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Die Fledermaus; eleventh Opera

Workshop presentation at SIU

For eleven years the Opera Workshop has brought some of the greatest operatic works written to SIU and the community. Since Marjorie Lawrence came to SIU in 1960, the productions have been:

1961 Carmen
1962 Aida
1963 Madame Butterfly
1964 Marriage of Figaro
1965 Faust
1966 Gianni Schicchi and The Medium
1967 Carmen
1968 Tales of Hoffmann
1969 Altgeld-world premier of an original work by SIU professor of music Will Guy Bentege
1970 The Magic Flute
1971 Die Fledermaus

As well as these complete operas and opera excerpts, the workshop also performs a number of one-act operas which have included: The Impressario by Mozart, The Unicorn in the Garden by Samuel Smith, The Hand of Bridge by Samuel Barber, Little Red Riding Hood by Seymour Barab, and Hansel & Gretel by Humperdinck.
What to look for in 'Die Fledermaus'

By Mary Elain Wallace

Opera is a highly complex art form but one with a forceful and almost emotional appeal to the human emotions. If, when we attend the opera, we are prepared to experience the many aesthetic elements which can be heard and seen in an operatic production, we should be neither surprised nor embarrassed to find ourselves enjoying opera.

Each of us has experienced such emotions as sadness, personal tragedy, amusement, joy, sympathy and love and knows he is capable of a wide range of feelings. With a little preparation for attending the opera, we suddenly find ourselves responding to the music, the story, and the stage picture in such a way that opera is no longer mysterious and remote but a vital and human experience.

First, we must realize that opera is music—not background music written to heighten a drama which might otherwise fail in emotional appeal. It is music written to touch those sides of human emotion which lie much deeper than mere words or pantomime can express. Were it necessary to understand the structure and form of that music to know the composer's technical terms for each element of it, or to be able to reproduce it with our own voices in order to enjoy opera, there would be little hope that many of us could accomplish this. However, the enjoyment of rhythm, melody and harmony, beautifully expressed, is a sensory enjoyment natural to the human race. By an increased number of experiences with good music, well performed, we soon find it possible to develop our appreciation of it far beyond our expectations.

Opera is drama, but we must not make the mistake of assuming that it is the drama of the spoken stage. In opera music and drama are fused in such a way they become a unified service to dramatic situations enhanced by scenery, costumes, acting and dance. Too much emphasis on any one element does not intensify the opera but takes away from it. If all the art factors have not been carefully woven into the opera by the librettist (the one who has transformed the story into an

drama), and have been carefully combined by the persons responsible for producing the opera, they should continue to be felt in the minds and feelings of the audience.

Opera is a picture, or a series of pictures, created by the shape and color of the stage scenery, the style and color of the costumes, and the movement and grouping of the stage characters. In some operas, the stage picture may reach the level of a spectacle with the leads and chorus supplemented by many extras (called "supers" in opera) who fill the stage for the pageantry necessary. At other times, the stage picture may be as simple and beautiful as a painting of one or two individuals.

Fortunately, music pictures and TV have so changed the visual awareness of audiences that opera has followed the trend with a "new look." No longer can bamboo supposes enclose duets with short, homely tunes, and satisfy the visual-minded audience. Type casting however is not entirely possible when one considers that those chosen must have fine voices capable of singing extremely difficult music. Today, singers chosen for opera must learn to act and must move on stage in a convincing fashion even though there are physical limitations to the movements they can perform while singing music so vocally demanding.

The orchestra for "Die Fledermaus" consists of sections of string players (violin, viola, cello, bass), two flutes and piccolo, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons, four horns, two trumpets, three trombones, percussion, harp and chimes. Strauss knew the character and weight of each instrument sound; he understood and admired the great orchestrations of his more serious contemporaries. Wagner and Brahms, but he lived for gaiety and amusement in his own works. He was imaginative and progressive in his use of the orchestra but at the same time, discreet and witty.

The overture (an orchestral piece which precedes the opera and can be played as an orchestral concert number) is one of the most popular ever written. It is a potpourri of melodies from the opera arranged to form a climax but not intended to parallel the dramatic action. The first three times in the overture are played on a prison scene in the last act. Then comes the famous Fledermaus Waltz with its
ticking refrain, followed after a short interlude by a mournful tune on the closing and a contrasting section. These are the tunes many associate with Eisenstein's mock-serious farewell before going to prison. The music is repeated with the overture as a whole dominated by its waltz.

As the overture ends and the stage action begins, we hear a beautiful aria (solo song) sung by the tenor, Alfred. Then Adele enters beginning her song with a cadence (an elaborate flourish of vocal equivalent) which is indicative of her joy at the receipt of a letter inviting her to a ball. At the entrance of Rosalinda, we realize that "Die Fledermaus" is actually more of a Singspiel than an opera. That is, most of the dialogue is spoken in the style of our operettas and Broadway musicals. But it does have the share of lively, melodic solo arias, duets, trios, ensembles and choruses, Alfred's drinking song, Prince Orlofsky's air to his guests, Adele's laughing song in which she mocks her employer and Rosalinda's blood-warming Hungarian Cardus are high points of the score. The second act finale and the closing third act ensemble of "Die Fledermaus" are Walters as exciting and exhilarating as the champagne they are basting.

The opera is not merely a sophisticated comedy illustrating the weaknesses of wives, husbands, lovers, chambermaids, officials and princes; it is an occasion for the complete relaxation of the audience who is treated to music, dancing, humorous situations and dialogue jokes, all combined with a fine sense of theater. It was first produced at the Theater an der Wien on April 3, 1874. Since then, it has been translated and adapted for opera houses and theaters around the world and has enjoyed popularity for nearly 100 years.

The plot of "Die Fledermaus" has been summarized as follows: Gabriel von Eisenstein had played a practical joke on his friend Dr. Falke, when the latter had appeared at a costume ball dressed as a bat ('Fledermaus). In the opera we are treated to Falke's revenge which also leaves Falke with the practical joke revealing Eisenstein's plan-dening ways.

For a minor offense, Eisenstein is to serve a brief jail sentence but Falke convinces him to make a detour to

The Cast of "Die Fledermaus."
Movies and television have given opera a new look

Prince Orlofsky's gala party. The arresting officer, Frank, finds Eisenstein's wife, Rosalinda, with the tenor Alfred Presuming Alfred to be Eisenstein, he hauls him off to jail in lieu of the real Eisenstein.

Through Dr. Falke's efforts, everybody meets at Orlofsky's party, though disguised or at least under assumed names. Eisenstein makes love to a Hungarian countess who is really his own wife, their chambermaid attracts the officer of the prisoner. Frank and Dr. Falke manages to keep the candle brewing.

When Eisenstein finally arrives at the prison at Dawn, he is amazed to find that he is already in jail according to the well-mannered jailer, Fronsh. Only the appearance of all major characters of the previous night's party and the shamfacedness of all but Dr. Falke whose revenge is now complete saves the opera's embarrassment and produces general reconciliation.

"Die Fledermaus" was originally written in German, but it is almost always sung in the language of the country in which it is being performed. The Metropolitan Opera version has lyrics by Howard Dietz and book by Caruso Kamin. The text is often changed and adapted to local situations by performing companies. This has been done for the performance at Southern Illinois University.

Because it is difficult to understand singers even when they are using an English translation, we suggest you read the story carefully before attending the opera. Our goal is for constantly improved direction and crisp enunciation, but there are many things such as the acoustics of the auditorium, the size of the orchestra and even the amount of stage lighting on the singers faces that affect what we hear. In reynolds it is sometimes true that each singer has a different set of words and when all singers perform together we cannot expect to hear all each is singing.

If opera is a picture, or series of pictures, we should consider what it is we will be seeing. There are three acts in "Die Fledermaus," and we will be using what is called a unit set (the basic platform, exits and entrances remain the same throughout the opera).

The first act will take place in a setting resembling a sitting room in Eisenstein's home in Bad Ischl, Austria in 1874. It will be built to give prominence to an adjoining garden where Alfred sings having opened seventeen.

For Act II, a quick conversion will turn the set into a festooned ballroom where forty persons will attend Prince Orlofsky's gala party. In addition to the beautifully costumed chorus who scats dances and laughs its way through the gala ball, there will be exciting dance sequences by members of the Southern Repertory Dancers.

Act III takes place in Bad Ischl jail, and the set now contains jail cells as well as an office for the warden and his incarcerated jailer. Fronsh. There are some real surprises planned for the third act which ends with a finale using all the members of the cast.

Color is extremely important to our stage picture. Our costume has chosen to use many shades of pink, maroon, scarlet, orange, indigo and purple in the ball gowns which the ladies will wear. These costume colors along with the color of the set, the lighting and the makeup will create an excitement important to this production.

To produce a show of this magnitude requires a long period of preparation. In addition to the details of choosing the opera, securing the rights and making arrangements to rent the orchestral parts, casting and coordinating the artistic elements, there must be many lengthy rehearsals. Our singers must spend many weeks in vocal preparation and musical rehearsal, the orchestra must rehearse the score alone and with the singers, and the dancer must prepare their part of the production.

Then the stage director must call rehearsals for working with the cast on the spoken dialogue, at other rehearsals the cast members are shown all their entrances, exits and action, and at still others, they are working primarily on the kind of movement appropriate for each character. At first these rehearsals are held with piano accompaniment and in any available rehearsal space.

As the performance date nears, all the elements come together. The orchestra is in the pit, the sets and lights are ready, the singing actors are in costume and makeup and movement and action are coordinated with the music. There are even technical rehearsals to be certain that those working with the sets and lighting have everything properly timed and synchronized with the action.

The staff, cast, orchestra and crew have met the demands of final dress rehearsal. "Die Fledermaus" musically and theatrically ready for the audience—an audience prepared to relax and enjoy this blend of sight and sound, snap dialogue and ravishing melodies.
Yale professor offers alternatives for Middle East

The Art of the Possible: Diplomatic Alternatives in the Middle East by Michael R. Steinan (Princeton, 1970)

With the exception of Southeast Asia, no area today threatens to dominate the world in nuclear conflict more than the Middle East. Yale Law School Professor Michael R. Steinan addresses the causes of this problem in The Art of the Possible and attempts to provide "an appropriate frame of appraisal" for contemporary disputes involved in Middle Eastern affairs.

Reviewed by
Wayne A. Weigand

Steinan believes the conflict is not only in the United States and the Soviet Union can decisively influence the outcome of events. Rather, it is in a "human conflict," stemming from psychological and social causes over which technological capabilities have little control. Only after all concerned realize how much harm they can do to supporting their own interests. In 1967, the Israelis occupied the Sinai Peninsula, and it has been a stumbling block to fruitful negotiations ever since. Steinan believes, would be the creation of an economically sound country, governed by the Israelis, thus forming a buffer to resist Egypt. A second point of contention has been the question of what to do with the Palestinian Arabs. According to the United Nations General Assembly's Resolution of November 29, 1947, the area west of the Jordan River was to be part of a Palestinian Arab State. Jordan annexed it in 1948, and Steinan occupied it in 1967. Steinan proposes to make this area a

Palestinian state, assuming most Palestinians and making it easier for Israel to defend against those who remain militantly opposed to its existence.

Occupation of the Golan Heights is a strategic necessity for Israel. Adjacent Syria objects because it takes Arab territory away from the Arabs, and provides Israel with an excellent point of attack. The author suggests a solution similar to his final proposal—founded on the territory under control by the Israelis, the Druze leadership, the Druze recognize the Druze as a religious sect fiercely independent of other Arab states. Syria would welcome Israeli evacuation of the Golan. Finally, Steinan considers the city of Jerusalem. Owing to its ethnic complexity and the diverse nature of many of the holy places, Jerusalem would have to be placed under some form of integrated international control. A statute defining its internal organization would be drafted by religious and secular groups immediately concerned with all aspects of Jerusalem.

In sum, the author's in-Israel bias. The Art of the Possible provides food for thought. Unfortunately, that's about all it does. The plan which it offers appears somewhat simplistic and there is little likelihood that the Arabs would accept it, given the present situation of Arab governments. Steinan's effort is more useful for its treatment of history than its suggestions for the future, and therein lies the value of the book.
Stalin era still hovers over Soviet Union

An Empire Loans Hope by Anatole Shub, W. Nisbet, New York, 1962.

After Stalin's death in 1953 it took the Soviet leaders several years and the terror to rid themselves of the terrible trauma experience in which they had all been involved. The ghost of Stalin, who died in 1953, still hovers over the Soviet Union. Neither Kruschev nor the Soviet leaders who followed him in the hope of bringing the courage or the political finesse to retain power and at the same time meet the demands of social and economic progress.

Reviewed by

Liam D. Bergin

This is the tragic dilemma of the Kremlin leaders and of those countries in Eastern Europe which are virtually under their thumb. The situation is graphically described by Anatole Shub in a new book, An Empire Loans Hope.

He traced his experience and reflections as a result of seven years as correspondent for the Washington Post and the New York Times in Moscow, including the Soviet Union, Shub outlines the process of de-Stalinization of Kruschev's famous de-Stalinization process, the ultimate overthrow of Kruschev by his former colleagues, Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny. These men find themselves still on the horns of a dilemma.

Somehow or other the Soviet leaders have never been able to overcome fully the influence of Stalin's ghost and this is brought out in the book. Whatever experiments have come in the Communist world have been spearheaded by leaders outside of Russia like Marshall Tito, who dared the brutal Stalin at a time when no other Communist either inside or outside of Russia had the courage to do so, and get away with it.

The long-term effect inside Russia of Stalin's brutal terror has resulted in the political, social and economic paralyzation.

Murdered enemies

Stalin murdered all his enemies and even his suspected enemies and most of his opponents.

The old Bolshevik, Bukharin noted privately that millions were hanged with millions that "the mass annihilation of completely defenseless men, together with their wives and children", produced deep changes both in the psychological outlook of those Communists who participated in the campaign and, instead of going mad they became professional bureaucrats for whom terror was henceforth a normal method of leadership.

This may be one reason why the present Soviet leadership after the downfall of Kruschev, who produced new hopes for freedom, justice and independence, are unable to escape from the shadow of Stalin.

The mute situation of the mass Soviet people stands in contrast to that of the people in some other Communist coun-

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tries. Hungary erupted in 1956 to be crushed by Soviet tanks. Workers in Poland had the courage to strike, to protest the political pow-

downfall of the Communists. The Checoslovaks, under Dubcek produced the only considerable development until freedom was silenced by the Kremlin. Marshall Tito has had a pantheon of dissent. But the only dissent in the Soviet Union has come from the leaders of science and technology, the writers and the artists and those who have the courage to produce—"Under the impact of Soviet de-Stalinization and of Kruschev's famous de-Stalinization process, the ultimate overthrow of Kruschev by his former colleagues, Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny. These men find themselves still on the horns of a dilemma."

Churchill, Truman and Stalin.

There is considerable evidence that the hard-liners inside the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries are bidding for Stalin's mantle and are likely to produce, one with a human face. In any case reforms and economic progress and the Russian peasant, end would threaten the power structure of the Soviet machine.

Amarilc goes on to ask how the growing discontent both about the economic conditions and about his low standard of living can produce the sort of change or revolution that might keep them in line with the Communist party's economic control but also of its political influence.

While Anatole Shub in his book traces the history surrounding the Kruschev thaw both in the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries, he does not go into the predicament as his friend Andre Amarilc, the brilliant historian, journalist and playwright who had been systematically persecuted by the KGB and was arrested again on May 21, 1970.

Amarilc's short book, Will The Soviet Union Survive Until 1982? (published by Penguin in Britain) is the most penetrating and courageous analysis of Soviet society to have come out of Russia itself in recent times. It has a philosophical relevance to Shub's observations.

Amarilc asserts that the Soviet leadership is a captive to a bureaucracy and implies that the men in power today are really bureaucrats who are very good at holding on to power but have no idea how to use it. Not only are they incapable of conceiving new ideas; they regard any novel thought as an assault on their own prerogatives. The Soviet Union today, he says, has reached the sad point where the idea of power is no longer connected with either a doctrine, the personality of a leader, or a tradition, but only with power itself.

The paradox of the situation is that in order to remain in power, any regime must change and evolve, but the Soviet regime in order to preserve its own stability has to make sure that everything remains unchanged. So Russia has a passive bureaucratic elite on the defensive and opposed to any positive middle class.

In every respect, from education to basic research to law and order to bureaucracy, the lower classes which will take the form of extremely damaging, violent and irresponsible action may be the future realization of their remote and unholy from.

But again he asks the question how long it will be before the regime faces the people. And as long as he will be able to bear the strain.

Extreme isolation

Thus the tragedy of Russia is the extreme isolation in which the regime has found itself. A combination of extreme isolation has not only separated the regime from the society from each other, but put the country in extreme isolation from the rest of the world.

Anatole Shub traces the reversion the hard-line and he points out the unacceptable conditions, which the people who want to hold on to power at even the extreme of progress in political and social fields. Amarilc does not see the Soviet regime taking decisive and fortuitous measures to reorganize itself but merely making the minimal necessary changes to stay in power. He sees the future which are already undermining the system, the police force, the social morals, and the press, which he regards as rather weak and which has no support from the lower classes and which the lower classes will take the form of extremely damaging, violent and irresponsible action once its members realize their relative immunities from the attacks of those who dissent from the system.

There are many people today outside the Soviet Union who believe that a great improvement in the standard of living and the spread of Western culture in wave of life could drastically transform the Soviet society. But Amarilc goes on to ask how the growing discontent both about the economic conditions and about his low standard of living can produce the sort of change or revolution that might keep them in line with the Communist party's economic control but also of its political influence.

The Reviewers

Liam D. Bergin is editor of the Nationalist, of Carlow, Ireland, and has been a visiting professor at the School of Journalism at St. John's University. He is an assistant professor in Instructional Material.

Wayne A. Weigand is a graduate student in American History at the University of Illinois. He is an assistant professor in Instructional Material.
Grassroots is a magazine...

By Rich Hughes

In November, 1968, a rather motley looking publication called Grassroots appeared on the SIU scene. It had an off-green cover, cheap paper and the overall quality of a mimeographed bus schedule.

That first issue of Grassroots carried with it, if nothing else, the promise of better things to come—the promise of a student literary magazine.

That promise has become reality—and more. Grassroots is more than a literary magazine. It is an outlet of student expression. Prose, poetry, photography and various art techniques are presented in a visually attractive publication. The medium and the message have come a long way.

Recent issues of Grassroots have utilized new publishing methods in the areas of typography, reproduction and paper stock. The magazine itself has become almost as much of an art expression as the material inside.

Physically, Grassroots is an outlet of Student Government, in conjunction with the Office of Chancellor Manuscripts and art works done by SIU students are evaluated by the Grassroots editorial board.

Grassroots has also been responsible for several campus events. At Baccalaureate '70, the Grassroots Writers' Platform presented poets, novelists, playwrights and editors like Stanley Elkin, John Gardner, Thomas Kinelli and Howard Nemerov.

The First Annual Grassroots Film Festival gives amateur movie producers a chance to display their talent.

This spring, for Alternative '71, another film festival will be presented, featuring the works of filmmakers in Illinois and in the new Midwest Conference of Universities. A Writers' Platform will also be held.

The price per issue has gone up—flation, you know, but the quality of the magazine has increased even more. Along with the added attractiveness of the magazine itself, posters have been commissioned in conjunction with issues and have proven very popular. One in particular, drawn by Franklin "Buzz" Specter, then editor, was in great demand.

The present editor of Grassroots, Richard Meyer, hopes for even greater horizons in the future. "We're really just beginning to get into things," Meyer said.

Lyman Baker, the faculty advisor for the current issue, says in his introduction, "the board hopes to be able to offer well-written and original contributions in such fields of general interest as sociology, history and philosophy."

Grassroots is not a profit making publication. It relies on funds through the chancellor's office and artistic contributions from the student body. Through the cooperation of the chancellor, the students and the Grassroots editors Tom Davis, Buzz Specter and Richard Meyer, this campus has a magazine that truly represents the creative talents at SIU.

**The First Annual Fort Massac Pageant Drama Written and Directed by Anzie Yaney Brown**

George Rogers Clark will cut your hair down at Shorty's barber shop.

And Mad Arthur Wayne might tell you a pack of
tales if he knew you over at the Recall.

And the French Explorer will Bagnari you up at
The Methodist Church.

And the girl playing Aaron Burr's wife might go to
Bed with you "if you ain't a local boy."

But not today; it's rainin'....

**The First Annual Fort Massac Pageant Drama Written and Directed by Anzie Yaney Brown**

Oh beautiful for space ship skins

* For amber spirits...

You can hear the suction candy and smell the
Eight piece band (would've been nice, but
Sarah Pennington started this morning like
She always does when she gets excited),
And "you can't get 'em while they hot."
And you might buy a candy apple from Miss Emma
"If there's any left."

And you can see the toilets on either end of
The grandstand, 'cause right here on our stage is

**The First Annual Fort Massac Pageant Drama Written and Directed by Anzie Yaney Brown**

Land where our fathers died
Land where the pilgrims pond
Let every...

Mebra Sumer is a Jew.
She's aunker pop, pu, pu.
She ain't never gotten laid,
But she's the teacher of our grade.
Vessosovanas Centadil
And she sings the Star Speckled Banas.
Before the "dreamers" begin,
While Judge Thornton goes 'em hell out

The Parkin lot 'cause he's late to

**The First Annual Fort Massac Pageant Drama Written and Directed by Anzie Yaney Brown**

America, America
Land God did his grace on Thee.

Amen.

Overhead Passum the pilot flies speed down.

While Susan Trapp 137 greets and endures
Sculpterness Hanger and the piercing Poison breaks
And lays there in our heart of his art
He grandmastered by no less a master

Cherie Independent Circuit Association.
Last one of the joys who saddled pair of their
Time and tails and dones and banes; and short and
Tend and frame and here laminate for Tramp '77 to the
Heritage so grandly bestowed on

**The First Annual Fort Massac Pageant Drama Written and Directed by Anzie Yaney Brown**

for a sociology major

and I was told I was creative
because

I strong five hundred and three
heat broken circuitry christmas lights
inside a box
and threw up a
loft of pews
and pressed wood
which has settled three-quarters of an inch
due to faulty construction and wear
long underwear because it is cold
I build hug houses
me am
not spike reinforce soft

to elevate your sexual experience
ain't no skries been ripped up there
in peoples heads

David Reed Clark

like man
shooting and hunting
 crystal trips
and dropping motion peaks
acid heads and speed freaks
magnificent ego trip addicts
sungathered and fucked
and bunched
and stained and rushed
as a wedge together
around their patron saint
the freak out artist
and butt shirt happen
plugged in dopped up
psychedelic bag man
doing less thing
in with a syringe

Charles Graham Webb
Para la persona de habla inglesa el empleo correcto de los verbos, ser y estar, es significativo "he" en lugar de "has". Sin embargo, en algunos casos, "ha" se utiliza. El hecho de que uno se dé un tal "sabido" o "conocido" de los verbos es significativo "ha" en lugar de "has". Sin embargo, en algunos casos, "ha" se utiliza.

Hay varias bromas que se cuentan por ahí respecto al uso de estos dos verbos para dar a quienes dominan el idioma oportunidad de relatar, y una de ellas se ha vuelto casi proverbial. Se trata de una anécdota que en sus detalles varía bastante, pero que en su punto clave siempre es igual. Por ejemplo:

Se dice que un día al pasar frente al manicomio se le bajó a un sujeto la ilusión (la goma —en la Argentina y por otros lados de su coche. El motorista era nuevo y nunca había conducido una ilusión de manera que después de sacar el gato y subir la suerte comenzó a tratar de afligir las suertes que la mantenían sujeta. Pero por mucho que se esforzara no lograba nada.

Mientras tanto uno de los reclutados del sanatorio mental se asomó a la cerca y observó al alpargadero conductor en tarea tan común. Es que el motorista no sabía que para afligir una suerte se coloca la llave y se da vuelta en sentido normal, para apretar la misma se le da vuelta en la forma normal.

El novato aplicaba todas sus fuerzas para seguir aportando las suertes en vez de afligirlas. El recluso naturalmente se fijó en este error, y dijo al ya descuidado chófer, que girara la suerte en dirección contraria y que ésta saldría. El siguió los consejos del loco, y como por magia, el tuvo éxito.

Ya no podía contenerse de alegría, pero tampoco se explicaba que un individuo a quien se le había caído cuando menos una chaveta supegra, mejor que él que las trágicas bien pintadas, resolver el problema del cambio de la llanura, de modo que se dirigiera al que le había ayudado preguntándole:

—Y cómo es que sabes tanto siendo un pobre loco encerrado ahí en el manicomio.

El recluso respondió: "No somos todos los que estamos, ni están todos los que son", o según las palabras ya proyectables, "Ni son todos los que están, ni están todos los que son, un, la dichosa de una revista humorística española, La Colorina, ha utilizado este dicho para la nueva variación que se ve al lado. "La malicia peor ha que a tal estilo implica" se retiene el comentario.


Opera star Merrill
to perform at Shrock

Robert Merrill, the leading baritone of the Metropolitan, Chicago and San Francisco Operas and Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, will appear in "A Night at the Met" at 8 p.m. Monday, March 5, in Shrock Auditorium.

In addition to singing at the Metropolitan and solo recitals throughout the country, Merrill is a frequent guest on prime time television and late-night talk shows.

At the age of 14, Merrill's mother took him to hear a performance of "I'll Remember April" at the Metropolitan. Merrill was at that time studying his soppit from pro baseball to the opera. He pitched for a set-up man team and worked in his father's shoe store to help pay for vocal lessons.

In his late teens he began to travel the Borscht Circuit as a singer and straight man to such comedians as Danny Kaye and Red Skelton.

In 1945 he won the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air shortly af- ter signing that contract he was awarded another from RCA Victor for recordings and was cast as the star of its NBC network radio show.

This time he selected himself to sing the role of the Elder Germont in a radio broadcast of "Traviata." Merrill was also heard in the maestro in "The Masked Ball." Now in his 25th season at the Metropolitan, Merrill lists over 250 operas in his repertoire. His recent debut at Covent Garden marked his 500th appearance.

IBHE to study separating multi-campuses

Some action is expected Saturday from a committee of the Illinois Higher Education Board (IBHE) on the question of separating governing boards for the state's two major universities, including SIU. Comments have been sought from board members, but it appears that the university will not take any action prior to the IBHE meeting.

The SIU Board of Trustees approved a resolution Feb. 19 stating that SIU should have only one governing board. The resolution was introduced by Board member Martin Van Brown of Carbondale.

Primary attention on the matter of splitting multi-campus universities has been given the Chicago-Circle and Champaign-Urbana campuses of the University of Illinois. Officials at the U of I have voiced opposition to the proposal.

As a result of the proposal, the Board of Trustees has been asked to consider the possibility of splitting the 60-year-old institution.
Dakin sees police as force for community change

By Dennis Kritz
Student Writer

Carbondale Police Chief Dale Dakin said he did the need for better police training and relations with different segments of the community.

Dakin, with 20 years of experience as a police officer, said he was at the University of Illinois 12 years. Dakin is also a student at Eastern Illinois University where he is a circulation officer.

Dakin said the police department should be an instrument of change for the community.

He said it is unfortunate that a crisis usually has to take place in order to effect change in police training and police relations with different segments of the community.

Dakin said he also believes that the police have to do more to change the way they interact with people. Dakin said that by changing the way they interact with people, he hopes to help change many things.

Hijacker nabbed in Canada

SEATTLE, AP - A young Army draftee who tried to get away from U.S. military service by hijacking a commercial plane taking him and other recruits to basic training, was in Canada Friday - on the custody of police

Lib plans Women’s Day

By Lisa Beck
Student Writer

A reader’s theater interpretation of “Tales of Women” by A Man Has His Pride” will be presented by SOUT Coffeehouse’s Liberation Front in observance of International Women’s Day.

The play was selected by a committee of the group. Members of the local Women’s Liberation Front will produce and read parts in the play. The play appeared in the 1976 issue of Ramparts magazine.

The local Women’s Lib group is surveying women to determine

Surgery effectiveness test near

By Alan Wilson
Associated Press Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. - The VOLS are due to start surgery on humans within a month from being developed by researchers at the University of Tennessee.

The usual current method of determining the success of cancer surgery is the reappearance or non-reappearance of the disease within five years.

The university scientists, headed by Drs. Lyle L. Coggin and John R. Craven, perfected an animal cancer test last year and are now trying to test on humans.

The tests are expected to believe this test will be effective, said Coggin, who said the tests are designed to be a diagnostic test for the persistence of malignant tumors before, physicians could only say after surgery. The operation went well and based on the results reached, the surgeon would know your chances are good.

Now the physicians can know almost immediately if he has achieved a surgery cure,” Coggin said.

In applying the test to humans, the malignant cells are collected at the site of surgery and sent to the university's microsurgical laboratory, where animal cells are grown for study.

Three to four weeks later, some of the cancerous tissue is being implanted in a hamster, which is then injected with the patient’s blood. If a patient has not developed an antibody in his blood against his own cancer, Coggin said, the cancer cells will increase in the hamster and he has developed an antibody there.

Dr. John R. Craven, the VOLS surgeon, said the study will be continued with more patients.

An African student dinner for today is cancelled

The African Students Association dinner which was to be held Saturday in the Lounge of the Home Economics Building has been cancelled.

A spokesman for the group said the plans for a new dinner date have not been finalized. Those people holding tickets will be notified of refunds at a later date.

Two SIU students win design award

By University News Services

Dane Taylor of Blantonville has been awarded first prize of $1,000 in a competition as a commercial logo design class at SIU. Second prize of $50 went to John Vreumer of Urbana.

The competition was sponsored by All-Steel Equipment, Inc. of Aurora with the cooperation of the Alton Bus Co. and Smith-Enterprises, Inc. architects and planners in St. Louis. All-Steel furnished the prize money.

The project was to design a new interior for the Alton Bus Co.’s new building, architectural plans for which were prepared by Smith and Enterworth and in some cases were provided to the class, taught by Walter J. Martin, chairman of the interior design department.

Ryan said Miss Taylor and Vreumer’s designs would be sent to All-Steel’s Aurora headquarters for review and would be submitted to other company agents.

The interior design department at SIU has an enrollment of approximately 200 students, nearly one-sixth of the total enrollment in the School of Home Economics.

Ronan said
Activities provide something for everyone

Sunday
VIU Nursing: Graduation and cap-
ning ceremony, 2:00-3:30 p.m.,
Music Department: Opera "Die
Freie," 7:30 p.m.,
Yakima Auditorium, tickets at
the door, admission: public, $2.00;
students, $1.00.
Intramural Recreation: 9 a.m.-11
a.m. (basketball, soccer), 11 a.m.-
1 p.m. (football, tennis), 1 p.m.-
5 p.m. (football, soccer, tennis),
Pulliam gym;
SPAP Open House, 9 a.m.-11 a.m.,
7:30-10:30 p.m., Upper Shale;
Pulliam Fitness Center.

$4 alumni fee is opposed by student group

Two members of the Student Free
Study Committee are opposing the current recommendation that a
$4 alumni fee be continued to be charged to all graduates.

The committee, presently com-
promised of three members of the
University fee, is recommending that the current flat $4 alumni
fee be reduced and divided into two fees. The first fee will be
$2, considered to be the regular
graduation expense and the $4
alumni fee.

Presently all students—graduate and
undergraduate—pay $10 for their
administration, and the $2 for pro-
mental activities. Pete Nettles, grad-
uate in economics, and Lorrie Johns,
busines administration, say the $4
fee "represents a condition for
graduation."

If you don't pay the $4, you can't
graduate, Nettles said. He said he
did nothing against the University
subsidizing the association, but said
it was wrong to keep the alumni fee
mandatory.

Johns said the Graduate Student
Council will recommend to Chao
center Robert G. Layter that the $4
fee be voluntary.

The committee's recommendation
eleminates the $3 for promotional
activities, keeping the one-year
membership fee. It reduces the
graduation fee to $10 for its associa-
tion graduates and $10 for graduates

New ideas sought for Free School

Free School is searching for new
ideas and approaches. It wants to
cooperating with Linda Paul, Free School
coordinator.

Continuing courses, such as
photography, Art Band and applied
friendship will be offered. The field is
wide open for suggestions, Miss
Paul said.

Miss Paul said course organizers
do not have to get everything in
their field, but should be able to act as catalysts to facilitate
persuasion of "mind blenders."

If interested in organizing a course
should contact the Free School
coordinator on the second floor of
the University center or call 633-3703.

AP studies mail service

Zip code found not so speedy after all

By Gaylord Shaw

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—When you
spend an extra 4 cents to send a
letter or air mail, the odds are only
even that your investment will pay off in
faster delivery.

That's one finding of an
Associated Press study of the na-
tion's mail service. The mailing of
nearly 800 test letters by six air
bureaus across the country during a
one-week period also showed:

—Adding the zip code to an
address does not guarantee faster
delivery. Seven times out of 10 let-
ters without zip codes reached their
destinations as fast or faster than letters
mailed at the same time bearing the
zip code.

—There's little relation bet-
ween distance and delivery time. For
example, it takes a first class letter an
average of 2.9 days to get the 260
miles from New York to Washington,
while it takes an average of 2.2 days
to get the 95 miles from New York to
St. Louis.

—In only one of the six test cities,
Houston, did the postal service han-
dle a local letter in an average on
one day in Los Angeles and Chicago,
average local delivery time was 1.7
days.

Nearly 45 percent of the
letters mailed in the afternoon
reached their destination in fewer
than 50 hours, while letters mailed
at midnight reached their destinations
in less than 100 hours. But, from the
standpoint of cost, it is significantly
time to mail a letter.

The worst time is Friday morning.

The AP survey was designed to
keep in mind the postal service as well
as local postal service. Here's how it
was conducted.

At 10 a.m. on a Monday, each of
the six air bureaus mailed a total of 12
letters—two to each of four
cities. Two of the letters addressed to
the bureau of each first class package,
but one carried the zip code, and the
other did not. Seven of the other
bureaus were broken down into two
bureaus with each letter with or with-
out zip code. One package of each
bureaus was mailed.

The letter was mails by each bureau again
at 3 p.m. Monday and by the same
time the same day in Washington.

One of the results of the AP
study were similar to those of
previous surveys conducted by the
Post Office. For example, the AP
found the average delivery time for
first class mail between St. Louis
and Chicago was 2 days. The Post Of-
courier figure is 2.3 days.

From Houston to Los Angeles, the
AP average is 2.7 days. The Post Of-
courier is 2 days. Los Angeles to
St. Louis, the AP time was 2.8 days.
The recently refined Post Office
results show that about 50 percent of
1 million menses each three
months is a package.

As of December, Postmaster General
James H. Hagrose said clerks in 500 post
offices across the country record the
time it takes to mail a letter. It is a
postmarked until the time it is
given to a mailman for final
delivery. Unlike the AP study, the
delivery is often not due the time
it is found in the mail box when
it is deposited or the time it takes
with the postman before delivery.

Hagrose said the Post Office's
delivery does not differentiate
letters with and without zip code,
and without them.

In the AP survey half the letters
had zip codes and the other half
didn't. A comparison of arrival
times of each pair of letters showed
at 8 cents per the letters with zip
codes arrived first.

16 percent of the letters with
zip codes arrived at the same time
as those without zip codes.

8 percent of the letters with zip
codes arrived later than letters
without zip codes.

In an interview Hagrose said many
postal employees who use
mail manually "don't need a zip
code because they have
memorized hundreds of mail-
post routing schemes.

"In time, as we move toward
greater mechanization and less
through attention, the more ex-
perienced mailers, he said, there
will be a distinct advantage in
zip coding.

In fact, he added, "with ultimate
mechanization we'll have to throw
mail non-routed mail it will be
delayed..." There have been
suggestions in the past that first-
class mail will be taken into a new
classification—priority mail—but
Hagrose said the postals have been
repealed.

We are concentrating on taking
ta better care of air mail than we have in
the past, he said, postal
patrons who pay extra for an air
mail stamp have the right to expect
better service.

The AP survey compared arrival
times of pairs of air mail and first
class letters mailed at precisely the
same time it found

36 percent of the air mail let-
ters got to their destinatios before
the companion first class letters.

41 percent of the air mail let-
ters reached their destinations at
the same time as the first class let-
ters.

8 percent of the air mail letters
arrived later than their first class
counterparts.

The Post Office on mail-100 found
it took an average of 1.2 days
to deliver a typical air mail letter and
an average of 2.9 days to deliver a
typical first class letter—an air mail
advantage of 1 day.

The AP survey showed an aver-
age first class delivery time of
2.6 days and an average air mail
delivery time of 2.1 days—3 days an
air mail advantage of 5 days.

With its new status as a govern-
ment-owned corporation, the postal
service is running a "managed mail
program," Hagrose said, intended to
reduce costs and improve
local service at the expense of
long-distance service.
Final 'Flea' performance tonight

Southern Players' zany comedy, "A Flea In Her Ear," has its final performance at 8 p.m. Saturday night in the Communications Building theater. Tickets are $1.75 for students and $2.25 for the public.

(Oswego News Service photo)

Ogilvie asks legislature to act to increase state park system

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Gov. James R. Ogilvie asked the legislature Friday to enact conservation measures which he said would prevent exploitation of scenic and recreation areas.

In a special message submitted to the General Assembly, Ogilvie told the program the need for all 10 of Illinois to the state park system. A total of 41,406 acres have been added in the past five years.

The governor called for a law enabling the legislature to designate certain scenic river valleys to prohibit "further development damaging their present qualities."

SIU Latin students meet this afternoon

The Latin American Student Association will meet at 2 p.m. Saturday in Morris Library Auditorium.

Purpose of the meeting is to sanction the constitution of the organization.

All Latin American students are urged to attend, according to Enrique Rojas, one of the organizers. Other students interested in Latin American affairs are also invited, he said.

Grad recital scheduled for Carterville soprano

Maia Irey, soprano from Carterville, will present her graduate voice recital at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Old Baptist Foundation Chapel, the school of Music has announced.

She will sing selections by Handel, J. S. Bach, Schumann, Barber and Donizetti.

Maia Irey will be assisted by Michael Hamer, pianist, from Heber Springs, Ark. and Barbara Reynolds, flautist, from Mt. Vernon.

The recital is open to the public with charge.

Lampreys on the rise

BATH, England (AP)—The lamprey, an odd fish that was a medieval delicacy, has again become widespread in English rivers. The Headlands Hotel in Bath's University Harbory has received a 4,000-pound $45,000 government grant to study the habits of the lamprey, a species found in east Europe.

UC President Charles J. Hitch says he would probably press for a bill during the current campaign by young radicals seeking passage of the Berkeley city government.

Lampreys are not the only new arrivals on the scene. Twenty-six new species for five points on the Berkeley City Council ballot are to be listed in the state of radicals. It is the first use of a series of opposition efforts to take over Berkeley government, and it is accomplished by a tailored effort to divide police into three forces, locally governed without the city manager. "At least the radicals are trying to take over within our established system of government," Hitch said with a very smile. "This once seemed to us to be an unattainable goal."

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Sunday 2-7

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RIPpled campus climate is reflected in the reaction of such administrators as Ogilvie who have taken steps to counteract the influence of radicals and other groups on the campus.

"We are trying to maintain the university's tradition of openness to all views. Our efforts have been directed toward eliminating lower-division language instruction, coordinating campus programs with small enrollments and eliminating small academic departments.

But up and down the state campus are angry students who feel that they have the right to be heard. Several students and faculty members who have sided with them. UC officials concede that the weight of public opinion seems binding, and in such a climate a frustrated citizenry turns to the purse strings as its ultimate means of protest to redress the balance of power.

University administrators and professors generally agree on one thing—that the pendulum seems to be swinging away from violence where most students are concerned. But the subtleties of that swing are lost on most California citizens.

University police arrested almost 1,800 persons on the Berkeley campus last year, and all but about 160 of them were nonstudents. University administrators point to evidence that signs that off-campus militants are the major troublemakers.

The average taxpayer tends to see the whole issue as "that Berkeley-ment" and bimare administrators for not coping more effectively with the street people.

Tim Dyk, one of the people who tried to improve the Berkeley image, says the thing she would do first—if she could—would be to restore anti voter interference laws that have been a safe haven for what they believe can strengthen themselves as a weapon against interest and nonstudents.

Viet-Chinese neighbor Connick, asked about control of nonstudents, spoke of the university "Shafter" and such a nonstudent militant recently. Under storms at a California law author of Assemblyman Dan Huidekoper, the university may seek legal action to ban an agitator from any campus for 72 hours and in certain cases for up to two weeks.

But the use of such statutes is rare, and many observers believe that it is unknown how administrators fear it could be passed when the university passes an ordinance to control and nonstudents.

Another subtle indication of im-

Page 12, Daily Egyptian, February 27, 1971
Federal Reserve head leads inflation fight

By John Connell
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) - Who will win the battle with the Fed to keep inflation under control? The administration? Or is it Arthur Burns, who relentlessly has been getting his price.

Burns, head of the Federal Reserve System, is one of the most powerful men in America, as the Nixon administration learns better each day. He has his fingers on the artery of the economic game plan and he can go to work with every game plan calls for an increase in the money supply. Will Burns grant it?

The Fed chairman has given neither encouragement approval or disapproval, although he has implied his lack of enthusiasm. As a goal it is admirable, he said, but as a prediction it is optimistic.

This has forced nervous administration spokesmen to excuse the public rather sharply that he is on the team. "I can't believe my goal is any different from the goal of this administration," Treasury Secretary John Connally said this week at a congressional hearing.

Certainly not what everyone is aware that if the goals of the administration are not achieved the money supply must be increased. But Burns already has stated that

The economy is bound with money. If the money supply, above 5 or 4 per cent, which the administration desires, tends to temporarily influence the price level, the Fed chairman said.

Of course Burns says the administration's noblest goals, which are the goals of any administration to make the economy as healthy as possible. But the interrelation of health, and the way to achieve it, can differ greatly.

President Nixon, for example, was adamantly against an incomes policy, which is a broad term for a variety of wage and price controls. Congress is likely to require direct presidential action. Burns has been advertising such a policy for months, and now the President has one.

Burns has been for a high level of wages and price review boards, which, while lacking enforcement power would have broad authority to propose price and wage changes.

The President has been against such a measure but on Feb. 7 Paul McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said a congressional committee that he would consider it a change of heart.

Burns last year suggested suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires government contracts to pay prevailing wages on building jobs. The President, who is opposed to the construction trade, now is suspended.

Teacher exam to be April 3; must register by March 11

By University News Services

Less than two weeks remain for prospective teachers who plan to take the national teacher examinations at SIU April 3 to submit registration in time for the April 1 Education Testing Service. Princeton, N.J. - 1970 Exams.

Auditors of the National Teachers Examination, Educational Testing Service, Box 911, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

These one-day sessions are designed to assess students' performance in the subject matter and methods applicable to the area in which they may

Each candidate will be advised of exact location of the testing site.

Orchestra will present classical music concert

The SIU Chamber Orchestra will present a concert featuring classical music on Wednesday, March 14, 1973, at the Shroyer Auditorium. The performer will be the SIU Chamber Orchestra, which will include works by Verdi, Mozart and Bach.

From dines to riches

Greeks father of Frisbee?

By Lee Grant
Conley Home Service

It's lunch time and four students take to a grassy area to have lunch. They sit with their backs to the sun, and their hands to their faces.

It's Frisbee.

At colleges and universities across the country, Frisbee is back yards, turned into kickball backyards, and the majority is the grip of "Frisbees." The National centers of Frisbee are now seen in the campuses of Berkeley and Princeton.

At Princeton's campus store, the school's newspaper reports, it is the first Frisbee to be seen on campus since 1970. Frisbees since that time, 4,483 Frisbees have been sold.

One group of historians contends that the state of the famed Greek athlete Discodorus was in reality a man with a Frisbee.

Another version holds that a 19th Century Yale scholar, Etu Frisbee, revaled against the passing of the collection plate in camp twice, seeing the plater and smiling it mightily in the general direction of the Frisbee.

Some people credit the late Joseph F. Frisbee, owner of the Frisbee Co. of New Berlin, Bridgeport, Conn., as having originated the Fred after designers of the company five plates a sport.

Whatever it is, history Frisbee, for sure, has taken hold.

It was in the late 1960s when Fred Morrison, a pack-in-tow of notable clip, laid down a Frisbee. The Frisbee co. has since sold millions Frisbee, and Morrison has received close to $5 million in royalties.

The Wall Street Journal reports Frisbee is one of Richard Bur- rington's favorite forms of exercise. Other movies stars like Julie And- erwus, Grease, it's an outdoor, red Mac Murray are devotees.

Morrison in his new book claims the Frisbee idea all started in Holley during the 1960s, when film editors relaxed at lunch by throwing empty film tins.

Soldiers in Vietnam have found recreation in playing Frisbee in a day in the bush chasing Viet Cong.

And, at Michigan's Institute American Studies, Columbia University scholar Marshall Shulman and Russian psychologist Mikhail Minnischenko were spotted tossing the Frisbee.

It was a striking example of peaceful, manly worked beforehand in the same magazine, which reported the in- cident.

Frisbee, in its present form, first came onto the market about 12 years ago from Wham-O Manufac- turing Co., the organization which gave the world Frisbee. By 1970, sales figures are now in the last two years than the previous 10.

The reasons for the growth of Frisbee enthusiasts point out: are many. They include

1. An inarticulate, emotional, but is a game that can be played anywhere and at any time. It is a game that can be played anywhere it is open space.

2. It requires about as much physical strength as a brick of chewing gum.

The Texas, the International Frisbee Association. The membership, according to its organizers, over 2,000. There are 25 Frisbee clubs, is the largest Frisbee club, he is Dr. Stanely Johnson, a prominent gray psychiatrist from Sacramento. Calif. He currently is a topic of scholarly debate book about Frisbee.

Johnson also is acknowledged, according to Sports Illustrated, to have been the "father" to control and even to invent the game of Frisbee. During

Both ends of the game

"Frisbees" calls for a partner. But no one is around to play the game with, try your dog, as in the top photo. Or you might recruit a neighborhood kid. Bear is the best way to catch a Frisbee, unless you want to dare a one-handed catch as the proficient do

(Copley News Service photos)
Salukis after revenge against Evansville

By Fred Weinberg

Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

SIU's basketball team will have a chance to avenge an early-season loss on Saturday when the Salukis host The University of Evansville in SIU's Arena.

The game will be the first for SIU coach Paul Lambert, who took over the team in March.

Evansville blasted SIU out of the SIU-Belleville tournament last year, and the Salukis were trying to avoid a completely new system of basketball.

A five-game winning streak which was ended by the Western Illinois University at the end of the season would seem to indicate they've adapted.

Unfortunately, another problem has presented itself during this year's SIU, coach Paul Lambert. That's an area upon which SIU-Hawthorne maintained last week in the final minutes of the game.

"I don't know how good his ankle is yet," Lambert said Friday afternoon. "He didn't work much yesterday and I won't know how I'll play him until I see him practice tonight." 

Hawthorne offensive and defensive contributions were obviously missed against Kentucky Wesleyan.

Track and Field finals today for league title

The final showdown for the Midwest Conference's first indoor track championship begins Satuday at Illinois State.

The 18-pound weight finals at 7:30 a.m. will set off a full day of events in the Fort Knox Fieldhouse.

Final competition took place in all track and field events Friday night in the Alton Memorial Park, and there were no sweep of the new league's championship across the country title last year. The Salukis have at least a tie for the basketball crown and should be able to win the championship in two weeks.

Two wheelie games

The Squads—SIU's wheelchair basketball team—will receive their regular season home stand with a double header in the University School Gymnasium Saturday night.

Kansas State College will face the Squads at 7:15 p.m. followed by a Midwest Conference game between the University of Edwardsville, City Rats. The conference is not affiliated with the regular season home stand with a double header in the University School Gymnasium Saturday night.

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Blue Ribbon Panel endorses Viet Center

By Paula Hunter and Rich Davis
Staff Writers

The Blue Ribbon Panel’s report on the Center for Vietnamese Studies, which was released by Chancellor Robert G. Layser Friday, has recommended the continuation of the Center subject to a number of conditions.

The report said that despite the Center’s current shortcomings, it has potential for developing into a viable academic program if the conditions are met.

The nine conditions are:

1. The Center should establish an Advisory Committee to guide its development.
2. The Center should be staffed by experienced faculty members with expertise in Southeast Asian studies.
3. The Center should have adequate funding to support its operations.
4. The Center should develop a comprehensive curriculum that reflects the diverse perspectives of Southeast Asian history, culture, and politics.
5. The Center should have a clear mandate and goals for its research and outreach activities.
6. The Center should be housed in a dedicated facility.
7. The Center should have a long-term commitment from the University administration.
8. The Center should have strong ties to other academic institutions and organizations in the region.
9. The Center should have a clear plan for sustainability and growth.

The report also included recommendations for the Center’s future, including the need for a stronger commitment to research, outreach, and engagement with the local community.

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IU official favored to be named soon

By Steve Broom
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Informed University officials close to the IU Board of Trustees have indicated that a new chancellor for the IU Carbondale campus will be appointed in the next 60 days and probably at the Board’s April meeting.

The officials said the new chancellor will come from the list of recommendations made by the Chancellor’s Selection Committee. The chancellor’s selection is subject to approval by the Trustees.

A first-year term appointee is defined as a person appointed to a term basis who will thus complete his or her appointment when the term expires.

According to Malone, these persons can be full or part-time employees appointed for one year for one or more quarters.

Malone said the review must be completed by March 2 to give persons who will not receive reappointment notice of their terminations or later.

The decision to cut back faculty and staff was based on analysis of available funds for 1972-73 and projections of credit-hours production for the same period.

The accomplishments of the center should be reviewed at the close of the grant’s third year (in 18 months). If the review is negative the center should be shut down.

Future graduate student fellowships and awards through the program should follow the guidelines of the general Graduate School policies.

The report also included a section on the original negotiation for the grant by SIU officials.

Discarding the original purpose of the center, the report said that only a benign and beneficial impact or benefit to the Vietnam post-war reconstruction seems to have crossed the minds of those who negotiated the AID contract.

“Evidence available to us does not indicate that the CIA, through AID, sought SIU and then duped it into funding on the Vietnam Studies project,” the report said.

The report went on to say that although SIU may not have been the best prepared institution for establishing the center, there is a possibility for developing a good center.

The report concluded by pointing out the necessity for SIU to set up guidelines concerning “acceptable kinds of grants” in the future.

Although the report was accepted by the entire panel, Mark Borders, graduate student in community development, noted he personally felt the recommendation as being only the minimum requirements of the center and would provide an immediate demonstration of the AID grant.

By accepting AID funding, the University tends to continue moral and politically the US. involvement in Southeast Asia, even if only symbolically, he said in the report.

Layser said he agreed completely with seven of the recommendations. He said although he did not disagree with having a formal operating paper for the center, the panel should explain why the present statement of goals is inadequate.

Layser said he is not sure about the recommendation to place control of the center under the Carbondale chancellor. He said it might prevent the Edwardsville campus from using some of the AID funds.

Layser said he does not think the University should wait until 18 months before reviewing the center. He suggested it be done next winter quarter for technical reasons, allowing early planning for the 1973-74 budget.

As for the renegotiation of the grant, which is scheduled next month, Layser said AID officials will have to accept it if the center is to stay at SIU.

“if they can’t accept it, then I say give it up,” he said.

The panel, established last summer by then-acting chancellor Willis Malone, consisted of five faculty and three student members.

Faculty members were Willis Moore, co-chairman and chairman of the philosophy department; Lewis E. Hilt, research professor in philosophy; C. Addison Beckman, chairman of the economics department; Randall C. Nelson, chairman of the government department; and Nicholas Vergeet, professor of art.

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The accomplishments of the center should be reviewed at the close of the grant’s third year (in 18 months). If the review is negative the center should be shut down.

Future graduate student fellowships and awards through the program should follow the guidelines of the general Graduate School policies.

The report also included a section on the original negotiation for the grant by SIU officials.

Discarding the original purpose of the center, the report said that only a benign and beneficial impact or benefit to the Vietnam post-war reconstruction seems to have crossed the minds of those who negotiated the AID contract.

“Evidence available to us does not indicate that the CIA, through AID, sought SIU and then duped it into funding on the Vietnam Studies project,” the report said.

The report went on to say that although SIU may not have been the best prepared institution for establishing the center, there is a possibility for developing a good center.

The report concluded by pointing out the necessity for SIU to set up guidelines concerning “acceptable kinds of grants” in the future.

Although the report was accepted by the entire panel, Mark Borders, graduate student in community development, noted he personally felt the recommendation as being only the minimum requirements of the center and would provide an immediate demonstration of the AID grant.

By accepting AID funding, the University tends to continue moral and politically the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, even if only symbolically, he said in the report.

Layser said he agreed completely with seven of the recommendations. He said although he did not disagree with having a formal operating paper for the center, the panel should explain why the present statement of goals is inadequate.

Layser said he is not sure about the recommendation to place control of the center under the Carbondale chancellor. He said it might prevent the Edwardsville campus from using some of the AID funds.

Layser said he does not think the University should wait until 18 months before reviewing the center. He suggested it be done next winter quarter for technical reasons, allowing early planning for the 1973-74 budget.

As for the renegotiation of the grant, which is scheduled next month, Layser said AID officials will have to accept it if the center is to stay at SIU.

“if they can’t accept it, then I say give it up,” he said.

The panel, established last summer by then-acting chancellor Willis Malone, consisted of five faculty and three student members.

Faculty members were Willis Moore, co-chairman and chairman of the philosophy department; Lewis E. Hilt, research professor in philosophy; C. Addison Beckman, chairman of the economics department; Randall C. Nelson, chairman of the government department; and Nicholas Vergeet, professor of art.

IU officials favored to be named soon

By Steve Broom
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Informed University officials close to the IU Board of Trustees have indicated that a new chancellor for the IU Carbondale campus will be appointed in the next 60 days and probably at the Board’s April meeting.

The officials said the new chancellor will come from the list of recommendations made by the Chancellor’s Selection Committee. The chancellor’s selection is subject to approval by the Trustees.

A first-year term appointee is defined as a person appointed to a term basis who will thus complete his or her appointment when the term expires.

According to Malone, these persons can be full or part-time employees appointed for one year for one or more quarters.

Malone said a number of term appointees have asked to be “exempted” from the policy. Exceptions, however, must be made upon recommendation of an academic dean with the approval of the chancellor himself.

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