to the charm of the play.

The lighting and sound crews also deserve credit for their innovations and techniques. The effects are too varied to enumerate fully, but they included multi-colored stage lights, vibrators to produce an echo effect, eerie colored smoke and an unusual strobe effect. The crew members include Jim Shuman, Sally Dowlen, Tim O'Brien, Jim Wearne, Dave Dickherber and Pat Torrey.

Many others deserve credit for their unusual costumes, such as a large green and orange dragon, and props. They are Marianne Custer, Tom Fox, Gene Birk, Barry Lakoff, Bob Brittain, Richard Jeffries, John Coker, Carol Kroege, Donna Halper, Kathy Collins and Patty Adams. Normally—the crews go unmentioned, while the actors get all the credit; however, the technical quality of this play makes crew omission a serious error.

The cast of the play was headed by Doc O'Connell as Jackie Paper, Gary Brewenga as Puff, Nancy Gass as Strawberry and Barbara Stark as Sadie Grim-Troll. Admission price is \$75.



Father Time recalls the past

In a scene from "The Reluctant Dragon," Puff (Gary Brewenga, left) and Jackie Paper ("Doc" O'Connell) listen to Father Time (Lynne Thompson). The play, first Children's Theater production of the quarter, ends a four-day run at 10 a.m. Saturday in University Theater in the Communications Building. (Photo by Dave Fitch)

Parents continue fight to keep U - School open

The parents of University School students plan to continue fighting the proposed closure of the school, Bernice Matthews, spokesman for the protesting parents, said.

Elmer J. Clark, dean of the College of Education, recommended at January's SIU Board of Trustees meeting that the school be closed at the end of summer quarter. The Board is expected to make a decision of the proposed closure at its February meeting.

Mrs. Matthews said the parents are conducting a letter writing campaign to individual Board members. A meeting between parents and school officials will be held Feb. 10. The parents plan to present their case for keeping the school open at the meeting.

"Without question we have most of the parents (of University School children) behind us," Mrs. Matthews said.

Mrs. Matthews added that the parents do not believe the reasons given to them by school officials justify closing. In a letter to the parents, William Matthias, University School principal, said one of the main reasons for closing the school is that student teaching no longer is done there.

Mrs. Matthews, who has two children enrolled there, says the school still serves a valuable purpose for research and observation.

"It would be impossible for most of this research and observation to continue in public schools," Mrs. Matthews said.

Other reasons given by Matthias for closing the school are that students do not represent a cross-section of the community, the school's faculty is needed elsewhere in the College of Education and the University needs the space for education classrooms and offices.

Job interviews set at end of week

University Placement Services has announced the following on campus job interviews for Thursday and Friday. For appointments, stop in the office in Woody Hall, third floor, section A, north wing. Asterisk indicates U.S. citizenship required.

Thursday, Feb. 4
GLENBROOK HIGH SCHOOLS, Glenview, Ill. Driver's Ed., English; Foreign Language (French and Spanish); Home Ec. Math; Girls' P.E.
PARKWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Chesterfield, Mo. Elem and Secondary Teachers.

Friday, Feb. 5
ILLINOIS DEPT. OF PUBLIC AID, Springfield, Ill. Refer to Thursday, Feb. 4, 1971 date.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY-Business Office, West Lafayette, Ind. Business Office Management Training Program. Food Supervisors, and Food Managers. Administrative Data Processing Trainees. Degree: Acct., Bus. Admin., Econ., Mgmt., Engineering, & Hotel Mgmt.

DEL MONTE CORPORATION, Roseville, Ill. Interested in interviewing individuals with a good general education rather than a particular discipline. Looking for those interested in production type work and associating with a national food processor is also a high prerequisite. Agricultural background preferred. Degree: Agriculture, Ag. Economics, Management, Production.
WHEELING COMM. CONS. SCHOOLS, Wheeling, Ill. Elem K-8.

Paul Schilpp to lecture at ROTC meeting soon

Paul A. Schilpp, visiting professor of philosophy, will be the Air Force ROTC guest lecturer at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Morris Morris Auditorium.

Black fraternity hosts state convention at SIU

The state convention of Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity will be held this weekend at SIU. The program began at 9 p.m. Friday at the 12-20 Club, located 12 miles east of Carbondale.

Joel Wilkerson, president of the SIU chapter, said the convention will be dedicated to the memory of the late Rev. Martin Luther King. Wilkerson said he expects about 500 persons to attend.

Convention activities for Saturday will include business meetings from 10 a.m.-4 p.m., a banquet at 6 p.m. in the University Center featuring John Johnson, publisher of Ebony Magazine, followed by the annual Sweetheart Dance which will be held from 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Candlemas mass on campus tonight

Candlemas, the religious holiday for a special mass of purification of the Virgin and the day when planting crops begins in Meso-America, will be celebrated at 7:30 p.m. Saturday in the Family Living Lounge of the Home Economic Building.

Called the Fiesta de la Candelaria in Spanish, Candlemas is a festival celebrating the 40th day after the birth of Jesus.

In accordance with Latin American custom, the party is given by people who receive dolls representing the Christ Child from a piece of cake served at the Epiphany celebration. That ceremony was Jan. 6, commemorating the three kings presenting gifts to the Christ Child.

The persons receiving the small dolls this year were Carl Wiegand, professor of economics, Clement Heverly, Department of Foreign Languages and Frank Schmitt, International Student Services.

All students and faculty members are invited.

The dance will be followed by an afterset at the Zodiac Club which will begin at 1 a.m. and last until 5 a.m.

Everyone is welcome to the dinner, dance and afterset, Wilkerson said. He said the cost of the dinner will be \$2.75.

A smoker will be held Sunday afternoon from 2-5 at the Zodiac Club. A Greek sing will be held after the banquet Saturday, Wilkerson said, and trophies will be awarded to the winner.

Petitions against clubbing of seals

Petitions are now being circulated by Tom Bevirt, student government administrative assistant, imploring the Canadian government to set aside a wildlife sanctuary to harbor the highly migratory harp seal.

Each spring, hunters in the lucrative seal skin trade advance on herds "clubbing and kicking to death" tender, snow-white newborn baby seals leaving behind "thousands of tiny carcasses and blood-red ice," according to a publication of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

"I feel it is our duty as students and human beings to let the Canadian government know how we feel on this moral and ecological outrage," Bevirt said.


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DAILY EGYPTIAN

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Volume 52

Carbondale, Illinois

Saturday, January 30, 1971

Volume 77

Minimum wage laws broadly effect business

The Federal Wage and Hour Law, which dictates a \$1.60 an hour minimum wage, applies to most community businesses as well as University student work, according to Mike Hill of the Marion office of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Hill said that all businesses, with the exception of small retail stores with less than a \$250,000 business volume and gas stations are covered by the law.

Hill, who is in charge of enforcing the labor laws in Southern Illinois, said one area where the wage and hour law is often violated is in restaurants where part-time employees are compensated by 20 meals per week for 10-12 hours of work.

Meals can be legally credited to wages, Hill said, but only at reasonable cost which does not include a profit to the employer.

If an employer believed that a reasonable cost of meals provided for employees was higher than that computed by the Labor Department, he would have to demonstrate this, Hill said.

Workers at a firm found to be in violation of the wage and hour law are entitled to back wages for two years Hill said.

The back pay can be obtained either through the individual bringing suit against the employer, in which case he can obtain twice the two year amount plus attorney fees and court costs, or through negotiations between the labor department and the employer, he said.

Hill said employers found repeatedly to be in violation of the law can be held in civil contempt with fines up to \$10,000 and jail sentences up to 6 months.

More than before

Bicycle laws enforced for safety's sake



Crackdown

Riding a bicycle the wrong way down a one-way street is a traffic violation that can result in a citation—or an injury to the rider. 9 (Photo by John Lopacot)

Fee group expands recommending power

By Rick Davis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Student Fee Study Committee, originally charged with making recommendations to Chancellor Robert G. Lauer on the amount of fees students should pay, is expanding its recommending power.

Recent meetings of the committee have resulted in recommendations to Lauer to have a committee look into the University's commitment to intercollegiate athletics and how that commitment should be financed, recommendations to the Daily Egyptian to establish a committee to supervise its operations and give students greater control of the newspaper, and suggested criteria for the Student Senate and Graduate Students Council, including amount of student control of an activity, for determining budgets of campus groups.

The committee has also discussed at length plans the University has or doesn't have for a football stadium, how much students should contribute financially to supporting athletic programs, and whether faculty and staff should pay more to enjoy benefits or athletic events and campus activities.

Major recommendations coming out of Thursday's meeting were to establish a separate, mandatory \$7 health service fee for all students carrying more than six hours and to raise the \$5 University Center fee to \$10.

The committee recommended that students with less than six hours pay the health service fee, but has not decided whether the University Center

fee should be paid by all students or only those carrying six or more hours.

At a previous meeting, the committee recommended a \$9 athletic fee in 1971-72 for students carrying six or more hours and a \$5 activity fee, assessed on the same basis. However, the two fees were made voluntary for students with less than six hours, allowing such students an opportunity to participate in the two fees.

The committee recommended the \$7 health service fee to help improve the health service and eliminate the deficit under which it is operating.

The increase in the University Center fee was recommended due to increases in debt service requirements brought about by construction of Phase II of the Center. Increasing the Center fee to \$10 would bring in approximately \$400,000 more in that fee in 1971-72 and reduce the amount of tuition fees used to meet debt requirements.

Other recommendations by the committee include recommending to the Student Senate that the Leadership Training Committee (LTC) be funded through an academic department rather than through student activity fees and that Angel Flight, Arnold Air Society and Cadet Ladies submit budget requests as separate activities and not as AFROTIC.

The committee also has recommended that students vote in a referendum before a stadium is constructed at SIU.

The committee will meet at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the University Center and is expected to make a final report next week, according to its chairman, Dean of Students Wilbur N. Moulton.

By David Mahsman
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Traffic citations have been issued to bicycle riders in the past, but never as many as are being issued now, according to Carbondale City Attorney Ron Briggs.

Do's and don'ts of cycling

—Page 11

Those who have received tickets for alleged violations recently have been seeking assistance from the University Ombudsmen and the Legal Assistance Foundation of Southern Illinois.

Ombudsman Reginald Davis said that he refers such cases to the Foundation.

Gary Kolb, director of the Foundation, said that about 10 people have complained to him about citations in the past week. He said, "There's not much one can do. The ordinance is there." He added, however, that he thinks the bicycle ordinances are being used to harass students, or "maybe the city just needs more money."

Kolb said that his office is prohibited by law to enter into cases involving traffic violations. He said that SIU students need an attorney to protect them, "because the University is doing nothing." "I'm surprised at Mr. Kolb's comments," Carbondale Chief of Police Joe Dakin said after hearing them. "Legal Aid should be interested in protecting people."

Dakin said that the stepped-up law enforcement "is an effort to save lives, not harass. Law enforcement was never meant as harassment, and we will never tolerate it as such."

A new system of districts for police to patrol results in more effective law enforcement, and has resulted in the issuance of more citations, Dakin said.

"We are not trying to eliminate the use of bicycles, we are enforcing the law for safety reasons," Dakin said. "Our primary obligation is to protect life and property."

Briggs said that he and Dakin are working on a proposal to "area courts" that would "liberalize the bicycle ordinances." He said that they will request "very shortly" that judges be more lenient in bond asked of bicycle ordinance violators, and the taking of drivers' licenses.

"I regret that people feel that they are being mistreated," Briggs said. "We only ask that they comply with the law, which is pretty clear."

Gus Bode



Gus says he supported the minimum wage until he got fired when they raised it.

SIU deducts fines from faculty pay, court test planned

By Paula Musto
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Along with income tax, retirement fund and insurance plan fees, over 100 SIU faculty members and civil service employees had something new deducted from their paychecks Monday.

Unpaid parking ticket fines prior to July 1, 1970, were deducted from 118 staff paychecks, according to Caswell E. Peebles, assistant to the chancellor for business affairs.

Herbert Donow, spokesman for faculty members and staff protesting the deductions, said they will file suit against the University in Jackson County Civil Court Tuesday or Wednesday.

David W. Watt Jr., an attorney in Murphysboro who will file the suit, said although he could not discuss the case at this time, he thought the chances of winning the suit are "excellent."

C. Richard Grunty, legal counsel to the SIU Board of Trustees, said he would not take any legal position at this time.

"There are a great many avenues they (plaintiffs) could follow, but I'd rather not outline them at this time," Grunty said.

He did say, however, he did not think there would be an attempt to bring garnishment into the case. Grunty said since setting off fines from faculty and

(Continued on page 8)



To whom does she turn?

The trauma involved in an unwanted pregnancy is a unique experience, one no girl wishes to have. Local organizations are available to help girls get the safe abortions they want. A Daily Egyptian Reporter talked with some of the people involved with abortions in Carbondale. Her story is on page 2.

(Photo by John Lapinski)



Volume 52

Tuesday, February 2, 1971

Carbondale Illinois

Number 78

EGYPTIAN

Southern Illinois University

New governance system approved by 3-1 margin

By Rich Davis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

It was a light turnout, but students, faculty and staff have voted by a 3-1 margin to approve the Report of the Task Force on Governance and create a University Senate at SIU.

Official announcement of the tabulations came Monday from Chancellor Robert G. Layer, who was obviously pleased with the results. "I am enthusiastic and delighted with the prospects of inaugurating a system of campus governance which will fulfill the expectations and needs of all sectors of our University community," he said in a prepared statement.

Five of the six constituencies approved the proposal by a total vote of 4,101 to 1,368. Only the non-academic employees (civil service) voted against the proposal, by a margin of 491-418.

The official breakdown of the vote on the Task Force on Governance is as follows:

Voting Faculty: (1,054 eligible to vote) 406 for, 372 against.

Non-voting faculty: (601) 182 for, 89 against.
Professional and Administrative Staff (361) 107 for, 64 against.

Non-academic employees (civil service) (approximately 2,100) 418 for, 491 against.

Graduate students (approximately 3,000) 315 for, 47 against.

Undergraduate students (approximately 20,000) 2,673 for, 305 against.

Layer said acceptance of the proposal by all the academic constituencies "represents an endorsement of such magnitude that I now intend to proceed with all of the necessary steps leading to the formalization of this system of campus governance through appropriate amendments to the Statutes of the Board of Trustees."

In the meantime, Layer said, upon notification of the heads of various campus constituencies, he intends to establish a provisional University Senate until the permanent University Senate is statutorily approved by the Board.

He has asked the representatives of the Faculty Council, Student Senate, Graduate Student Council, Graduate Council and Administrative and Professional Staff Council to take "immediate and proper steps" to furnish him with names of representatives to the Provisional Senate from their constituencies during February so that an organizational meeting of the temporary senate can be held Monday evening, March 1.

Layer indicated the tenure of these representatives will be temporary, carrying a maximum limit of seven months, but not exceeding an earlier time limitation which may be imposed under the provisional Senate's to-be-adopted by laws.

Layer said in the event a permanent University

Senate has not been adopted by Oct. 1, 1971, the constituencies will have to reconsider the appropriateness of their temporary representatives.

The civil service faction of the University, which has about 2,000 members, will meet Wednesday, although the time and place have not been set, according to Vernon Eaton, the civil service representative to the Task Force. Eaton said he thinks the members will vote to participate in the University Senate.

Layer said he is willing to wait until March 1 to decide what role the civil service employees will play in the senate.

The agenda for the March 1 organization meeting will include a proclamation by Layer of the inauguration of the Provisional Senate and the condition of its existence, installation of a temporary president and vice president and appointments to several ad hoc committees.

The ad hoc committees will write the bylaws of the provisional Senate, will advise Layer on his preparation of the proposed governance amendments to the Statutes of the Board and will study and make recommendations concerning representation in the governance system of non-voting faculty who are not covered in a redefinition of the faculty. This includes lecturers, term instructors and non-voting faculty who are not graduate students.

In the faculty referendum, ballots from graduate faculty were made distinguishable from others, having been stamped "Graduate School." These, according to Roland Keene, assistant to the systems vice presidents, were counted separately for Layer's convenience in making an analysis of the vote.

Keene said the ballots of nonvoting faculty were also made distinguishable in three categories: term instructors and lecturers, graduate students and others.

Keene said, "Layer will now have the task of analyzing the total results, including any implications drawn from the sub-grouping results, with the objective of determining how best to submit the Report of the Joint Task Force on Governance to the Board of Trustees."

Gus Bode



Gus says he wonders what will happen when 4,101 student votes are matched against one Board veto.

Despite light turnout

Vote reaction favorable

By Rich Davis
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Reaction Monday to the approval of the Joint Task Force on University Governance report by students, faculty and staff, was mostly favorable.

The report, creating a University Senate, was approved by about a 3-1 margin in a relatively light campus vote. Out of approximately 29,000 persons eligible to vote, only 5,479 voted. There were 11 spoiled ballots.

Vernon Eaton, civil service representative to the Task Force, said he was "surprised" that his constituency voted down the proposal. The civil service constituency was the only constituency to do so.

Eaton said, however, that after talking to several employees Monday, who had voted against the proposal, he got the impression that although they were against the idea of the Senate, "once it is an accomplished fact they will want to be part of it."

He said he expected civil service employees to vote to participate in the Senate at a meeting to be held Wednesday.

John McCaffrey, student body vice president, said he was disappointed in the low turnout in which "approximately only one-sixth of those eligible to vote took the time and interest to do so. This is not very encouraging," he said.

McCaffrey had words of congratulations for the Task Force, but said "it's time for people to work out the details and by laws of the Senate and come up with a working organization which will work for the betterment of the University community."

Harvey Fischer, chairman of the Department of Zoology, said he was disappointed with the vote and "wished more faculty had voted."

"The faculty has spoken, and since the faculty has expressed itself this way, this is the way it will be," he said.

Addison Hickman, chairman of the Department of Economics and the Faculty Council representative to the Task Force, said the results "were very gratifying and apparently the constituencies are in agreement."

(Continued on page 8)