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On African Languages

By James E. Redden
Assistant Professor of Linguistics

There are about 500 languages in Africa south of the Sahara Desert. (An area as large as Illinois would probably have 25 to 30 languages.) These 500 languages belong to four language families:

A language family is a group of languages which have developed through history from an ancestor language, e.g., French, Spanish, and the other Romance languages developed from Vulgar Latin. The various Latin dialects likewise developed from a more ancient language called Indo-European.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of these language families according to Greenber's classification. North of the desert is the Afroasiatic family, which runs east into Asia as far as Iran. The most famous branch of this family is Semitic, which includes Arabic and Hebrew. Ancient Egyptian was another branch of this family, but its most recent descendant, Coptic, became extinct about the 13th century.

A. The Berber branch is spoken over much of Northwest Africa, and the Cushitic branch, the Ethiopia and adjacent areas. Ge'eze, a medieval Cushitic Ethiopian Rite South of the desert in Nigeria is the Cushitic branch. Hausa is the best known Cushitic language. Besides being the native language of many millions of people in the north of Nigeria, Hausa is a lingua franca throughout the savanna area from Upper Volta to the foothills of Ethiopia.

B. Except for two small groups in the mountains of East Africa, the Sandawe and the Haya, the Khoisan language family is located in the southwest of Africa. The Khoisan family is the click family. Clicks are made by closing the vocal tract in two places, the glottis and somewhere in the mouth, and then releasing the buccal closure before releasing the glottis. This causes an inrush of air and gives the "click" or "pop" sound. The Khoisan language, spoken by the yellowish-brown peoples of Africa, about two thousand years ago probably were spoken over most of South, Central, and East Africa. About the time of Christ, the Bantu Negroes began their massive migrations east and south, which crowded the speakers of Khoisan languages mainly into the Kalahari Desert area.

C. The Nilo-Saharan language family, also called Macro-Sudanic, is squeezed between Afroasiatic and Congo-Kordofanian. Most of the languages in this family belong to the Chari-Nile branch. Lao, spoken to the east and north of Lake Victoria, is the most famous language of this branch. In the colonial period, British colonial officials often learned Lao to satisfy the foreign language requirement of the British colonial service because Europeans seemed to find it easier to learn Luo than Kikuyu or other of the neighboring Bantu languages. Luo marks singular and plural in nouns by the opposition voiced vs. voiceless e.g. if the singular of a noun ends in "L", the plural will usually end in "d", and vice versa.

Another feature of Luo and many languages of East Africa is a first-, second-, and third-person adverb. In place of having a set of words like e.g., "you" and "thou" and "he", "she", "it", "we", "they", Luo has a set which means "here by speaker", "there by hearer", and "there away from both speaker and hearer.

D. This difference often causes misunderstandings and mal-apologies when Africans speak English or Europeans speak an East African language. Because it is assumed that the system of three items has the same meanings in the other or foreign languages.

E. Up in the desert, the Saharan branch of Nilo-Saharan is spoken by lots of small, scattered groups. It is said that every hilltop has a different language. This is of course an exaggeration, but it does reflect the generations of isolation in the open country of the desert, necessitating small groups to huddle together for security sake in any place that offered safety.

The Songhai branch is isolated on the Niger River a long way from the rest of Nilo-Saharan. Songhai is of course spoken at Timbuktu. The other branches of Nilo-Saharan are quite small. Of the 850 or so languages, spoken south of the desert, about 100 belong to the Congo-Kordofanian language family. Consequently when one thinks of African languages, he almost thinks of Congo-Kordofanian. These languages, almost all of the languages south of the desert, are tone difficult for speakers of non-tone languages like English. To learn English has some tone or intonation, i.e., the melody or tune that English fits over a whole phrase or sentence, and indicates emotional meaning, as in John is here.

F. But English cannot indicate a difference of lexical or dictionary meaning by syllable tone. For example, in the Two language, ghana, esun, with one low and two high tones, means 'elephant', but esunu, with all low tones, means 'elephant'. It is difficult. Consequence of a difference of tone can make just as much of a change of meaning as a difference of vowels or consonants.

G. The Kordofanian branches are small groups only in the Kordofanian area of Sudan. The Niger-Congo branches of Congo-Kordofanian contain the largest number of languages. The West Atlantic branch of Niger-Congo consists of a famous member of Faluss. Though the West Atlantic languages are mainly in the Senegu-Gambia area Faluss has spread east in the last two or three hundred years along the savanna, as far as Nigeria. Faluss is not the main language in most of these areas, but pockets or groups of Faluss speakers can be found throughout the savanna.

Bambara, also called Malinké, in its eastern region is the best known language of the Mandè branch. Bambara has a very large number of native speakers. Bambara is also a lingua franca used in the savanna area from the coast of Senegal to eastern Upper Volta. The Volta branch is in Upper Volta and adjacent areas.

Photo by Alice Johnson

The best known languages of West Africa are the languages of Senegal and the Ivory Coast. and Ghana and Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria are some of the better-known members of this branch. The grammar of these languages is very different from that of European languages (the major difference is the lack or near lack of prepositions and conjunctions). To a speaker of an European language, English seems quite startling. If one says in two languages, I sit by your side, it is perfectly clear that this means 1 sit beside you. Likewise, I take knife cut most needs the sentence, I cut, as a sentence like, I cut trees scatter, would probably not be guessed to mean I cut down trees in several places. The largest branch of Niger-Congo is Bantu. Languages are divided into three groups. There are about 230 Bantu languages, and Bantu languages are probably the best known of all African languages. The noun classes prefixes are not only marked singular and plural but also indicate that the noun belongs to a certain noun class. For example, a Maganda is a member of a Baganda tribe. who live in Uganda and speak the Luganda language. Though the Bantu languages of Central, South, and East Africa are often listed in the Nilo-Saharan branch of African languages, therefore African languages, there are usually many short words, in a sentence, and these words have only a few prefixes. The Bantu languages have usually only a few words, but there is likely to be several syllables long, containing several prefixes and suffixes. The Bantu languages that are adjacent to the Khoisan languages have acquired clicks through intercourse, but even those Nger-Congo languages that have borrowed clicks from Khoisan have far fewer clicks than Khoisan languages. Zulu in which Mbaswakhe of ten songs, is a Bantu language that has borrowed clicks. Swahili is probably the most African language. It is the lingua franca of East Africa, but Swahili is a typical African language in many ways. It has lost its tones and has acquired a huge foreign vocabulary, mainly from Arabic. However, Swahili is still closely related to Bantu languages. An analogous situation exists in English. English is obviously a Germanic language even though it has borrowed a lot of vocabulary from Romance languages, or Latin, and German; and English did not have the Germanic inflection system and languages are just as capable of inventing new vocabulary as any other languages.
Photos by
John Lopinot

Artist expresses feelings, ideas in work

By John D. Towns
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Art is a medium of communication. It
expresses ideas, thoughts and feelings,
says Ben Burton, graduate student in
art.

Burton, a staff assistant in the
Cultural Resource Center, has sculpted
over 85 pieces of art since coming to
SIU in 1969.

Some of his sculpture along with his
portraits, charcoal and crayon
drawings are displayed in Black
American Studies, the Goodluck Glove
Warehouse and some downtown
businesses.

Is there such a thing as black art?
be asked. Burton said he is presently
researching the contemporary black art
ists of today to determine the answer
to this question.

"Are artists heroes and leaders? Do
they have a political point of view? I'm
interested in the artist in the
community and the relevance of his work.
Does he get support from the
community," he queried.

Burton says he hopes to display his
work in the community so that it can be
exposed to what he is doing. Art
previously has been geared to the mid-
dle class through museums, he said,
but what about the people who don't
have the money to visit the places
where art is displayed.

Burton's work has been exhibited in
the SIU Mitchell Galleries, Brooklyn,
N.Y. Museum, New York University
and in several churches and community
buildings throughout New York.

"I get a personal satisfaction out of
my work. Art has so many ways of
communicating in life, political, social,
cultural and a gamut of intellectual
thought depending upon the social use
and what you want to say," he said.

Burton said that some people say art
is nothing, but it is real. "It depends
upon the audience you are trying to
relate to."

Two of Burton's drawings appeared
in the Africa-America Caribbean issue
of Grassroots magazine, one of which was
used as a poster for that issue.

It's really hard to say how long it
takes to make a piece of art. I don't like
to just throw things together," he
said. "I'm not a commercial artist. I
curate art for people I do what I like
to do."

From 1966-68 he taught sculpting at
the Vienna Prison in Vienna, Ill. and
hopes to do the same at Marion Prison
soon. His graduate show will be held
spring quarter in the Mitchell Galleries
at which time he hopes to have a
program set up to teach young people in
the community.

Daily Egyptian February 13, 1971 Page 3
What it's like to be black in white America

An Illustrated History of Black Americans By John Hope Franklin (Time/Life) $7.95

A black child lies asleep in bed as cockroaches, the size of his little finger, crawl across his bare skin. A white child, scarcely old enough to read, proudly displays a sign: "Who needs Negroes?"

These bitter pictures of two of America's children are typical of the straightforward-to-the-point approach of this

Reviewed by
Clarence Harkness

The Challenge of Nationhood, by Tom Mbaya Prager Publishers $7.95

Thomas Joseph Mbaya was perhaps one of the most knowledgeable, popular and effective politicians in Africa in the 1980s. Extremely talented and brilliant, with youthful energy, Mbaya at 35 when he was assassinated, 1982, spent 13 years of his life in the struggle for Kenya's nationalism. He built and led Kenya effectively through the Mau Mau emergency.

Reviewed by
F.L. Mashu

What's it like to be black in white America

The Longest Introduction to the book summarizes his analysis and evaluation of African trends after independence. He saw Africa going through "multiple transitions," which have placed maximum pressures on Africans. If we are wise, we shall not despair at our difficulties and disappointments. Unless we are fools, we shall not declare with shrill and unconvincing propaganda that everything is perfect. Rather our task should be to examine and analyze our experience in order to plan a better path for the future.

The introduction reveals the thorough theoretical frame of mind which guided Mbaya in affairs of state. Just a few quotes:

In general it can be said that any economic or political solution must be flexible if it is to survive and be of benefit to society.

In any event a balance must be struck between individual liberties and coercion.

Shugars can be a useful way of explaining policies. Sometimes they are used instead of policies, and sooner or later their leaders are in serious trouble with the people who feel they have been misled or cheated.

Land is a national asset which must be utilized for the good of the country... Government must not foster a pattern in which the African food to watch any tendencies towards accumulation very carefully.

Mbaya's own personal style and tastes were like those of a Londoner or New Yorker—he studied at Ruskin College, Oxford—speaking of the apparent confusion about the evolving African Culture, asks:

Is a man promoting African culture because he wears an ostrich feather or a beaded cap and mukas? Is it particularly African to wear labours which a designer in Hong Kong thinks suitable for this market? That to put a piece of animal skin over a Western suit or to wear some Muslim attire with your European clothes? Or put it the other way round, is an African not an African because his wife chooses Western fashions, because she prefers modern plumbing or Western furniture in his home? We must not confuse progress with culture for there is no point in clinging to traditions and habits which arose merely from a lack of something better.

While he lived, Mbaya was controversial and at times misunderstood. His fellow Laisi considered him a sell-out to their Kikuyu rivals in Kenya. He was also caught up in the East-West ideological rift in Africa, and his unapologetic identification with the West especially the U.S. sometimes earned him the label of an imperialist tool.


He dedicated this book "to the many people of Africa who go to bed each night dreaming of the promise of Africa." Mbaya was himself a great promise in Africa, and his untimely death by an assassin's bullet hurt the struggle for the fulfillment of that promise.

The Cover

The Reviewers
Clarence Harkness is a junior in English.

F.L. Mashu is a graduate student in journalism.

John D. Tomlin is a senior in journalism.

Walter J. Wilts is a chairman of agriculture in droughts.

George E. Woodard is a senior in biology.

The Daily Egyptian

The drawing on the cover of this week's issue was done by Yvonne Littleton, a junior from Chicago. Miss Littleton's work appeared in the Africa American Caribbean issue of Grassroots Magazine.

President Eisenhower's farewell address in 1961 warned us about the growing impact of the military-industrial complex and how it can alter the shape of a democracy. Historically, political economists throughout the world have been concerned when a sector of the economy appeared to be gaining an undue influence over the government and the people. Such a concern in the United States resulted in the passage of much of the regulatory legislation that is now part of the "law of the land." The readings in this book are another example of this concern.

The 24 articles in this book represent a compendium of congressional hearings, excerpts from the Congressional Record and speeches. One of the major complaints that government has many demands for limited resources. Allocations to these diverse demands are made within a framework of consistent with a group of objectives that often are ill defined and are subject to change. The point is made and refined that the bureaucracy of government and military may exert an influence on decisions inconsistent with national goals. Vested interests in defense and related industries may cause them to exert an influence on government that is greater than their number would indicate.

The defense department has taken over many of the functions of the State Department and then used these new responsibilities as arguments for more and better hardware. The profile of the U.S. military in many countries may cause more problems than it solves.

Whereas, most other government activities are subject to some scrutiny by many legislative committees and the public, defense and C.I.A. activities are not subject to the same critical analysis. These frequently hide behind a "secret security" screen. Even the President of the Budget gives less intensive scrutiny to Defense requests than to other department and agency budgets as the military-industrial complex grows.

There are a number of ranking foreign-policy people working in the defense industries. Many contracts are let on non-competitive bids. Such actions are subject to bribery. The rebuff has the same weakness as that used in many oligopolistic industries where there are a few large firms and a large number of small firms but form averages are used. Concentration ratios could be a more realistic indication of fact.

There are many references to the military-industrial complex in popular techonics that minimizes the rights and privileges of the individual. Such an approach may lead to dehumanization, education and a misallocation of human resources that has long-run national growth implications.

It is recognized that many important civilian by-products have developed from the military-industrial complex. The question can be raised as to how much greater the end product for civilization would be if the same resources were not devoted to military problems. It is further suggested that civilian payoff if the future may be less than that of the military-industrial complex. The military-industrial complex is a more specialized.

The life and findings of the American Economics Association devoted a number of sessions to "grandmanship" which has been an outgrowth of the military-industrial complex. The statement a year ago by a part perennually university policy may have adversely affected undergraduate teaching educational programs and goals or students who may have unwillingly been a part of such a system.

Superstate brings together the issues. Arguments on both sides are impressive. Voters need to be aware of the contents of this book. It is interesting challenging and at times disturbing.

W.E.B. Du Bois writer, sociologist, philosopher


This book is a necessity for every historian, sociologist, teacher, writer or layman who has sought to trace the mood of black Americans from the days of peaceful acceptance of unequal society to the growth of black organizations and their worldwide consciousness.

Black Titan includes an analysis of some of Du Bois's major forms of writings. The NAACP's The Crisis, which he founded and edited, his 1903 The Souls of Black Folk and The World and Africa are among his many books and pamphlets that are explored in this book.

The black editors of the quarterly review, Freedomways, edited this book. Du Bois, as is often cited as the godfather of Freedomways due to his contribution of ideas and technical counsel for the initial issues.

With the death of Du Bois in 1963 came homage from some of the world's leading figures. Some were entertainers, some were educators, and some came from within the political class. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who contributed a section to the book. He died at home in Africa among his cherished ancestors and he was ignored by a politically ignorant America but not by history.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Book traces history of black humor


This is sort of a straightforward book. It tells what comedy was for blacks in earlier years, and brings comedy up to date by telling the way Dick Gregory, Sammy Davis Jr., and Richard Pryor were able to succeed as comedians. It is a good deal of colloquialism is used.

Reviewed by

George E. Woulard

However, some of it, which is supposed to represent black slang, is not accurate.

The people in the first comedy were crossovers who made fun of black people. The first black comedians were done by whites who had blackened their faces. When blacks began in comedy, they were actually making fun back at whites, although whites did not realize this.

Another famous comedy form the book points out, was the minstrel show. These shows, which started after the Civil War, also began by making fun of whites. What had been done to blacks in black face comedy was now being done to whites.

Some of the first black groups that started were minstrel shows. These groups illustrated a type of Uncle Tomism, depicting blacks as of more roles. Foot stuffing, lazy and docile characters were portrayed as responsible by the white audience.

This type of comedy, to a degree, paved the way for future comedians, but it did not reach a peak until it began as stand-up after the Second World War. Mantan Moreland and the Amos and Andy series are analyzed and compared to current black comedians and comic shows.

Careful reading of this book is recommended for self education. It is not too entertaining, but can be expected to be a history of jazz.

Photos from the book

"The History of Negro humor in America."
Blackness is the abiding faith in the realization of our destiny.

Blackness is the constant identification with our Brothers and Sisters.

Blackness is the rejection of recurring attitudes of uncle tomism.

Blackness is being on the case and not being duped by the myth of

eighton of ethnic studies

Blackness is the denial of "colored" and "nigger" as legitimate names for the Black races.

Blackness is the knowledge that the black problem is not synonymous with the hang-ups of poor white folk.

Blackness is the belief that ours is a god.

Blackness is the negation of black capitalism.

Blackness is white control.

Blackness is colonialism.

Blackness is black removal.

Blackness is the non-racial integration.

Blackness is the perception that "burning" is tapping the strength from the Black community.

Blackness is a considerable change in our mental and emotional life.

Blackness is our national language.

Blackness is the negation of fancy names for the Black races.

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is sapping the strength from the Black community.

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Blackness is our national language.
On the teaching of black American history

By Genev Harrod Hudson
Assistant Professor of History

"It's high time to teach the new generations of youngsters to avoid the ignorance, distortions, and falsehoods of the past," says William Loren Katz, author of the award-winning "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History." Black people should know about the contributions that black individuals and black groups have made in the building of America. This is important for their self-image, self-esteem, and pride, and the teach of black history is a tool for building such pride.

Too, it is important for white people to know about the black man's past. To assume that a race has no humanity worth defending is easy when one believes that a race has go history worth mentioning. Then without a past a no racial group can hope to attain pride and social cohesiveness.

There are many fields related to the history of Black America, the African American colonization movements, slavery, the struggle for emancipation and the abolitionist movement, and the civil rights movements are integral parts of the history of the United States. Yet, there is only occasional reference to all of these in the standard high school and university textbooks.

The depth of the black man's contribution to the history of America is significant. Black Heritage: as Vincent Harding relates, "in a part of our contribution to the struggle of black people everywhere towards a new kind of freedom and liberation. Nevertheless, black people have deprived of an adequate recognition of their heritage as well as their accomplishments. Whites, too, have been deprived of historical material which could measurably broaden their understanding of American History and black culture. America was created and shaped by successive waves of immigrants. One must recognize the need for a coming of one of the endeavors to improve and increase the educational participation of all ethnic groups, even though, it is impossible to solve all problems at once.

The weakness of the impact of black American history is perhaps in the general public's failure to deal with the specifics of black history in a central way. I have heard, in dealing with both black history and ethnic studies in blue: Nathan Hale, "A stone tossed into a lake, the resulting waves might reveal the depth to know about. At first glance, black history seems to fit the pattern of patterns of history. Ethnic heritage is immigrant history which traces the ups and downs of an Asian or group which shuttles for existence in a new world. In later periods, immigration groups assimilate into American society and become a successful part of the American civilization. Their history, then, is a history of success.

The black past, however, does not fit into this mold. The circumstances of black and white immigration are different. Black immigration dates back to the Virginia Colony. Moreover, the conflict between black and white is not resolved in terms of two cultures, alien and American. Both black and white proclaims the same values of liberty and for emasculation and the equality their voices in this ideal society are similar, but the place of the black man in the American Society is still in doubt.

How to explain failure is one of the major problems in black history. American historians have not often been called upon to explain what their orientation is toward success. The idea of success is all pervasive in non historians as well as historians. Because of this, one of the continuing problems with black history is how to fit it into a framework of progress and success.

If the black man becomes a full partner in American life, black history may have enjoyed a major step in its achievement and may then parallel the naturalistic histories of the other black scholars must continue to do into the twenty-fifth year of American historiography. The omissions and distortions of the black race in the United States history.

It is interesting to note that in February, 1945, it is highly possible for students to complete their education without any idea of the part which the black race has played in America. Herren lies more than mere omissions and differences of emphasis. The treatment of American history reflects small credit upon American historians as scientists. The history taught in schools should not be the story of people of one color with the neglect and omissions of the men and women of another. When a minority, as a group, has either been neglected or given a subordinate place, history, for a truthful presentation, must be reconstructed in the interests of justice as well.

The integration of the African American into the American course of study provides a fully dimensional picture of America also, part of the demand for justice to the black man has been the consistent distortion of his positive role in society. All Americans can appreciate the black contributions made to this country under the horrors of slavery and the handicapping consequences of segregation and discrimination.

It is hoped, therefore, that from an American story which honestly includes both black and white experiences students will increasingly learn that the fate of each is bound to the rights of all and that the price of liberty is still vigilance and struggle.

Can whites counsel Negro students?

By Walter G. Robinson
Director of Black American Studies

The question has been posed to me whether or not white counselors can successfully counsel Negro students— if so, how? I would answer such a question—yes. But before expanding further, I must raise the standard of clarification. Does one consider Negro and black to be synonymous terms? If so, I suggest that the basic premise of the question is faulty and therefore leads to complex problems of misunderstanding.

In order to address the question with some clarity, I will define what I consider to be the difference between Negro and black in view of my own black philosophy.

I define Negro as that person of African descent who is conscious of his heritage and culture, whose life style has been so influenced by the American society, that his values and morality are directed towards emulating and imitating the European social structure. He is obsessed with the myth of the American dream and the blood between sincerely that it can only prove myself, I will be acceptable. However, history has recorded the real facts of life. No matter how great or dramatic the achievements of the white contemporaries to the Negro, for example, Chicagoans, Puerto Rican, and others; these deprivation have never been granted their rightful place in the American society and there is no existence of significant attitudinal change to rectify this injustice.

I define a black person as one of African descent who understands that the American dream is an Euro-American myth. He is consciously aware that America is a guilty of building his empire by the oppression of people, especially those of African descent. He is cognizant of the fact that the economic base of America was built and perpetuated by the savage inhumanities of the Euro-American society.

A black person, therefore, does not seek to acculturize and integrate with Euro-American but choose to develop and perpetuate a humane and sane society of his own heritage and culture.

My answer to the question 'can a white counselor successfully counsel a Negro student?' is reserved. Yes, in that the Negro student may tend to see the white counselor as helpful since it would be the student's ambition to be accepted and reoriented into the Euro-American society. My reservation would be: during the period of counseling, the power of blackness possesses this student, that power will disrupt and negate the counseling process.

Relative to the counseling of black students, the facts of life, there is no possible solution. It would be probably providing the white counselor with lived within and is sensitive to the black experience. Such counseling can be counterproductive if the white counselor has internalized the feelings and frustrations of the denaturalizing processes of the social system—a system which contemporaneously endorses the social malignancy of racism. This kind of racism is so incessantly interwoven into the American society that it is usually practiced subconsciously. Such a racism is subtly expressed in reality, a blatant affront to all of its victims.

It is conceivable that a white counselor could successfully counsel a black student when he has been imbued with the degradation and demoralization of living in the restrained slums and suffered the anxieties created by the crisis of his peers; children whose stomachs are eaten by worms.

It would be possible when the white counselor could imitate himself in the poverty, plans, moves and social situations written by black authors such as Leon James, Nikki Giovanni, Charles Malcolm X and others. It would be possible if the white counselor could digest the meaning of black art, sculpture, and dancing, and has learned to feel the meaning of spirituals, songs, blues, jazz and other music component and performed by Mahalia, Leadbelly, Pharoah Sanders. Nina, and many more.

When the white counselor can respect the black student's mother and father as the beautiful black people they are, when all of the above are embraced as basic foundation for survival, and when there is an understanding of the black resources, then, I guess it might be conceptually possible for a white counselor to successfully counsel a black student.
El Colonialismo Indígena

"El palmo parásito" que explota a todo el país, sean provincias argentinas o no, ningún imperialista extranjero, ni los intereses internacionales de Wall Street, sí es la misma capital del país. Buenos Aires. Las provincias interiorizan de la República Argentina sin las colonias de las que vive la metrópoli-papelón bonaerense. Tal es el punto de vista de la población provincial de la nación en general.

No faltan los antecedentes históricos de este punto de vista. En la época colonial espaiol, debido a la geografía del país, la población de las provincias, especialmente la de la cordillera, fue más débil, porque por fin en 1726 se estableció el Virreinato de La Plata o de Buenos Aires. Cuando llegó la Independencia (1816-1822) se formó la Confederación Argentina que incluía más o menos el territorio nacional de hoy. Sin embargo, hubo mucha resistencia pues la independencia de Buenos Aires, y desde 1832 a 1836 esta existía como entidad política aparte. Desde 1836 ha existido la República Argentina una entidad política, pero el predominio de la capital en el económico siempre, trae consigo a la provincia en la desunión.

Buenos Aires y sus alrededores tienen más de la cuarta parte de la población total, de un uno veintiocho por ciento geográficamente, la ciudad metropolitana ocupa la posición estratégica en la desembocadura de las rías Paraná y Paraguay cuya confusión era el Río de la Plata. El sistema de transportes (ferrocarriles y vías terrestres) de la zona bahiensa de las grandes (Ríos) argentinas converge totalmente en la zona banvenense.

La misa meridional de la nación con su clima más extremo y la falta de inversiones sufre aún mayores retrasos. Sólo porque la capital necesita nuevas fuentes de fuerza motriz y porque los yacimientos petrolíferos están más al sur ha conseguido alguna actividad inversora en el sur. El proyecto hidroeléctrico del Nearegu es uno de los más ambiciosos en el mundo actual, y la determinación política de explotar el petróleo de una manera para garantizar la independencia de la nación, en este sentido ha ayudado a la zona del Chubut y la ciudad de Comodoro Rivadava.

Sin embargo, en las provincias predominía el resentimiento contra la capital y su predomínio. La existencia de fuertes sindicatos y una burguesía que vive de las ganancias del resto del país, además de los reglamentos que restringen las actividades comerciales de las provincias cuya economía depende de la geografía misma obran poderosamente contra una mejora en la situación política.
Valentine's Day special: discount lovers' licenses

By Louise Cook

It's the time of year when everybody gets a little more romantic. The time when the marriage license bureaus get longer and beg for business. It's the time of the year when the name of love and two saints comes to mind.

The town of Vincenza, Wis., had a similar marriage license promotion Friday. It was in honor of the holiday Sunday. The 10,000 licenses were sold for $0.50 between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and for $1 between 9:30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

These were the same high quality marriage licenses sold throughout the year. Not low quality sale merchandise, but genuine marriage certificates," joked Roger Novy, county clerk.

Such quality or Novy said at noon he hadn't sold a single license. He said, however, he has lots of winter weeks where there are no applications.

The fact that Valentine's Day fell on a Monday was another reason. Those seeking the license would have to wait until the 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. a.m.

Barbara Streisand
George Segal

A SINGER FILM OB
VIOUSLY MADE BY SOME
ONE WHO WANTS TO
UNDERSTAND WHAT'S
HAPPENING IN OUR
COLLEGES.

LATE SHOW
11:00 P.M.

ALL SEATS $1.25

Weekdays 4-6:55
Weekends 4-6:55

NOW PLAYING
WEEKENDS 2 SHOWINGS AT 7:00 - 9:00
SAT - SUN 2:00 - 3:45 5:35 - 7:25 - 9:15

Behind every "successful" man is an understanding woman... or two or three...

Elliott Gould

"I LOVE MY... WIFE"
Brenda Vaccaro - Angela Tompkins

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE TECHNO- COLOR FILM

ART & JOE NAPOLEON

THE LOVE SCENES ARE JUST ANOTHER REMINDER THAT MODERN YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NO LONGER PRIVILEGED TO PRACTICE THAN CONVENTION.
Guerrillas appeal to Arab leaders

**Chief says plot aimed at commandos**

By The Associated Press

Palestine guerrilla chief Yassar Arafat appeared to leaders of the Jordanian royal family and other Arab leaders on Sunday, asking them to intervene in the growing conflict with Israel.

"We urge you to ensure your responsibilities toward our people who are revolting against the Jordanian Fascist massacre," said Arafat in a taped message delivered by an Arab peace organization president.

"We have decided on an armed struggle," Arafat said.

In Jerusalem, Israeli officials said the guerrillas had been targets of the Israel Defense Forces.

Four men, including three of the guerrillas, were killed and another wounded in the attack.

The guerrillas were demanding the release of those arrested in the recent protests against Israeli rule in the West Bank.

The attack was carried out by an Arab guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which said it was acting to defend Palestinian rights.

**Chicagotimes**

"The guerrillas have been fighting against the Israeli occupation for many years," said Ali Obeid, a member of the group.

**Singing, acting included**

**Variety highlights program**

**Chicago** (AP) - An attorney representing three men accused of violating a New York state law has charged that local draft boards are not exercising proper care in their selection of cases.

Attorney Edward C. Bowers appeared Thursday before Judge William J. Campbell of the U. S. District Court and argued that draft boards should be exercising much stronger scrutiny of the men's cases.

Four men charged with draft evasion pleaded not guilty before Judge Campbell and the other defense attorneys refused to appear at the trial.

"When Congress legislates that draft evasion is a crime, it does so with the understanding that the decisions of the draft boards are based upon the interests of the community," Bowers said.

Bowers said the draft boards in the federal district in which the men were charged had not been exercising proper care in their selection of cases.

The federal grand jury has re

3 say rights were violated

**Chicago** (AP) - Three merchants filed a suit in U.S. District Court Friday charging that their rights were violated when they were arrested for selling merchandise advertised in their American flag.

They also alleged that the state in having such publications he declared unconstitutional.

Two of the merchants, John Mac- kenzie and David Mackenzie, were arrested Nov. 25 for displaying political posters and stars and stripes. The third, Glen Sturtevant, was arrested Dec. 1 for displaying posters with the same symbols.

The merchants maintained that they were accorded Amendment of free speech.

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SAIGON (AP)—Deadly North Vietnamese antiaircraft fire knocked down eight more U.S. helicopters Thursday, bringing to 15 the number lost in the past five days. It was the heaviest American aircraft loss in five days since 1967.

With the cost of U.S. air support for the South Vietnamese incursion across Laos rising, one helicopter pilot at the northern base at Quang Tri said, "We are in over our heads. We are simply outmatched by the enemy's antiaircraft fire." The U.S. Command earlier has acknowledged the loss of seven other American helicopters in the first four days of the South Vietnamese offensive. In addition, it reported the loss of four aircraft supporting South Vietnamese in Cambodia or operating in South Vietnam, including a fighter-bomber, and the crash of a C-130 transport.

At least 16 Americans were reported killed and 7 wounded, with the total up to 20. The loss of 20 aircraft in five days was the heaviest since the A Shau Valley operation in April 1968, the U.S. Command said. The fourth of the eight helicopters shot down, two were picked up yesterday. The command reported four were recovered and the status of the other is unknown.

The U.S. Command gave a clue to the fighting by announcing that U.S. helicopters flew 582 missions yesterday, in direct contrast to Thursday. Those included troop airlifts, gunships, medical evacuations and supply.

The Red Cross confirmed that its forces had not suffered the loss of the Feb Chai Mush- tra in Laos and uncovered the South Vietnamese aircraft cached of the drive since it began Monday.

There was no word on South Vietnamese helicopters losses. At least two were known to have been shot down earlier this week.

The South Vietnamese command called a special briefing for newsmen at Quang Tri to make the announcement but provided no details. The farthest South Vietnamese advance so far reported in Laos has been 25 miles.

A spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hue, said the overall purpose of the campaign was to smash the trail, a maze of dirt roads and jungle trails with numerous outlets leading into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Unofficial reports said the enemy cache contained more than 500 weapons and 800 cases of ammunition.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, visited the northern front in the area of Khe Sanh, the forward combat base in South Vietnam for the last 10 days.

The South Vietnamese command flew to a battlefront headquarters of his north of Khe Sanh and declared he found the progress in Laos "very encouraging." Those that repeated the operation was expected to continue in time and area.

Asked by reporters if it would be necessary to invade North Vietnam as Vice President Agnew has suggested earlier this week, they replied it would not be "the best choice" for the time.

To a question of whether the South Vietnamese could conduct the Laos operation without U.S. air power, those replied, "Frankly, we still need American air support.

Abrams also raised a forward U.S. headquarters near Khe Sanh.

Art auction set to aid recent victim of blast

Students and faculty of the School of Art believe in being good Samaritans. They have donated pieces of their own art works to be sold at auction to aid one of their number, C. Jenes Wright, Chicago, a graduate student who lost his left foot at his house studio burned recently.

The auction is set for 7:30, Saturday in the Alumni building, room 202.

8 more U.S. helicopters downed in Viet

SIU won’t pay water increase

By Dave Mahanam

Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

SIU paid its January water bill to the city Thursday morning in the amount of $4.972.39, short.

According to the city, SIU has changed its water rate from commercial-industrial to a residential rate and should become effective with the January billing. If this is true, SIU will owe all along that they would not pay the increased bill, but as a university, according to City Manager William Schmidt.

Schmidt said Friday that SIU's payment of $4.730.86 was returned with a letter to Chancellor Robert Lavy. In his letter, Schmidt noted meeting this week with C. Richard Gruny, legal counsel for the SIU Board of Trustees.

AID-SIU grant in negotiations

Negotiations between SIU officials and representatives from the Agency for International Development concerning the reinstatement of the AID-SIU grant were postponed until March. Ralph Ruffner, government accountant at Edwardsville, said Friday.

The negotiation of the proposed reinstatement was to extend the academic nature of the grant which funds the Center for International Studies, was to take place this month in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the reinstatement is to remove the "technical assistance" aspect from the grant contract. This has been one of the main points of contention with AID.

Chancellor Robert G. Lavy said that although he was disappointed in the delay in negotiations, he does expect AID to accept the grant reinstatement

Conrad Optical

Gray SIU T-Shirts

Get Fuel Oil Delivered

THE INTELLIGENT MOVE TO ATMOSPHERE

THE CYPRUS LOUNGE

109 N. Washington

ART Supplies Sale

710 Book and Supply Store

710 So. Illinois

Daily Egyptian February 13, 1971
Smokeless incinerator
burns old car interiors

By Bill Hill
Copley News Service

SALT LAKE CITY—A smokeless automobile incinerator, designed to burn up any old wrecked out of 60 worn-out cars daily at a cost of $2.75 per car, according to Joseph B. Ronessbaum, manufacturer.

As open-air burning with resulting air pollution is rapidly being forbidden in most states, bales-type automobile disposal operations are faced with installing smokeless incinerators.

Constructed at a cost of $22,000 under a federal grant, the incinerator can dispose of 12,000 cars a year—the average number of cars worn out by a city of 300,000 people. Bureau studies indicate that crime of such population groups have the greatest need for an auto incinerator as the accumulation of abandoned cars is significant.

The incinerator is ideal for the general population group is insufficient to support a shredder-type disposal plant.

The shredding process uses hammer mills which are capable of tearing an automobile into engine and gas tank, into fuel-ejecting air and to read electrical systems. Bales-type auto incinerators have large capacities, but a shredder-type plant is too small to handle the volume of cars discarded by this population group.

By removing the frames, engine and running gear, three cars may be burned in one operation.

Every year eight million autos are retired from service. About 15 per cent of the worn-out vehicles are abandoned on city streets, in back alleys, along rural roads and in vacant lots.

The 88 per cent of the vehicles have been turned in by their owners under a complete recycling program, usually beginning with the auto wrecker, whose chief business is to set up products which can be removed from the wrecker to claim an 88 per cent of their sales revenues from parts.

The negligible value of metals in junk cars provides little incentive for wreckers to move their inventory to scrap processors.

Auto wreckers eventually have to move the cars to scrap processors. Most processors, using powerful hydraulic presses, reduce the cars to small bales of metal. The bales are sold to steel mills which turn them into products which do not require high-quality steel, or pass them on to mills which dispose of them. Despite the growing technology in disposal systems, the biggest problems facing government officials at all levels is the voluntary turn-in of worn-out cars rather than abandoning them to contribute to the growing blight.

President Nixon has suggested a bounty payment for scrapped autos.

ABORTION
COUNSELING SERVICE

If you have a problem pregnancy and are considering abortion as a possible alternative, we can provide information and make arrangements for a safe, legal abortion in your state. States performed by certified physicians. Immediate arrangements can be made without the delay of a hospital board or review and psychiatric certification.
Open college enrollment slated harmful by study

By Copely News Service

Sending everyone who wants to go to college to enroll now may do more harm than good. This finding is based on a new national study of high school preparation and college performance.

Speaking at the 1989 Allied Social Science Association's convention in Detroit, Dr. William Adelman, of the University of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research, said, "We suggest that advocates of "move on enrollment in college must face the no doubt unpleasant possibility that the college careers of many, perhaps most, of the target students would be brief."

If open enrollment programs were to proceed apace without a fuller apprehension of this possibility, and without effective measures to assure continuous, disappointment and frustration consequent to widespread dropout, that might outweigh benefits for the students who would succeed in college.

The study, part of a continuing program of the Bureau of Applied Social Research of the University of Columbia, was under the direction of Dr. Adelman and his colleagues, William G. Adelman, of the Columbia Teachers College, and Yaov Y. Park, of the University of California at Berkeley.

We conclude," said Adelman, "that enrollment practices of that kind should be avoided. However, admirable, is insufficient hastiness aimed at radical change in higher education, and that open enrollment programs that are based on the basis of demonstrable effects upon college success are to be avoided.

The two social scientists suggested that even with significant programs in the next few years be limited and accompanied by constant evaluation that would allow for continuing improvement.

Their study, based on a national sample, found that the kind of academic program a student is chosen to take in high school is of greater significance in determining his chances of making it into and through college.

Of those students who followed a college-preparatory curriculum in high school and went on to college, one-fourth dropped out by their junior year. More than half (21 in 30) of college students who did not follow the college-preparatory track in high school dropped out. If substantially larger proportions of nonpreparatory students were to enter four-year colleges and universities, our study declares, we would expect nearly half of those students to drop within several years, having our expectations for the admission rate upon the observed one. The rate might even higher if nonpreparatory students who never enter four-year colleges were to enter four-year ones instead, once the admission criteria were relaxed.

"In short, we would expect any large increase in noncollege-preparatory entrants at senior high school to raise the dropout rate sharply. For the dropout, benefit at least a year at a four-year college (often less than a year) would be extremely minimal."

The Columbia sociologists reported a high school student's choice of educational program, "though of course considerably related to personal needs, is nevertheless reflects underlying personality at times of education out of income, class and ability." They noted that students have different educational programs in favor of one program that might lead to college.

They commented, "the kind of student who currently enters college-preparatory curriculum would be the least likely to have some college of his own, and might be more likely to drop out of college if left to his own devices."

The course of study is most followed—or if he were induced to enter—least likely to remain enrolled.

The Columbia sociologists gathered data through a survey of 5,185 high school seniors, chosen as a representative sample by the Cronbach's Bureaus for its Current Population Surveys, and then with volunteered, in the fall of 1985 to determine their past high school careers.

Washington's 'new' birthday creates congressional woes

By The Associated Press

With Washington's Birthday moved to a new site this Monday, many Americans spring forward Friday on a Monday celebration of the nation's birth days. But only some of the people involved are happy.

Educators say unrest in high schools lasting

NEW YORK (AP) - Three Columbia University research experts predicted that high school pupils "will be with us for some time to come" as pupils react to recent strikes, injuries, and inquests.

They added that the continued unrest "will certainly swing up the battle for a model high school".

Lorna E. Pinn, Peter E. Maynard, and Harold H. Futterman of Columbia's Teachers College presented their findings to the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. Based on a survey of 2,000 high school students in the Chicago area, the researchers found there were "large increases in the cause of pupils untrapped that ranged from danger to discipline, to encouragement of parents and the general community." Conceding that collegiate unrest in high school problems the educators added," High schools have students not many good reasons of their own for coming against authority and control."

"Our view," said, "is that one major reason why students at the student is not to find the causes of authority and control. Our students are reacting to the frustration, the concern they have about the environment."

"The more we can see about the causes of pupil feeling of authority and a lack of the pupil is more decisiveness, more power were the racial unconcern accounts in part, our study is only in part of the students who have a school," the researchers added.

Back scratch while driving?

NEW YORK (AP) - Some of the newest products, technologies and newest products ranging from an automatic thumb/master to a hand-prepares while you drive to an automatic toothbrush—every day in a week of an international patent examiner.

Exhibitors from 22 countries, showed off "vignettes" of various products, techniques, processes and inventions as both consumer and industry products. The show was for the benefit of the Massachusetts and industrial and technical products.

The exhibit included the seat belt manager designed to tune up the driver with the alert driver aware and driving during long road trips, and the pulsating lighted seat-belt scrubber that attaches to a household water faucet and runs dry without any water connections, the examiner said.

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Nixon administration is assembling a special squad to watch state efforts at fighting the 36 states, including spot checks of the eligibility of individual recipients of welfare payments, and enforcement in welfare programs.

In announcing the program, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson turned to a major effort to reduce mismanagement and correct payment errors and abuses in welfare programs.


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The federal government estimated the number of about 31 per cent of the $13.8 billion distributed last fiscal year to more than 13 million persons on welfare rolls across the country.

A special staff, currently en-
Gymnasts meet Sycamores here

By Fred Weberg

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Up in Terre Haute, Ind. there's a gymnastics meet that's coming along so badly it's got to wait for Monday night.

So, you won't have to marvel at the head gymnastics coach at Indiana State University, John Garret when he brings the Sycamores into the SIU Arena Monday night. Although that gym seems to be out of the league, Sycamores fans will be able to see one of the teams that's facing an extremely balanced team of Illinois State.

Another game Monday night will be the Freshmen play tonight. The SIU freshman basketball team will play against the Illinois State Colossus. The Freshmen will be the only team in the arena since the SIU Coach's Forum is a percentage of SIU's attendance for the meet Monday night. The Illinois State Colossus Coach's Forum is a percentage of SIU's attendance for the meet Monday night. The Illinois State Colossus Coach's Forum is a percentage of SIU's attendance for the meet Monday night.

"Well," said by telephone from Terre Haute, Coach Garret, "I didn't have the time to inform the SIU judges that we have a new team this year. But I do know that the Illinois State Colossus will win because we have all the winners for the meet.

The Sycamores played by the Terre Haute State as saying that since SIU will be using its own judges, it will be a good meeting to see how the meet will go with a number of its own.

Midwestern Basketball Conference


SIU 2 0 7 0 1 1999 1999.

Indiana State 5 1 5 1 1708 1587.

Illinois 3 1 2 8 4298 1389.

Purdue 3 1 2 8 4402 1460.

Ball State 4 1 3 7 174 1883.

Saturday SIU at Indiana State. Ball State at Western Illinois. Illi-

State at Eastern Illinois. Western Michigan at NIU.

Wednesday SIU at Ball State. Akron at Indiana State.

Thursday NIU at Illinois State. 

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Layer forms behavioral code committee

By Pat Sibila
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Chancellor Robert G. Layer commissioned a committee to write a community behavioral code in order to provide an overall statement for all members of the University community. Layer said the code, which would be along the lines of the current interim Policy on Demonstrations, would be subject to approval by the individual campus communicators through their committee representatives and to general approval by the University Senate now in the planning stage.

He also indicated the group may be recommended as a committee of the new Senate.

Edward H. Hammond, assistant to the chancellor for student relations, was approved as executive secretary until the election of a chairman at the committee’s next meeting.

Hammond said the committee would investigate recommendations by various educational groups as well as behavioral procedures at other universities and their legal ramifications before writing a code for SIU.

The members of the committee are as follows: Donald Arnold, representative of the Administrative and Professional Staff Council; C. Richard Gruny, legal counsel; Layer said Gruny would be replaced by Richard Mager.

Next week when Mager takes over as legal council and Gruny joins the Chief of Board Staff.

Frederic Halferty, representative of the Graduate Student Council; William Hardenbergh, representative of the Graduate Council; Wilbur Maumiton, dean of student services.

Peter Mueller, representative of the student body:

John Robinson Jr., representative of the Non-Academic Employees Council.

Michael Schneider, representative of the Non-Voting Faculty.

Will Travistead, assistant dean of students.

Stephen Washby, representative of the Faculty Council.

Mayoral hopeful urges black awareness

By Larry Haley
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Charles Simon, the first black man to run for mayor of Carbondale in the city’s history, spoke to about 30 people at the Black Student Union’s Holidary convention Friday. Simon urged the students to take an active role in helping the black community in Northeast Carbondale.

Simon told the students that speaking of “black unity, black love and awareness” are not enough to help the depressed black community. You students, he said, have new warm dormitories to go to with central heating and carpeting, but you cannot identify with the poor blacks in the northeast side of town.

Simon said to the students, “You can talk about unity all you want to and write up pamphlets saying what you will do for the community. This is not enough.”

“Let’s plan,” he said, “to live what we have put forth as ideals and what we have written off paper.”

The people in the northeast Carbondale are not going to come to the University or to the BSIU for help, Simon added. “You must go to them because you students have the knowledge the interest and the experience to aid the people in this poor community,” Simon said.

Simon urged the black students at SIU to get closer to the blacks in the northeast side of town.