Higher education cut 
$57 million by Ogilvie

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) - Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie, in what he termed an effort to "hold the line" against an Illinois state income tax, announced Tuesday he would recommend a $10.371 million, or 10 percent, cut in higher education funding this year.

He said the sizeable cuts were necessary for him to keep his word and refrain from asking for a tax increase this year.

For higher education, the difference between what the legislature wanted and what Ogilvie approved is

- The general assembly approved higher education spending from the general revenue fund of $853 million plus $57 million for the schools from other sources, mainly tuition, making a total of $870 million.

- Ogilvie reduced the expenditure from general revenues to $856 million, but coupled this with an expected tuition increase that would bring the amount available to the schools from other sources to $75 million, for a total figure of $837 million.

Democratic reaction to the veto was slow in coming. But at least one university official was somewhat critical of the higher education veto.

President David D. Henry of the University of Illinois issued a statement saying the "$231.7 million U of I budget passed by the legislature would have required services and the reductions now made by the governor obviously worsen the situation."

"For example," he said, "no general salary or wage increase will be possible. Heading to the budget total of the current year while faced with increased costs will force further cutbacks."

At a news conference, Ogilvie said he would not immediately order across-the-board cuts in cash grants to welfare recipients but pointedly kept alive the possibility that such action could become necessary.

The veto appeared to be the decisive act in a money battle that simmered with quiet intensity over the course of the General Assembly session that adjourned June 30. The legislature voted $230 million more in appropriations than Ogilvie quoted as the maximum allowable figure.

The governor also asked department heads to keep spending in most areas to 1971 levels for the time being. This has the effect of being an "administrative veto."

In announcing his veto of $35 million from Medicaid appropriations, and $40 million from general assistance, Ogilvie warned that rising welfare demands are posing a financial problem for Illinois every bit as serious as the crisis which led to the passage of the income tax.

SIU assessments held pending Board review

In the wake of Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie's trimming of the 1971-72 budget for higher education, SIU administrators said Tuesday that because of the critical factors involved, neither the assessment of the total appropriation for the university for the university cannot be announced pending review by members of the Board of Trustees.

William Lyons, information officer for the Board of Trustees, said the university did not yet have a break down into operating or capital budgets. He said it may take several days for the Board to weigh all the alternatives. The decision will meet Friday at Edwardsville.

Lyons said that although the budget cut had been expected, SIU officials had not known by how much it would be.

Gov. Ogilvie announced Tuesday that SIU's appropriation for 1971-72 was reduced to $80,961,371. The figure approved by the General Assembly was $98,393,554.

The $90 million figure is approximately $18.7 million less than the appropriation for 1970-71 which was $112,790,276.

SIU's appropriation is part of a $672 million budget for higher education in the state initially recommended by Ogilvie.

The governor announced he was trimming the General Assembly's recommendation of $712 million to his original figure.

Clarence Stephens, chairman of the University Administrative Council, said he was "certainly not too surprised that the governor found a way to recommend a different budget."

"Different people have different assessments of the situation," he continued. "The Board of Higher Education had one, the universities had one and the Governor had another."

It was said to be too early to say just how the governor's decision will affect the University and a proposed 8.6 percent salary increase for faculty and staff.

James Brown, chief of board staff, was quoted as saying that the board would immediately begin to make plans for next year's budget request.

Brown said no effort would be made to put it into effect.

Brown said he hoped the governor would favorably consider any deficit financing bill based on a tuition increase, to be voted on by the legislature this fall.

As much as $212 million might be added to the SIU appropriation in such a bill, he said.

The Board of Trustees has already approved tuition increases for next year.

Sleep-in protestor

Women and children joined in a protest in favor of SIU establishing a children's day care center for about five hours Tuesday in the University Center Magnolia Lounge. The story is on Page 9. (Photo by Mike Klein)

Cedar Lake, water rate increase get endorsement from City Council

By Pat Sills
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

The Carbondale City Council Tuesday night approved authorizations for $4,800,000 in revenue bonds towards construction of phase one of the Cedar Lake reservoir.

The bond authorization is the first step in a multi-phase project that has been discussed by three city councils over the past 18 years.

The authorization followed an unanimous passage by the Council of the bill by the Council of an across-the-board five percent hike in water rates for city users. A 50 percent surcharge for persons living outside city limits using city sewer and water facilities was also approved by the council. The ordinance does not effect users who have contracts with the city for a specified lower rate.

"A bonds totaling $3,600,000 will be sold on the open market at an interest rate not to exceed 7 per cent annually," Series "B" totaling one million dollars of the federal government low interest development (HUD) loan, will be purchased by the government at an interest rate not to exceed 5 and three-eighths per cent annually.

After being questioned by councilman Hans Fischer on how the 5 per cent increase will affect sewer charges, City Manager William Schmidt explained sewer charges are computed by taking 80 per cent of the water bill. Schmidt gave the example that a person having a monthly water bill of $6.80 would have a sewer bill of $4.80, so the sewer charge is 75 per cent of the water bill.

The ordinance passed Tuesday night would increase the water bill by 24 cents. The net increase on the sewer and water bill would be 54 cents per month.

Frank Kirk, coordinator of federal aid for the city, said the 10 per cent surcharge for out-of-city users is estimated to increase city revenue by $40,000 over a 12 month period. If the SIU Board of Trustees allows annexation of the University Park and Brush Tower residence complexes, Kirk said the increase could "drop immediately by $35,000."

According to Kirk, for this reason the auditor could not use the outside rate hike as a basis for selling the revenue bonds requiring the 5 per cent in the city hike.

Councilman Archie Jones asked Schmidt if the proposed hike was "something persons expected to be discussed at the town meeting," which is scheduled to be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in Township hall.
Summer Theater continues with ‘Fiddler on the Roof’

By Cathy Speegle
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

“Fiddler on the Roof,” the SIU Summer Theater’s second production of “Fiddler on the Roof,” opens at 8 p.m. Thursday and play each night through Sunday in the University Theater.

The musical is directed by Joseph Roberts, instructor in speech, who also directed “Man of La Mancha” and “Mame” last summer. “Fiddler on the Roof” is set in the peasant town of Anatevka in Tsarist Russia, colored with the centuries-old European Jewish tradition. The book by Joseph Stein is based on the stories of Sholem Aleichem, with music by Jerry Bock and lyrics by Sheldon Harnick.

The image of a fiddler playing on a roof comes from a painting by Marc Chagall symbolizing the dangerous life of a devout Jew in Tsarist Russia, a life as precarious as a man tiddling on a roof. “Fiddler” opens in 1905 with Tevye, the main character, explaining why he stays in Anatevka despite the danger. Tevye is a dairyman who is also interested in finding husbands for his five daughters. Despite successful marriages, Tevye’s family life is shattered when officials announce that all Jews must leave Anatevka within three days. Tevye and his wife Goldie leave for the United States, taking the fiddler on the roof with his fellow Jews.

Tickets for “Fiddler” are on sale at the theater box office in the Communications Building or may be reserved by phoning 452-3741. The show will run one weekend only. Tickets are $1.75 for non-students and 85 cents for students.

City of Carbondale “TOWN MEETING”
CEDAR CREEK RESERVOIR
AND OTHER TOPICS
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Thursday, July 15, 1971 - 7:30 pm
Carbondale Township Hall
217 East Main St.
IC engineer tells NTSB of derailing near Salem

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The engineer of an Illinois Central passenger train that hit a Wildcat Strike jet hitter and killed 11 persons last month has revealed that he was conscious the day of the crash and saw a rail rise into the air.

Lory F. Hance of Effingham, Ill., testified at a hearing of the National Transportation Safety Board in St. Louis Monday that the train's fireman felt the impact and the pilot of the Wildcat Strike cowered a switch at Tonti, Ill., Monday.

"I could see the house track raise up, and I knew we were gonna lose the company switch," said the 65-year-old Hance, a 40-year IC employee, who was going to derail, and we did.

"When she was going to derail, I threw the brakes in emergency and headed toward the fireman's side as she turned. It turned over on the engineer's side," Hance said.

"When she stopped, my eyes were full of cinders and I was burned up to my eyes," Hance said, adding that the engine was "like a plane" as it pushed through a wall of dirt and cinders along the track.

The fireman helped me out. We climbed out through his window to the ground," said Hance, who suffered cuts on his arm in the June 30 derailment.

Hance had boarded the Chicago-New Orleans train at Chicago, Ill., and was scheduled to leave 125 miles down the line at Centralia, Ill., 70 miles south of Salem.

Other witnesses at the first day of the NTSB hearing Tuesday testified that two wheels on the train's lead engine flattened out 30 miles before the crash and that the train was running nearly 50 minutes behind schedule when the derailment occurred.

In other testimony at the hearing, the number of persons injured in the derailment was raised to 156, including eight train crewmen.

Earlier reports had put the number of injured at least 150.

A damage estimate submitted by the railroad as evidence at the hearing listed loss by fire and through the wreck at $239,000.

James M. Law of Champaign, a division superintendent for the IC, told the three-member NTSB board that the 14-car train was behind schedule by about 1.5 hours because of an earlier engine malfunction and maintenance work being done along side tracks north of Salem.

He testified that the four-diesel unit was going at between 65 and 80 miles an hour when a two-wheel unit locked on its lead engine and sent the first seven cars of the train off a moon track at Tonti.

Law said the last point of observation or inspection of possible defects in the train's operation was at Edgewood, Ill., about 25 miles to the northeast.

John M. Lindsey, a field engineer from Champaign, said the board that defects on two wheels of the lead engine started creating a false flange 27.3 miles north of the derailment near Mason.

Wildcat strike hits Bell System

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wildcat telephone strikes spread from Virginia to Florida Tuesday in an advance of a nationwide strike by about 57,000 Bell System workers who say the union says will last at least two weeks.

Douglas D. single-minute contract offer from management, President Joseph A. Breere of the AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America told a new conference Tuesday there is no way to handle the walkout, set for 6 a.m. EDT Wednesday.

Even as he spoke his men began early-bird walkouts in Michigan, Ohio, Florida, California, South Dakota and Georgia. There was a "poverty day" job action in Florida.

Breere said the strike concerns wages, pension improvements, job security and what he called the company's antiformal job policies.

It comes atop a six-week nationwide strike that has closed Western Union telegraph offices. Localized rural and small town up outs also are threatened.

Since most telephone equipment is automated the public will continue to have telephone service even in strike-affected areas, at least until lack of maintenance causes blackouts.

However, most installation of new phones and repair service on existing equipment would stop.

The company says it will use supervisory employees to man main switches and perform billing tasks.

The union says that it will continue to service government government-normal operation telephone systems essential for national security.

A union spokesman said the walkout will last at first 600,000 CW workers and at least 100,000 members of other unions who will honor CWA pocket lines. More Bell workers will join as other contracts expire, he said.

Breere said independent Bell system unions in Connecticut and Pennsylvania had agreed to strike with the CWA. He said the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was taking a strike vote.

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25c Wine

Daily Egyptian, July 14, 1971, Page 3
**Letters to the Editor**

**Schonhorn raps Stauber and associates**

To the Daily Egyptian:

[ содержание или текст не указаны ]

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**The innocent bystander**

The big Indian swindle

By Arthur Hoppe

Chronicle Features

Penn Central, which is now too run a railroad, is trying to sell off a billion dollars worth of real estate it owns in the borough of Manhattan. As every schoolboy knows, the island was first purchased in 1664 by Peter Minuit from the Manhattan Indians for $24 in beads and trinkets (or so he was told). This swindle—surely the most monumental of all time—has set a pattern for every New York real estate transaction of the past three centuries. Consequently, Penn Central is having a rough time finding a buyer. In desperation, it turned the other day to the descendents of those unscrupulous Professor who purchased the original swindle—the Manhattan Indians.

While Manhattan real estate has, of course, increased in value over the years, it has not. In fact, invested at .01 per cent, that original $24 would be worth precisely $2,283,062.88. And oddly enough, that's just what the Manhattan Indians did with it. Thus the surviving members of the tribe, Mr. Minuit, Manhattan and his brother, Herbert, were not surprised to receive a visit from Penn Central's real estate agent and a fair offer of $24 billion. Of course, the offer was declined.

"I am not surprised," says Minuit, making the peacegesture as he enters the Manhattan's cozy Little summer mans

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**Opinion**

Gabriel, move over

With the death of trumpeter Louis Armstrong, it looks like Gabriel will finally have somebody to play a duet with.

Fred Brown

Staff Writer

What are moon rocks to hungry people?

The deaths of the three Soviet communists upon return to the earth's atmosphere prompts a new look at the U.S. space program. Without being melodramatic about it, can the space program honestly be said to have been worth its cost? At least $2 billion has been spent by the United States in its effort to put an American on the moon, an effort dictated by John Kennedy in 1961, when the world seemed young and hopeful. Thirty billion dollars were spent while the cities continued to deteriorate, the natural world continued to fall victim to man's lack of foresight, peoples continued to polarize and somebody's God died. A decade later, what have we?

We have moon dust and moon rocks for our museums and libraries. We have the reinforcing need of knowing that we, not the Russians, were first to the moon. We have the satisfaction of displaying the awesome rocks for the ignorant, hungry and easily-awed masses of earth to see. We have the knowledge that man has extended his manmanagement to another celestial body.

To be sure, this is not all that we have gained. Scientists today have a better conception of what space is, and how man can adapt to it. They are more able to speculate as to the origins of the earth and moon. Space exploration has revealed to man his unique position in the solar system, at the same time awing him with the vastness of the outer world. But this means little to a hungry man.

As the leader of the so-called free world, America can no longer afford the luxury of shooting for the stars while her home base is rotting away. Let Ivan probe Mars and Venus—the vital interests of this country lie not there but here on earth.

Barry Cleveland

Student-writer

Where's he barking now?

What has happened to the watchdog of the media? When the "Selling of the Pentagon" was aired, he growled and barked. He infuriatingly snapped at Walter Cronkite about the responsibilities of the news media. But where has he wandered in the midst of the greatest test set of the American press? Could it be that Dick has muzzled Spire's sacramento's spelunker in an around-the-world flying coop.

Thomas Lemberger

Student Writer
McNamara's review is 'fascinating'

By Harry B. Ashmore
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Anyone who made even brief passage through the corridors of power in Washington during the past decade must read the McNamara review of the Vietnam War as if it were a literary work he had never before encountered. The record does not profuse to be complete. There are many documents in White House and State Department files that were not made available to the Pentagon analysts. Yet there is more than enough here in diagrams, figures and the right grave policy decisions were actually reached—and once reached seemed to acquire an unalterable life of their own. The task of sorting out its premises, details and elaborate enough. There was a vast input of intelligence from the field, much of it posing serious challenges to the consensus actually adopted.

From the outset the CIA dismissed the key policy issues of the Vietnam intervention—"the doomsday theory" which projected a Communist takeover in all of Southeast Asia of Ho Chi Minh's region had been Vietnamized.

On the military side, Gen. Maxwell Taylor warned that the press had certainly inflated a white, conventional army would face in trying to counter guerrilla tactics where the terrain is hostile and the natives as conditioned against foreigners by their colonial history. These predictions went into the hopper, and were continuously supported by unfolding events. Yet the alternative policy they clearly required—some form of negotiated political settlement as opposed to the one they advocated—remained military—never appears to have been seriously considered.

Instead, negotiation was dismissed as a threat, a fatal sign of military weakness that would lead to ignominious defeat. Lyndon Johnson instructed Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in a conversation where the Pentagon military—never appears to have been seriously considered.

Instead, negotiation was dismissed as a threat, a fatal sign of military weakness that would lead to ignominious defeat. Lyndon Johnson instructed Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in a conversation that the United States would not negotiate. It is not absurd to come at least to recognize that they had been swept in a progressive and had lost all internal capacity to change course.

It is well then that Sen. Mike Mansfield has moved to the front in following up on this aspect of the Vietnam experience. He is a man of prudence, not given to overstatement. Lyndon B. Johnson then moved to make the enemy capable of registering profound personal shock at the manner in which secrecy and outright duplicity have been used to manipulate public opinion—and to what end. The Congress of the United States. The situation demands a more exhaustive examination of the First Amendment, but of the "advice and consent" clause of the Constitution.

Democracy not void of censorship

By Dennis Kiley
Student writer

The popular view today seems to be that if the press can get the news, it has the right to print it, although there is often the difficult matter of getting the news in the first place.

As a Nework Magazine says (June 28, 1971): "Almost every national Administration, going back to Washington's time, has investigated the press at one time or another, often not without cause. But the Nixon Administration is probably the first to try to iconoclast in its press activities to the 'Eastern Establishment,' as a political target whose castigation—can bring wide approval on the highways."

This most recent government attitude toward the press can be traced to a beginning in 1953, when President Truman issued his order to classify and thus withhold news of governmental matters.

In addition to the traditional freedom of the press assured by the First Amendment to the Constitution, the Administration had not expected such an order from Truman, for his Attorney General, J. Harold McGrath, had said in March of the same year, "Under this administration, there will be no implied, no disguised, no direct and no indirect censorship of the American newspaper.

Truman accused the press and particularly Fortune Magazine of having revealed 95 per cent of U.S. military secrets and that editors had a patriotic duty to withhold publication of such vital information. Unfortunately, the President did not consider editors capable of fulfilling their patriotic duty, for his order for classification stood and exists but slightly modified today.

In the recent government suit against the New York Times, the Justice Department attempted to use an old doctrine labelled "prior restraint." According to Nework, "in 1951, in a case called Near vs. Minnesota, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes delivered what still remains the definitive work on prior restraint. The suppression of publication. It has been generally, if not universally, considered that it is the chief purpose of the guaranty of freedom of speech and press is to prevent the publication of the seditious libel."

It is perhaps not surprising that this division arose, but it is incomprehensible that it was allowed to become permanent, producing a condition that can only be described as institutional schizophrenia. The freedom of the press and I had an inside view of its cause and effect when we visited Hanoi in early 1967 with the blessing of the State Department.

We returned with a report on a two-hour private audience with Ho Chi Minh that could only be taken as evidence of unnecessary negotiations as Johnson Administration's publicly stated terms. This was welcomed by some of those to whom we reported blackout of news from the Pentagon over published reports of our specific estimate of the number of national ballistic missiles, missiles in general and many other defense matters.

In addition to the governmental efforts to control news failed, a Commission on Government Security was set up in 1966 to make recommendations of governmental matters. This commission went so far as to recommend five years' imprisonment of up to $10,000 fine for publishing news of governmental secrets.

Legislation introduced

Fortunately, the press received some assistance from Rep. John F. Moss of California, chairm.an of a Government Information Subcommittee of the House. On Nov. 28, 1968, John F. Moss successfully introduced legislation which made it illegal that any Administration authorized "withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public.

This press of course, supported the proposal with the Moss Amendment, although enthusiasm waned when President Eisenhower said on signing the bill: "In considering this legislation, the Congress has recognized that the decision-making and information process is vital to our continued success.

However, it is also clear from the legislative history of the bill that it is not intended to, and indeed could not, alter the existing policy of classification of information in order to keep appropriate information or papers confidential in the public interest."

In the repressive campaign of 1969, John F. Kennedy was adamantly against excessive secrecy during the Eisenhower Administration as was his successor. Lyndon B. Johnson, having pledged that their administration would have a more liberal policy than that of their predecessors.

Under the pressures of the nation's highest office, even then have proven their statements to be premature.

During the conflict with Russia involving Cuba in 1962, and in particular concerning the Bay of Pigs fiasco, President Kennedy made every effort to repress any information about the incidents. He later charged that the Administration had "no right to withhold information about the Bay of Pigs having been detrimental to the image of the United States, stating that, prior to publication, news media were 'indebted to the President for policy is news, but "Is it in the national interest?"

Thus another President had made further attempts at government censorship of news.

With the increasing complexity of domestic and foreign affairs, secrecy in government and sub- sequent news were all the more newsworthy and increased. According to the author of Freedom and Secrecy, James R. Wiggins. The trend toward secrecy in government was not only fortuitous and doubts about the safety with which information for the public has been handled goes farther and farther away from the concept of a free people that is the master and not the servant of the government.

A comparison piece to this editorial will take a further look at this "news" in our national government and in particular at the most recent attempt at censorship which involved the Pentagon Papers.
From 15¢ fee to world-wide fame

'Satchmo' came to play...and to please

By Paul Carusen

The yawning, gravelly voice of Louis Armstrong imparted its excitement into the radio: "You've Got a Lot of Living to Do," "Hello, Dolly," and "Blueberry Hill."

For the millions who listen to these smears of other songs recorded over a half-century ago, he did more than any other to popularize jazz, which had an immediate renaissance of the Armstrong sound. Radio stations played them—particularly The Wee Hour—and people all over the world danced to his records to Pee Wee's Diner again.

There was the death of 71-year-old Armstrong after a long illness followed by a funeral in New Orleans, where he started his career. The quality of Many of his contemporaries preceded him in death, but a few survive.

"He was a nice fellow," recalled Joe Essen, who played drums in the same band with Armstrong in 1926. "They played in Kid Ory's band at the Millenium Room on Superdome in New Orleans. Kid Joe was his brother."

"We used to get $12.50 a night," René said. "And we played from 4 to 12 at night. Maurice French was another musician that played with us. There were a lot of them then, playing with different bands. But he was still better than the 15 cents Armstrong got for his first job.

One old jazz man still around is Kid Ory. He's a legend in his own time but who disappeared into the background when swing, rock and modern jazz took the place of Dixieland.

New Orleans musicians say Armstrong and Ory had a disagreement some years ago and were not on speaking terms at the time Armstrong died. Ory in recent years has lived in Seattle.

Armstrong said not long before his death that "I never could live in any country other than America." Even though he was often described as the nation's most musical and popular ambassador of good will, Armstrong appreciated the compliment but insisted it did not give him a big hand. "I never think too much about things like that. It is funny. I never get away by anything in my whole career."

"Every place you go, even behind the Iron Curtain, all hotels are alike. All this traveling around the world, meeting wonderful people, being high on the horse—all grand and it's nice—but I don't suggest it. I would say it was all wasted time."

But success is hardly a matter of luck for a man who as a teenager played in a honky-tonk all night long. It was in one such stint that he split his lip wide open. "Happened many times. Awful Blood run down my shirt. Only reason I still get my lip is a sponge I keep, draws the blood out. keeps my lips strong."

It is hard to separate legend from fact in Armstrong's case. But out of the most of passing years, he regained the Hey Hey band and "Satchmo." "They used to call me satchel mouth, too. Some newspaperman abbreviated it and the rest is history."

The beginning of jazz in New Orleans has been well documented. One great sound, has, been neglected to some extent by the nature of the black section of the city in the first quarter of the 20th Century. Some of the musicians grew up in the red light district, many of them never left Orleans as Loses, who was brought up in a wash's home, were barber.

The Tulane University Jazz Archive, under director Dick Allen, has made a concerted effort to chronicle the early days of Armstrong and other greats. The names of those who survived that period are colorful, reflecting part of a not always proud period of American history.

Trumpet player Punch Miller, who played with Armstrong, wasn't as it is not in good health.

space flight sleeper analyzer may help insomnia victims

WASHINGTON (AP) - A device developed to measure the quality of a man's sleep on space flights may have broader applications in the field of insomnia, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced.

One of three prototype sleep analyzers, designed to monitor sleep during space missions, is being tested by specialists at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Oklahoma City on 200 patients suffering from insomnia. The device is designed to measure brain and heart waves, which three-man astronaut teams will entrust to the earth for analysis.

Another has been used by the Galveston Medical Branch of the University of Texas to study the sleep characteristics of victims of brain and heart injuries.

A third has been delivered to the University of South Carolina Medical School for research on sleep patterns in patients suffering from brain tumors.

The compact portable device was developed for NASA by Dr. James D. Frost of Baylor University College of Medicine as an extension of his research on sleep disorders in which an electroencephalograph and electrocardiograph were interpreted continuously during the astronaut sleeping period.

Diabetes cases increase

according to professor

LONDON - The number of cases of diabetes is "galloping up," it was said last week by Sir Robert Butcher, vice chancellor of Nottingham University, and chairman of the British Diabetes Association.

"There is an epidemic," he said, "as we exercise less and sit more, and the food we are eating is fattening us up to contract diabetes."

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Men like Joe King, whose memory fails on specific details, have changed with the times. Instead of playing drums for a jazz band, he now arranges and directs music for Jehovah's Witnesses.

But the Ramone, Ory and Punch Miller's haven't forgotten the sound, nor a Louise Armstrong who once said: 'The main thing is to live for that audience. What you're there for is to please the people—mean the best way you can. That's all.
Southwest drought likely to affect prices elsewhere

DALHART, Tex. (AP) — There is a grim humor about droughts and floods. In Dalhart, for instance, the government's Dust Bowl era, where 30 years ago 100 billion tons of topsoil fled the plains.

Cows, they say, never settle here; the wind never feeds us.

But today they feed us, new against the worst drought in the Dalhart since the mid-60s, some one remembers, an industry.

The farmers, those who cannot figure, talk stories of past droughts more than one, recalling how, initially, the good rains finally came and made the wheat and milo fields productive again.

The point is made. This drought, too, will end. But the question is will it end in time to prevent massive crop failures this year.

So far, that's strictly the farmer's problem. But if the drought continues and expands outside these three states of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas already stricken, the city consumer will have his burdens.

In addition to the wheat and milo farmers, the giant cattle industry of the area is in dire need of relief. Stunted rains could bring it, too, but the rains don't come, lack of grass for feeding because of the wholesale slaughter of cattle.

That would mean, at first, sagging meat and lower prices for consumers. Later, because ranchers have lower costs, it would bring higher shortages, and soaring prices.

Many like this has happened yet, but a cattleman like the Southwest is on the verge of such a catastrophe, and marketing experts back them up.

Drought is only part of the story. Another fact is lack of credit in a tight money market to meet the financial demands of modern agriculture—demands complicated by inflation that has the farmer caught in a crunch between rising input costs and stagnant prices.

Rice administration experts say inflation is the biggest worry, and there is evidence that this is so. But an impact is multiplied a hundred-fold by drought. Bills for feed, seed, fertilizers, water, land payments and equipment increase whether it rains or not.

To some, as Harold H. Hague, neither the drought nor tight credit are critical problems. He farms 12,000 acres in the Panhandle but Hague has erected defenses against both.

Hague said his multi-million-dollar investment returns only 2.5 percent in a year's time, less than half of what he could get by investing in savings and loan securities.

"If I had to pay for it all with borrowed money, I wouldn't make it today," Hague said. "Even in a good year I can expect to make only three to four percent on what I have."

And there is the crux of the problem for thousands of farmers, including many large commercial operators. As a whole, farmers operate on borrowed capital, betting a loan in the spring on a bumper crop in the fall. These are the men on the brink of failure.

The drought in the Southwest was six months old before the plight of the area's farmers and ranchers gained national publicity.

President Nixon announced early on the problem when he ordered emergency government relief last April.

Since then, the federal government has extended aid through a variety of programs, including loans by the Farmers Home Administration and sales of government-owned food to cattlemen at reduced prices.

Whether the government had done enough is a subject of debate. Here in Texas, Agricultural Commissioner John C. White voices the prevailing sentiment that much relief is needed and that the administration should begin the massive "presidential disaster" programs used to help rehabilitate areas devastated by natural disasters.

In Washington, spokesmen for the administration say the problem at this time isn't sufficiently severe to warrant such vast, expensive aid.

The universal question among farmers, in good times and bad, is why can't the government provide larger pools of credit in local or regional areas so they can borrow what they need to survive when local resources force the banks to get tight.

Music Mountain has not so magic lake system

VENTURA, Calif. (AP) — The new amusement park at California's Magic Mountain contains over two million gallons of water in its official lakes and streams. An automated sprinkler system annually provides the equivalent of 52 inches of rainfall.
Close-up on a dancer's day

A dancer's day is filled with learning new steps, perfecting the old ones and in the summer, sweating just a little bit more. Shown on this page is Sylvia Zer, a member of the Southern Dancers Repertory Company. Under the direction of W. Grant Gray, the troupe is working on its dance show for July 29 and 30. "Muster/Renassiams," a word coined by jumbling "summer," going counterclockwise, Sylvia works out a turn. She goes on to do an "action-reaction" improvisation with dancer Bobby Breytes. Sylvia choreographs a small group as they improvise upon action words. The dancer gets a brief rest during a rehearsal break. Gray seated, instructs the troupe on further improvisations to perform. Shown, 1 to r., are Ken Johnson, Diane Korpitz, Sharon Hussey, Sylvia, Rose Moore and Paul Carroll.

Photos by

Nelson Brooks
Credit cards; equipment stolen from SIU vehicles

Robert Deen, supervisor of the SIU Transportation Service, said a number of credit cards and equipment from University vehicles had been reported missing by the Security Office. Deen said the items amounted primarily to battery thefts of parked University vehicles. Credit card thefts have been the result of persons leaving the cards in unlocked cars. Deen said he added that standard procedure for persons having access to University credit cards is to keep them locked in the glove department of the vehicle or in one's personal possession.

Deen said that the loss to the University at this time has not been real substantial.

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INTERESTING STATISTICS

Children help mothers sit-in; demand day care center

By Pat Silva
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A group of women and children demonstrated yesterday and publicized the day care center at the University Center Magnetia Laboratories, a former Kerns Hall. The demonstration Tuesday to protest a demand for a day care center.

A spokesman for the group said they were not formal members of the Day Care Liberation Front, but they recognized a need for a day care center on campus. He said some of the women were SIU students and others were students during fall quarter and others would be students "if they had a place for their children to go.

The group numbered about 50 at peak and dwindled about 25 as participants left off the noon hour by about 3:30 p.m. and ended about 3:30 p.m.

Included in the group's demands was SIU release a check to a women's liberationist Robin Morgan. Morgan is known as "Firebomber is Powerful," a national corporation (McGraw-Hill). Morgan for the advancement of women's liberation. A spokesman for the group, who refused to be identified, said the original check, payment for an SIU speaking engagement, was made payable to Miso Morgan, but she made a later agreement to contribute the money to the corporation. According to the spokesman, Miso Morgan sent the initial check back to the University six weeks ago with the request to change the name and has received no reply.

Dean of Student Services Wilbur M. Unsworth said Thursday that he recommended the change in names not be made and that the initial check "met precisely the terms of the Miso Morgan's contract."

Minton, who said she "understood" Miso Morgan had requested the second check, said the first check is "perfectly good" and can be endorsed by anyone or in any group she wishes.

He said the matter has been referred to the University legal counsel.

Dean of Student Relations Ed Ward Hammond, who spoke with the women, said he would check into both matters and report the University decision at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

He said the women and children had not been blocking either the entrance to the University Center Magnetia Laboratories building or had not been in violation of the Invernay Policy on Demonstrations. The demonstration may have been the result of a lack of communication. Hammond said. He understood the request for a day care center had not been decided.

Another spokesman for the group said the demonstration was made in April and she said she had been last week by Miso Bianchi, assistant to the chancellor, that no space was available.

Bianchi said Tuesday that the first application for the center had been made to his office July 2 by a person named Dave Dea. Bianchi said he said Dea, who gave no group affiliation, to call him back in about a week to discuss some of the problems, including liability, equipment, toys and refrigerators.

Bianchi said the liability questions are being studied by the SIU legal counsel and no decision has been made. Dea never returned the call, Bianchi said.

Other demands by the women included the establishment of a women's center on campus, the end of discriminatory hiring practices by the University and the payment of back pay to women employees who have received lower wages than men doing the same jobs.

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E. Main, Carbondale
Meo tribesmen take over portion of northern Laos

SAIGON (AP) - Americans-backed Meo tribesmen were reported today to have taken over control of the entire Plain of Jars, a vast region of landmines in northern Laos.

The Lao Defense Ministry in Vientiane said Meo special forces, with the support of U.S. B-52 and smaller tactical bombing, captured the Plain of Jars, the largest bomb dump in the world, from the Ho Chi Minh supply trail in the central part of the country.

Every year, the Meo forces, trained, equipped and paid by the Central Intelligence Agency, have moved on to the plain during the monsoon rainy season only to be pushed back by the North Vietnamese and Pausing Luong during the dry season, which starts in October or November.

For the most part, the plain has been Communist-held territory since 1964.

Official sources in Vientiane said they expect the special forces under the command of Gen. Van Pao to try to hold the plain, although they apparently are not building permanent defenses.

In the current drive, American helicopters and transport planes are ferrying troops and supplies into an airfield in the center of the plain. The Meo have been virtually air strikes because of the absence of surface-to-air missiles.

While no action was reported on the strategic plain—the key terrain in northern Laos—there were scattered clashes in other parts of the U.S.-occupied kingdom.

Although all the fighting was on a small scale, it still provided the openings a new order of map and guerrillas. Across South Vietnam, a new-style attack and other peace movements were a warning that the issue was not over.

PREGNANT? Need Help?
For assistance in obtaining a legal abortion, call a confidential service in your area.

WASHINGTON (AP) - A coalition of major civil rights and women's groups said Tuesday that President Nixon's open housing statement is a step forward, but not a major change in policy.

"We are greatly disturbed by the negative aspects of the President's statement and the failure of the administration to take firm steps toward achieving housing opportunity, we are not risk of pervading our civil language," said the coalition statement.

In a related action, the leadership committees and the Nixon coalition, which is anxious to stop the creeping pace of new civil rights organizations and the National Urban Coalition and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

The administration has received the coalition's statement for the first time the seriousness of the problem and has begun the first steps toward solutions," said the statement responding to the President's June 1 open housing policy announcement.

Specifically, the leadership committees and its allies criticized the administration for "failure to challenge zoning or other discriminatory devices that bar people who are at all levels of membership from benefiting from the ghetto techniques that barred them in the past." The new policy is also "inadequate to give the ghetto conditions that barred them in the past." The new policy is also "inadequate to give the ghetto conditions that barred them in the past." The new policy is also "inadequate to give the ghetto conditions that barred them in the past." The new policy is also "inadequate to give the ghetto conditions that barred them in the past.

New billiards room planned in old University Bookstore

Construction of a new student billiards room, to be located in the University Bookstore, is expected to begin soon. James Stebbins, assistant director of University Bookstore, said he plans to have the new room ready for use by the start of the fall semester.

"We were looking for a place where students could relax and socialize," said Stebbins. "The old bookstore was too cramped, and we needed a new place to display our textbooks and other materials."
DETROIT (AP) — Oakland’s Reggie Jackson made a comeback as a pinch hitter in the third-inning Tuesday night, touching off a power show that carried the American League All-Stars to a 6-4 victory over the National League at 104th renewal of the rivalry.

The victory ended an eight-game winning streak by the National League and was their first over the Nationals since 1968.

Jackson’s home run, which tore into a light tower atop the roof in right-center field, was the first hit by a member of the American League All-Stars since 1968.

Redbirds battle Long Beach for first time in 1969.

Willie Stargell was hit by Blue’s first pitch for a scoreless inning and after Willie McCovey struck out, Bench unloaded on one of Blue’s fast balls and sent it into the second deck in right-center field.

The next man up, Atlanta’s Hank Aaron, making the first appearance of his fabulous career in Detroit, tagged another Blue blazer, sending it 306 feet into the second deck in right field.

The game’s first score was also the first hit for Aaron in All-Star competition. The Braves’ right fielder, top vote-getter in balloting among the fans, was appearing in his 25th midseason game.

That gave the Nationals a 3-1 lead against history, considered to be the American League’s best pitcher. But the power pendulum suddenly swung to the Americans.

Boston’s Luis Aparicio opened the third inning with a single to center and Jackson, added to the squad as a replacement at the last minute, hit an opposite field drive into the right field seats.

Jackson, who was 1-for-7 in his only previous All-Star appearance in 1969, unloaded on Pittsburgh’s Dock Ellis and sent a towering drive toward the roof in right-center.

The ball landed in a generator box located about 50 feet above the roof line. The roof is 52 feet high and had been cleared only 13 times before in the history of the 71-year-old park.

After Minnesota’s Rod Carew walked, Ellis settled down to get the next two batters. But then Robinson, going with an outside pitch, tagged one into the lower deck in right field, giving the Americans a lead they never surrendered.

Robinson had homered for the National League in 1969 but his home Tuesday night was the first hit he’s had for the All-Stars. It also made him the first man ever to slug a homer for each league and he was named the game’s most valuable player.

Baltimore’s Jim Palmer and Mike Cuellar followed Blue to the mound and shut out the Nationals for two innings each.

Meanwhile, manager Earl Weaver substituted freely, and in the sixth inning, Al Kaline, appearing in his first All-Star game before Detroit fans, tagged a leadoff single against Chicago’s Ferguson Jenkins.

Killebrew, who had taken over at first base, followed with the first man on the field, giving the American League’s third two-run homer of the game, this one a shot into the lower deck in left field.

Now the Americans led 6-3 and Weaver brought out Detroit’s Mickey Lolich, another local hero, to finish off the Nationals.

Lolich struck out the first batter he faced in the eighth but then Roberto Clemente slugged the sixth home run of the game, tying an All-Star mark set in 1961 and matched in 1964.

The homer brought back memories of so many late rallies that National League teams had used to overtake the Americans and establish their All-Star superiority in recent years.

But there was to be none of that Tuesday night.

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Coeds with P.E. majors are still finding work

SIU Graduates in physical education for women are still finding job opportunities despite the nationwide tightness of the job market in most fields.

“Our June graduates are securing jobs, although perhaps not in the geographical location they prefer,” said Joanne Thorpe, chairman of the women’s physical education department.

“Last year, most of our graduates were placed in the locations they wanted to go although they did accept a job if they came later in the season than usual. This year, the choice of openings is not as wide.”

The department had an enrollment of approximately 300 undergraduate majors, 14 of whom held graduate assistantships.

Under the department’s newly revised graduate program, candidates for the master’s degree may select one of three tracks of specialization: experimental, emphasis in research; or professional for teachers. Applied for those wishing to become coaches.

Under a curriculum revision plan developed by the faculty but awaiting University approval, graduate students would be able to specialize in individual team sports or dance as well as to follow a general program.

Redbirds state Long Beach

Illinois State took a big step toward major-college status when its 1971-72 softball schedule was released this week.

Long Beach, State, which nearly stole the coveted State College for Women A title last year, will play ISU on Feb. 4.

Beech battled UCLA to a 5-5 decision in the NCAA Far West Finals. The 4 softball games today.

The following softball games have been slated for 6:15 Wednesday by the intramural office.

Girls’ doubleheaders vs. Carthage Chippewas, Dan Obert and Jim detachment.


Field three: Army Young Men vs. Waterloo. Brad Pence and Tony Alfve, officials.

Field four: Undefeated vs. Castle. Loren Mankin and Dan Vance, officials.

Closest game the Bruins have had in the last five years of tournament play.

Other major schools on the Redbirds schedule include the Ohio Valley Conference. Iowa State of the Big Eight, and the other four members of the Midwestern Conference.

Illinois State will be the only conference member with small college status in the next campaign. Indiana State and Ball State are the major rivals this year and Northern Illinois and SIU have been major for years.

ISU will compete in two tournaments in the 36-game schedule. Coach Bill Robinson, in his second year, will take the Redbirds to the Central Michigan Tournament.

Illinois State will also play Buffalo State, Depauw and host Dominican College in the Dominican Holiday Tournament in Racine, Wis.