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Et dies erat sabbaticus : it sabbatu ille luciscedat. Subsecutus aut mulieres qui cum eo venerat de Galilaeae viderat monumentum : quaedammodi postea erat corpus eius: et reverentes paraverunt aromata : unguenta: et sabbato qui deni silueret se in madatu. XVIII


Daily Egyptian
Southern Illinois University
A rare book is...

By David Koch
Rare book librarian
Morris Library

"Rare," in terms of books, has about as many shades as "rare" in terms of stocks.

Perhaps the safest definition would be that a rare book is a state of mind, a
figure of the imagination. For a while, anyhow.

This is a workable definition, at least, for it leaves room for a lot of hedging.
And hedging is needed because the book itself is seldom, if ever, as important as
its contents, and evaluation of contents changes constantly.

Bookdealers will tell one that rarity is
determined by supply and demand. If
more people want a particular title than
copies of that title are available, the
book automatically achieves some
degree of rarity — indicated by climbing
prices.

If, on the other hand, there are more
copies of a book available than people
interested in having them, the book becomes commonplace with a very
common price.

Some other dealers will add that age
in itself is a determi

ner of rarity. Because time destroys, anything that is
aged automatically attains rarity. (Unfortunately, many people who find
books in attics feel the same way, and tend to forget anything about supply
and demand — particularly demand.)

Both the theories of supply and
demand, and age, have their legitimate
points — especially in societies where
accumulation of material goods, and a
respect for it as a desire — for heritage
are accepted goals.

However, these theories really are
superfluous because they tend to be in-
discriminate about a book's content.

Both the Gutenberg Bible and a first
Classics Collection of Leaves of Grass
could be considered "rare." But it
comes out as a relative thing. One of
these, obviously, is "rarer" than the
other (choose one).

To get at a more understandable
meaning of "rare," then, one must look
to what books really are, and what they
do.

A book, the printed word, is a power-
ful thing: It allows man to reach other
men with his ideas — many other men,
in many places, and, quite often, in
other periods of time.

The printed word becomes a more or
less permanent record of man's accom-
plishments — and failures.

If one looks at a book that way, the
content becomes an important deter-
miming factor of "rarity," and "age" in
itself becomes less important, being
replaced by historic significance. Sup-
ply and demand become important only
in retrospect, and only in terms of the
market place.

To be more specific, I would point to
an exhibition held in London about eight
years ago. It was called "Printing and
the Mind of Man," and showed the
progress of printing from Gutenberg's
first movable type in the 1450s to the
present day.

As well, it included a representative

(left) A woodcut with overlay from George Bar-
tsch's Augenzienst (1563), the first book
on the anatomy of the eye and eye surgery
(photo by Nelson G. Brooks)

(above) The workshop of Johannes Guten-
berg

On the cover: the Morris Library page from the Gutenberg Bible

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... a state of mind

sampling of printed matter which has
affected the thinking of man and has in-
fluenced or changed the courses of

The exhibit was an excellent
gathering of books. And these are the
books we would call "rare." 
(Ed. note In 1967, a detailed
description of the books in the exhibit
was published: Printing and the Mind of
Man, the Impact of Print on Five Centuries
of Western Civilization. Copies are in
Morris Library.)

The exhibition covered a wide range
of books and subjects, including
something as innocent sounding as
Robert Baden-Powell's Scouting for
Boys (1908) in a book which, in a
for argument about omissions.

Going quickly through the Rare Book
room in Morris Library, one spots
George Bartisch's Augendienst (1583),
the first book on the anatomy of the eye
and eye surgery, and illustrated with
detailed overlays and woodcuts.

There is the first printing of Henry
David Thoreau's Walden (1849), which
was recognized in India for its profundity before it was
recognized here.

And Herman Melville's Moby Dick
(1851), which was not recognized until
seventy-five years later, when we
finally developed the theological,
philosophical, and perhaps literary
vocabulary to deal with Melville's
darkness.

Woodcut from Augendienst (1583) (photo
by Nelson G. Brooks)

in the Twentieth Century, one finds
James Joyce's Ulysses (1922), which
shook as well as shocked the literary
world, and gave future writers a
freedom to experiment that never
existed before.

Or Hart Crane's The Bridge (1930),
perhaps the most important American
poetry since Walt Whitman's Leaves of
Grass. Or E.E. Cummings' Enormous
Room, which should be standard
reading for anyone concerned or pal-
pared by the war in southeast Asia today

This list, too, could go on. But,

The first book listed in Printing and the
Mind of Man is Gutenberg's Bible — of
which S.U. has but one page — the
Western world's first significant book
printed from movable type.

It rightfully belongs first, for it com-
bines what books are for. It was, in a
sense, a commercial venture, com-
peting in the market place. Its com-
petition was the beautiful manuscript
books turned out laboriously by hand by
monks or paid scriveners.

To compete, it required good content,
permanence, fine paper and printing
equal to the training of the hands
of the scribes. Gutenberg met the challenge in
every way. The fact that nearly four
dozen copies of the book still survive
attests to its success.

For over five centuries the Gutenberg
Bible has been the goal for printers to
shoot at, and it probably always will be.

In the process, man will have many
more rare books to badge him, lead
him, and challenge him.

And he'll probably still be trying to
determine what a "rare" book really is.

Woodcut from Augendienst depicting
early eye surgery (photo by Nelson G.
Brooks)

One of three photographs from Hart Crane's poem The Bride taken by Walker Evans. The
book, in the Rare Book Room of Morris Library, was printed in 1930 by The Black Sun

sinner way adapts Baden-Powell's
idealistic concept of boy scouting for
political ends. Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf
(1925-7).

Other milestones in printing — and
one is struck by the "relevance" these
books still have today — include
William Wilberforce's Letter on the
Abolition of the Slave Trade (1807),
which, along with Wilberforce's own
work in Parliament, ultimately led to
the abolition of slavery in the British
colonies.

Of course, Harriet Beecher Stowe's
Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852) is included as
an example of the printed word as
propaganda. Begun as a serial in an
abolitionist newspaper, it ran for ten
months. When it came out in book form,
it sold 300,000 copies within a year.

If Uncle Tom's Cabin is one of the won-
nerful volumes listed, surely one of the
shortest (and not a book, but a printed
speech) in Abraham Lincoln's "Get-
yest, Address" (1863). Ten sentences,
and approximately five minutes of
speaking time.

The history of medicine also is well
represented: Frenchman Rene Laue-
nec's detailing of his invention of the
stethoscope (1829); for instance. He
got the idea while watching children
being on a ballow bag, it is said !

Or Karl Ernst von Baer who, in 1827,
published On the Mammalian Ova and
the Genesis of Man, identifying the ovum
in mammals for the first time, and
providing a sound basis for a new
branch of science.

Printing and the Mind of Man is not all
inclusive, and there is plenty of room

Daily Egyptian, May 15, 1971, Page 3
A rarity —  

a good anthology


Reviewed by Fred Whitehead

Sean O’Casey once wrote: "Remember that Life comes first, even before socialism, and that socialism must be adapted to life not to life itself." This anthology is a living refutation of the belief that socialist literature must be dull, colorless and dogmatic. It proves that socialism is a movement pushing, yes, butting up against the energy and artistic excellence. Here are defiant poems, celebrations of hope like Potter's "Internationale" which has become the hymn of the world-wide workers' struggle, and poems which penetrate the tragedy of dictatorship, including the probably necessary socialist dictatorship.

At stake here is a certain perspective, what Neruda called "our duty toward life" — the perspective of solidarity with every poor person on earth, friendships like flowers and steel, determination to achieve justice, the possibility of tangible happiness for all. Within this book is every literary style, every kind of technique and variety of poetic craft, but all show this basic ethical perspective. Many poems are based on premises similar to Brecht's simple but powerful motto: "Truth is concrete." For example, from Rosewater's "In the Midst of Life":

that old woman who

leads a goat on a string

is needed more

worth than the seven wonders of the world

anyone who thinks or feels

she is not needed

is a moron.

The poems may also be based on the aesthetic assimilating artistic forms and psychological insights of an elitist culture in decay, transferring its richness, elaboration and technical difficulty to new worlds, like Neruda's "Heights of Machu Picchu" and Eduardo "Liberty." The poem may strive for a life through and beyond the tragic narrowness and repression of a society which must still retain a political state, like MacDainald's "1914". But Alan Bold includes in this book many

of the best shorter poems of classic socialist poets like Blanqui, Brecht, and Neruda, but he also rightly acquires the comprehensive and comparative nature of socialist poetry, which defies national boundaries. There are inclusions which will surprise some — for example, two remarkable poems by Whitman, "Europe," and "To a Fool's European revolutionaries." Fortunately, Bold does not try to split the socialists from the communists, as has so often been done. He includes useful bibliographical and biographical notes, and maintains a high quality of translation. In this book are poets like

Miguel Hernandez, who died at age 23 in a Franco prison, Cesar Vallejo, who died of malnutrition and disease in Paris in 1937, William Carlos Williams, who led their countries to total victory.

If there is a "message" here it is in the lines from Rosewater quoted above, and in the further step implicitly urged in Neruda's "The Last Night," concisely: "The world is a child tortured who killed by the Nazis.

And it is for the multitudes to bury

His bleeding flesh from his black sky.

It is for the multitudes to bury

His bleeding flesh from his black sky.

REPORTING TODAY THE NEWSWRITER'S HANDBOOK, by M.L. Stein Cornerstone Library: 1971, 224 pp. $2.95

Reviewed by Joel Gambill

Brief treatment of growing role of newswriter

If one had only a limited time to grasp as much as possible about modern reporting, M. L. Stein's Reportng Today: The Newswriter's Handbook may be ideal for a short "crash course" in 193 pages of literal material, Stein gives an overview of newswriting that other authors have taken three times the number of pages to cover. Brief chapters are devoted to preparation for journalism; the gathering and writing of news; handling the feature stories; developing news, covering speeches and special events, the work of specialists and the trend in that direction at modern newspapers, inside the newsroom, accuracy and ethics, and the relationship of journalism and the law. Richard Peterson, former director of news for CBS and NBC News and now a fellow faculty member at New York University, with Stein, wrote a chapter dealing with broadcast journalism.

A believer in the reporter always being objective, Stein calls objectivity one of the hallmarks of the journalist. In this day of confrontation politics, he offers advice in covering street rallies and demonstrations. "Covering new affairs calls for level-headed thinking and firmness of news judgment," he writes.

While attesting to the dramatic impact of the Vietnam Moratorium marches, the Columbia University riot of 1969 and the Earth Day rallies in 1970, Stein writes: "The reporter should not be misled by crowd size alone. Many persons attend rallies merely to gawk and have "something" going on. They have no commitment to the issue, frequently they don't even know what it's all about. By circulating among the spectators, the newsman can get a fair sized portion of the number of true supporters and antagonists. He also ought to interview the leaders, attempting to pin them down on the size of their organization, its hierarchy, aims, plans, etc.

In calling for the continuation of "objective" journalism, Stein, who is chairman of the NYU Department of Journalism and author of a half dozen other books, writes, "Emotions may rage but some must remain above the clamor to report events clearly and dispassionately." He makes no mention of the concept of the concept of the reporter as an active treat or "the truth-as-seen" type of writing. He does admit that "muckraking is again becoming fashionable in newspapers magazines and, to some extent, on television."

One of the most interesting, although brief chapters of the book is that dealing with "developing news." These are the type of stories that don't fail in the reporter's lap. They require thought, imagination and legwork. As Stein quotes Carl Baldwin, training director of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and visiting professor of journalism at SIU: "Inaccuracies occur in reporting largely because the reporter accepts what he is told by the interviewee and fails to ask for further explanations. Unfortunately, attention to the development of such stories is given little more

by service by many newspapers and

newspapermen. A former reporter for the San Francisco Examiner and a correspondent for Time and Life, the author includes a bibliography and reprints some material from The Associated Press Syndicate. Stein's book would seem to be one that would be of value to the beginning reporter, but taken in perspective it would not be expected to take the place of any good newswriting text-book. The suggested assignments at the end of each chapter offer excellent ideas for further study.

The author strikes a balance when he notes: "It's my conviction that all the books and textbooks in the world won't develop students into reporters unless they have the opportunity to get in front of a typewriter every class session."

Joel Gambill is a graduate student in the School of Journalism.
The good life in the good society

Mortimer J. Adler


Reviewed by William R. Daniel

In his literary effort, The Common Sense of Politics, Mortimer J. Adler employs a purely normative approach in order to discover the possible best society for mankind and stipulate the conditions necessary for the creation of such a society. Adler assumes that there is a set of universal principles, in a normative sense, which transcends time, place, and human differences, and which is discoverable in the light of common experiences by every adult individual living on this earth. The contriving normative principle which governs man's existence in the universe is that every individual should be afforded an opportunity to lead the "good life," that is to enjoy all the rights, particularly the pursuit of happiness, which belong to him due to the fact that he is a human being. The ultimate goal of the set of goals is to extremize the mind and spirit of every individual through such a good life in an environment in which every individual possesses political, social, and economic equality, and is not subject to the abuses of war, poverty, or the desires of other members. The best possible society is one in which these great goals and subgoals are realized.

Concerning the means for creating such a society, Adler adopts the view of the political philosopher, only in a sense which assumes that these ends can be achieved only through the perfection of the institutions which govern society. In so doing he enunciates government and the state, as two separate entities, are necessary for the realization of the good life. Consequently, he terms the "philosophical analysis" of the means through which the destruction of government and the state can liberty and equality be achieved, the halting of war.

After indicting other political philosophers for relying on historical facts as justifications for normative truths, Adler turns them to the past in order to examine three great "revolutions," and through institutions which in degree, which have served the dual purpose of enlarging political thought, while a political "revolution" is in the direction of the creation of the period of ancient Greece, the political thought despair was replaced by constitutional government and at least the few began to par- ticipate in the political affairs of their state, and although, not the break with great Britain, but trends such as the expansion of suffrage which in principle guarantees to every adult citizen a sense of political equality. Independence of 1717 which put into practice the socialistic ideal of the welfare state. The welfare state, maimed as it promoted economic equality, is essential if every individual's desire to live in a political society.

According to Adler, the good life can be obtained through participation by all in the political process through universal suffrage, and through institutions which facilitate the redress of grievances. Economic equality does not entail mathematic equality, but is achieved by providing every individual a minimum standard of living, thus granting him the resources and leisure to participate in politics. Thus is to be accomplished by mechanisms which ensure that every individual will be an owner of the means of production. State ownership of the means of production, as is practiced in Communist nations, is the ultimate form of totalitarianism and thus is no protector of the good life because "individual capital is the stuff of the universe."

But political and economic equality alone are not enough to insure that such a transformation will be successful. Adler feels that to live the good life, Social equality must also be present. While social equality is an elusive term, according to Adler, it involves the principle that no one should be discriminated against on account of his race. Thus the just and good state will take steps to eliminate social and economic discrimination as well as other forms of discrimination which may be thought of things rather than persons. While no state has yet provided political and economic equality, for all of its citizens, the provision of equality of opportunity lies even further in the future. Therefore there is no reason to believe that such a transformation will not be provided sometime in the future.

While the three "equalities" are necessary for the good life, other factors are also important, the most important being a state of civil peace and the prevention of man's group's actions. Civil peace can be obtained only through the creation of a world government; for as long as there are sovereign states, there can be no real assurance of peace. Environmental protection is to be provided through governmental control of industries.

Once the institutions of the good society have been created and begin to function properly there will be no need to press for institutional change. Instead, individuals can then concentrate their energies on the human mind, on the things above their present levels. Until that time, civil protest and civil obedience are justifiable means when an individual realizes that an institution of group's actions is imperfect. For Adler, it is the "deprived" of his right to pursue happiness or peace, or the oppression of mankind which pursues a monopoly on force, that environmental protection is to be provided through governmental control of industries.

The illusion that opinion appears exclusively in the editorial columns and that factual reportage is not found elsewhere in the newspaper is a folly of fairly recent origin. In earlier times the writers, readers, and the authorities knew that, as Hart says, "the mere writing of an event was an.spot'; the mere printing itself was news."

It is a major job of setting to isolate the true pre-editorial elements in three hundred years of broadsides, pamphlets, messengers, diaries, and reviews. Professor Long describes it more precisely as a "predigested fact."

Thus Hart's unsurprisingly slender volume is really very deceptive. It is a densely packed history which suffers somewhat from its headings. Journalists have always been a colorful breed. Readers will relish the fragments that Hart quotes, such as Benjamin Franklin Rache's attack on George Washington: "If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation had been deceived by Washington." and William Cobbett's description of Bache, who was named for his famous grandfather, as an evil-looking devil, who looked like a fellow who has been about a week or ten days on a garter. You will relish the chance to read the outbursts which Hart finds:


Reviewed by James A. Sappenfield

In the Foreword to Professor Hart's Views on the News, 1800-1860, Howard Rush Long writes, "The serious student will ask that this volume be the prologue to greater things." And this is so. The book is obviously the first volume of a major history of the newspaper editorial in America. Professor Hart begins his story before the average Englishman had probably heard of America—certainly before the people had rooted the roots of the modern editorial essay in the handwritten newsletters and ballads of the early 18th century. And here traces these roots and tendrils for three centuries of ragged and chancy development on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

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by David Daly

Pop artist Jim Dine, in answer to the question "Imagine that anything is possible, what commission for a work of painting, sculpture or architecture would you most like to be given and why?" replied: "I would like all the billboard space between any two towns."

This tells us a lot about billboards and a lot about artists of the genre of Jim Dine.

Billboards are certainly in abundance. They also attract a lot of attention. And the subtle ones deserve the attention they get. Who can fail to smile at reading the billboard that says: "Me! I Never Read Billboards!" or "I have just ignored another billboard."

But the attention billboards get is not always of the kind advertisers seek. There has been a constant feud between proponents of the widespread use of billboards and other forms of outdoor advertising and opponents, who in the interests of conserving and good taste, have sought to restrict the use of billboards or restrict them altogether.

Looking around, it is evident the opposition has not been entirely successful.

In urban areas where the increasing construction of highways has attracted large volumes of motorists, billboards have sprung up like weeds. Each motortar is a consumer, and the channeling of consumers down high volume traffic-ways has provided advertisers with a rich and continuously moving audience to inculcate with their messages.

Thus under the highways become, the faster automobiles spend down them. To win the attention of the speeding motorist, billboards, neon signs, and other outdoor advertising methods have grown to size, and advertising artists have pulled out all the stops in an effort to dream up new and original eye-stopping gimmicks.

Advertising signage does not end on the highways. The ubiquitous "soft-drink store-front" - a sponsored facial panel that exhibits the store-owner's name in small letters in the corner of a large corporate identity panel - has unified the face of America. The neighborhood store is no more neighborhood in appearance than the latest Detroit automobile.

Much of the same is true of rural districts. A place of interest or natural beauty draws visitors, and where visitors are found, restaurants, souvenir shops, and amusements flourish. But the ensemble of people and business attracts advertising signage like flies, and commercial messages jostle in competition for the attention of the visitor who is there to enjoy the natural beauty of the environment, not to be entertained by the skills of the commercial artist or the plea of the local hot dog stand.

And it is not necessary for billboards to be large and plentiful to obscure the view. A handful at a distance is sufficient. The charms of a local scene can be entirely overlooked by a visitor whose eye is drawn more to the explicit message of the advertising slogan than the general view of the landscape itself. It does not seem a wild speculation to suggest that we are so pre-occupied that the magnetism of a graphed communication is enough to satisfy our retinal curiosity, and we pass on, oblivious to the landscape and anything on it.

The words of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau seem relevant. In 1941 they said: "Here, and now, and publicly, we declare that powerful forces are against us - the plea of the dollar sign is potent - but year by year the great army of folks who put God's outdoor beauty and man's safety ahead of the mass commercialism are making themselves heard." They are still making themselves heard years later, but notice the emphasis on man's safety. It was asserted that billboards were so ingeniously contrived as to succeed in their purpose of winning the attention of drivers. There were, and still are, attempts to overrule the use of roadside billboards in the interest of driver safety, and opponents of outdoor advertising have attempted to identify a relationship between accidents and billboards. However, no significant relationship has been established.

Accidents aside, the issue boils down to the plain truth that opponents to the use of outdoor advertising simply just don't like billboards. Aesthetically prejudiced you might say. But as everyone knows, there is no accounting for taste.

Jim Dine's request for all the billboard space between any two townsimplifies more than one might first assume. Why should we put less value on the billboard as a medium of artistic expression than we place on the formal mediums such as canvas or stone? And why should we view the content of the billboard with disdain when we regard the content of the canvases with respect? Why should we place the formal aesthetic values of the architect or town planner ahead of the selfless unconscious expressions of the commercial artist?

This is an interesting, if not an obscure, viewpoint.

It suggests that the suburban landscape which has developed under a more or less laissez-faire attitude towards the use of outdoor advertising, and which many regard as squalid urban chaos, is not chaotic at all. Instead, the "urbane" is the emergence of new cultural values as a result of changing relationships within the historic urban environment. Any effort to stymie the overt manifestation of our commercial milieu is an illusory one, regardless of 19th century ideas of formal design unto 20th century life styles. And it will fail.

One is hard-pressed to find any examples of formal "design" while driving down any of the nation's highways nor examples of any "architecture" in suburban experience more like flicking through the pages of the latest glossy but from the press irrespective of which side of the aesthetic fence you may stand.
Environment has become as acceptable a part of our heritage as any of our historic sites or natural beauty spots.

Advertising is unquestionably an essential aspect of business, but without billboards, or advertising signage, small businesses would have no means at their disposal for making their services known. But there is something to be said about being constantly reminded that such and such a corporation owns this, or that we should do this, or buy that. Maybe the geniuses that design the billboard should also choose the best place to put it, so that it has artistic placement as well as an artistic message.

Part of our heritage or not, we would lose little of our culture in applying greater selectivity in the use of outdoor advertising, particularly in rural areas. But there we are again, exercising our aesthetic prejudices—or is it aesthetic discrimination?

Marshall translation of Yevtushenko poem

The world recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first flight of man in outer space—that of Yuri Gagarin on the Russian SPUTNIK satellite on April 12, 1961.

The famous poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko celebrated this event by writing a special poem, which is now translated for the first time in English by Professor Herbert Marshall.

Marshall is the authorized translator of Yevtushenko, and has already published a collection "YEV'TUSHENKO POEMS" with an introduction specially written by the author himself for this bilingual edition (Russian and English) published by E.P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York and Pergamon Press. U.K.

Marshall was commissioned by the famous Russian composer Dmitriy Shostakovich, to translate his new symphony, his symphonic poem The Execution of Sergei Rachmaninoff with words by Yevtushenko, as well as his latest symphony which sets to music poems by Larca, Appolinaire, Rilke, and Kokikeieter.

Negotiations are now proceeding with the St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco and Chicago Symphony Orchestras for the performance of Marshall's English versions.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko "I AM AN EARTHMAN WITH GAGGARIN" from White Snow Falls, pubi. Knod. Lit. 1969 Moscow. Page 429

I am Gagarin.
I flew first, but you all flew with me.
I am given freedom from space, to try to be a child of humanity
On that April morning, the face of the stars, careless-free, now grew warm, from those Smolensky heart freelees
And the freckles never faltered.
How terrible to be but a bronze, but a shade, not to strike the grass or a little child nor creak the wicket-gate.
From under the black scar of a post-mark I smile at you, with a take-off smile. But you see by the stamps and postcards I'm now in flight eternally.
The hands of all humanity applauded me. Fame tried to seduce me. But didn't succeed.
I crashed to earth, which I was the first to see so tiny, and earth that forgive me. So to earth I say goodbye now, her son, body and soul compounded, and for ever now, I live, to be in orbit around her over all bombardments over radio's lies and TV's over earth-strangling pigeons over choral-lyrics giving Van Gogh a wild strip-tease.
Over the tomour of the monk who would fly but ger caught in a canvas and hood, over the crescent in Spain, sucking down poets' wings like duckweed...
Some—in flight fleeing, in a staryy typhoon rotating, some—in quickands skipping that they themselves had created.

People, people, boasting-solicitors aren't you afraid?—let this thought be instilled! that you take off from a Cape named after the man you killed.

Shame on your market-place chorus: You are jealous, beauteous, rascous.

How could you fail in killing who you have flown so high?

I am the Earthman Gagarin, humanity's new, Russian, Greek, Bulgarian, Australian and Finn.

I embody all of you, as a thrust, heaven-best. My name is accidental, myself no accident.

No matter how earth's well-skilled bustling and smorg, my name kept on changing, but never my spirit

I was called Ikarus. Lying in ashes and dust. But I, by earthly darkness, up to the sun was thrust.

My was wings melted away. I recovered. I felt I spin, but clenched tight in my hand was a morsel of the sun.

They called me a rook in my back matter struck so stamping and jolting, they step-danced on my back.

I was beaten with slacks and licks but swearing servility, I made wings out of the very sticks that had beaten me.

I was Utechkin in Odessa. I gave the Duke' such a start as over pipe-stove towers I soared in a flying freight-car

Under the name of Nestorov' over the earth I swooped, lifting the seal of the moon with my loop the loop. As mountaibless Castello talent said—Be damned And wangled death whistling I dived a suicidal battering...am.

With blazing streams of fire I protected, on fearless wings, you, who were but youngsters then Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins.

And filled with highest hopes that we're all in the family of humans, in that Apollo capsule there I was invisibly one of the crewmen.

From tubes we sucked our food—though vodka's more to my taste. And in the midst of the Milky Way As on the Earth we embraced.

Life's high stakes rubbing fearlessly worked in tune, and in the boots of Armstrong I stepped on the moon.

1. The poet creates a new word in Russian for planet man. I have coined "Earthman.
2. Gagarin was born in Smolensk, Russia and was freedle.
3. His portrait is now on a series of Soviet postage stamps.
4. Sergey I. Utechkin (1874-1916) one of the first Russians to fly.
5. Statue of Krichenov, emigre French duke who was once governor of Odessa, now demolished.
6. The first Russian aviator to loop the loop.
7. A Russian air-ace who used his burning plane to ram enemy ammunition dumps and tanks, in 1941.

Tull and Tracy (Nelson) reviewed

Jethro Tull’s latest album, Aqualung, is a musical experience not soon forgotten. Aqualung incorporates pulsating guitars with the gentle waves of flutes and lullabye orchestration which led the listener to the realm of musical ecstasy.

Side one is crammed with Tull philosophy and projections of life. Songs contain lyrics with double meanings which can very easily give the listener some insight, if not into one of Tull’s songs, at least into Tull’s Brain. Fortunately Tull has a tendency to say too much. Instead of getting his message across, he ends up saying too much. This can easily cast the listener into steady boredom as he is asked to grasp too many ideas at once Tull would have done much better to make his proclamations short but to the point. The effect would have been more powerful if he had let the fine music take over to repeat his message. As it is, the listener gets an overload of Tull philosophy but is shortchanged on the fine acoustic accompaniment.

Side two, entitled “My God,” is by far the best music on religious philosophy to date. This side alone is worth the price of the album. Even George Harrison’s album, All Things Must Pass, doesn’t come close to matching the religious aspects of Aqualung. Where Harrison appeals to the Lord to help him, Tull satirically tells Jesus to save himself from the angry glory seekers who use His name to delude Tull’s hard, raspy voice, along with the fantastic musical accompaniment brings his message across loud and clear.

The other cuts on side two, like “Hymn 43,” and “Siquiestream,” are beautiful renditions of God and man. Interchanging the meaning of the two, Tull artfully unifies them until the listener is almost uncertain as to whom is singing about, God or man.

It should be noted that this is the kind of album that one can appreciate by listening to it just once. You have to play the vio over and over again. Each time the album will take on a new concept in meaning and you won’t tire of the songs or music easily. They are so well executed and reproduced that you feel as if you were in the studio sitting close to the artist as the cuts are recorded. That is what makes Aqualung so unique.

Aside from an excellent record, Tull has enclosed his musical package in a beautiful album cover. Three paintings by Burton Silverman aptly display man’s solitude and search for himself and his maker. Also enclosed with the album are the lyrics to the songs embossed over another painting by Silverman. The words to the songs are written in Old English script, adding to the visual dimension of the layout. Also, on the back cover is a poem that serves as a form of introduction to the album itself. This is all done with the same professionalism of Tull’s other album covers and gives the buyer a little extra bonus.

Jethro Tull’s Aqualung is a Chrysalis production on the Reprise label. It is a new experience in heavy music. It will blow your mind.

Fred Pfeifer

Mother Earth, Been My Home, Reprise 6431

Mother Earth is a big, bold, raucous group with a sound that could possibly put them into some money.

The biggest, boldest and raunchiest part of Mother Earth is a little thing called Tracy Nelson. She’s got one of those voices that comes from somewhere down under.

“Lo and Behold,” a nice enough James Taylor thing, is completely remodeled by Miss Nelson and company and it works beautifully.

Mother Earth covers a lot of ground on this album. It’s a good thing and rock and roll and it’s good. The music is loud, solid and yet not obnoxious. Miss Nelson’s voice manages to come out on top of it all very easily.

Tracy Nelson is a versatile singer conforming the automatic limitations on someone with a big voice. She can handle a slow, bluesy thing like “Tonight the Sky’s About to Cry” beautifully, and then turn around and wail onsomething like “Sound of Badness,” again, beautifully.

If comparisons must be made, perhaps it could be said that Mother Earth is to Tracy Nelson what Big Brother and the Holding Company was to Janis Joplin. Tracy isn’t Janis—it she is a damn dynamic female singer with one helluva belly voice, which makes comparisons hard to ignore. See yourself—you might like it.

Rich Hughes
SIU plans for parents meetings

For parents of students who are considering SIU for the fall, the university will offer an opportunity to meet with faculty and staff involved in the education of students.

The meetings will be held in the University Center, Room 101, on Monday, May 14, at 7 p.m. and Wednesday, May 16, at 10 a.m.

The purpose of the meetings is to provide information about the university's academic programs, financial aid options, and student services.

The meetings are open to all parents interested in learning more about SIU and its offerings.

SIU encourages parents to attend both sessions for a comprehensive overview of the university.

For more information, please contact the Office of Admissions at 618-444-6300.
Abortion referral becomes booming business enterprise

NEW YORK (AP) — The slump in the housing market, declining home sales and mortgage applications have been offset by a rise in abortion referrals. A recent report from the University of California, San Francisco, shows that the number of abortion referrals in California has doubled since 2000.

A great many have had their abortions arranged by a commercial agency like "MERGER," which does not require any fees or charges. In addition, a number of newspapers and magazines have begun to run advertisements for abortion procedures.

"A lot of women are coming to us," said John Lee, executive director of the National Abortion Federation. "We've seen a significant increase in referrals in recent months. This is likely due to the overall economic downturn and the associated increase in unemployment."
Critic claims

'Heights' a constipated, lugubrious, low-cost mess

By Denise Karczka
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

American International Pictures' new picture of youth, "Heights," had a lukewarm reception. The whole idea, according to AIP president and Heights producer, Paul A. Nadler, and James H. Nicholson, was a remake of Warner Brothers' "Heiress" that would be "slanted at today's young audiences" and "complain about characters with which the youth of today can identify." Right.

Pity the youth of today, if that's the only thing that's happening. What they're being asked to identify with are characters that are absurdly naive and naive-minded. The makers of "Heights" are probably just as naive as the characters they're complaining about. And if you are one of those who have had it with the hollywood nonsense, you'll probably enjoy the lead characters of the movie. They're more than a little eccentric and quite enjoyable to watch. The acting is quite good and the dialogue is often funny. However, the plot is quite predictable and the ending is a bit of a letdown.

In addition, all the leading characters are paper-thin and uninteresting. There's no depth to the characters and their motivations. They're just there to provide some laughs and some drama. The rest of the cast is quite good, but they're all focused on the main characters and don't really have much to do.

The director, Joseph Laverty, is quite good. He's able to keep the action moving and keep the audience interested. His direction is quite good and he knows how to build tension and suspense. However, the script is quite weak and the dialogue is often clunky. The acting is quite good, but it's not enough to save the film.

All in all, "Heights" is a film that's quite enjoyable for those who enjoy a good laugh and a bit of drama. For those who are looking for a film with depth and substance, this one is not for you.

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**Fund freeze affects security spending**

**Future of new SIU building uncertain**

**Daily Egyptian Staff Writer**

Once the No. 1 priority item on SIU's list of building projects, a new Security Office is now rated no better than No. 4. And it is still uncertain just when it will be built.

Unanswered questions are uncertain about just what the building will look like or how long it will take. The reasons for uncertainty stem from several areas. There's lack of funding, concern over financing capital spending and the general climate of high inflation and economic uncertainty.

According to All 0 Sharek, project architect for the present plan for the building is a 100 by 166-foot rectangular structure containing 28,000 square feet.

The building plan is for a three-story building with 1600 square feet on the first floor, 1860 square feet on the second floor and 4800 square feet in a basement level.

The project architect said the Security Office would be located in the new vacant area behind the Physical Plant, north of the arena court and west of Highway 51. The building site, he said, would be a split-level construction because of the sloping terrain in this area near Highway 51.

Sharek said the building would be situated east and west parallel to Main Street and south parallel to Main Drive. The main entrance would be to the north.

He estimated that the new building would cost from $200000 to $1 million. "Once we complete our studies and the total amount of money won't go up we should be able to let that job get underway," he said.

Sharek said that what he hopes to work with for the building is a design that is architecturally compatible with the building that houses the Union Post Office and the University Museum. Instead of brick facades, however, those two buildings, the Security Office will have a masonry exterior, he added.

The building will be standard and what is exposed would look the same as any other building. It will be a one-story building.

Sharek said the new Security Office project will also include provisions for the University security service under the supervision of the University Police Force, and it will house the Security Division, Facilities, Electrical Construction, Fire Safety, and the Civil Engineering Department.

Sharek indicated that it is possible that the site area for the Security Office project might be more than 10 acres, which will make for more improved landscaping.

Sharek said that the architect for the Security Office project might be more interested in hiring an engineer to work with him on the project. He said that Sharek has been working on the project for two or three weeks.

Sharek said that the project will have an amount of floor space to accommodate the Security Office staff's new needs.

"We determined which way we are going to go and how far we can go with available funds," Sharek said. "I will be taking care of the most important and the best location of materials."

According to Sharek, the University Architectural Advisory Board has considered modifications to the architect's engineering firm to use modifications of their present plan for the construction provided for the new Security Office.

Sharek said he is now drawing up several plans for the building, but may not be the end product for the building. We need some physical evidence of what the Security Office is and what we want from it to be able to prepare the plans, he said.

Sharek said he is currently meeting with the design firm that came up with the building plan and determine what "kinds of modifications that are necessary and according to the cost.

"The old Security Office..."

SIU's Security Office leaves much to be desired, according to security officials. The new building is being constructed to meet the needs of the department. The department's current office space is small and old.

"The first thing we need is a place to put our files," said SIU Police Chief Virgil Treadem. "We have more paperwork than we can handle and the present office is very cramped."

Treadem said the new building will be equipped with new computers and other equipment to help the department function more efficiently.

"We are excited about the new building," Treadem said. "It will provide us with more space and we can finally start to organize our records."
New University Bookstore will open Monday

By Vera Fafgar
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Three stores and some 34 years after Pemberton Hall burned to the ground in the Parkinson Building, the new University Bookstore will be ready to occupy its newest quarters in University Center.

The bookstore, which is across the hall from the Union, will be ready for business at midnight Monday.

There won’t be any ribbon cutting ceremony, according to Carl Troughton, University Bookstore manager who has seen the store expand since it started working 34 years ago. “Customers will simply be welcomed,” Troughton says.

The bookstore, which now occupies a main floor of the old Center Bookstore, was designed with the customer in mind, Troughton said.

Carpeting, wide aisles, lock boxes to protect personal belongings in self-service departments, and a larger selection of materials are all new features of the bookstore.

In 1957, when the bookstore and first floor book service were both in Parkinson 102, Troughton said, “students had to wait for hours to get their books. Sometimes they brought two books and brought them back so they wouldn’t have to get out of line.”

And that was when the enrollment at the University was 4,000 students.

When it became necessary to expand the bookstore in 1956 it was moved to a basement behind Wheeler Hall. Two years later, another wing of the bookroom was taken over by the bookstore and the new University community could shop more fully.

Until 1958 the University Bookstore just served the normal school supplies, Troughton said.

Then the expansion was made to the new wing of the bookroom in 1956 where mainly paperback books, were added.

But things have changed.

According to Troughton, the new bookstore will serve its customers better than the old ones have.

During the heavy use periods at the beginning of each quarter, eight checkout points will be in full operation (as opposed to the three cash registers in the old store).

After the initial rush four registers remain open so that customers can be served more quickly and efficiently.

“He’ll talk a lot more people will go to the bookstore now,” Troughton said.

Many students don’t come because of the crowded checkout lines. There will be plenty of room to browse in the new store while the old one was overcrowded even more than it was a few years back,” he said.

Soon after moving to the University Center in 1961, the bookstore has carried a variety of merchandise like some clothing and notions. The new store will continue to carry these items in addition to some new ones.

A distinctive feature of the new store has a complete line of Gibson growing cards, and exercise books.

New quarters

Floor plans of the new building.

The floor plans of the new building show that there have always been plenty of merchandise at the old bookstore but finding it in storage was after a problem.

The new bookstore also has 30 lock boxes and about 125 book drop boxes. The book drop operator on a regular return system. A dime is required to rent the box, but the renter gets his money back when he removes his belongings.

Tapping was put in the floors area to make walking there easier.

Troughton said.

Purdue professor warns

Pollution control use threatens many jobs

By Jim Pohle
Student Writer

The use of air pollution controls might cost 400,000 people their jobs, said Robert Anderson, assistant professor in Agricultural Economics at the Purdue University, who spoke at a group of the Illinois student Thursday night.

Anderson said that he arrived at the 400,000 figure through the use of a simulation model. The objective of his experiment was to determine “the relationship between attempts to control the level of pollution in our environment and some measures of economic activity.”

Anderson said that his approach was to simulate the way in which a simulation model works.

The model attempts to build a mathematical model, which will help researchers understand the ramifications of economic variables in the same way that a real economy would, he said. “In effect, the model in the book is a realist but in a simulation.”

The professor also said that air pollution controls “amount to less than one per cent of production costs for industries with serious pollution problems.”

He said that this one per cent increase in production costs would result in a one-half per cent increase in the rate of national unemployment.

Anderson attributed this increase in unemployment to the lack of capital funds which would be available to manufacturers for expansion.

“Proposals of the SST act to lose over 25,000 jobs if it is ever built,” Anderson said.

This makes the SST thing look like peanuts.

Footnotes will include: "something which benefits low income individuals." Anderson said that it had programmed his model to discover the effects of a $.50 cent government subsidy in industry to finance pollution control.

He assumed that this subsidy would come from a corresponding increase in personal income tax. He found the following results.

“...The rate of unemployment still increases,” he said. "This is at a tributable reduced consumption demands (caused by increased taxation) which reduces jobs.

The old heavy industry areas such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, the one-industry heavy metallurgical towns will be hit the hardest.

Anderson said that he, “...talked about changes in the interaction between the economy and the environment which would have to occur to avoid an ecological catastrophe.” He regretted that, in his opinion, these changes would occur only when the environment becomes too polluted to tolerate.

Election cleanup policy still confusing

The current policy for cleaning up campaign literature following a state election is still so confusing that there is no policy.

Dave Maguire, president pro-temp of the Student Senate, gave the following explanation for the deletion of the rule from the Senate’s agenda.

“When the Senate by-laws were re-written, they were divided into a package... one document was read in English, another in Spanish. The Spanish version was not changed,” he said.

“Donnie Koonsack of the Internal Affairs Committee submits the by-laws.” Maguire said that a bill was current; under consideration in the Internal Affairs Committee which would only the elected official in the Senate, and would completely, but that he doubted that it would pass.

“I could see a limit placed on posters, but I don’t think that they will be banned. If they were banned, I think that would become a facade for students to communicate with the students.”

Carter said that the candidates had promised to clean up within 24 hours of the election.

“An important point is bring out is that on WSI-TV the Tuesday before the election, Jones and Kuhlman had on television that if his organization did not remove no posters, that he would do so personally. Carter recalled ‘Prince ball claimed that he didn’t have any posters, only posts. Judy White, senator-elect, estimated that there were about 3,000 posters and hand-outs, Action Party 4,000, and Davis 10,000. He commented that there were no elections to guarantee that these would be taken down. Richard Stewart, government foreman for the EIU campus, could not do an estimate to guarantee that these would be required to complete clean up after the elections. They are not cleaned up yet,” he said.

“Is it our understanding that we should be taking them down? We’ve suffered some manpower setbacks which we may notice as the number of things we can do.”

Heardings

University Ch INFORMATION

Meetings

May 12, 5:45 p.m. 10:30 p.m.

H.R. Aud. 1400

May 13, 9:30 a.m. 10:15 p.m.

May 13, 11:00 a.m. 2:30 p.m.

Aladdin, Ram. 115

Overseas Delivery

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**The Daily**

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Representative holds
annexation bill

By Dave Mahasen
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Rep. Gale Williams, R-Murphysboro, said Friday that he will hold from second reading his annexation bill "as long as I can" to give SIU and the city of Carbondale an opportunity to work out an annexation agreement.

Williams introduced House Bill 1970 April 21. It would require the SIU Board of Trustees to petition annexation of the SIU campus into the city.

Williams said that he would like to see the University and the city come to some local agreement on annexation without General Assembly action. He indicated that he would hold the bill from the House floor until after the board meets May 21 in Edwardsville.

He added, however, that May 28 is the deadline for getting House bills onto the floor of the House for consideration.

Williams bill was given a unanimous "do pass" vote Wednesday by the House County and Township Committee, and placed on the House consent calendar.

George Cruminger, SIU's lobbyist in Springfield, said Friday that the bill has been removed from the consent calendar to the regular calendar, at the request of a County and Township Committee member that was not present at Wednesday's hearing. This move means that the bill is considered controversial and could be debated on the House floor. Any member of the House can remove a bill from the consent calendar.

Williams said that he does not foresee any real problems in getting his bill through the House. "I will push, and push hard, to get this bill through as quickly as I can," Williams said. "This is extremely important to the city I feel real good about it going through."

Williams said that he does not think the Board has been cooperating with the City as it should, but reiterated that he hopes the two can work out an agreement.

If Williams' bill passes the House, it will go to committee in the Senate. Williams said that he could hold the bill in the Senate if more time is needed for the city and University to come to an agreement.

Williams said that he has not yet set up support for the bill in the Senate. He said that he contacted Carbondale Mayor Neal Eckert, recommending that Eckert ask Sen. John Gilbert, R-Carbondale, to sponsor the bill in the Senate. Eckert said Friday that he has not yet contacted Gilbert.

Service to be held
for deceased professor

Funeral services for Abdul Majid Abbass, professor of government at SIU for 15 years, will be held at 7 p.m. Sunday at the Huffman Funeral Home, Oak and University Avenue.

Friends may call Saturday and Sunday after 4 p.m. at the funeral home. Burial will be Wednesday in the Islamic Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

Abbass, 60, was found in his home Thursday of an apparent heart attack.

Before coming to SIU in 1962, Abbass was a professor of law at the University of Bagdad.

Abbass was a former Iraqi parliament member and minister of agriculture and represented his nation at the San Francisco Conference for International Organization in 1945. In 1958 he served as ambassador to the United Nations from Iraq.

He specialized in international relations and taught a variety of courses at SIU, including international law, jurisprudence, Moslem culture and comparative law.

Abbass is survived by his wife, Mannah, sons, Ma'an of Los Angeles, Calif., and Nizar of Carbondale, daughters, Mrs. Magamy Garrett of Carbondale, Mrs. Maysoon Carbon of Arlington Va., and Mrs. Mehal Akin and Miss Nazem Abbass, both of Los Angeles, Calif., one grandson, and a brother and three sisters in Iraq.

'Staticogen' opening;
termed successful

By Chuck Hatcher
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

"Sатyriam '71," the opening day of Alternative '71, despite a lower than expected turn-out, was a success overall, Jackie Moore, secretary of Alternative '71, said Friday.

Mrs. Moore said more students didn't turn out because "people aren't used to being able to just lay around and listen to music" on this campus.

"Everything happened that was supposed to," Moore said. "I am really happy that everybody did such a good job."

The 17-day cultural celebration continues until May 22.

Saturday's events feature the Pigs vs. Softball game," An Athletic Confrontation" between the Carbondale Police Department, SIU Security Police and an all-star team of local "freaks." The game will begin at 12:30 p.m. at Evergreen Park.

The carnival will be held at 2 p.m. at the intersection of East Grand and Marion streets.

There will also be "VTI cogents" beginning at 2:30 p.m. at Crab Orchard.

These feature a group of watermelons pre-eating and tug-of-war contests and water balloon game. A picnic will be held there from 4:30 until 6 p.m.

A dance will be held at 8 p.m. on the Mae Smith dormitory patio at Bruch Towers. "The Mangers" will be playing.

Sunday the Marjorie Lawrence Opera Theater will present a scene from the rock opera "Jesus Christ Superstar." The program, which begins at 3 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium, will include scenes from five rock operas. Wheelchair olympics and tennis and track meets will be held from noon until 4 p.m. at the tennis courts. A Grassroots film festival, "Student Films," will be held at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the University Center Ballrooms A B and C.

The Symphonic Band will present a concert that day at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

No quarter given

It'll be the Pigs vs. the Freaks and without quarter, at 12:30 p.m. Saturday at Evergreen Park. But strictly by the rules--the rules for softball that is. The Pigs will represent the City and county police, and the Freaks will include members of the Alternative '71 committee, Synergy and the art department. The signed flag with the springy tail is the trophy that'll go to the winner. (Photo by Fred Pieper)

A dance will be held at 8 p.m. on the Mae Smith dormitory patio at Bruch Towers. "The Mangers" will be playing.

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