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Daily Egyptian Staff

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R. Buckminster Fuller thinks fast and free for more education and research and as they become more self-sufficient they will begin to deal with the needs of man and the whole of human experience," with this awareness should come the realization that "there is an intelligently far greater and far more powerful than that of man—and another whole of the trend of his development.

To those who would question "spending" so much money on fellowships, he delivers the Buckminster Fuller Lecture on Spending: "Expense is not accounting; polluting is spending. If I saw and spent money on alcohol, drink after drink (as he once did for a while before he sobered up), covering nobody pays attention to ideas one outlines while drinking, that money would really be spent. But buying a copper wire to run out of the ground and transmit messages is not spending, Re-arranging the energy in a better way or spending to employ the sun's rays to give us some energy is not really spending. And paying people to think is not spending either."

He intends to keep preaching the idea until it is put into practice. That task worked with his plan to build floating cities to save the world's population problems. He is now in the second phase of a contract to build such a city, but no completion date is in sight. The project is backed by federal funds and its priority under the Nixon administration is still unknown.

The plan is admittedly ambitious, but Fuller sees no reason why it won't work. It utilizes his favorite shape, the geodesic, which is a solid form with four triangular faces and would have individual apartments on terraces over industrial areas and shopping centers. The floating city would be powered with atomic energy, none of it wasted. Fuller's idea is to release money in waste disposal to operate a desalination plant that in turn would produce energy for electricity.

Another plan for using water, since it composes 70 percent of the earth's surface, is to use adaptations for submarines, anchored to the bottom of the sea.

Fuller even foresees a "Mini-Mini-Earth," 200 feet in diameter, fabric covered, of a light metal framework. "It's its interior and exterior surfaces could be symmetrically dotted with 10 million small variable intensity light bulbs and the lights controllably connected with the computer. This whole Mini-Mini-Earth array could be suspended by five high strength alloy wires from masts surrounding Mini-Mini-Earth and at some distance from it.

If the spheres were suspended 200 feet above the ground, they would become invisible and it would seem to hover above the earth as an invisible aerostat. At 200 feet minimum distance away from the viewers, the light bulbs' strength of distances apart would become indistinguishable as to the size and distance between the viewers in the half tone prime. Patterns introduced into the bulb matrix, tints of light intensities, through the computer, would create an omni-directional spherical picture akin to that of a premium television tube—based on television tube waves, this geodesic could be seen all over the surface both from inside and outside.

The information could be programmed into the computer, and "viewers" by the computer, for the charge of fortifying all the geographical features of the earth, or all those geographical features under a variety of weather conditions. How accurate the geographical features may be is appreciated when we realize that if we use the 35 millimeter camera of the photo, which is taken by the aerial surveyors at

their lower altitude of operation, in which individual houses, as homes of men, may be described by the naked eye, and paste them together edge to edge on a sphere large enough for our respective geographical positions, that sphere would be 2,758 feet in diameter—the same size of our hypothetical Mini-Mini-Earth.

"Men on earth, invisible to man even from the height of 2,000 feet, would be able to see the whole earth and at true scale in respect to the works and habitat of man. He couldn't have done it before. Thus Mini-Mini-Earth becomes a potent symbol of man vis-a-vis light. Perhaps the widest used and accepted Fuller plan is the geodesic dome, a breakthrough in architectural design using less structural material to cover more space than any other building ever devised. Since the dome was patented in 1954 it has literally dotted the globe, covering more square feet of ground than any other type of structure.

Geodesic domes are used for picnic shelters, military buildings, covers for rural electric cooperatives, "the W W line, which guards the North American continent against enemy attack. Industry is turning to the geodesic dome for its buildings, and the United States government and private house exhibits at international fairs, including space. Children's plans for geodesic domes for all students under one, and Bucks himself lives in one here in Cambridge,"

By Margaret Ann Niceley

The Beatles have a song about Buckminster Fuller, calling him "the fool on the hill." If the world defines its greatest minds as fools, Fuller at 75 may be on a hill, but he is far from going over it. He thinks too fast and too young.

Consequently, his complimentary copy of the Beatles' album, "Magical Mystery Tour," contained a note: "To Buckminster Fuller, the man most likely to change the world.

Fuller is a university professor at SIU—only the third ever to attain that title—but most of the time he is trying to change the world, brimming with ideas he is convinced can do the job. And unlike the British Beatles' suggestion in their song, he is no longer "above it all.

I used to be talking by myself," Fuller said, "but not anymore.

One of his newest ideas has gained enthusiastic acceptance everywhere. He has advanced it in a number of recent speeches. The plan: pay people to think. Fuller believes man power should be encouraged by fellowships.

By Julius E. McVey, February 1, 1969
Bucky Fuller seems much more human when you know that at 73 he still talks like a young man, has a 22,000-acre farm in Tennessee and rides a motorcycle. His philosophy is that man can master his environment by understanding it. He believes that the most we have inherited from the earth but just don’t know it yet. What is second nature to us is enough to go around," he said, the press corps, if not, "just not know it at all."

All resources as they are now employed are invested in fossil fuels and machines in the care of only 44 percent of humanity. That means 56 percent are destroyed in early death.

Bucky believes he can save them through a design revolution, based on the premise that mass production is not really important. "After all, what is done," he asks, "is that air communications satellite to perform the transoceanic activity of 75,000 tons of copper wire. That's a 300,000-fold increase. A little information takes the place of tubes. The trick is in knowing how to use a little to do a lot."

His greatest fear, if he is able to do it, will be in transferring this idea from the realm of "weaponry," as he calls it, where it is already recognized reality, to the realm of "peace." Where it is needed. A constant frustration is in the observation, he says, of how much has outstripped living in the world today.

Bucky wrote some of his "World Design" documents. "No scientist or one really concerned professionally, to consider the scientific design of the home of man, or one of its objectives the local pattern of man, to design ways of employing the highest scientific towards helping man to reach a success on earth, to implement man to total earth's too much necessities, to each in the earth total life without cost of disad-

Bucky was a sometime engineer, a sometime philosopher, a sometime writer. He has been a sometime teacher. His was the first great height to our time and open up today entirely unexpected new realizations of the significance of man in the universe. We will probably learn that Darwin was wrong and that man came to earth from another planet and monkeys are hybrids degenerated by overlong inbreeding of isolated humans.

We will penetrate the ocean depths, enlarging our world threefold. We will float large colonies of humans around the world in tensenergy geodetic cloud-island spheres taxi-services by helicopters, which every son has had the retraction, as we achieve new subconsciously bold million-folding our way forward under undertakings in time, so until we millionfold our knowledge back in time. The archeological, anthropological, and ecological history will be stimulating to mankind as well as be the amalgamation of knowledge through realized technology.

Within the next 20 years our theme song may well be "Anything Buck Rogers can do, we can do better," whether it be strapping on our jet-stills knapsack and jumping Peter-Pan-wise to our office win-

Bucky Fuller in a man of many talents, and even at 73, sitting in one of his favorite chairs, surrounded by maps and plans and two dogs here at a ski lodge, apparently telling companions that skiing is simple, once you've programmed your mind and body to know how to be used in like a computer and can do almost anything it is programmed to do.

(Photos courtesy of Fuller offices)

"Crime in the Streets" played a significant part in the outcome of the 1968 Presidential election, with an appeal to the "crime of the individual" being a major theme.

The psychiatrist urges us to stop talking about "justice." Anti-social behavior, he adds, "has to be controlled, but it has to be discovered. If it has to be stopped. This (the scientific) is a matter of public safety and affordable conscience, not of justice.

The volume urges more research on crime just as Linus Pauling demanded an enormous research effort on the causes of war. Neither problem has had the national effort that has gone into the defense establishment, into atomic energy, or space.

"Which indeed we do not know," Dr. Menninger points out, "but we are not doing one-tenth of what we should already know." He cites the fine results that were obtained in Kansas when the state's motor vehicle recoveries increased forty fold when money and science were introduced into the existing traffic laws.

A few days ago, Eugene Cervi, a Colorado state criminal code editor, offered to donate a copy of this book to any Denver decision-maker who would write for his gift. This offer may have far-reaching results in Colorado. It would affect other state judges, legislators, and editors to take time this winter to act on its suggestions.

The Trouble With Lawyers, by Murray Teigh Bloom. Bloomington and Champaign, Illinois, 1968. 358 pp. If the modern muckrakers are to be believed, America's middle class is the prime target for the retrying and greed of the exploiters of the nation. According to the current views of glow in the dark middle class we are put upon, decoyed and defrauded at every turn, frequently the mark of our own greed.

It is Mr. Bloom's contention that it is the middle class which has been victimized by the legal profession. He points out that this result is not a "paradigm hatched by the American Bar Association" but is "an inevitable confluence of events and personalities." The result is the modern legal practice of law, which is the latter's own creation, and it is the latter's own responsibility to clean up the mess it has made.

The book is a serious effort to uncover the truth about the legal profession, and it is to be admired. The author is a former U.S. Senator (1948-67), D-III, is based on a series of experiments conducted at the New School for Social Research and is addressed to a few of the issues in which he has been personally involved and with which he believes "the American public"

Concern in our time

Our reviewers

Charles C. Clayton is a professor in the Department of Journalism, Kalamazoo College, and is editor of the New School for Social Research. He has written several books on the subject of law and the legal profession.

Christine Rogers Rice is the wife of W. Marion Rice, assistant professor in the Department of Journalism.

Leland G. Steuber is an associate professor in the Department of Journalism.

Our reviewers

The divorce courts are a fertile field for separating the middle class from its money. The author reports that nearly 5,400,000 couples were divorced in the United States in 1968, which means that the husband paid legal fees for more than 3 million persons, since he usually pays the spouse's attorney as well. In New York, for example, the minimum fee is $500 for what is in most cases a perfunctory service.

If there is a property settlement (the lawyers usually base their fees on a percentage of the amount at stake.

Most state bar associations now have minimum fee schedules based on an hourly rate ranging from $17 to $100. The author suggests that the rates are far too high and do not reflect living costs and other pertinent factors. Moreover, he adds, bar associations perpetuate pressure on enforcement of the fee schedule and any attorney who is willing to work for less is subject to criticism, and in some states, with the threat of disbarment.

Most bar associations are not content with merely pointing out the paradox for the middle class in selecting a lawyer. They suggest some possible actions which can be taken to improve the situation. One is to make it clear that all lawyers are not the same, and that some are more competent than others.

One remedy for the high cost of divorce is to set up Family Arbitration Centers which would eliminate the legal profession entirely. Exposure of high legal fees and other practices can bring pressure for reform.
Before his death Northern Wyener, in his time probably the most knowledgeable man in the world on the possibilities and limitations of cybernetics, observed that because human behavior is like a "dark field of knowledge" and almost "incomprehensible" to comprehend, he said, the best man could do in his work was "to make a systematic examination of the possibilities of ignorance of human characteristics, and thus to design to make logical and ethical decisions, preferably mathematical."

But Wyener warned that computers and the artificial intelligence which he believed could be programmed by similar literal means, then the results will be too horrible to contemplate. He cited the case of the computer that Wyener had been working on, "the Black Man," in which a magic formula was used that was the result of modern automation, endowed with incalculable powers allowing anyone who owned it to create wonders. In spite of strong warnings, the untrained workingman had used it to wish for $200 pounds. Almost immediately after, they were informed that their only son had been killed in an accident, and were given 200 pounds in compensation. If such a magic "grant you anything at all it grants you what you ask for, not what you should have asked for or what you intend. If you are playing a computer game along with a certain international interpretation of victory, victory will be the goal at any cost, even that of the extermination of your own side."

Wyener echoes Wyener strongly, insisting that applied science, above all, should have a humanistic bias, that its application is intended to meet human needs and human purpose. Unlike science, it is imperative to be impartial, the only real question is whether its effects are hidden or known, and whether it serves human beings or not. But he too has no doubt, and tells a personal anecdote about a naval superiority who was given a gift against the war, and shielding around the nuclear reactors cut down because he (the deck superior) was willing to accept the risk to the sailors in order to get a lighter ship.

"There is little doubt that the gadget-worshipers are with us-already," Wyener adds, "not just a better term, since they are not confined to engineers. Anyone who doubts the future of nuclear weapons, or the discovery of truth to a narrow range and focus—and this includes the more insatiable religious groups and many politicians—is a formula-worshipper, seeking magic through incantation, and certainty and protection inside walls and pgon-poles, "Precision" and "objectivity"—by which they usually mean lack of feeling—are their meat and drink. They believe, generally, that the young need more disciplined training rather than more freedom to explore, that progress is best achieved in rigid line advance from A to B, and that the not easily quantified human elements of any decision—including those that will immediately affect human lives and destinies—are best reduced as soon as possible to some bloodless rule, expressed in figures."

"Since they have the formulas on their side, they are not easily persuaded by contrary facts. For instance, study after study has shown that innovation and advance are seldom made in the "fast ships" but rather these organizations were good deal of "slack," overlap, and even apparent disorder, both in set up and people. "It is now known," Wyener remarks, "that a perfection of planned layout is achieved only by institutions on the point of collapse." Both men and human creativity live, they are not amenable to the same kind of planning used for building systems, and the formula-worshippers are not convinced. It does not seem logical or real to them, even a lack of ground of the Lebanese scene.

"Wyener's book deals with the war as it is seen from Beirut, traditionally an excellent vantage point to Middle Eastern affairs. One part is about the Lebanese society—it is entitled "so-but, unfortunately, it remains a rather superficial and unorganized sketch. Wyener is a court reporter, knowing shorthand and not being able to decide what to do with all his material. He tries to reproduce all his conversations with his Lebanon friends, without even to destroy the reader to the verge of frustration. This is especially true if the reader is a foreigner to them, even a native of ground of the Lebanese scene.

Wyener's book is not another Justice, nor in Beirut another Alexandria. Still it seems

A look at Lebanon during Mideast war


If you have read Lawrence Dur- rill's Justice, that remark able find is that when you read the text, you perhaps remember this description:

"I don't know what is happening to Nato! I no longer know, when there is something like a done between one becomes an actor. It forces all the people around one to act as well.

That is the book, "Nato" is not another Justice, nor in Beirut another Alexandria. Still it seems

that the Lebanese capital in the days just before the June war of 1967 had some of the same qualities of suffocating evilness and nervousness which make people act like a nervous horse.

John Sykes, a globe-trotting Eng- lishman, has written in his book, The Mountain Aras, of 12 books, he got acquainted with the Mediterranean scene and the Mideast during World War II. Since then he has continued his travel and the remaining 13 titles tell the rest: A Japanese Family, The Quakers, Family, in Pakistan, in Jordan, Macau, Morocco.

In The Mountain Aras he opens a window on Lebanon. The time is before and after the June war and

chance, on human superiors, on a moralistic device, to trim power for narrow and immediate purposes, without personal responsibility and working on a reputa- tion of ignoring human characteristics, and human wants, to make logical and ethical decisions, preferably mathematical.

But Wyener warned that computers and the artificial intelligence which I shall designate by the name of gadget-worshipers, and working on their reputa- tion of ignoring human characteristics, and human wants, to make logical and ethical decisions, preferably mathematical.

"There is a sin, which consists of using the magic of modern automation to further personal profit or to let loose the apocalyptic terror of nuclear war. If this sin is to have a name, let that name be Simony or Sor- cery."

He felt, however, that in modern times as in the middle-ages both sin and sinners were in great demand, precisely because they could be used to advantage, and therefore could hardly be escaped: "For even now, if an inventor could prove to a computing-machine company that his magic could be of service to them, he could sell black spells from now till doomsday, without the least moral.

To be a qualified gadget- worshiper by Wyener's definition, one must have a humanistic bias, and psychology, and view of humanity: "Of course, there are many who regard with impatience the limitations of mankind. There is a particular... man's unpred- dictability and unpredictability."

To this type of gadget-worshipper it is the "dilemma" to avoid the personal responsibility for a dangerous or dangerous situation elsewhere; on

5

Values must govern automation

By William Krasner

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To this type of gadget-worshipper it is the "dilemma" to avoid the personal responsibility for a dangerous or dangerous situation elsewhere; on
Bucky Fuller's people look to the future

By Dean Robbennolt

Dymaxion iconoclaste climatologist epistemologist incipient teleologic anti-entropically geodesic astrovi-

viable on a 1-meltament tensespeak livingly nullifying random-entropic withinnesses epistemologically

zizing synergistic rhomboidal bedrock, ... ah, yes — words from The Wonderful World of R. Buck-

minster Fuller!

You've heard of R. Buckminster Fuller: the futurist, generalist, mathematician, scientist, designer, comprehensivist, cosmogonist (!?!), inventor, prophet, lengthy lecturer, deep thinker — in short, the many-

sided genius-in-residence at SIU, "Bucky" Fuller's the man who uses all those odd meta-patterns, has all these weird concepts, strange ideas, revolutionary plans, and a very unusual personal picture of, well, everything.

And, filling a large niche in the overall Fulleristic world-sky-sea-

air-space-universe picture; the "Fuller home offices" right here in pastoral Carbondale.

The Fuller home offices are located

at 711 1/2 S. University St., on the top floor of a building which also contains a dress shop, a beauty salon and a paperback book store. An unusual location, perhaps, but the big operation and one can (truly call it just that) which is under Fullers' direction is scheduled to move soon to a newly-constructed

building (at least a new-looking one) on West College Street.

But location is rather notel here nor there when one is interested in the workings of, the whole thing on-the-brief-within wondering about the Fuller home offices. What's important is inside, and inside are: 1) the World Resources Inventory office, 2) the World Games Center Program, 3) Buckminster Fuller's administrative office, and 4) the People Around Bucky.

And, despite rumors, entering the Fuller home offices is not so much entering some bureaucratic interplanetary spacecraft filled with whirling computers, rows of flashing lights, weird hummering machinery sounds and the like. Actually, the offices are more like a laboratory, despite the myriad of important and far-reaching projects presently being undertaken there by the People Around Bucky.

The People Around Bucky are 18 in number, a figure which belies the volume of work they do. They're interesting individuals, these people at 711 1/2 S, University St., and they're eager to talk about the fascinating work they do for, with, and because of Bucky Fuller.

"Working with Bucky is always interesting and stimulating," Carl Nelson said. "And a lot of the things we do here cannot be put into the 'bag' of any one university.

The Tedious Dress to Bucky's Wonder, an architectural breakthrough using less structural material to cover more space than any other design ever produced.

The Tedious Dress to Bucky's Wonder, an architectural breakthrough using less structural material to cover more space than any other design ever produced. (Photo courtesy of Fuller offices)
that the present program deals solely with world resource problems "at this point in time."

Perhaps Fuller himself will be disclosing more definite plans for the World Games Center in the near future. For the present, however, the "university professor/"this official description is in Carbondale only at brief intervals. Exactly where he is at any one moment is something many of the staff members in Carbondale are sometimes unaware of.

But if there is one person who knows where Fuller is (excepting Mrs. Fuller and Bucky himself, of course) at any moment, it's Mrs. Naomi Wallace.

Mrs. Wallace is officially, Fuller's secretary and an employee of the University's civil service. unofficially, she is the person who can tell you, the lady who keeps the administrative end of the Fuller operation from becoming hopelessly chaotic. She has worked for Fuller for six years — longer than anyone else on the staff.

Mrs. Wallace's tasks are formidable. She arranges all of Fuller's travel arrangements, handles his correspondence on speaking engagements, pays his bills, answers general inquiries and, in general, co-ordinates all of the "odd and ends" necessary to keep him on his grueling, always-behind-schedule, travel schedule.

But when that schedule allows Fuller a visit to his "hometown/" (his residence here is a geodesic dome on South Forest Street), the fun begins in his administrative office.

"We're under siege when Mr. Fuller is in," Mrs. Wallace said. "Visitors are everywhere, the telephone keeps ringing, and the requests for speaking engagements, advice, just about everything, pour in/"

Some strange things also happen when "Mr. Fuller is in." While the eight members of the administrative office bustle about, they're likely to encounter everything from SIU students wanting "just a look at Bucky" to telephone calls from strangers requesting money — money for charities, personal design projects, and so forth. The price of fame would seem, then, to be a limited amount of time in which to do so very, very much — but, according to Mrs. Wallace, "Mr. Fuller manages to put himself and all of us here at ease very quickly/"

Mrs. Wallace, who occasionally travels with Fuller on his never-ending trips, presents him with an impressive mass of correspondence upon his arrival in Carbondale. In his personal office, a table with a large pile of reading material upon it also awaits him: material for his inspection, interest and information — and Dale Elam, a graduate student in design, has the responsibility for the material and, in particular, for the "heady chron-file.

Klaus "chron-file/" is, simply, a compilation of information received by the administrative office and put into chronological order. Fuller's thinking, Klaus explained, is chronological — he recalls the date, then the event, then the details. Klaus briefly Bucky on what he has gathered during his absence. Fuller ponders on it, and the ideas pour forth, much of it expressed in "Pullerese/"

The Puller jargon, this "Pullerese," is the strange-sounding language often used by Bucky, included in which are many words and phrases he himself has coined or brought into wide usage. Those same words and phrases ("geodesic," "synergetic," etc.) are often heard in the offices, for, in Klaus' words, "we have to communicate around here/"

There's a little more to it than mere communication, however.

"He has a fabulous vocabulary," Mrs. Wallace said. "And he's given me the inspiration to learn words — new Puller words included. But Mr. Fuller also keeps up with the times in his speaking. He uses campus slang such as "up right," "laid out" and much. He's aware of such things/"

He's also aware of the people who work for him in Carbondale. Commenting recently on his staff, Fuller said, "Most of them are former students who have learned to know me so well that once I get a new idea or a new job, we need only to talk for three or four hours, and they take over a great deal of the actual work. Then I have more ideas/"

More ideas from Bucky Fuller, the people who work for him have come to expect that, certainly. There's so much to be done with what we have, Bucky has said, and we have to know just what we have. We have to get on with the world recycling design.

And the ultimate goal of all this, this "world recycling design/"

"Fuller won't talk of an end," Nelson said. "He's thinking of eternal development. It's a continual involvement with him, and for many of us — myself included — who work with him.

So the work in the Fuller home offices continues, with new methods of thinking, new ways of looking at things, and an ever-widening picture of the world as a whole.

And it's all happening right there in Fuller's down-to-earth home offices at 111 1/2 S. University St., Carbondale, Illinois. Someplace /"aboard our 1,000-miles-per-minute speeding spaceship Earth within the outer reaches of the cosmically spiraling and expanding Milky Way, the Galactic Nebulae/" — as Bucky himself might put it.

Daily Egyptian, February 1, 1969, Page 7
Musical Mann lives for now

(Copley News Service)

BERLIN—Herbert Mann looked warily at his orange socks, wiggled his feet, and said, "Something is becoming plastic, the whole world is becoming plastic.

He had come to West Berlin for a one-shot concert and a week of recording. Mann had been scheduled—along with a few long, hard nights on the town—obviously was beginning to take its toll.

Sprawled on the couch of his hotel room, he said enough to volunteer some information on the current brand of Herbie Mann music, on the influences of pop and rock on jazz, on the assorted projects which have made him one of the busiest and most popular jazzmen around.

"The nature of jazz, was lost ground to the powerful new forces in popular music?"

"If jazz is Norman Granz, then jazz is dead," Mann replied, aloud, it was clear he was talking only of a symbolic demise of the aging New York impresario. "Granz' idea of it is Jazz at the Philharmonic, 1938 vintage, and so if you are talking about this kind of jazz then I've got to say yes, it's dead."

But if we're talking about our kind of jazz, the jazz related to life, to our time, then I feel it is very much alive.

Although Mann had brought his quintet to Berlin's futuristic "Philharmonic, there certainly was no question of the presence of jazz music. From the very first note the "magic" of the magic flute" easily established his rapport with the audience, and from then on it was pure magic.

But just "to make it worthwhile" the Compan y was spread over the divided city to cut a record for the Atlantic label.

It was an unusual project: the Herbie Mann Quintet featured with a female singer, a collaboration effort by Mann and William Fisher, the arranger who used to work for Nat Adderley and who also did Ray Charles arrangements for Mann.

"I just gave him the kind of vibes, " said Mann about their venture, "and Bill cooked a beautiful dinner from that."

Among the numbers on the LP, strangely, was a piece called "Wailing Wall."

Mann told how his Middle East experiences more than a year ago, Herbie thought it had transferred a mystical feeling from one wall to the other, from the sacred Wailing Wall of ancient Jerusalem to the Wailing Wall of Berlin.

"I don't want to play anything like a Middle Eastern or African or Arabian song anymore, " he reflected. "Everything, the whole world, has to be in it. Like in this song it's Jewish and Spanish and Berlin..."

As an avowed globetrotter in matters of music (he is the State Department at times), Mann has always been wide open to ethnic and folk influences. And through the years he has staunchly adhered to his personal philosophy of making the best of the moment.

"Life is for now, " he said with conviction. "I don't believe in looking back. I don't believe in the scrapbook of life. The best things to me are music, food and females... it sounds best, it tastes best, they look best... right now, it's very much alive."

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Musical Mann lives for now

你喜欢什么类型的音乐？告诉我一次你在音乐会的愉快时刻。

### REPÚBLICAS DEL BANANO

**Chiquita**

La expresión "Repúblicas del Banano" empleada al referirse a América Latina, la América Central siempre ha traído consigo algo de despectivo, implícita es la idea de que este continente se movía a la par de poca significación y de interés a sí, porque parece que los países de la región no desarrollan una ideología propia, que no sea con la que se les presenta en el mundo exterior.

La expresión "Repúblicas del Banano" se ha vuelto un término polémico, ya que denota una situación en la que los países de América Latina no se desarrollan de manera autónoma y dependen economicamente de países extranjeros.

La expresión "Repúblicas del Banano" ha sido utilizada para denotar la dependencia económica y política de los países latinoamericanos hacia los Estados Unidos y otros países europeos.

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Activities Sunday, Monday

SUNDAY

Department of Music; faculty recital, Algird Woodcock and Marcy Stultz, Shyrock Auditorium.

Student Players and WRA: The Southern Repertory Dance Company, "Their Own Thing," 7 p.m., Southern Dance Studio 7-36; admission free; conversation credit given.

Pullman Hall Pool: open 1-5 and 7-10:30 p.m., Women's Gym: open for recreation, 10-10:30 p.m.

Women's Gym: open for recreation, 10-10:30 p.m., Pullman Hall Room 17.

Pullman Hall Gym: open for recreation, 1-10:30 p.m.

Women's Gym: open for recreation, 1-2 p.m.

Jewish Studies Association: dinner, 6-8 p.m., open for study, TV and stereo, 10:30-11 p.m., St. S. Washington.

Alumni Film Series: "Fiddler on the Roof," 2:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium.

Students in Democratic Society: meeting, 1-4 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

W.T.I. Student Center Programming Board; dance, "Frequency Sweep," 8-11 p.m., Student Center Lounge.

Soccer Club: practice, 7-9 p.m.

Bailey Hall Combo: practice, 1-6 p.m., Agriculture Room 144.

Theta Xi practice, 5-7 p.m., Gym 208.

Southern Players: meeting, 2-4 p.m., University Center Room C.

MONDAY

American Association of University Women: Pre-program meeting, 7-10 p.m., Claire Theater, Pullman Hall.

WRESTLING: SIU vs. Central Michigan State College, 8 p.m., Arena.

VISTA recruitment; 9 a.m.-2 p.m., Sangamon Room.

Payroll Division; student business cards distribution, 8:30 a.m.-6:30 p.m., University Center LaFayette Room.

Carbondale Garden Club: council meeting, 4:30 p.m., University Center Library Room.

Literary and Linguistic Analysis: luncheon, 12 noon, University Center Illinois Room.

Herrin Women's Club luncheon, 1:30 p.m., University Center Missouri and Lake Room.

Celebrity Series: buffet dinner, 6 p.m., University Center California, Ohio and Illinois Rooms.

Miss America Pageant: meeting, 7-8 p.m., University Center Library Room.

Sports Information: meeting, 7-9 p.m., Womens' Gym.

American Marketing Association; meeting, 9-11 a.m., University Center Library Room.

Kappa Alpha Psi: basketball game, 4-6 p.m., Women's Gym 207.

W.T.I. Student Center Programming Board; dance, "Frequency Sweep," 8-11 p.m., Student Center Lounge.

Soccer Club: practice, 7-9 p.m.

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Schonhorn says slang usage is student means of criticism

By Bob Paetznick

"The slang of the American university student becomes the slang of America," according to Dr. Elmer Schonhorn, associate professor of English at SIU.

"Speaking of "College Slang," before a group of students recently at the Jewish Student Center on S. Washington, Schonhorn pointed out that "college slang is American slang."

Referring to a research study on university undergraduate radio, Schonhorn pointed out that slang has shown a rise in popularity throughout the years. Research has shown that contemporary slang expressions have become a part of the language, as has the undergraduate. He stated an example of slang expressions "cheese," which formerly meant "a violation of rules of respect," today it has become a synonym for "trill." The research on college slang at the University of Kansas was conducted by Schonhorn and Alan Dandus and published in American Speech in October 1963. "Every community develops a language or jargon of its own," according to Schonhorn. The college community is no exception, he added.

The difficulty with slang is defining what is slang and what is jargon. Generally jargon is used by a professional group; whereas, slang is more often the product of a special interest group, Schonhorn said. Schonhorn pointed out that many times the two are combined. He gave as examples the terms "Buu, Ed. and "Phee, Ed." Both come from a technical language, yet both are part of the college jargon of the student.

"Slang is something less than proper," according to Schonhorn. It has a uniqueness and is an expression of individuality," he added. Schonhorn also stressed that "slang is often non-conventional and Against the establishment." He added, that the general vitality of slang is connected with the physiological process such as eating and drinking."

Schonhorn pointed out that research studies have shown that the university student like the high school boy, is prolific in slang directed against the unpleasantries of school life. He gave as examples bad food, hard work, punishment, exams, and fellow students who do not conform. "He seldom has anything good to say about the better things," he added. Food is often referred to as "stupid," while a poor instructor is often referred to as a "bored" or "drunk." Schonhorn pointed out that the categories of slang used to define the different states of drug-taking. A person who is in an extreme state of drug-taking is often referred to as being "high" or "loosed," or "jacked." A person in a lesser state of intoxication is considered as being "bopped," "high," or "looped." Schonhorn also pointed out that slang was usually used among the students who had spent time together in the college crowd. An example of such slang is the expression "to shoot up," which in the college jargon means an unmarried marriage.

Another of the tendencies of the college student is to confuse ugliness with animals. "Slang points out that college slang often lacks the descriptive attractive date of "a dog" or "pet." However, he also points out that the attractive female is often referred to in such slang expressions as "doll" and "real winner." Schonhorn concluded, by stating that slang today is increasingly losing its privacy. "Slang was earlier the product of a particular private group or fraternity. However, today it has come from the private to cover an inclusive area," Schonhorn concluded. Schonhorn spent four years at the University of Kansas where he did his research on Kansas University slang. He then spent a short time at the State University of New York at Bingham before coming to SIU in the Fall of 1968. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1961 with a doctorate in English.

Noted educator memorialized

The late Harold R. W. Benjamins, noted American educator who died at SIU, has been memorialized as a man of many, many virtues by parents, teachers, workmen, and friends, and his death has left a heavy void.

Author of "In Memoriam: The-Works of Future B. W. Benjamin, 1952-1959" is Franklin Parker, professor of education at West Virginia University. He saw a copy of the eulogy to Elmer J. Clark, dean of the College of Education. Benjamin, who was a visiting professor in the SIU College of Education in 1959 and again in 1963, died of a stroke Jan. 12 in a Baltimore hospital, near his Laurel, Md., home. Benjamin returned to the campus in May, 1960, to deliver an address at the formal opening of Lawson Hall, at which his late friend, Douglas Lawrence, dean of the College of Education, was honored. Benjamin was author of eight books, but it was his "James Torquemada," published in 1939 and reprinted frequently, that brought him international attention.

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Page 10, Daily Egyptian, February 1, 1969
Fowler, black advocate, urges common bonds

By Richard McCann
Staff Writer

"Come on home, black intellectually," was the recurring plea of Howard Fowler in the second of a series of lectures in the Black American Studies Program at Grinnell Hall Thursday night.

Speaking to a mixed audience, Fowler directed his remarks to black students and urged them not to let the quest for higher education and material gains cause them to lose contact with "the black man's quest for survival in this racist country."

"Blackness is our common bond," said Fowler, "and our survival depends upon how deep is that bond. Our movement has to be deep, deep and touch us everywhere."

Fowler denounced what he termed "black separatists" who are concerned more with getting a new car, a better level home, and other possessions and who "have been relegated to separating from other blacks who have not made it."

Fowler holds a bachelor's degree from Carroll College and a master's degree from Western Reserve University. As director of training in community organization with the Foundation for Community Development in Durham, N.C., his principal work has been in organizing black students in relating to the ghetto areas around college campuses.

In his plea for a turn from discussion to action in the black unity movement, Fowler cautioned his audience to guard against being swept up in the movement as to lose communication with all elements of the black community. "You've got to be able to talk to people," he said.

He also warned against too much emphasis upon symbolic blackness as a means of unity. "False blackness and false militancy" are no good, he said.

"The condition of the heart and soul is more important than the condition of the head," he said, with particular reference to the "natural" look among black women.

Fowler encouraged black students to remove white influences from their lives by developing new value systems, changing the concept of leadership and developing their own standards of beauty.

Fowler, who has been called a radical, a black power advocate, a letterman and a communist, said that he is more of a "situation advocate"—one who does what the situation requires.

Student charged with illegal phone

An SIU student was arrested Thursday night for fraudulent phone calls amounting to $150, the SIU security police said.

Dainty Murs, a sophomore from Hoopston, Ill., was charged for having an unauthorized telephone in his room.

Murs had reportedly hooked into a private line and made several illegal calls. He lives at Stevenson Arms.

Phil Anderson, a student who ran the line where the calls were billed, said one

Retreat set today by Interfraternity

Fraternity leaders, SIU administrators and guest speakers will attend an interfraternity council retreat today and Sunday in Marion.

Topics to be discussed include fraternity leadership role, pledge education and rush programs. Greek expansion will also probably be discussed.

Students identified the "ghost" as that friend from his hometown heard the voice over the phone and recognized it. Anderson, who lives on Cherry St., couldn't explain, however, how a phone three blocks away could be hooked into his line.
Rutherford asks citizens to aid Illinois growth

The new Illinois conservation director said "a simple will-to-do imagination and gum" are ingredients needed to make Southern Illinois a place attractive to both residents and tourists.

Director William L. Rutherford of Peoria, who spoke at a Region 9 Tourism Council Seminar at SIU this week, asked the public to help provide plans of conservation development, zone by zone throughout the state. He told the near by 100 present to cast aside provincialism in their thinking, "because the place you're opposing might be the community where your son or daughter may come to make a home."

Emphasizing the need of cooperation in conservation development, Rutherford said, "The time has run out to sit and insert complaints. The frontiers are disappearing, time is running out, and public relations may be needed to make the tourist machine run any further."

He asked for increased public support, reminding his listeners that the protection of the special places will be outlined by the state to meet together, share ideas, put down on maps the things felt most beneficial to their areas, then honestly screen them. Recommendations, he said, should go to the state for study and approval.

"The state or Federal monies become available for conservation purposes, we will know with whom to communicate," he said. "If they will not be a case of the first time in a state getting it wrong.

Rutherford asked the public to take care for and develop the things already here, "A park is like a child—it needs constant attention and love," he said. "Simply having a park is not an end, but a start.

Robert Ellsworth, Illinois chief of tourism, said tourism in Illinois "has climbed on a rocket—like a going to move." He said that as soon as Interstate 57 is completed "the tourists will come." Tourism are here now, but because of inadequate facilities and not much for them to do, the area is unable to hold them.

Ellsworth said "tourism already is the third biggest industry in the world, probably the third largest in the United States and growing every year. "If we're to reap rewards of this growth, we in Illinois must have a total commitment to tourism," he said.

To have a successful program, he said, there must be an integration of conservation-recreation development, highway building, and tourism promotion.

Welcoming the group was SIU Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar, who pledged the resources of the University in development of the area.

Urging the public to dream big because "small dreams do not generate great things," MacVicar said "if we make it for people, in the northern part of the state and other areas of the country to supply the money to do the job for us we won't get the job done."

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Page 12, Daily Egyptian, February 1, 1969
Success in television and radio requires many hours of experience

By Mark J. Wolfson

Experience may not be the best teacher—but it is one of the key words for prospective evening courses of broadcasters.

Phil Olaman, majoring in radio-television at SIU, has a lot of it, including work at stations that broadcasters twice his age do not get a crack at.

Born in Kenedo, Ill., 21 years ago, Olaman decided to make broadcasting his chosen profession at age 17 after he took a job as a disc jockey at WAXO radio in Kenedo.

"I was convinced I would be the greatest DJ in the world, but I soon became the world's youngest has-been," he said.

"I learned more there than anywhere else, because I spent all of my spare time there," he added.

After graduating from high school, Olaman decided to go to junior college at Lincoln, Ill. It was in Lincoln that he took his second commercial job at WPRC.

"They didn't like me. Unfortunately the disorganization at WPRC helped me," he said. So with two commercial radio stations "under his belt," Olaman entered the television industry by accepting a job at WICS-TV in Springfield as an operations engineer. Olaman described his duties as loading film and video tapes, running studio audio and camera and other odd jobs.

While completing his last year of junior college, Olaman decided to give radio one more try so he went to work for WVEM in Springfield as a disc jockey.

"I had a real big audience and my theme was Alley Cat," he reminisced. "I had to quit because of an hours conflict. Remember I was still going to school at this time," he added.

The summer after he finished junior college he was hired at WGN-TV in Chicago, which is a break that very few broadcasting students receive.

"WGN was the first time I ever found out what big time television was. I was ready to set the glass on fire, but I soon found out that I didn't know near as much as I thought I did," he said.

Olaman says it was at WGN that he made one of the most important decisions of his life: "I decided to become a director. I felt that after being an engineer at WICS and WGN, I would make a better director because I knew the mechanics of television," he said.

After a summer at WGN, Olaman decided to further his education at SIU, because he considered the broadcasting department to be the best in the country.

Because of his previous experience in the commercial industry, he received a part-time job as a student staff member control director only two weeks after entering the department.

Olaman remembers those first few weeks at SIU as difficult ones. He not only was unfamiliar with the station, but with the people, some of whom may have resented him because of his previous experience at stations where he may have been used more and liked to work, but could not get the opportunity.

The faculty of the department soon became aware of Olaman's talents. He was one of the few students given the opportunity to produce and direct his own program, called "This Week in the News."

Then last summer Olaman received a job at WMAQ and the NBC Television Network in Chicago.

This is Olaman's last year of school and he's working harder than ever for the SIU Broadcasting Service. He is directing two half-hour shows a week for WSIU-TV, plus his duties as a master control director.

"What's in the future? I would like to continue directing either at NBC or move to a major market station and produce and direct film and video tape documentaries," he says.

When he applies for his future job, he'll certainly have an answer when an employer asks, "Have you had any commercial experience?"

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Daily Egyptian, February 1, 1969, Page 13
**Battle of the sexes**

Simultaneous meets set today

The SIU men and women's gymnastics teams meet Simultaneous meets in the Arena. The men battle the Air Force Academy at 2 p.m., while the women make their home debut at 2 p.m. against the Illinois State Gymnastics Association.

Still beleaguered, the men's coach likes the idea of these dual-meets because there is always activity going on for fraternity and sorority spectators to watch.

The extra noise and confusion on the floor doesn't bother their gymnasts because they plan to have one condition - our condition. The Air Force squad might even enjoy it.

"We don't feel we'll have too much trouble with them," Moade continued. "We don't have to wait until the last event to win.

Moade also mentioned that several athletes refered to the Iowa State meet when the Salukis went into the final even more than a point down, but scored well in the floor exercises. The women should be in a similar situation.

Moade set his goal at 163 points, but plans to go just a little bit over that. The comments indicate the belief we're going to look. With additional practice we should have improved.

Leading the Pitts Gymnastics Association against Southern Illinois University are Sandr Grayson, the national Junior Olympic Champion, 140, and Kathy Sheehan, 128.

Two freshmen, Terry Spence and Joanne Lauer, will lead the Salukis women.

**Basketball games**

Wrestler Holloway leading scorer

(Continued from page 15)

study hall required Monday through Thursday in all wrestling rooms. Several have trouble with classes.

Pete Holloway is majoring in industrial technology, says he may change his area of interest to physical education.

"I have always enjoyed physical education but I like to try my hand at a sport as well as coaching," Holloway said.

**Health Service**

The University Health Service reported the following admissions, chargers for treatments and lab work Wednesday and Thursday:

Admitted were George Ku, Egyptian Dorm, Mary Kay Quane, 519 Neely Hall, and Denise Gruber, 602 E. College.

Discharged were Mary Kay Quane, Lawrence E. Hrablook, Allen Hall I; Pamela A. McLean, All Hall Smith Hall, Haud C. Carnes, Wright Hall II; Joseph K. Lemasters, Bagtat Student Center; Kathleen A. Conners, 1207S. Wall; Jane E. Muma, Mobile Homes, and Grace Wu.

**Intramural basketball**

Intramural basketball Saturday in the U-School gym.

2 p.m. - Calculators vs. Det. Schrastaffle, court one. Count 5 vs. Coalition, court two.

4 p.m. - AFROTC vs. Cullis, court one. Warren Reels vs. Superchickens, court two.

Sunday, in the U-School gym at 12:00 p.m. - Jack Flippo in Experience, court one. Conquistadores vs. Great Expectations, court two.

1:30 p.m. - Wright III vs. Bomber I, court one. Brown Goose vs. Peace Bearers, court two.


In the Arena Sunday at 1:30 p.m. - (A team) PMI Kappa Tau vs. Tau Kappa Epilson, court one. LEAC vs. Kappa Alpha Psi, court two. Phi Sigma Kappa vs. Alpha Phi Alpha, court three. Theta Xi vs. Sigma Pi, court four.


Monday, in the U-School gym at 8:15 p.m. - Stud Nuts vs. AFROTC, court one. X-G's vs. Alpha Kappa Psi, court two.

7:15 p.m. - Belladonass vs. Chemistry Grads, court one. O'Sullivan vs. Glee Club, court two. 8:15 p.m. - Jay and the Techniques, vs. El Mahal, court one. Smokey's Bears vs. Boomer Blues, court two.

9:15 p.m. Saluki Saints vs. Green Sheet Special, court one. America's First Choice vs. Soul System, court two.

**Intramural results**

Basketball games continued Friday at the Intramural Courts. For the lead in at least four divisions could tighten up in the next few weeks. Smokey's Bears, Division C-large, defeated the office residence halls and 4 pm. districts. The Blues are presently at 3-3 while Smokey's Bears are 4-1.

A win for the Blues would drop Smokey's Bears into at least a two-way tie for second place and leave Stevenson Arms Nada "A," who don't have a game this week, in sole possession of the lead.

The Petti Triple P, holding down MRH Division E's second place spot at 4-4, could move into a tie with first place Pierce Panhandlers Sunday with a win in their 3:30 pm. meeting.

Warren Reels, leading in MRH Division F with a 4-0 mark, could be upset by second place Saluki Saints at 8:30 p.m. while Petti Triple P could move into the fourth place position.

Another undefeated division leader, the Irish office 8 Division C Independent League face being caught by the second place Salukis at 11:00 a.m. They face the D.B.'s Tuesday.

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Holloway mean man on mat

Mean on mat

Aaron Holloway, 167 pound wrestler, looks out over the mat during last week's match with the University of Nebraska. Holloway currently maintains one of the better records on the team with nine wins, no defeats and one tie.

(Photograph by John Logston)

Injuries hamper Kansas State but still Big Eight Champs

Injuries and lack of depth have hampered Kansas St., defending the Big Eight champ, and owners of a 7-7-7 slate.

The Salukis will be their guests at 7:30 tonight in the 12,500-seat Abernathy Field House in Manhattan, Kans.

Flu and colds forced Coach Joe Cooper's squad to substitute freely at the guard and forward positions.

Thus far this season, Cooper has put into service guards Steve Honeymoon, 6'-1", in 11 of 16 games for a 12.8 average; Terry Slader 5'-6", playing in 11 of 16 games for a 7.0 average; and Wheeler Hughes 5'-1", playing in 12 of 16 for a 5.2 average.

Forward Jeff Webb, 6-4 junior, was injured in a shot put in the back during one basketball practice session.

Center Gene Williams, a 6-7 senior, was involved in a car accident earlier in the season, but was not injured seriously. Williams is the team's leading scorer with 13.7 average and leads in rebounding with an average of 11.5 rpg per game.

Southern is down two games to none in the series of the two teams. The Wildcats won a close 64-61 decision over the Salukis last year in the Arena.

Comparative scores show a 66-63 Wildcat loss to the University of Tulsa while the Salukis lost a 64-65 overtime decision to the Golden Hurricane.

Presently, KSU is second in the Big Eight tied with Kansas University with 3-2-1 mark. Kansas State has a 3-2-1 record. Big Eight losses include a 73-67 loss to Kansas and a 73-69 defeat by Colorado.

Three starters are back from last year's team, Honeycutt, Webb and Williams.

A member of the All-Big Eight Team, is an outstanding three-sport player and defender and will start at one of the three posts.

The 6-7 Williams, Coach Frank Phillips forward center for Monday's game, has a reach of nine feet, and was the club's leading rebounder last season. Webb will start at one of the guard positions.

As forwards, the Wildcats will have Eddie Smith, 6-4 sophomore and positive Jerry Venable, a 6-5 junior.

As a team, the Wildcats average 4.9 points per game and have given up 7.1 points.

Coach Phillips plans to go with forwards, Bruce Carper, 6-5, Junior, southwestern guard, Willie Griffin and Roger Westbrook, and center, Holloway.

Frosh play tonight

Southern's frosh basketball squad, losers of four straight games, take on the Bradley Frosh at 9 tonight in the Arena.

The frosh playing could manage only one victory in January, a 99-82 win over Honeycutt, 6-3, in late-night action. The next time out SU tied Wabash Valley Junior College 69-69.

The frosh team's record is 2-3-1.
Useful crane

Though the word "crane" has passed by this crane each week and many stop to watch it at the Illinois Institute of Technology, the crane is not often noticed by many people. It is a tower crane, and it stands 110 feet high and has a 180-foot reach. It rests on a foundation formed by four three-foot diamonds by 39-foot deep buried concrete pillars. The hoisting hook is operated by a 12-horsepower motor for loads and with a 36-horsepower motor under no load conditions. The load lifting capacity varies from 4,000 pounds at the outer end of the hook to 12,000 pounds halfway out. (Photo by John Lopatin)

Gus Bode

In many reading "The Good Squad" gives him hallucinations

Daily EGYPTIAN
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Allied diplomats say
Hanoi's latest stand
shows emphasis shift

PARIS (AP) - Allied diplomats at the Paris talks here expressed interest Friday in Hanoi's latest statement of its conditions for peace in Vietnam. Their attention was focused on whether to express emphasis by North Vietnamese Ambassador Xuan Thuy during his 1 1/2-hour session Thursday.

They seemed to suggest Hanoi might accept a political settlement-short of handing over control of South Vietnam to the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front.

This shift, if it is true, could move the Vietnam antagonists closer together, despite the quantities of diatrile exchanged at the official sessions.

Though a source close to the South Vietnamese delegations wanted United States representatives to request clarification of Thuy's declaration, a U.S. delegation spokesman said he had no comment when asked if the Americans had contacted Thuy's embassy.

The contact could be made before next Thursday's scheduled negotiating session by U.S. delegation liaison secretaries or Ambassador Cyrus R. Vance, who has met frequently behind the scenes with Col. Ha Van Lau, deputy chief of the North Vietnamese delegation.

Or the Americans could wait until the meeting day to hear Thuy's restatement of his government's position.

They repeated at Thursday's marathon session Hanoi's view that the "conference can achieve results only if it is based on... North Vietnam's four points and the National Liberation Front's five points."

"The formulation "based on" varied slightly from Hanoi's earlier demand that the settlement must be made "according to" the four-point program.

But the United States now expects the talks will continue on the four-point program.

By Alan Van Alen
Staff Writer

A petition advocating the renaming of University Park Residence Halls to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Residence Halls has received over 600 signatures, according to Jon Taylor, coordinator of the effort. Taylor, a freshman from Chicago who was recently elected vice president of the University Park Executive Council, said he began the petition because he believed the decision should involve the University as a whole and not merely members of the housing complex.

It was erroneously reported in the Egyptian Thursday that the U. Park Executive Council had supported the renaming effort. According to Marsha Freeman, council secretary, the question was rejected by an 8-7 vote on Jan. 16, the day after the Student Senate had passed the bylaw 21-3 margin.

According to Miss Freeman, Irving Greene, who with Taylor are the only black members of the council, had left the session to attend a Black Programming Board Committee meeting shortly before the decision to hold the vote was made.

Because of revisions which were made in the U. Park constitution this fall, the area senators now have the voting privilege, giving the council 20 voting members. (It was previously reported that there were 17 voting members.) Therefore, five members of the board were not present to vote on the renaming issue as there were no abstentions.

Taylor said he believes the matter should be decided by the University community as a whole, and not merely by the students at U. Park.

"Residents of U. Park are only transient in the sense that most of them do not live there over two years," he said. "We don't feel the decision should rest on the wishes of this group alone, but of the whole University."

He said the petitions were moving slowly because Thursday was the first day the group gained access to Room H of the University Center. Previously the would-be signers had been channeled back to Room D of the center.

The matter will be further discussed in detail at next Thursday's meeting of the Executive Council, to be held at 8:30 p.m. in Truem bottom Hall.

Iraq's spy policy unchanged

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Defying the general outcry over the hanging of nine Jews, Baghdad radio warned Friday that Iraqi authorities will execute other convicts convicted of spying if they deem it necessary.

The broadcast quoted Iraqi Information Minister Abdullah Samarrai as saying his government was capable of carrying out more executions, regardless of the protests it might provoke abroad.

Samarrai confirmed that the Revolutionary Court, which condemned the nine Jews and five other Iraqis hanged Monday, was preparing to try others accused of espionage. "The trials will be held on other legal measures have been completed," Samarrai declared. He refused to give any more details on security grounds.

Reports have been circulating that another 15 persons, including 13 Jews, would be tried as spies in Baghdad and may have already gone before the court.

Fearing that a new trial might touch off Israeli reprisals that could ignite another Middle East war, the United States has appealed to Tel Aviv to use restraint in the situation.

Samarrai added that the Baghdad government "will show leniency and will pardon" an American petroleum engineer kept in jail in the Iraqi capital since early December. He may be released in a few days, the minister said.

Paul Ball, an employee of Humble Oil Co., in Houston, Texas, was working for the Iraqi Petroleum Co., a Western consortium.