The Abbey Theatre:
New Life For An Old Tradition
Photos from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, Ireland, during the 1967 season.

The Abbey Theatre Company

The Rising Road

And The Wind To Its Back

Curtain call for Brendan Behan's "Borstal Boy."
By Ted E. Boyle

SIU Department of English

On December 23, 1904, the Abbey Theatre opened its doors with "On Baile's Strand," by W. B. Yeats, and "Spreading the News," by Lady Augusta Gregory. It was not an auspicious beginning. Yeats' play showed more flashes of his poetic genius, and anybody who has read "Spreading the News" is at once convinced that Lady Gregory had contributed a lot of money to the Abbey company. The quality of the Abbey productions, though always uneven, did, however, improve somewhat over the course of the next twenty years. During the early years (1905-1909) the Abbey took just pride in the plays of John Millington Synge; later, in the early twenties, came Sean O'Casey. Though most of the Abbey playwrights of those first twenty years did not possess the creative genius of Synge or O'Casey, a certain enthusiasm and dedication carried the Abbey through and brought its style and its artistic commitment to the attention of the world beyond Ireland. In 1928, after producing O'Casey's first three plays (Shadow of a Gunman in 1923, Juno and the Paycock in 1924, and The Plough and the Stars in 1926), the Abbey refused to produce O'Casey's fourth play, the expressionistic The Silver Tassie. Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Lennox Robinson read the play and decided it was not good enough for the Abbey. The fact is, they simply did not understand the play, and of all these foolishly self-assured critics Yeats must take the most blame. They were too stupid to see that O'Casey was pointing a new direction for modern drama. All was not chaos after the late twenties, but the Abbey from that time until the present has never recaptured the indefinable brilliance which it had in its early days.

The Abbey Theatre burned in 1951. It was an anti-climax, for its creative spirit had been dead for 30 years. In 1966 the Abbey was re-built on its original site, having endured a 15 year exile in the Queen's Theatre on Pearses Street. It is now splendidly equipped and handsomely subsidized and worse in every way than it was before. Says J. A. Shaw: "Whatever its past glories the Abbey is now no more than an indifferentely talented provincial repertory theater. It no longer deserves a place in the world's spotlight."

How bad is the Abbey now? John McCann, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, is one of the most produced Abbey playwrights. He deals in cosmic matters. Consider his imitable A Jew Called Sammy. In this play, McCann powerfully asserts that Jews are really good fellows, especially if they cooperate with you in business and love an offstage abstraction named Rachel. Not all of the Abbey's Irish playwrights are up to McCann's mark.

Originally the Abbey hoped to encourage Irish talent. It has under its present managing director, Ernest Blythe, the Irish equivalent in long-lived incompetence of our own J. Edgar Hoover and Lewis Hershey, so discouraged native talent that the only good plays the Abbey now produces are adaptations from other genres by Irish writers and plays by established non-Irish writers. Recently, for instance, the Abbey did an adaptation of Brendan Behan's autobiographical Borstal Boy, and Eugene O'Neill's Long Day's Journey Into Night. The Abbey would not consider Behan's The Quare Fellow or The Hostage until the English had successfully done them, and if O'Neill were not a commonly acknowledged theatrical genius, the Abbey would not take any chances on him either. A solid John McCann play, thank you, and they still think the road rises to meet them and the wind is always at their backs.
It's A Bird, It's A Plane, It's A Computer


In this fast-moving age perhaps there is no such thing as an up-to-date book on electronics. By the time a book has been written and is in print, it has already been out-dated by the developments of still more sophisticated computers. If this is true, Bowden's "Faster Than Thought" with its 1953 copyright date is indeed ancient history. Even though the computer field of the early 1950's may have been crude by today's standards, there is considerable merit in examining the literature of that time past if for no other reason than to better understand the present—and future. Perhaps the historical significance of this book is its greatness today.

As the sub-title indicates, "Faster Than Thought" is a collection of the essays of a number (actually twenty-four) of the leading scholars, mathematicians, scientists, and engineers who were among the pioneers in the early days of digital computers. Although this book is primarily of historical interest to readers who are specialists in digital computer use and design in Great Britain, many references and comments concerning the parallel development of the computer industry in the United States are included.

In his forward to the book, The Right Hon. The Earl of Halsbury, Managing Director of the National Research Development Corporation (England) cites the need for literature on digital computers that is intended for the interested, but perhaps technically unformed scholars. Halsbury typifies "Faster Than Thought" as filling this need by describing it as the "best general account yet written." Although hardly a "child's guide to computers", "Faster Than Thought" does clarify many of the basic concepts and mysteries of computers for the average reader. However, this is not to say that the book is without substance. There is something in it for everyone. For the general reader there is a fascinating account of the intellectual adventures of Charles Babbage and Lady Lovelace a hundred years ago, while for the curious the problems involved in arranging for one of the machines to play chess or checkers are lucidly explained and illustrated by actual games which the machines had played (and lost) against men. The more serious minded will, however, be able to delve more deeply into the common symbolism in which arithmetic and logic are written, and learn something of the binary scale in terms of which "machine thinking" proceeds. Those with a general knowledge of electronics will be interested in the circuits which were and are still basic to the computers of the time. Still another interesting facet of the book is its section on computer application to various areas of research and scholastic endeavor ranging from ballistics to "gaming" with crystallography, meteorology, economics, and many others thrown in for good measure.

The book is well illustrated with a number of diagrams, tables, and photographic plates showing many of the early computers and describing their functions. Considering their capabilities (none—the first generation computers were capable of performing practically all of the tasks that present third and fourth generation computers can perform. In so far as the number of computations or operations per second, the early machines were not significantly slower than today's computers. However, the most important advance in computer engineering and design has resulted in greater flexibility, vastly increased capacity, and greater ease in programming. The early computers were limited primarily by size and maintenance problems relating directly to their almost total dependence on the electron tube. Our present computers rely heavily on transistors and other miniaturized electronic advances and thus are free of the size limitations which governed their predecessors; those early computers do seem to be quite antiquated relics.

In general, "Faster Than Thought" provides interesting reading and considering its publication date, it is a remarkable book. For those who are interested in "space-age computers" this may seem to belong to the "horse and buggy days", but for those who desire to know where we have been as well as where we may be going, this reviewer recommends B.V. Bowden's excellent—and sometimes witty "Faster Than Thought".

Reviewed by William R. Clarida

A Lingering Lesson

From London Town


The smoke that gets in your eyes these days is not romantically inspired. It is the direct result of the pollution of the air—and it is one of the pressing problems of society. In this disturbing study perhaps the most ominous finding is the lethargy with which we assume that a disaster such as the pea-souper storms which killed four thousand people in England in December, 1952, can't happen here. Nearly two decades later, neither England nor the United States is doing much more than talk about what must be done to avert similar disasters. It may come as a surprise to most people to learn that in England they have been talking about the polluted air of London for some years. The author notes that long before the discovery of America and the beginning of printing London Town "had gained a widespread and distinctly unfavorable reputation. This town's air pollution problem began with the introduction of bituminous coal in the Twelfth Century and as early as 1257 Queen Eleanor found the smoke unbearable and moved to Tisbury Castle some 25 miles away. In the succeeding centuries the British had made numerous attempts to either prohibit the use of coal or to require industries to regulate the emission of smoke and ash. One of the first serious studies of the problem and its relation to the high incidence of respira­tory diseases, was made by John Evelyn in the reign of Charles II. But it suffered the fate that many scientific studies are by being filed and forgotten. The chapters detailing the efforts in England in the past to control pollution provide some of the most fascinating reading in Mr. Wise's book.

He reports in graphic detail through individual case histories the great Killer Smog of 1952. As the British Medical Officer pointed out in his report the following February, it was not "a strange new phenomenon. It was no acute epidemic caused by a hitherto uncontrollable virus but it was a visit­ation of some known pathogen against which we had no defense. It was simply the occurrence of a well known meteorological phenomenon in a region where the toxic produce of combustion are vomited in excess in the air. The explanation is as good as any, except that he might have added that the problem is complicated today by the exhaust fumes from the thousands of automobiles that crowd our streets. As the author points out, killer smogs have happened here, though not on the tragic scale of the London disaster. In 1952, in New York City an estimated 340 people died from the similar mass of stagnant, filthy air. A decade late New York reports more than 460 deaths during a five day smog.

Mr. Wise reports that current government estimates list more than 60 large urban areas in the United States with critical air pollution problems and that "probably no American city of more than 50,000 inhabitants enjoys clean air the year round."

Mr. Wise's warning is clear. He writes: "The citizens of London did not believe themselves to be in danger on December 5, 1952. In a hundred calamitous hours the great killer smog proved that they were wrong. From every appearance a similar tragedy is now being prepared in America—and there is every little time left in which to prevent it."

This story deserves more attention than it probably will receive. It is not an alarmist book, but rather a sobering, thoughtful book about a problem that confronts everyone. So far we have not done much more than talk about it—and the time left for action is growing dangerously short.

Reviewed by Charles L. Clayton

From the Dustjacket
Haves and Have Nots: Physical Fitness Basics

Aerobics, Kenneth Cooper, New York, Bantam Books, 182 pp., $1.00.

Investigators in physical education, physiology and medicine who have directed their research to man's physical fitness have agreed that the critical measure of this quality is the physiological ability to absorb and utilize environmental oxygen during exertion. This is called aerobic power and this is what Aerobics by Dr. Cooper is all about.

It is not every day that a book claims to enable a person to burn more blood per minute than the have nots, your lung process more air per minute than the have nots, and your vascular system directs blood to working muscles more effectively than the have nots. By contrast, the have nots are setting new records for cardiovascular disease, particularly those who compound risk with other factors as smoking, emotional tension, and obesity.

As a medical man, Dr. Cooper attempts a pharmacopoeia of exercise training to develop aerobic capacity in men and women, it is not surprising to find the basic ingredients of his prescription to be running, swimming, and bicycling in order of importance. Many readers, however, will be disappointed that he discards golf, boiling isometrics and many popular recreational activities as significant to the attainment of aerobic power.

The essence of the book is Chapter 7, "The Training Effect," based on a simple 12-minute test of aerobic capacity, a fitness category is derived that is the basis of a personalized program of aerobic activities. Under a system of point accumulation, an equivalent value of 30 points of activity should ultimately be tabulated per week.

This point system has an appeal to those who desire an objective measure of their efforts. The standards are a realistic challenge for most participants: the requirements are progressive, and the activities are consistent with an aerobic fitness objective.

As a scientific report, however, the book posesses extrapolation of data and incomplete descriptions of the laboratory methodology utilized in basic treadmill performance tests. The ingredients of the prescription are not startling as it is well-established that rhythmic exercise of low resistance is the foundation of cardiovascular training.

Dr. Cooper's book has received wide national interest and attention. The concern, however, is whether Aerobics is a bookshelf ornament beside other volumes which deal with the preservation of natural health or whether it represents a course of action. The dogma that human aerobic power is no different than the problem of river and stream pollution in this respect.

Sitting Facts

On The Shrouded Death Of A Poet

Pushkin: Death of a Poet, by Walter N. Vickery, Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1968, 146 pp. $5.75.

Pushkin's death, together with the events which led up to it, has inevitably been mentioned in numerous places, however, the studies specifically focusing on this subject are few.

Mr. Vickery in his book does not claim that he has new facts or that he uncovered fresh documents relative to Pushkin's death in a duel of honor. All Vickery attempts to do is sift the known but often contradictory facts and conflicting opinions.

Reviewed by Joseph R. Kupcek

The duel between Pushkin and the young Frenchman Georges d'Anthes was ostensibly fought to preserve the honor of Pushkin's beautiful wife. The motives of both men were more complicated, however, and in the aftermath of the duel many facts were suppressed, and much evidence was lost permanently.

The Tsar's court martial proved to be merely a political instrument designed to write off the Pushkin affair with a minimum of scandal. In the absence of sober fact, a mass of wild conjecture grew, and many believed that Pushkin had been the victim of political intrigue by a sinister court circle of which d'Anthes was the tool.

Mr. Vickery's careful appraisal of the available facts casts substantial doubt on this and other widely circulated theories concerning Pushkin's duel which have from time to time gained credence. Mr. Vickery is in my opinion reasonably right in being highly skeptical of them. According to one story, Nicholas I and Benkendorf were aware that the duel was to be fought and the time and place.

The Tsar is supposed to have ordered Benkendorf to prevent it. But he didn't. He decided to let things take their course and thus Petersburg would rid itself of Pushkin. It is very doubtful, according to Vickery whether Benkendorf would have dared to disregard the orders of the autocratic Tsar. Also, the time, place, and conditions of the duel were fixed so short a time before it was actually fought as seems scarcely possible of any time for interference.

Another story involves a premeditated murder, based on a rumor that the Tsar was so keenly interested in Pushkin's duel that he wanted to see Pushkin die. It is a relatively light wound, owing to the fact that he was wearing armor under his undercoat. D'Anthes was not a coward, and to have been exposed wearing armor would have been the end for him in almost any country of Europe.

Mr. Vickery finds equally unsubstantial another story, which suggests that Pushkin could have been cured of his wound, but was allowed to die on orders from above. By the expert opinion of medical science in Petersburg, his wound was mortal, and his death couldn't have been prevented. Mr. Vickery vividly recreated the main personalities in the story and carefully describes the events which preceded the duel and the desperate last-minute efforts by friends of both Pushkin and d'Anthes to prevent it.

The duel and Pushkin's death provoked widely differing reactions. At the funeral service for Pushkin, one unidentified diplomat was heard to say: "Now for the first time we are learning what Pushkin meant for Russia. Up to now we met him, we knew him, but none of you told us that he was a nation's glory."

The book is brief and deals primarily with the events surrounding the tragic duel. It is simple in style and easy to read. It is a worthwhile addition to the library of any student of literature.

Our Reviewers

William R. Clarida is a graduate student in higher education.

Charles C. Clayton is a member of the Department of Journalism faculty.

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Ronald G. Knowlton is on the faculty of the Department of Physical Education for Men.


Pushkin was a poet of intense brilliance. He was born in 1821, and died in 1837. His poetic works are considered masterpieces of Russian literature. Pushkin was the first great Russian poet and is considered one of the greatest poets of the 19th century.

Although Pushkin was a poet, he was also a politician. He was a member of the Russian nobility and was involved in political affairs. Pushkin was a supporter of liberal reform and was a critic of the Tsarist autocracy.

In 1837, Pushkin was challenged to a duel by a Frenchman named Georges d'Anthes. The duel was fought in Tsarskoye Selo, near St. Petersburg. Pushkin was badly wounded and died the next day.

Pushkin's death was a national tragedy and is still remembered in Russia today. The duel is considered to be a symbol of the autocracy and the oppression of the Tsarist regime.

The duel between Pushkin and d'Anthes was a simple affair with a minimum of scandal. However, many believe that the duel was premeditated and that Pushkin was killed by the Tsar's court.

Pushkin's death is still a mystery and the details of the duel remain unclear. Some believe that Pushkin was killed by the Tsar's court, while others believe that he was killed by d'Anthes.

The book "Pushkin: Death of a Poet" by Walter N. Vickery is an excellent study of the duel between Pushkin and d'Anthes. Vickery uses a variety of sources to reconstruct the events of the duel and to shed light on the mystery of Pushkin's death.

Mr. Vickery's book is an important contribution to the study of Russian literature and politics. It is a valuable addition to the library of any student of Russian literature.
The Young Poets of Ireland

'Words Alone Are Certain Good'

---W. B. Yeats

And rest content, His hand upon that monument? Unless it is so, alas That the heart's calling is but to go stripped and diffident, Soft, to your places, love; I kiss Because it is, because it is.

Since then Kinsella's style has become by degrees less lyrical and his content more complex, sometimes obscure. He has shown an increasing preference for writing a freer kind of verse. But often his forms are still traditional, his meaning direct and full of force. Below my window the awakening trees, Hacked clean for better bearing, stand defaced Suffering their brute necessities, And how should the flesh not quail that span for span

By Rivers Carew

'Words alone are certain good', wrote W.B. Yeats in the 1890's. Ireland's greatest poet was a young man then (he had been born in 1865) and no doubt in later life he would have admitted that other things besides words were for the power of conferring eloquence. [Irish people value words; a young man then (he had been born in 1880-s. Ireland's remote history the bards who has not heard of the Blarney stone were depriving them of the moisture and light to which, quite reasonably, they felt they should be entitled. Years to them is simply a great poet whose works are of enduring importance and from which they can draw nourishment or not as they please. In fact, of the ten poets whom this article is concerned only as still the tallest tree in the landscape, but not as a tree whose thick leaves were depriving them of the moisture and light to which, quite reasonably, they felt they should be entitled. To Yeats in the simple a great poet whose works are of enduring importance and from which they can draw nourishment or not as they please. In fact, of the ten poets whom this article is concerned only

Thomas Kinsella

'certain good'. But the idea that words are very important things is characteristically Irish. Back in Ireland's remote history the bards held an honoured place in the community and the word-spinner is still respected today. He is regarded, indeed, as an indispensable part of anything worthy of the name of society. Irish people value words as mists do coins but they spend them with the lavishness of the prodigal. It's symptomatic that when in Ireland a stone gets a name for magical properties it should be for the power of conferring eloquence on those who kiss it. And who has not heard of the Blarney stone?

But back to our poets. The name of Yeats has cropped up, and when writing about modern Irish poets it's impossible not to mention him. He died, it's true, 29 years ago on the eve of the Second World War. But when you have at your back someone commonly regarded as the greatest English language poet of the century you have to take him into account.

The men who were the younger poets in Yeat's lifetime—Patrick Kavanagh, Austin Clarke, Monk Gibbon and others—naturally found it irksome to be always in the Master's shadow. Today's younger poets—those who have appeared since the war—have been luckier in this respect. They have been able to see Yeats in some sort of perspective—two—Eavan Boland and Brendan Kennelly—show unmistakable affinities with Yeats.

It should be pointed out that while these younger poets are being considered together they in no sense form a group. Each has his own individual voice and none owes another anything more than the encouragement of having a contemporary taking a deep interest in his work.

Side by side with those writing in English are several younger poets writing in Irish. Of the four who should be mentioned in any list, Ailbhe Ní Dhonnacha and Rosalind O Murchú are both published collections, and Caitlín Nic Ua Mháthair and Micheál Ó Bláthain have had a considerable amount of work published in periodicals. With the renewed interest now being taken in the Irish language, it seems likely that others will soon be joining them.

Seamus Heaney is an Ulsterman. He was born on a farm in County Derry in 1939, but has now moved to an urban environment. He graduated from Queen's University, Belfast, and after a period working at a teacher's training college, returned to Queen's as a lecturer. He is married and has a daughter.

Heaney regards the change to a way of life which has little to do with his early background as of particular significance for him as a writer. His enjoyment of his present mode of existence is tempered by an awareness that in abandoning the country he has lost something important. Perhaps because of this, the majority of the poems in his collection Death of a Naturalist hark back to scenes of childhood on the farm. Sharpness of observation, an unusual power of recall, and an absence of sentimentality make Heaney a memorable poet of country life. His simplicity and directness are haunting. Here he is writing about his father:

I wanted to grow up and plough, To close one eye, stiffen my arm. All I ever did was follow In his broad shadow round the farm.

I was a nuisance, tripping, falling, Yapping always. But today It is my father who keeps stumbling Backward and will not go away. Ireland's history also enters Heaney's work and in many poems he examines his immediate experience, But behind his scrutiny, whether of the past or the present, lies the common impulse to achieve self-knowledge. He sums it up himself:

Now, to pry into roots, to finger slime, To stare big-eyed Narcissus, Into some spring Is beneath all adult dignity. I rhyme To see myself, to set the darkness echoing.

Possibly the richest body of poetry so far produced by one of Ireland's younger poets has come from Thomas Kinsella, who is now Poet-in-Residence at the University of Southern Illinois. Previously he was working in the Irish civil service. He is married and has three children.

Kinsella first attracted widespread attention with Poems, a small collection published in 1956 by the Dolmen Press. Most of these were love poems, remarkable for their gracious lyricism and delicate feeling.

Soft, to your places, animals, Your legendary duty calls, It is, to be Lucky for my love and me, And yet we have seen that all's But O when beauty's brought to pass, Will Time set down his hour-glass

Seamus Heaney

Is mutilated more? In slow diastase I fold my towel with what grace I can, Not young and not renewable, but man, In his subject—matter Kinsella is less apparently Irish than some of his contemporaries, but his themes come as close as any to the heart.

Only a year younger than Thomas Kinsella, John Montague has produced a body of poetry which is equally impressive. But he is much less a poet of the interior life and far more interested in the visible world about him. He has razor-sharp eye—almost a painter's eye—for visual detail. Note the deft observation in these verses from 'The Water Carrier', in which the poet looks back to his childhood on a farm in County Tyrone.

Twice daily I carried water from the spring, Morning before leaving school, and evening. Balanced as a fulcrum between two buckets.

A bramble rough path ran to the river. Where one stepped carefully across slimy-topped stones, with corners abraded as bleakly white as bones,

At the widening pool (for washing and cattle) Minute fish flickered as one

Continued on Page 7.
Montague, whose wife is French, now lives in Paris. But he is a frequent visitor to Ireland and is too deeply aware of his heritage ever to lose it.

Like Montague, Richard Murphy is also extensively concerned with Irish themes, but as one critic has said ‘he seems less to judge than to celebrate’. Much of his work evokes an Ireland which is past or passing, rather than of the immediate present. In ‘Epitaph for a Fir-Tree’ he recalls a vanished generation:

At a wedding breakfast bridesmaids planted With trowel and groves this imported fir,
How much, measured by trees, the party ended.

Arbour and cricket have gone under
The wheel, gazebo under the yew;
Wood for wood, we have little to compare.

Murphy was born in the West of Ireland but his early childhood was spent in Ceylon and he was educated in England. In recent years he has again been living on the other side of the Atlantic, and has been earning a living taking visitors out fishing in his Galway hooker, a type of sailing vessel used in those parts for carrying cargo. He has related the history of the ‘Ave Maria’ in a poem.

So I chose to renew her, to rebuild, to prolong
For a while the replicated yards of yesterday...

And in memory’s hands this hooker was restored.

Nearby 40 years ago off the fishing village of Cleggan in County Galway 25 men were drowned when their boats were overwhelmed in a storm. Murphy has described the ‘Cleggan disaster’ in a particularly powerful poem.

As he slid from the cliff-slope the rippling wave down
The boy, my guide, at the butt of his tree.
On the dark side of the castle wall, squats
In his own shadow, his head skin of turbulence.

Into the birthing pool, he gathered in
Loose hanks of net, until the scalding rope
Steamened from his hands...

Of all the younger poets Desmond O’Grady looks to Ireland least for his subject-matter. He was born in Limerick and grew up on Ireland’s west coast, but in the middle of the 1950’s went to live in Paris. His first book of poems, Chords and orchestrations appeared in 1956. Later he moved to Rome and, apart from an interlude spent teaching at Harvard, has lived there ever since. A second collection, Keeling, came out in 1961 and last year The Dark Edge of Europe was published. Not surprisingly Richard O’Grady’s more recent poems are concerned with Italy. His love poems are possibly his most successful. In ‘The Dark Edge of Europe’ he remembers past loves and records the sense of loss with which he is left.

Richard Weber

Continued from Page 6.

dipped, Circling to fill, with rust-tinted water.

One of the pleasures of reading Montague’s poetry is the enjoyment of his unerring precision, the sense that he has chosen exactly the right words to convey his meaning. The details are exquisitely proportioned and perfectly in place, whether he is describing a scene:

In that stillness—soft but luminously exact.
A chosen light—I noticed
That the tips of the lately grafted cherry tree
Are a firm and lacquered black...

or a gesture of love and the emotion which accompanies it;

I hold your pale face in the hollow
Of my hand and warm
It slowly back to life,
As the eyelashes still
Exposing brown bearded pupils, soft with
Belief in my existence, I
Make a transference of trust, and know
The power of the magician:
My palm begins to glow.

Thomas Kinsella:

"My Life In The Process Of Being Lived."

By Bruce Mitzit

Thomas Kinsella is a noted Irish poet who is presently writing and teaching at SIU as a professor in the Department of English. One of his volumes of poetry received the Denis Devlin Memorial Award for Poetry, Ireland’s highest literary honor. The award has been called Ireland’s equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize of the United States. Kinsella came from Dublin, Ireland, to SIU in 1965 as Artist-in-Residence. He remained here as a professor. He has a gentle Dubliner accent and a trim, dark beard.

“My poems are simply the outcome of my life in the process of being lived,” he said.

“Wormwood,” his award winning collection of poems, centers on a deep inner pain of mortal awareness:

I, doubled in laughter,
Clasping my paunch in grief
For the cold, a speck of dust; Between us, the fuming abuse

His teaching of English poetry is a unique experience, try to keep (the students) concerned with the substance, not with ‘interpretations,’ I want them to try to keep the ‘heart’ of the poem.” He tries to get his students to “keep their attention on the art.”

He is apparently successful. Said one of his students: He is a guide to help us form our own opinions instead of allowing himself to become dogmatic. His class approaches the real meaning of education.

“He makes us THINK.”

This enthusiasm was echoed by another of his students: “We read the poems we want to read. We study a poem until it is exhausted as a subject, and we then move on to another.”

“He lets the whole class have their say. He doesn’t interrupt when a student is speaking.”

“He is very open to the student’s point of view, even though he may have a different opinion.”

Thomas Kinsella feels his art is an inspiration to others:

“The whole poetic impulse is an impulsion toward the understanding of life. It is a creative, imagina-
tive attempt at communication.”

He believes the act of communica-
tion has to be completed by the reader.

“I am writing for the Ideal Reader. He must be a person who is willing to enter into the poem itself, on its own terms.”

This Ideal Reader “should have no preconceived idea with regard to poetry should or should not be like. He should come (to the poem) with no rules. He should relax and con-
centrate.”

“My encounter with the world is my own, but my poems, if they are any good, should have as much validity for the Ideal Reader as for myself.”

To a poet such as Kinsella, life is filled with constantly changing tableaux. Perceptions may exist in the mind for only a few fleeting moments; the world is ever new. For the next life, Weber need not doubt, she will regain at least and at long last her long-lost independence.

Her husband, the black-haired Antony, is dutifully suspected by some friends of having bought another house. In the country, discreetly screened, as so often before, by tall trees. Because for three whole, Wholly uneventful days, he has not laid his hands on a book.

Dublin is Weber’s home town, but he has worked in London and Italy, and also as Poet-in-Residence at the University of Massachusetts.

Richard Weber has two qualities not encountered in the work of other great poets through Montague and Malton have wit—a sense of gentleness and a wry sense of humour. There is a kindly warmth of feeling in his poetry.

Sun-soothing, the evening sighs, stretches its arms wide behind the lovers back.

Recalled, how many Springs began this way, The gardens leafy with flowers and foliage, His poems are possibly his most successful. In ‘The Dark Edge of Europe’ he remembers past loves and records the sense of loss with which he is left.

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Burro: ¡Burro ilustre!

Although he must take great comfort in his assumed superiority over all other animals, man has a pro-vocation to look down on the ape. There are striking physical resemblances as well as some seemingly "psychical" similarities between man and ape; the physical, mental and social differences may be not so much in kind, but in degree.

"The Planet of the Apes" also has a campy sense of humor that is often expressed in common phrases in which "simian" and "ape" are substituted for "human" and "man". This one basic joke occasionally captures the truancy of true satire, such as the comment by a bystander that "man's study of apes is apes'", a delightful take-off on Pope's epigram. Most of the humor, however, is the embarrassingly predictable low comedy of a B-movie, such as Maurice Evans's "human" do.

Charlton Heston is top-cast as a cynical astronaut whose 'man from Earth' viewpoint arouses audience identification. He looks and acts like a "human" man, as does voluptuous Linda Harrison in the totally silent role of his mate. The three orangutan judges even assume the classical see-no-hear-no-speak-no-evil pose!

Charlton Heston is intruder on the Planet of the Apes. Science and Keeper of the Faith", Roddy McDowall as an ape anthropologist, and Kim Hunter as a chimpanzee who specializes in animal behavior. Miss Hunter is especially good since she manages mainly with her eyes to express considerable emotion through her ape makeup.

The ape makeup, designed by John Chambers and executed by Ben Nye and Dan Striepeke, is extraordinary. It reportedly took an actor approximately four hours each day to get into his ape makeup, and this film probably had the largest makeup crew in Hollywood history, but the time and money were well spent. The results are astonishingly persuasive since they even seem to allow for subtleties of expression.

A couple years ago, a special Oscar was given for the makeup in "The Seven Faces of Dr. Lao"; Chambers, Nye and Striepeke certainly deserve a similar citation. Another outstanding technical credit (second only to the makeup) is Jerry Goldsmith's music score that does much to establish the overall mood.

Trimming and tightening of a couple of scenes could have made the film more effective. The deliberate establishment of the strange world after the astronauts have landed is somewhat strung-out, and the evolution trial is too talky. The story has also been over-Americanized by scriptwriters Michael Wilson and Rod Serling, and a Serling-like surprise ending is overdue. As our hero and his mate ride off to their "destiny", the camera pans to a familiar statue, half-hidden in the sand, of a woman with a torch! A less obvious symbol would have been better.

Ape is man's nearest living relative and probably his ancestor. The allegory and comedy in "The Planet of the Apes" form a Darwinian jest that, with the proper suspension of belief, stimulates further speculation on the relationship between man and ape. If man is "The Naked Ape", is the ape "The Clothed Man"?
State's AttorneyFiled 'Mob' Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

dence. The preliminary hearing is not a determination of the guilt or innocence of the defendants; it is merely a device built into our legal system to safeguard individuals in criminal proceedings.

"The Grand Jury is another step in the legal process. Its function is to determine whether there is probable cause for the defendants to be brought to trial. The Grand Jury consists of 23 citizens of the County, at least 12 of whom must agree before they can return an indictment.

"The defendants do not even appear before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury hears only evidence presented by the State's Attorney. If the Grand Jury is satisfied from the evidence presented to it that there is sufficient ground for bringing the defendants to trial, it will return an indictment. If it is not satisfied with the evidence presented to it, the Grand Jury will not indict the defendants. Again, this phase of the preliminary hearing is not a determination of the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

"The Jackson County Grand Jury has been recalled for June 20, 1968, to hear evidence in the cases pending against the students allegedly involved in the incident at the President's Office as well as a number of other serious cases which have occurred in the last several weeks in this County.

"If the Grand Jury indicts the defendants, the next step is to present the case to the Appellate Court. If the Court finds for any of them guilty, the Court will enter sentence after conducting a pre-sentencing investigation.

"If any of them plead not guilty, he will be entitled to a trial by the Court. If the Court finds him guilty or innocence, a defendant may waive jury trial and be tried by a judge if he so desires.

"If a defendant is found guilty either by a jury or by a judge in a bench trial, the sentencing proceeding occurs as in a plea of guilty. If a defendant is found not guilty, he is, of course, released.

"If at any stage prior to trial it is found that there is insufficient evidence, the charges would be dismissed or perhaps reduced in seriousness.

"All of the defendants who have been arrested in connection with the alleged incident of May 8 have been represented by counsel (an attorney) from a short time after they were apprehended by the police. A defendant has a right to obtain his own counsel, but counsel has been provided for those defendants who are unable financially to procure their own. They will all be represented by counsel at the preliminary hearing and at all other stages of the legal proceedings.

The State's Attorney, speaking to business executives about the proposal, said:

"I have been pleading for legislation to take state's attorneys out of the private law practice," he said. The Illinois State's Attorney, speaking for the state's attorneys, said:

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Bargain-Hunters' Paradise

Want Ad Board Provides Trading Post

By Don Mueller

WANTED TO SELL:
ITEM: Girls Clothes sizes 12-14
CONDITION: Good (need of cash, no checks)
PRICE: $5-10 (some higher)
NAME: Mary K...
DATE POSTED: 1 Feb 67
VALID UNTIL: sold

Bargain-Hunter's Paradise

For the bargain-conscious student, the want ad board in Area H of the University Center provides an excellent place for buyer, seller and trader to meet and make transactions on a first-name basis.

It is here that strangers may discover they are neighbors as they make arrangements for rides home to Peoria, Chicago or New York or for trips to Florida or California during quarter breaks.

Through the want ads students find roommates, furnish apartments or trailers or advertise modes of transportation from shoe skates to auto-mobiles.

Students seeking transportation may choose an "inexpensive, 26-inch girl's bicycle," a 10-speed boy's bicycle, a 50-cc motorcycle or a "SO5 scrambler." - Still others may prefer a baby stroller in good condition priced at $3.

Motorcyclists may be interested in a 3,000 x 18 "Knobby cycle tire," a new "Daytona 300" helmet or a chrome cycle luggage rack with detachable back rest.

In addition to clothes, girls bargain hunters may set their sights on a pair of white shoe skates in good condition selling for $15 or best offer.

Some girls may prefer instead "a wig, fall (long) brown #11" priced at $20 by an SIU cosed.

Other items range from a $40 portable television to an $80 typewriter to a $180 four-track stereo set.

One advertiser seeks "oil drilling investors" for the "prospect of 200 A in Saline County near Eldorado." The person marked the offer valid until "drilling cost is financed."

No one had left a message on the back of the card.

One advertisement certain to catch the eye of students seeking housing was printed neatly on the back of a green wanted-to-buy card. The message reads:

"YOUNG, INTELLIGENT FEMALE TO SHARE LUXURIOUS 12 x 60 WITH MALE MUSCULAN, $50/month includes utilities, car, food. CALL --- LEAVE NUMBER.

INTERESTED IN RENTING A TRAILER? SEE THE FINEST IN TRAILER RENTALS AND LOTS AT CARBONDALE MOBILE HOME NORTH HIGHWAY S1

Gates Opens At 7:30
Show Starts At Dusk
Adults $1.25
Children Under 12 Free

Now Thru Tues.

\[ \text{QUALITY FIRST-THEN SPEED} \]
\[ \text{SETTELMOIR'S} \]
\[ \text{SHOE REPAIR} \]
\[ \text{all work guaranteed} \]
\[ \text{Across from the Varsity Theatre} \]

---

The Carbondale Post Office will observe regular holiday schedules on Memorial Day, May 30.

There will be no regular window or delivery services, although special delivery will be available.

Mail will be collected on holiday schedules from deposit points, and lobbies of many post offices will be open for access to boxes and stamp dispensing equipment.
SIU Scientific Society Initiates

Seventeen new members were initiated May 21 into the SIU chapter of Sigma Xi, national scientific research society.

Four faculty members were elected to full membership: Conrad Illnckley, assistant professor of chemistry; Lawrence Matten, assistant professor of botany; Joseph Ml- rantti, M.D., physician in the University Health Service; and Ralph St. John, research associate in microbiology.

Five were promoted from associate to full membership:
- DuWayne Englert, assistant professor of zoology; Hassan Rouhanedeh, associate professor of microbiology; Sedat Sasm, assistant professor in technology; Robert Schip, science librarian in Morris Library; and Thomas Starks, associate professor of mathematics.

Eight graduate students were elected to associate membership:

Collegium Musicum to Present Vespers

Wesley K. Morgan will direct numbers from music of Adam Illeborgh, Bux­
heimer Organ Book, Lelon Pow­
er, Guillaume Dufay, Jacob Obrecht, Glogauer-Liederbuch, C. W., Gluch, Louis Cou-

perin, and Johannes Brahms.

Southern Illinois University Collegium Musicum will present vesper service on Sunday in the Epiphany Lutheran Church.

Doctor to Report

On Vietnam Trip

Thomas Clark, university physician at the Health Service, will show slides and dis-

cuss his recent trip to Viet­

nam at 9:15 p.m., May 28.

Shop With

DAILY EGYPTIAN

Advertisers

NATIONAL GENERAL CORPORATION FOX MIDWEST THEATRES

Ends Tonite!

NATIONAL GENERAL CORPORATION FOX MIDWEST THEATRES

NATIONAL GENERAL CORPORATION FOX MIDWEST THEATRES

NATIONAL GENERAL CORPORATION FOX MIDWEST THEATRES

FOUR EAST FIREWORKS!

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Graduate Students
To Present Papers

Three SIU graduate students majoring in animal industries have had research papers accepted for presentation at the Poultry Science Association's annual meeting July 8-12 at Texas A. and M. University at College Station, Tex.

The three are John Wills of Charleston, William Morris, Dwight, and Robert Godke, Kewanee. All are carrying on graduate research projects in poultry science under the direction of Scott W. Hinners, professor of animal industries.

The Morris paper on "Alterations in the Cholesterol Levels of Blood, Liver and Egg Yolk Lipids as Affected by Different Dietary Regimes" will be presented by Hinners because the student now is serving with the U.S. Navy in the Philippines area.

The paper by Wills is on the "Effect of Dietary Lipids Upon the Lipase, Pancreatic Cholesterolesterase, Plasma Triglyceride and Total Plasma Lipids Level in the Chick." And will be presented in abstract form. Godke's abstract is "The Origin of Progesterone Synthesis in the Cock, Capon, Hen and Poulard."

Art Paper Presented

Roy Abrahamson, SIU art educator, presented a paper on art teacher training at a recent seminar held at Chicago's Art Institutes. The seminar was sponsored by the Illinois State Office of Public Instruction and the Chicago Art Institute school.

Honor Cadet

William W. Perkins, senior, receives Distinguished Military Cadet award from Col. Edward C. Murphy, commander of the Air Force ROTC detachment, as Major William Scheck reads citation.

Thompson Point Students
Honored at Awards Dinner

Eighteen students were honored at the annual Thompson Point Recognition Dinner. Awards were presented at an evening dinner with SIU President Detley W. Morris and R. Buckingham Fuller, research professor, as speakers.

Those honored in "The Order of the Pyramid!" for active participation in Thompson Point activities were: Jerry Finney, Du Quoin; Pamela Boyd, Fairfield; William A. Nicholson, Lombard; Suzanne Strohmeier, Amherst, Ohio; and Martha Francis, Morgantown, W. Va.

Those in "The Order of the $350 Scholarship Available to Jews

Any senior or graduate woman student of high scholastic standing, with a Jewish background and an interest in Israel and Jewish community life, is eligible for the Jewish Board of Education Scholarship.


The scholarship is being offered in New York metropolitan and Middle West universities.

June and August
1968 Graduates

You are cordially invited to attend
A dinner honoring the Class of 1968

Sunday, June 2, 6:30 p.m.
University Center Ballroom

Reservations accepted until May 29
Alumni Services - Anthony Hall, phone 3-2408

STOP AT MARTIN
The service stations that leave the SERVICE in "service stations"

914 W. Main
421 E. Main
315 N. Illinois
Campus Activities

**New Students to Advance Register Monday**

Advanced registration and activities for new students and parents will be held from 10 to 11:30 a.m. in Ballroom A of the University Center. 3-M will present a demonstration from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in room 17 of Pulliam Hall in the University School. Alpha Kappa Psi will have a pledge meeting from 9 to 11 p.m. in Room 202 of the Home Economics Building.

**WSIU (FM) to Present Opera**

Government employees and the right to strike will be discussed on Business Roundtable at 6:30 p.m. Monday on WSIU (FM). Other programs:

**SATURDAY**

1 p.m.

*Sound of Music.*

7 p.m.

*Broadway Beat.*

8 p.m.

*Bring Back the Bands.*

8:35 p.m.

*Jazz and You.*

**SUNDAY**

2:05 p.m.

*Montage.*

3:05 p.m.

*Seminar in Theatre.*

4 p.m.

*Sunday Concert: The University Wind Ensemble.*

**War Film Set for Sunday TV**

"The Battle of Culloden," an unusual, realistic re-creation of a military milestone, is presented on NET Playhouse at 9:30 p.m. Sunday on WSIU-TV.

Other programs:

**SUNDAY**

5:30 p.m.

*Film Feature.*

6 p.m.

*NET Festival: "Ustinov on Ustinov."*

7 p.m.

*The David Suskind Show.*

**MONDAY**

5 p.m.

*What's New: "National Parts!"* Introduces the mountain men, the explorers, and the fur trappers who explored the Grand Tetons.

6:30 p.m.

*Antiques: "Mechanical Bank."*

7 p.m.

*Les Fleurs: Making flowers from feathers.*

8 p.m.

* report B: True adventure — "Voyage of La Canusa."*

———

**ARThUR GODFREY**

**TICKETS!**

Please make the following reservations for me for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Observance, Thursday, May 30, 1968.

Reservation(s) for Luncheon featuring Arthur Godfrey at the University Center at 12:30 p.m. at $3.00 per person.

Reservation(s) for play "Make Her Wilderness Like Eden" at the University Theatre. Designate matinee 3:30 p.m. or evening 8:00 p.m. at $1.50 per person.

Enclose check and self-addressed envelope and mail to:

The Carbondale Memorial Day Association
P.O. Box 433
Carbondale, Illinois

Tickets are also on sale at the Information Desk at the University Center.
Tennis Season Closes; NCAA Tournament Next

SIU's tennis team will next set its sights on the NCAA Championships in San Antonio, Texas, scheduled for April 17 through 22 after having compiled 10-3 record during the past season.

The Salukis, ironically lost all three matches by identical scores of 5-4. They dropped one to Ohio University early in the campaign before winning nine straight. Two losses to Illinois and Mississippi State in the final two outings dulled the finish of their final record.

Three of Southern's opponents were rated in the top 10 in the nation. Mississippi was rated third in last year's NCAA finals, which were played here at SIU, Tennessee, a 5-4 victim to Southern, was placed sixth in the top 10, Tulane, another 5-4 loser, was ranked ninth.

Dick LeFevre, in his eleventh year as tennis coach at SIU, ended his personal coaching record at 120 wins, 87 losses, 11 ties.

LeFevre will lose three of his top six tennis performers through graduation. Josef Villarett, a senior from Manilla, Philippines, compiled a 16-3 record for the season. A former Philippine National Junior, Yang graduated with a 10-2 record as a sophomore. Yang graduated with a 10-2 record as a sophomore. Yang graduated with a 10-2 record as a sophomore.

"With all the stuff competition that we faced this year, I think that we fared all right," LeFevre said. "We try to schedule only the best teams so the boys can find out just how good they really are. It also helps them to develop better tennis players.

An outstanding factor of this year's club was the strength in its overall depth. At least four of the players had shots at the number one position,

"We're all looking forward to the NCAA competition in June," LeFevre said. If we get a good draw, we could place in the top 10. You are really good if you can do that. Southern California and UCLA have good chances of repeating number one and two positions."

Bottle Prizes in Tennis Competition

Stained glass bottles decorated with psychedelic flowers were provided as prizes by SIU's coed tennis team for winners in the consolation division of the sectional tennis meet held here Saturday, May 18.

Principia College, Elsah (Alkire and Vennin) won the doubles; Missouri Northern Illinois University defeated Bradley, University of Illinois for the singles title; Inga Pratt from Indonesia, representing Principia defeated Julie Thorngren of Western Illinois University in the consolation single.

SIU had the field to itself in the consolation doubles, Jennifer Stanley of West Frankfort and Anita Rodriguez defeated Vicki Sheets of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Kathleen Gum of Carbondale 6-4, 6-3.

THINCLADS GIVEN SLIM HOPE OF WINNING MEET

The absence of Ross MacKenzie and John Vernon will limit the SIU track team chances in the invitational track meet to be held at Ft. Campbell, Ky., today.

"We'll only be taking a token squad of five or six boys to participate in the meet," Coach Lew Hartsoe said. "MacKenzie and Vernon are participating in the California Relays in Modesto, Cal.

Teams and individuals from various military bases from all around the United States and area colleges will serve as the main competition for the Salukis.

Hartsoe plans to take Jeff Duxbury, Allen Deppe, Glenn Ugye and two graduate students. Hartsoe plans to enter Duxbury and Ugye in the half mile, run and Deppe in the quarter mile. The graduate students will participate in the mile relay and the 880 yard dash.

Missing from today's action will be Vernon and MacKenzie. Vernon, a standout in the triple jump, holds the school record for a 51-8 3/4 jump. MacKenzie, an All-American in the 440 yard dash, captured a third place in the NCAA indoor championships earlier in the year.

The thinclds will travel to Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., to participate in the Central Collegiate Track meet May 25.
Charges of Mob Action Preferred by Richman

State's Attorney Richard Richman issued a statement Friday giving his recommendation that charges of mob action against nine SIU students, and that the students be present at the preliminary hearing in Jackson County on "a serious offense." A preliminary hearing for the students is scheduled Monday in circuit court.

The legal proceedings are outlined by Richman's statement as follows:

"The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether or not there is probable cause to present the case to a Grand Jury. The Court will hear testimony from witnesses and, based on that, the Court will determine whether or not there is sufficient evidence to bind the defendants over to the Grand Jury. "Although the defendants will be present at the preliminary hearing, it will not be necessary for them to present any statements or evidence."

(Continued on Page 9)

Cosby Gets Crack's Wire

About Show

A telegram was sent Friday to comedian Bill Cosby advising him not to appear for his scheduled stage show at 8 p.m. today in the SIU Arena. Cosby will appear nevertheless.

The telegram cited unrest on campus and was signed, "Coordinator, Council of Black Students."

John B. Holmes, student from Houston, Texas, and a spokesman for the council, denied knowledge of the telegram.

Holmes noted that the Council has not elected any officers and therefore does not have a coordinator.

Holmes said last week, the Council is a group of 300 black students who favor non-violent protest to gain equal rights.

An assistant to Cosby called officials on campus Friday and was assured that the situation did not merit cancelling the show.

Gus Bode

Gus says the best way for the University to silence the student militants is to make them all deans.

Record Extended to 31-12

Salukis Drub Visitors 14-0

SIU used five pitchers and banged out 18 hits in drubbing Illinois College, 14-0, Friday on the SIU diamond.

The game was the season finale for the Salukis who finished with a 31-12 record. They will find out Sunday whether they will be invited to the NCAA district championships.

Southern started the firestorm by jumping off to a 2-0 lead in the first inning on a walk to shortstop Bob Ash, a hit by junior Bob Kirkland and a sacrifice fly by Barry O'Sullivan.

The big inning for the Salukis was the third as they scored four runs on seven hits. The big blow was a three run homer by rightfielder Jerry Smith.

Southern scored one in the sixth, four in the seventh and one in the eighth to account for the final tally.

Seniors Howard Nickason, who was starting his last regular season game as a collegian, made four hits in five trips to the plate. His two triples gave him nine for the season and 300 for his career.

The Salukis also tied the record for most double plays in a season in the eighth inning. The twin killing gave them 34 for the year.