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Daily Egyptian Staff

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University refurbishes house for official

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

James M. Brown, chief of board staff, has moved from Collinville to Carbondale and is living in a nine-room, University-owned house at 807 S. Oakwood, with which University workmen have been refurbishing and landscaping.

An official source estimated cost of work on the house to prepare it for Brown and his family at $10,930.

William Hart, University architect, said the work was "general clean-up and delayed maintenance" and that it included interior and exterior painting, a new roof, repair of drainage facilities, carpeting, repainting of carpet, landscaping and installation of a chain-link fence around the backyard.

Hart said plans had been made to remodel the house but that "this was not done because of time." Brown, who was appointed to the chief of board staff post when the Board created it a year ago, has been living in the house for about two weeks.

Brown was reported by his office to be at a meeting in Alton and not available for comment about his move to the Carbondale campus.

Ivan A. Elliott Jr., Board member from Carlin who was one of three Trustees on a committee which recommended Brown for the job, said that housing for Brown, in addition to salary, was a consideration in appointing him. Elliott described Brown's position as "a man with the chancellery's" of the two SIU campuses and "a respected staff officer" than any other administrative post.

He said he did not recall the salary and amount of housing compensation for Brown agreed upon by the Board.

"It is an important position. There is nothing comparable within Brown's position at any other state university," Elliott said. "We consider him one of the three top administrative officials of the University. Housing was a consideration for him and in regard to salary it was recognized that he be on a par with the chancellories."

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High salaries used as bait

Hayakawa cites SIU for luring topmen

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Professors at SIU should be happy, if somewhat surprised, to know that they are among the faculty of a university "numerous" for having top men to its staff by offering high salaries and low teaching loads.

Such is the judgement of S1 Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, who says he remembers very well the time when SIU was known for "grabbing well-known and published scholars from other places but just can't seem to remember who they were or what their salaries ranged.

In a recent newspaper article, Hayakawa discussed the growing prestige of high salaries and low teaching loads among professors at the expense of undergraduate teaching, and rebuked SIU and the State University of New York in Buffalo for creating "havens in the professional job market."

Hayakawa said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had singled SIU out because it was a "little-known spot" of about 10 years ago. During the tenure after Delto W. Morris became president, Hayakawa said, "It was certain a seller's market for professors at the time he said.

Hayakawa observed that Morris was "very skillful in getting money out of the Illinois legislature. And he spent it.

Does Hayakawa think that SIU was successful in its mission to make a name for itself quickly? "Yes and quickly," Hayakawa said. "I don't know how great a name it is, but certainly everyone has heard of it by now."

Although Hayakawa said that SIU was "raining" other schools and bringing a number of published scholars to its faculty, he said it was

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Board veto decision disappoints Simeone

By Dale McComas
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

By Dale McComas

Provisional University Senate President William Simeone expressed disappointment Wednesday with the Board of Trustees' decision prohibiting the U-Senate from overriding a University president's veto.

The decision was made in executive session by the Board at its meeting July 14. Chancellor Luray announced the decision to U-Senate members at their Monday night meeting.

Board of Trustees chairman Harold Fischer was asked Wednesday why the campus governance issue of overriding vetoes was handled in a closed executive Board session.

"Executive sessions are usually called only when the matter discussed concerns personnel, property transactions or it is not within the exemptions stipulated in the Illinois law on open meetings," Fischer said.

Fischer said he felt it was "very much a personnel matter" and added that the executive session "could fall under the classification of security."

"At no time do I want to see a member of the student body running the University. Fischer said in reference to his using the word "security."

Simeone said deletion of the U-Senate's power to override the chancellor's veto of its legislative proposals, will make the U-Senate an "advisory group to the president rather than an autonomous authority."

Previously, power to override the chancellor's veto was given to the U-Senate by Article E, Section 2(e) of the governance system working papers. A two-thirds vote by the U-Senate was needed to override a veto.

"The University Senate has always tried to promote the best institutional welfare at the University," Simeone said. "We were not thinking in terms of a system of adversaries."

Simeone said he did not know what the U-Senate planned to do concerning deletion of the Article E, Section 2(e), but added that the matter would "inevitably come to discussion at a Senate meeting."

David Kenney, president of governor and secretary of the U-Senate, said the Board's decision "tends to reduce the joint venture character of the Senate. The joint venture concept
The suggestion is that establishment of state relations will be impossible unless Washington recognizes Peking as the only legitimate government of China. As the President, the United States recognizes the claim of Chou Keshi, the Nationalist regime, based on the Treaty of Formosa since 1895 and holder of the U.N. China seat as the legal Chinese government.

Chou rambled over a wide assortment of issues in 3 hrs. 35 visitors began from the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars who released the full transcript of their arrival here. Some of what Chou said that he had been reported earlier from Peking.

Speed reading class offered

Space Center, Houston (AP) - The Apollo 15 astronauts, their spacecraft burning smoothly as soon as the mission started, were not in a rush of minor problems, checkminded themselves and had a good time consuming reaction on their eyes and brains to plugging them.

David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and John W. Young began a new spacecraft and sat quietly in their couches with oxford masks covering their faces.

They reported seeing light flashes through the visors at the rate of about one per minute, but said there were no physical sensations at all. Scott said 90 per cent of his sight and task the form of a single point.

"As for my impressions," said the Apollo commander, "you might picture yourself high in the stands at the last Caps game with the arms darkened and some figure on the side like Peggy Fleming doing a nice thing. And you look across on the last boys in the dark arched arena and somebody shows a flash"

That is a flash with an intensity of five stars, as a man used to pick up.

Earlier Wednesday, Flight Director Glynn Lunney said the mission was "right at the book of as of tomorrow," despite the presence of small problems.

He said none of the minor problems - a broken glass meter cover in the hydraulic unit, a minor short circuit in the command ship, a boil-up in the propulsion system at an altitude of 290 nautical miles in the command module, and a sudden loss of some normal conditions in the spacecraft's computer - created any trouble for the astronauts or for the planned moon landing Friday.

Cosmic rays - though invisible in normal daylight - are constantly burling through space at the speed of light. They penetrate the spacecraft walls, pour onto the spacecraft's eyes and brains and then spread on in their endless journey.

In the experiment with the spacecraft's interior lights turned off, the star-shape were put over the cabin window. The astronauts were light-proof in the normal vision test and were given them to observe the cosmic rays. Experts believe these rays pour the light into the spacecraft or the vision centers of the brain.

They believe, too, that the rays may give hints as to long-term space missions which go beyond the earth. For instance, the space men believe that one to two per cent of a spacecraft's brain cells might be destroyed in a space flight lasting three years.

When the lights as "flash" made on star bursts, like you see in the sky, they said it was "a few seconds, when I had limited."

Irwin said he saw a "one-bright streak of light" which seemed to go from top to bottom.

In discussing the condition of the spacecraft, an NASA spokesman said: "I don't think you can make sense of the electrical problems. We are not sure to have these major sort of problems. When we are in the hardware, I think we're doing quite O.K."

Soaring spacemen face cosmic rays

The astronauts had little to say throughout the mission usually replying only to comments from Mission Control but the spokesman said this was not surprising.

"The Apollo crew generally have been very quiet on the way out to the main spacecraft," he said. "They are not as quick to put their checklists and discuss problems as they are on the mission. They transmit mentally for the lunar activities. I expect a lot more from them when they reach the moon." Scott, Irwin and Warden woke Wednesday morning and spent an eventful time of 8 sleep to nine hours, the longest rest they have had since Monday's launch.

CHOU EN-LAI
SCORNS TWO CHINA IDEA

BONG KONG (AP) - Chou En-lai, who is considered China's most important state leader, has rejected any attempt at a "middle way" solution for Taiwan and will refuse to enter into similar talks with other "non-Communist" nations.

The Chinese premier, while defending the differences in ideology and culture between China and the other "non-Communist" nations, said: "I have no intention of handling such talk." It was the first time the Premier had mentioned the "middle way" phrase, which has been used by other "non-Communist" nations.

What he had to say in nine days ago to a delegation of American journalists in his office has not been reported either in his repot and the repot and the Chou gave to a catalogue of mixed gain impetus in the light of President Nixon's acceptance an invitation from the United States, is to visit him before next May.

Free School "Self Defense". 7:30 p.m. Stevenson Armory Lounge. Photography 7:30 p.m. Free School House.

Activities

Intramural Recreation 3:11 p.m. Putnam gym and weight room 7:11 p.m. paid.

Activities

Class Intervenion Service Psychological information and service for people in emotional crisis or for those who want to talk. phone 457-2000 6 p.m. 2 a.m. Vocational or Educational Counseling 4:00 p.m. R-1, 3:30 p.m. Women's Liberation Front.

Daily Egyptian

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I don't think you can make sense of the electrical problems. We are not sure to have these major sort of problems. When we are in the hardware, I think we're doing quite O.K.
Summer's the time for speed reading

A course in speed reading that has been offered each quarter in the College of Education and recently dropped from the education budget will continue through the summer quarter, according to Margaret Hill, director of the reading center.

The course, which will have had two sessions this summer, is generally appealing to seniors. The second session will begin Aug. 8 and last for eight hours. The course is open to anyone whether or not he is a student. A $10 registration fee is required.

Miss Hill said the course will meet Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:30-1:30 p.m. There are still four sessions, she said.

"We don't have any funds for the college program, but the grad students are doing it free," she said. Miss Hill said the objective of the course is to teach a person reading skills. "You learn how to read. It is a matter of practice," she said. "Research shows that if the person doesn't continue to practice he will lose the skills. We are not trying to make phenomenal readers from anyone, but we are trying to teach them reading techniques," she said.

Miss Hill said, "Many students with low grades have taken the course and have actually had their grades go up a whole letter. However, there is a difference between the type of material that a person can speed read and materials that he has to spend more time reading."

"You can't read a chemistry book the same way you would read a paper back book," she concluded. Registration for the course is in room 144.

Veto decision 'disappointing'

(Continued from Page 1)

of cooperation among constituents and officials in University governance originated with the University governance proposal last year.

Kemey cited possible reduction of interest in University governance by Senate members and their constituents as a cause for morale lowness in the future.

"The decision to make the Senate considerably less significant, reducing their power and prestige," Kemey said.

Kemey said he was "not greatly surprised" with the Board's decision, because he added, "I felt the Board was thinking along these lines."

Asked why there was no attempt

Closed meeting tonight will help choose president

The initial meeting of the Presidential Selection Advisory Council will be closed to the public because it is an internal University meeting, according to Dean Elliot J. Boyer, chairman of the Presidential Selection Committee.

Elliot said he will act as convention chairman of the council until the Board elects its own chairman Thursday night.

The council was created by the ISU Board of Trustees on June 18 to allow participation of campus constituencies in the selection of the provost.

The three-man executive committe of the council which is scheduled to be chosen Thursday night will meet with the Board selection committee when it is interviewing or discussing candidates.

Elliot also said no candidates' names will be released until the chosen candidate has been approved by the Board. He said one university that was recently seeking a president released the names of its candidates and three of the six withdrew their names.

Dancer's effects to Connecticut

STORIES, Conn. (AP) - A collection of memories recalling the career of one of the greats of ballet in Russia's prima ballerina has been presented to the Butler Art Library at the University of Connecticut.

The materials - photos, ballet programs, clippings, etc. - trace the career of Margarita Fronam who died last year. The collection was donated by her sister, Olga Fronam, who lives in Wilmslow, Conn.

Born in Warsaw of Russian and Ukrainian parents, Maria Fronam was prima ballet with both the Bolshoi Ballet and Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

She left Russia for Yugoslavia at the time of the revolution and came to America in 1927.

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More to Black Studies than rapping on past

The past three years witnessed an upsurge in Black American studies departments across the country. UIUC's new program of the "Blackest" campus in the country has had its upsurge. In 1988 one of the most formidable Black Studies in the country was opened.

Through much hard work by dedicated people went into the making of all the BAS departments, many of us feel that BAS at Southern is not inextricable. Lack of Black students is not a problem that will take its toll on this newly formed academic unit.

Black students need only reflect back on the truly academic students of the BAS. Even a slight reflection may yield nothing. This is not to say that the BAS is not a success. It has made contact with many, and most of all, its capacity to the students.

BAS, as was thought, was to be a new approach to scholarship and teaching which would prepare black students to "function in the hard times ahead while clearing the way for the ultimate humanization of a decadent American society."

To sit in a classroom and be lectured to and to "rap about" the "Negro past" is not Black Studies. To be confronted with concepts of "blackness" alone without knowing how to employ these concepts in everyday life is not Black Studies. To have a psychological, academic and physical problem and no where to go for counselling is evidence of a deficiency in the BAS. To view totally uncoordinated efforts between black organizations on campus shows the need for better communications systems with, not only BAS, but everything that is for the "black cause."

Black Studies such as these not only fail to mold the proper black academic and stimulate the black student in his vital preparation for his lifelong struggle.

What policies within the BAS must be changed. The petty insignificant issues that find themselves the issue of discussion are bound to be these real problems that threaten the very existence of the BAS itself.

The BAS needs money. But once there is money, will it be channelled into directions that will be most effective, or will it be used to "rap to responsibilities"? The BAS needs new leadership. As the present director says, "one with a black philosophy and black psychological thinking."

If the BAS is to become the powerful, effective, and respected black studies of which it is capable of, then a definite plan of action must be taken. The "rap ins," and the "future talk" should be accomplished right here with the present time action and commitment. BAS is full of sound, stable people of which could begin now or in the near future. It is necessary that there be not only any existing BAS departments in the country with a little or no potential power in BAS department. It is sincerely hoped that this union will soon be worthy of its name.

Courtland T. Milloy Jr.
Staff Writer

Letters to the editor

NARMIC book has chapter on CVS

To the Daily Egyptian

The Center for Vietnamese Studies (CVS) at SIU - a part of the war machine has much in common with the war in Indochina. Like the war, the CVS developed without the awareness of the community. When discovered, it was advertised as noble. When facts proved it was not, the facts were dismissed as mere "circumstance."

The SIU community rose in anger mass demonstration led by black power, women members of the Center quelling. Student Government voting it off campus, the history department refusing involvement, etc. In a referendum, a majority of students, faculty and staff voted it off campus. And, as a majority of Americans want the war ended but it remains, so the CVS is snuffed out. SIU that also suffers over the war, in that international opposition is prevalent.

Similarly, the opposition to the CVS is not limited to SIU. The National Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars is maintaining a boycott of the CVS. Even the conservative Association of Asian Scholars has rebuked such endeavors.

Courland T. Milloy Jr.
Staff Writer

The price of security

These days a girl who takes birth control pills has to decide whether or not to risk her blood clots, uterine cancer or losing a limb is worth being prepared.

Sue Noel Staff writer
Urban ore: untapped natural resource

By David Mahan

American spends $4.5 billion annually to bury something worth millions of dollars.

It's called "urban ore" by the director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Donald B. Davis, and he says it's America's only growing natural resource at a time when other such resources are being used to the point of extinction.

Max Spindeforme is not referring to copper, gold or silver. He is talking about refuse—tin cans, old bottles, everything that the American housewife throws out as trash. A few miles away from the bureau's center, a bureau pilot plant in suburban Edmonton, Minn., is proving the ultimate value of "urban ore."

Since November, 1965, the Edmonton pilot plant, the only one of its type in operation, has been taking incinerator residue—what is left after urban waste is burned—from Alexander and other refuse-recycling plants, then processing the residue, separating its component parts—glass, iron and nonferrous metals such as aluminum and zinc.

In the works is a new plant that will take raw, unburned refuse and do the same thing, recovering paper and plastics in the process.

Four dollars per ton

The project was set up to prove that reclamtion is both feasible and profitable. The billion-dollar economist Martin Stankey, supervising metallurgist at the pilot plant, says the processing cost is about $4 a ton. But he says that if only 20 percent of the 300,000 tons of refuse that go down the drain into a single community could be processed, the $4 profit per ton would eventually offset the cost of the plant and the processing.

Francis Palumbo, a project chemist, sees two immediate and interrelated problems for recycled waste: the lack of a market for reclaimed products and consumer aversion to the term "secondary materials."

But Palumbo, along with other project officials, says that these are temporary problems at best and that the future is bright for recycling. Lives of the future.

Officials feel this will be particularly true when the raw refuse recycling plant—which operates without an incinerator—develops. Paul Sullivan, coordinator for the Edmonton project says the new plant should be open in three months.

Raw refuse recycling plants will be designed to serve areas of under 300,000 population. In six months, we'll know if we've headed in the right direction," said Sullivan.

Officials estimate the cost of building a raw refuse recycling plant will be about the same at constructing an incinerator to handle the same amount of refuse. The amount of reclaimed products and consumer aversion to the term "secondaries"

Many potential uses

Spindeforme says that potential uses of reclaimed paper are numerous.

It can be used, Spindeforme said, as a fuel or as a substitute for natural gas. The Agriculture Department has a process for making it into protein for cattle feed. It can be converted into crude oil or synthetic gas, or it can be used to make probably a hundred or more ways to use it that we haven't thought of yet, because we haven't had to," he continued. "In combination with other types of resources, paper becomes greater, ingenuity will show itself in even more ways.

"Urban ore is a phenomenal material," Spindeforme asserts. "Based on the content of metals, it is closer to a higher variety of different metals that they contain, it is different from anything that Mather Nature ever thought of. It's a material that's already up to a metallic state," he said. "We're way ahead of the game from the start. Urban ore has a lot going for it—as good or better than other materials.

The Edmonton plant separates individual materials, but the raw refuse recycling plant combines the materials in a rotating drum where they are washed. The smaller pieces drop through the drum to various sized screens where they are further separated according to size. The largest material is shredded and put back with the smaller material.

The iron is then taken out with a magnet and the remainder is ground, the glass to powder and the nonferrous metals separated. The resulting materials are roughly separated. The material is washed throughout the operation, and the water recycled.

The equipment used in the pilot plant is of the conventional type, is relatively insensitive, and was installed by plant workers, according to project officials.

"Every piece of equipment is off the shelf, nothing exotic," said Palumbo. "That's the nice thing about it. There's no problem in building such a plant. Money for the project comes from bureau metallurgy research funds.

The products that can be made from recycled waste "are limited only by your imagination," said Palumbo. "Almost anything that can be made with virgin materials can be made with reclaimed materials.

Among the products that can be made from the recycled glass, Palumbo said, are new bottles, bricks that are better than bricks made from new materials, insulation, roofing materials and glassphalt.

"I'd like to build a model demonstration house made entirely of recycled glass. Full of recycled glass. This would include bricks, insulation, roofing and, of course, windows.

Intruders against pollution

There are other benefits, not the least of which is making some intruders against pollution.

For instance, Spindeforme feels recycling plants will save trees by reducing paper products. Get rid of landfill, stop pollution from incinerator smokestacks and help cut down on the use of replaceable natural resources.

In particular, raw refuse recycling plants will help combat air pollution. "I would guess that 80 per cent of the incinerators in the country are operating in violation of the air pollution codes," said Spindeforme. Raw refuse recycling could eliminate the need for expensive incinerators.

Project coordinator Sullivan see the general aim of his project as one of "ensuring an adequate supply of minerals and fuels at a reasonable cost" and a shamer to waste materials like this when you can reclaim 80 to 100 per cent of the materials that go into a potentially useful form. Industry must have a continuous and reliable supply.

Superintendent Stankey notes that "the demand for recycled materials is becoming greater and greater. We the United States' mine enough lead and zinc for our own use, but we import more than we mine of the rest. We'll have to reclaim usable materials.

The lack of a market for the reclaimed materials, says Sullivan, "is primarily largely from the fact that no one has been able to do this before. This is the only plant of its type, and we can't produce enough for industrial use."

"If we could set up a full-scale demonstration plant in a metropolitan area, we'd be reimbursed. We could make a market for example, we could give reclaimed metal to U.S. Steel. They would find a way to use it, and when they do, we have a market," said Sullivan.

Palumbo added that many people are "turning (off) the thought of using something that someone else has already used.

"If you go to a store and see two identical costs, for example, but one says 'reprocessed wood' and the other says 'raw'" he said, "which are you going to take?"

"And if you buy a bottle of Chanel, even though the bottle may cost only two cents, it had better look like $10. We've got to convince manufacturers that people are more interested in the Chanel than in the Bottle," he said.

Business may lead the way in acceptance, officials said.

"The aluminum industry is willing to accept the material back without qualification. They have made such a commitment," said Spindeforme. "The steel industry has made a similar commitment. The glass industry has shown a tremendous interest in doing their part in recycling. Industry will gear itself to the problem as the materials become available.

Perhaps the first people to recycle goods were the people in the Stone Age," Spindeforme said with a smile, "when they reclaimed their arrowheads from dead animals.

Sullivan said that as a result of the pilot project recycling plants "could go into operation tomorrow. We could invite engineering firms to bid (on designing plants) now, but everyone is broken.

In spite of the economic situation, Spindeforme figures that some type of full-scale recycling plant will be in use within two years. For example, Chicago is working on a plant that will recover heat for steam from the city's incinerator. And New York City is looking into the possibility of attaching a plant similar to the pilot plant to its incinerator, "but the hangup is a lack of funds," he conceded.

Spindeforme said that the technical acceptance of recycling "is moving at a heck of a fast pace," but that a full-sized demonstration plant will have to be developed before recycling meets with general acceptance. And until a full-sized plant is built, profitability can be based only on "technical specifications-

"But in the long haul we'll see a tendency toward recycling, probably of raw refuse," said Spindeforme.

It may be several decades, even 30 years or more. But once we get the initial start, we will see recycling plants mushroom all over the country.

Refuse starts

Refuse starts on its journey to usefulness by way of conveyor belts. (Photos by Gerald Marhakmanis, Washington Post)
The meeting of the University Senate...
Summer time fishin' time

Summer time is fishing time, among other things, for youngsters. And now, thanks to a little-known trout hatchery in the area, it's possible to catch some of the finest trout in the Midwest.

For years, the long-haired hippies have been fishing in the rivers and streams of the area, but now they're also catching fish in the hatchery. The lake, which is fed by the carrots from the nearby fields, is teeming with life. The trout are fat and juicy, and the fishing is excellent.

Spanish hippies having troubles: tourist 'invasion'

FORT MERTERA, Spain (AP) — We're sorry to report that our beloved hippies are facing some difficulties these days. It seems that the tourist invasion is having a bad effect on the community.

For many years, the hippies have been living in peace and harmony, but now the tourists are pouring in, and the hippies are finding it hard to cope. The tourists are demanding more and more, and the hippies are becoming increasingly frustrated.

The situation is becoming critical, and something must be done to save the hippies from this tourist invasion. We urge all hippies to stand together and fight for their survival.
No relief in sight

Job market for teachers worsens

WASHINGTON (AP) - The World War II baby boom passed through the nation's public schools and left in its wake the worst job market for teachers since the Depression.

No relief is in sight for the next decade, says the National Education Association, predicting that the teacher surplus will double by 1978.

The job situation is so bad that one large Eastern school has sent a letter to elementary education students suggesting they may want to reconsider teaching as a career.

Unless new jobs are created, says the NEA at a private memo to its staff, overproduction of teachers will reach 100,000 to 120,000 annually. Added to this is that each year 30,000 to 50,000 experienced teachers who still teaching want to return to school jobs. NEA officials said.

The job picture is further complicated by financially pressed school districts cutting back on programs and the size of their teaching staffs and by professionals laid off by business and industry finding work in the field of education in search of work.

The situation is completely unlike anything we have faced since the Great Depression of the 1930s, the NEA Research Department said in the memo. Not only is the beginning job market for teachers but persons with above average experience and qualifications are even more acutely unemployed than usual.

High school employment also has been hit but the full impact of unemployment probably won't reach educational level until the mid-70s, said the NEA.

The job crunch is just beginning to be felt at the collegiate level. The Cooperative College Registry, originally formed to find qualified instructors, finds its role changing. Now it's looking for jobs.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fisher, executive director of the registry, said that 4,126 persons with doctorates registered for jobs so far. 34 per cent were still without work last week. According to Fisher, 114 of those who found jobs aren't going into teaching. Many of these persons are having to settle for less, said Mrs. Fisher.

They don't get university level jobs, so they have to take jobs at junior colleges and high schools and business.

She said the number of persons with master's degrees still seeking jobs for the start of the school year was even greater, but she had no figures available of applicants and jobs. The NEA memo said "a minimum quality of staffing would have created a demand for 157,000 new beginning teachers in the fall of 1970. Those were available then."

Qualitatively staffing, the NEA said, would be worthwhile.

Replacing teachers who do not have at least a bachelor's degree would require a new class size, Fisher said. "A maximum of 34 in the elementary school or a pupil load of 180 in secondary school." Staffing adequately a sound, comprehensive program, including such services as kindergarten and special education, and correcting such deficiencies as management and restoring curricular offerings that have been dropped because of budget shortages.

Corn blight problems diminishes

By University News Services

Encouraging news about the corn blight situation in Illinois was relayed to farmers attending Southern Illinois University and crops field days at the SIU Carbondale Research and at the Carbondale Research Unit recently.

University of Illinois plant pathologist, C. S. Shurtleff, said the corn blight situation, told farmers the outlook is seeming brighter right along that the condition is not going to be nearly as severe this year—at least on the basis of the current situation. This reflects shift from earlier gloomy predictions and what Shurtleff called "very positive scarlet reports in Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The present encouraging outlook is based on the equi advancement of corn. Much of the crop is at the early stages of growth without severe blight infection showing up. Once the corn has reached the boot stage, however, farmers need not expect serious blight damage to the crop. Shurtleff listed the following items as reasons for the better condition of the corn crop:

1. Because of the favorable planting conditions and corn development, the first worst period was about one month ahead of last year while blight programs is only about two weeks ahead of last year.

2. Where corn blight infection has appeared, the lesions are not moving up the plants as quickly as in the upper leaves. As long as the upper leaves remain healthy, the plants can continue to grow and develop ears.

3. A much greater percentage of the corn planted this year is tolerant to blight—not easily infected. Farmers have planted about five times as much of N-acytalspin seed as last year and the reputable seed companies discarded the more susceptible strains of T-acytalspin hybrids and distributed mostly those that showed slight resistance last year.

4. Although the weather situation throughout Illinois is quite consistent, with many areas receiving rain needed for crop growth while other areas suffering dry weather, there have been long stretches of hot dry weather not conducive to blight development. Most early outbreaks of blight this year were in lower areas, either corn or in the presence of other species conditions. Blight has been found in up to 40 counties where susceptible varieties of corn have been infected.
Senate told about stolen bond racket

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Philadelphia specialist in security for banks Wednesday listed 46 men he said have dealt in stolen securities in the last decade and said the number of banks302 owners, organized according to place, would "really shake you in your boots."

The list provided by Edward H. Wuerzner, 40, to the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee was studied with the names of over 100 FBI agents and counterfeiter leaders with whom he said he had formed a "strong alliance." Wuerzner said his dealings with those men over a dozen years in violation of 1500 statutes and counterfeiter securities in banks from Long Island to Chicago to Long Island in a racket he said was worth $200 million a year.

There are banks owned by organized crime that whose owners are merely "figureheads."

"This has become more and more prevalent in the last ten years," he said, with criminal elements infiltrating not only banks but insurance companies, brokerage houses and financial institutions all kinds.

"The question of whether or not they would really shake you is in your boots."

Wuerzner told House Speaker Charles H. Percy he said he was in the business of fraud but not in the beginning, "Most of the banks knew what was going on."

"At times, he said, bank agents with bogus or stolen collars "had the guarantee of someone in organized crime that they would be made good.""This is Vea Week at Eckert's, we will have your favorite cuts on display

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Boston attorney says toy industry in need of government regulation

WASHINGTON (AP) - Toy retailers, dolls, pencils, puzzles and games manufacturers, a cancer victim and an automaker advocate said Wednesday the government fails to watch over the industry which refuses to regulate itself, he added.

Robert J. Edgeworth, author of the book "Toys That Don't Hurt," a task force of the voluntary toy industry commission is needed to protect children from hazardous products.

The Food and Drug Administration, and the Commission, are discouragingly slow with respect to their approach to dangerous toys," Swartz said at a Senate Commerce Committee hearing. Holdind said a doll he said was purchased in a well-known toy store on New York's Fifth Avenue. Swartz said, "one can still find dolls with sharp barrettes and easily swallowable accessories."

Picking up a foot-long dart, he said "laws don't exist are still being sold for the entire family despite recent government warnings and orders that their use be limited strictly to adults," still unchecked by regulation. Swartz said, are toys which could be psychologically damaging.

He demonstrated a framed poster with a blade designed to simulate medieval torture chambers.

As the blade swung down, he said, a plastic doll split in half, and children, Swartz described a comforter-blanket made of ravens and filled with synthetic fibers.

"A baby girl and boy, ages 1 and a half and 2 were on a comforter when it caught fire and melted into a napkin like substance which closed the exact burning faces of these children," he said.

Among the other products he displayed were:

- A toy model of the Apollo rocket made by Processed Plastic Co. of Aurora, Ill. It exploded in its nose cone three feet into the air with enough force to knock out an eye, he said.

-A toy pasted distributed by World Toy House Inc., St. Paul, Minn. Swartz found a plastic and rubber propellent which traveled more than 23 feet.

Turning to product safety in general, Swartz said there are still highly flammable night clothes being sold.

A problem, he said, has been the tendency of federal agencies to operate on what he called a "body count psychology."

He said many "industry and government spokesmen seem to demand an actual body count before determining a toy or other products to be dangerous."

Court allows Rubin to visit Chile

CHICAGO (AP) - Jerry Rubin, one of five persons on bond pending their appeal of convictions in the Chicago riots case, was granted permission Wednesday to visit Chile.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals granted Rubin's request but denied permission for travel abroad or to any other Chicago 7 defendants.

Political groups suspend support of administration

WASHINGTON (AP) - Eleven leaders of conservative political organizations and publications said Wednesday they are suspending their support of the Nixon administration.

Their statement criticized Nixon and his allies in Red China "done in the absence of any public concessions by Red China to American and Western cause." It also cited "his failure to call public attention to the deteriorated military position in conventional and strategic arms" and what it called Nixon failures to respond to Soviet advances into the Mediterranean, to warn against West German policies.

The signers included the chairman and vice chairman of the New York Conservative party, the executive director of the Young Americans for Freedom, two of the founder of the American Conservative Union and the three top officials of the National Review, including editor-in-chief William F. Buckley Jr. "We do not plan at the moment to encourage formal political opposition to President Nixon in the forthcoming primaries, but we propose to keep all options open in the light of political developments in the next months."

It claimed the decision was an act of "acquiescence by the Nixonites supported in 1968." The signers said they would not seek others to decide how best to "effectively register our protest."

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Murdale Shopping Center
Hayakawa claims SIU pursued 'instant fame'

By S. I. Hayakawa
President, San Francisco State College

As Gov. Ronald Reagan said in a speech before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco last month, there has been a dramatic decline in recent years in professors' teaching loads, from 15 to 17 hours a week down to seven or six hours today.

One reason for this, of course, was the rising demand for higher education, which meant that professors were in a position to ask for increased salaries and lighter teaching loads. These market conditions were much exacerbated, moreover, by institutions eager for instant fame, the most notorious being Southern Illinois University in Carbondale and the State University of New York in Buffalo.

These universities raided other institutions around the country for well-known and published scholars, with the lure of high pay, small classes and a few hours of teaching.

Some professors at Buffalo did not even bother to move there but maintained residences in New York City, commuting once a week to meet their few students.

Southern Illinois University and Buffalo certainly created havoc in the professorial job market. Many institutions were forced to offer equally low teaching loads and high pay in order to keep their well-known professors. Professors less well-known naturally began to expect similar privileges.

It soon became virtually unfashionable to have a full teaching load, defined as nine classroom hours in most universities, 12 hours at the state college.

I know that there was a drive on many campuses of the California state college system to reduce teaching loads to eight or even six hours. Much of it was done by subterfuge.

Some were given "assigned time" (credit for teaching hours) for performing tasks that have long been a regular part of a teacher's job: student advising, committee assignments, new course preparation, and the like.

Sometimes two sections of the same course were scheduled for the same hour, a professor nominally in charge of each section. Actually the sections met together under one teacher thereby reducing the other professor's teaching load.

Teaching assistants and part-time instructors were systematically expanded to protect the teaching loads of senior professors.

"Why did all this happen?" It's not because professors hate to teach—most of them love teaching. But if the system makes a low teaching load a symbol of academic honors and professional prestige, then naturally you will want as low a teaching load as possible to prove what a great scholar you are.

So the state college professors want the same nine-hour load as university professors.

University professors want leaves of absence for research, sabbaticals, foundation grants—anything to avoid teaching—because the less you teach, the higher your academic prestige.

What is much sought after among some professors therefore is to be appointed a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, or the Center for the Advanced Study of the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, or, where there are no students to bother you.

So long as this kind of ideal haunts professors' minds, so long will the university's "instant fame in teaching" remain a matter of lip-service and so long will eager students continue to be short changed. It is easy to detect the origins of this professional prejudice against teaching. The medieval church distinguished between the "active life" (of teaching missionary work, service to the poor) and the "contemplative life" (or prayer and meditation). The church accorded greater honor to the latter.

Seven hundred years later, the modern university still has to rid itself of these remnants of medieval heritage.

I have nothing against prayer and meditation, or their modern equivalents, scholarship and research. But a modern university—especially one that is tax-supported—is primarily engaged in the active life of teaching and service to the state and nation.

'Create-In' was unique experience

It was a unique experience for 33 people participating in the "Create-In" last week.

The campsites, picnics, night hikes and group discussions proved to be far more effective than the formal lectures because people learned a little more about themselves and others, according to Dorthea Lindberg, associate director of the educational program, one of the "Create-In" organizers.

One goal of the session was to make the participants aware of their own attitudes and values which need to be translated into children for effective living.

Berrigan brothers denied parole

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Board of Parole Wednesday denied the application by antinuclear protesters Philip, and Daniel Berrigan for early release from prison terms for destruction of draft records.

The case of Philip Berrigan, who is accused of plotting to blow up a federal building, was submitted to the board in January, 1973, board chairman George J. Reel said.

New SIU Foundation director named

Omar E. Winter, director of academic and technical services for Eastern Airlines, is a new member of the board of directors of the SIU Foundation. He will serve a three-year term.

The son of a Carmi, got his bachelor of science degree in business administration from SIU in 1968 and earned his master's degree in business administration, a year later at Indiana University.

Winter is active in community and civic affairs, serving on the family services panel for the United Fund, as a school committee and a member of the board of directors for the Southern Illinois Council, Boy Scouts of America and as Junior Achievement advisor. He is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and a business ad

Selecte Service offices in
Baltimore

The board's decision was made in executive session. Reel said the board gave "full review to records of both.

One or both of the brothers could file a petition for another review of the board's decision. No further action could be taken by the board, however, until after 90 days.

Daniel would have been eligible for parole Aug. 16 at the expiration of one-third of his three-year term. Philip would have been eligible in mid-September for parole on current six and three-year terms.

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Daily Egyptian, July 28, 1971, Page 14
Musical depicts slime life

"Street Scene," an American opera by Kurt Weill and Elmer Rice, will be presented this weekend by the SIU Summer Theater in the University Theater.

The 1947 musical, set in the slums and shophouses of New York City, is based on the 1928 Pulitzer Prize play by the same name. Rice also wrote the musical version of "Street Scene" and Langston Hughes, noted African-American poet, wrote the lyrics for Weill's score.

"Street Scene" presents the tragedy of tenement life for the ethnically mixed group in its neighborhood. Much of the dialogue is realistic and is considered to be closer to opera than a Broadway musical. The musical numbers range from Tin Pan Alley to opera.

The cast of "Street Scene" is unusually serious for popular musical theater because of the tragedy and drama. Love comes into play between both Lena, Rice and Matt Mullera, who is having an affair with the milkman, and her daughter Rose, who wants to marry a serious young student but doesn't want him to sacrifice his career.

"Street Scene" is included in the New York City Opera's repertoire, but it is rarely performed because of its complex musical numbers and the cost involved by major theater critics to be one of Weill's finest works, along with "The Threepenny Opera."

Musical director for "Street Scene" will be William Taylor, SIU associate professor of music who has worked with musical theater here for 16 years.

Taylor was also instrumental in founding the Summer Music Theater, which has joined this season with the Southern Players Repertory Company under the joint direction of Taylor and Christian Mac, professor of theater.

"Street Scene" will be Dean Teetchee, who starred as Trolle in "Polvere on the Roof" two weeks ago.

"Street Scene" will be performed at 8 p.m. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Tickets are available at the Box office in the Communications Building, or may be reserved by phoning 452-5841. Theatregoers are urged to make reservations early, as previous Summer Theater productions have sold out quickly.

Moon magic

The children's play, "Moon Magic," will be performed at 10 a.m. Thursday in the Laboratory Theater in SIU's Communications Building. Admission is 50 cents.

The play is a space fantasy which includes a trip to the moon. The play was presented by the SIU Summer Theater on August 11, 12, and 17 because of a demand for tickets.

Senior citizens enjoy weekly student visits

By Kitty Gouder

Student Writer

These SIU students have found an enjoyable way to spend their summers. They are working as aids for the shut-in senior citizens at the Oakdale House in Carbondale.

Marlin Roberts, graduate student in rehabilitation, set up the activities program for the citizens.

He became interested in the senior citizens as a class project.

Roberts found the most rewarding in the emotions of the people.

"Even the minor things please them," he said. "We take for granted the older people and put them aside. They then deteriorate."

Bill Biddle, junior from Decatur, was stationed with the Army in Europe. He shows slides from the countries he has visited to the senior citizens.

Elaine Weiditz, junior special education, completed her course in elementary education where she became involved with people different from herself. Her main duty is to converse with the citizens.

"Life is stagnant for them in the homes they are placed in," she said. "The Oakdale House is the only opportunity they have to come out and meet new people."

Monday, afternoons the senior citizens from Suburban Dwell Shelter Care Home and St. Mary's Nursing Home gather at the Oakdale House to see the slides and meet new people.

The only opportunity they have to get out of the homes, according to Mrs. Marie Johnson, the coordinator of the program.

Many just live day to day, but with this program they can have something to look forward to and to live for, said Mrs. Johnson. Some lose their pride and when this is gone there is nothing else left.

We are helping them keep their pride.

Mrs. Maxine Horchler resides at the Suburban Dwell. She enjoys the weekly visits.

"I like the slides from the different countries and visiting with the people," she said.

The homes offer some activities for the residents, but they are not allowed to go outside because of the checkers are among the most popular of the group. They also help her with the household chores.

Aircraft noise reduction

proposed by airline official

CHICAGO (AP) - An American Airlines official proposed Wednesday at a government hearing on a program to reduce noise pollution that would be comprehensive national research program for aircraft noise reduction.

Franklin W. Kolt, vice president of engine development for American, testified such a program should include national goals for reducing the allowable noise levels of new aircraft gradually over a period of time toward some acceptable level.

Kolt of New York City, was a pilot at a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and has worked with noise pollution and noise abatement.

"This hearing was one of a series of EPA's conducting across the country," he said.

"The noise that we are hearing is from airplanes," he said, "and we have to do something about it."

Kolt said the goal of the national program should include a reduction of noise levels of aircraft as frequently as noise reduction technology permits, which he said should average three to five decibels every four years.

"To support such a program, we must begin little basic research needed both in terms of understanding today's problems and guiding future research in the area of human response to noise awareness."

The witnesses said the apparently slow progress in reducing aircraft noise was a result of a proliferation of antiaircraft legislative acts at all government levels. Also, the witnesses said that the noise was a result of the field noise regulation.

The witnesses said the apparently slow progress in reducing aircraft noise was a result of a proliferation of anti-aircraft legislative acts at all government levels. Also, the witnesses said that the noise was a result of the field noise regulation.
Earth City development begins amid protests

Earth City's developers say in eight years their project will stand strongly along the river bank, in charge control to neighboring St. Louis County suburbs. The city could at the moment, old first Missouri Capital building. The City will be on the site 30 state 20 borders on the south. A local newspaper says the in the Missouri City. The City will be Bridgeton with its warehouses and commercial buildings in the east.

Inside will be a flintstone of subdivision's: a light industrial section, a residential area, and sandwiched between them, an office and commercial area. "A major goal of Earth City, because of the size of the acreage involved, is to be in its entire concept upon the creation of an environment exclusive to high-end residential types of development," says the comments.

Lindsey President J. Dale Perkins had lived architect, engineers and environment specialists to set up Earth City. In the last year he has invested more than $500,000 to studying the community's ecological effects. His firm plans to pour $400 million into Earth City before it's completed. Perkins got the land from farmer Emil Hoechst. Hoechst and his two sons have torn up the 1.09-acre farm for the past 20 years. The land was thick woods and gallaries before he purchased it in 1983.

Lindsey was forced to eliminate 300 acres of the farm from the development plans. That is in Bridgeton, and the City Council has not yet removed it. Lindsey didn't get Earth City off the ground without putting up a fight.

Before the St. Louis County Council resolved the background, a hot series of debates took place among Lindsey, the council and clean environment advocates.

A leading Earth City opponent has been Bridgeton City Councilman All State. "We need open space to preserve the quality of life," said State, an engineer with an architectural firm.

He said problems of buildings setting and sewer treatment are so moist river bottom head the list of anti-Earth City factors. "Earth City would not move life in Bridgeton one iota. It would lower it," he said.

Americans buying less, paying more

NEW YORK (AP) -- While moves made in Washington receive most of the credit or blame for directing the course of the economy, less publicized decisions made over the kitchen table have tremendous impact too.

The decision by millions of ordinary Americans to cool it, for example, that the economy had overheated, as evidenced by higher prices in every type of store, contributed to a recent and significant decline in wholesale prices.

In 1980, when 11.2 million in unanticipated credit was repaid, Last year it topped $30 billion. This year's rate is higher than that.

Unfortunately, there is less consumer incentive to the pocketbook. While many Americans are able to pay off their bills, an increasing number are not. Personal bankruptcies are rising.

Viewed over a number of years, there is nothing surprising about the bankruptcy problem. Bankruptcy is a way for lower-income population, the number tends to grow over a long period of time.

In 1987, however, it appeared to have topped out. Bankruptcies in that year reached a high of more than 190,000. The figure fell in both 1988 and 1989, but now it is moving up again, and probably will top 180,000 this year.

One of the big reasons for personal bankruptcies, a failing stock market, may not be as much of a factor this year as in the intermediate past. The market is much higher than a year ago, even if it is well before its recent highs.

However, a persistently high rate for unemployment is expected. Although the jobs rate was sharpened at 5.4 per cent in June, compared with 4.2 per cent a month ago, it is expected to back in the 6 per cent area this month.

Bankruptcy rates on stock purchases aren't likely to drop any smaller investor into bankruptcy even though some brokers claim that they are buried that was if they had a better price for their services.

But, as in other parts of the economy, the buyer has decided that he is not going to accept higher charges without a fight.
Migrants really like Texas but make more in Illinois

By Charles Rankin
Associated Press Writer
HOUSTON, Ill. (AP) — The sun stared a small circle of state air in the unincorporated town of Alberti Mound and his wife and four children during the harvest.
Alberti is 30, but his muscles, tightened by a lifetime as a migrant laborer, rippled like a young man's as he turned in the field.
The peanut crop was the worst in 25 years—because it needed more labor and young men who were working three or four hours a day.
He said he must make some money to rebuild the farm, but there are fewer jobs now because of economic changes.
"When there is no work I sit inside and stare out the window," he said.
Alberti is one of the half million migrants in the nation, and the 25,000 who leave their homes each spring and come to Illinois seeking temporary agricultural work.
Most Chicanos or Mexican Americans, who make up the bulk of the Illinois farm labor force, prefer to stay at home in the Rio Grande Valley but say they will leave.
"I would like to stay in Texas, where I have my own house and it is beautiful and I have everything I want, but I can earn more money here," Alberti said.
For each April he brings his family to a field filled with others who work for the same employer. He earns $60 a day for six months.
The statistics spell a life of despair. Few of the workers are satisfied with their wages or working conditions. Many return to the same employer each year because they are unable to locate the same work. The men and women work 10 hours a day, six days a week, for $4 less a day.
"I stay because I can support my family. Many of the fields here are not in peanut and we need money for food," Alberti said.
Feeding, or dragging, there is no work. In the valleys for uncounched men like him who lack skills.
Most migrants do not see education as a means of escape from a cycle of mechanization poverty. The children's Texas schooling is interrupted for 3 months by the harvest. But Alberti said English is usually too poor to allow them to keep pace with their parents' peers.

Outside Alberti's barracks beyond the groves, the children locked up clouds of dust as they played on a grass-fed plot with the company compound.
They chattered among themselves but fell silent when school was mentioned. "They laughed at me because I couldn't understand," finally blinking a heavy grade-schooler. "They think me with all the rabbits and I was too big for the ants." Alberti's parents persuaded their parents to take him out of school but next year he may be helped by a $250,000 Illinois General Assembly appropriation for bilingual education.
An angry worker in Chicago Highlands complained about cramped conditions in his trailer home that hurled his five children to sleep in one bed. No, said the pregnant wife, she cannot do anything for her children. She pointed to the steelers who nagged at her skirt and said, "They are my riches."

Some critics charge migrants are exploited by growers. They say the workers are treated like second-class workers who lack the rights of ordinary tenants and can entertain visitors approved by their employers. "The big thing nobody realizes is that 90 per cent of the migrants come back year after year, the official at another Chicagoan says.
He cited benefits his company provides migrant workers but he hears the news media from suspecting workers quarters and said, "If it did the migrants any good that would be one thing. But it just shad on responsible and the press only with one side anyway.
Although Illinois in the only Midwestern state which does not match federal housing regulations the bill awaiting the governor's signature would remedy that.

\[Suburban Chicago living\]

Migrant farm workers occupy this trailer home which commands a view of laptop sheds in suburban area of Chicago Highlands where they are employed harvesting vegetables crops in season. One worker complained that cramped conditions in his trailer home forced his five children to sleep in one bed (AP photo).

Outside Alberti's barracks beyond the groves, the children locked up clouds of dust as they played on a grass-fed plot with the company compound.
They chattered among themselves but fell silent when school was mentioned. They laughed at me because I couldn't understand. Finally blurring a husky grade-schooler: "They think me with all the rabbits and I was too big for the ants."
The boy persuaded his parents to take him out of school but next year he may be helped by a $250,000 Illinois General Assembly appropriation for bilingual education.
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\[Early geography lessons\]

Children of migrant farm workers get an educational opportunity at a tender age—accompanied by their families from job to job. Texas license reflects their home base in Rio Grande Valley, but summer finds them in Illinois, where their parents work in the fields. (AP photo)

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\[Suburban Chicago living\]

Migrant farm workers occupy this trailer home which commands a view of laptop sheds in suburban area of Chicago Highlands where they are employed harvesting vegetables crops in season. One worker complained that cramped conditions in his trailer home forced his five children to sleep in one bed (AP photo).

\[Early geography lessons\]

Children of migrant farm workers get an educational opportunity at a tender age—accompanying their families from job to job. Texas license reflects their home base in Rio Grande Valley, but summer finds them in Illinois, where their parents work in the fields. (AP photo)

2 BEDROOM
and EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS
Available Fall Quarter
MISSING YOUNGER FOUND ALIVE

Cancer, Wyo. (AP) - A missing 18-month-old
found in southeastern Wyoming.

Seventeen-year-old Rocky Mountain Home Unit
members spent 16 hours on a mission to help the

He was last seen a short distance
north of the place where a battered
table made up of cardboard
paddles had been discarded. His
clothing, including a black

Sheriff's officers were keeping
the search area small in order
to search closer to the

Residents of the Rocky
Mountain Home Unit
discovered the

He said Keven appeared to
be in fair condition but
tensely exhausted. The boy

A six-man team of trained
mountaineering instructors
was sent to look for Keven

Keven was found in an area
described as not extremely rugged.

SIU poultry specialist
returns from India

By University News Service

Potential for an extensive poultry industry is great in sections of

SIU poultry specialist, who

was reunited with his parents.

Riders went to India Jan. 1 as a

He says the university is located in a

He says he is studying

As a consultant at the

Seating available
on bus to river
festival concert

Seats are still available for

The trip is sponsored by the

The fee for the event can be paid at

The bus will leave from the

Buses leave from the

Blair says GOP split caused by
'sellout of downstate'

Blair said the reason for the

Blair said the reason for the

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WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES
SIU may spend $20,000 repairing house for official

(Continued from Page 1)

Elliott said the chief of board staff in the state and the Board were “feuding”, but a representative of the chief of board staff at the Board meeting of August 2, 1969, at which the decision was made appeared and explained that the chief of board staff was not present and that the Board was not aware of the recommendation of the previous Board meeting.

The minutes state that the chief of board staff and the committee of the Board have agreed to prepare a program to-understand the Board and to present a program to the University and the Board.

SIU cited for luring top names

(Continued from Page 1)

“too far back in my memory to bring up any names,” he said. “It was a good thing that came to SIU.”

He said that he had been approached to come to SIU during the summer of 1969.

The university has not revealed the name of the person who approached him.

Charles T. Tenney, University president, said he was not aware of the offer and that he had not heard of any such approach.

The university has not revealed the name of the person who approached him.

Hayakawa said he did not have any specific information concerning who SIU was in relation to other universities on salary and teaching loads, but repeated that SIU was well-known for its attractive offers to published scholars.

David L. Patterson, chairman of the psychology department, said he believed the university had made a mistake in not offering SIU a position.

The university has not revealed the name of the person who approached him.

HIB denoting the name of the person who approached him.

Testimony will be heard in SIU parking fine dispute

Circuit Court Judge William Lewis will hear arguments at 10 a.m. Thursday in a suit to prevent SIU from deducting parking fines from faculty and staff paychecks.

The suit, filed in February, alleged that SIU faculty and Civil Service employees were not given due process and that the fines were not used to cover the cost of the fines.

The university has not revealed the name of the person who approached him.

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BURNA VISTA, Colo. (AP) The Hadn Letter of Days celebration was held at the university to celebrate the vegetable raised in the fertile soil of the bottoms and mountainous nation wide.
**City-pro team marriage a shaky affair**

By Paul Covrin
Copley News Service

S AN DIEGO — How much responsibility does a professional athletic team have to the city and the fans who support it?

That question was raised recently when the San Diego Rockets, a professional basketball team, was accused of not fulfilling its commitment to the city. The team was founded as a proposal to transfer a team from the American Basketball Association (ABA) to San Diego to supplant the Rockets.

There is nothing new about athletic teams seeking blue skies financially. This has been true from the beginning of professional athletics, whether boxing, football, baseball or any other sport. As an example, heavyweight boxing matches used to be shifted to rich mining towns for the extra cash. The same holds true today.

The real issue is whether the team is doing its job, not only to the city but to the fans as well.

Most city officials, directors of the athletic department and the citizens who support the sport finance will bring, do about everything but paint the city to attract a professional team.

They will lecture themselves — or more specifically, the taxpayers — for a quarrel.

No one individual is building stadiums anymore. The last major athletic facility built totally with private funding was Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. The only recourse other wise is public money.

What can happen is that the team might abandon town or a bad den, especially if the athletic teams that use the facilities have no other source of income to make the lease amounts palatable.

The first and perhaps the most notorious of such instances involved the Milwaukee Braves. Or rather, the Atlanta Braves as of now. The Boston Braves moved to Milwaukee.

Milwaukee built County Stadium to entice the Braves from Boston in 1953. The Braves did move to the city for a year, and for several years had the most lucrative franchise in baseball.

But the team grew old and the fans grew tired. Having set a precedent to the original move to Milwaukee from Boston, the Braves felt no compunction about moving to Atlanta. Milwaukee was without a team until the expansion Brewers arrived on the scene in 1970.

During the last 10 years, there have been many other changes.

San Francisco got the Giants during this period. The Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, and the then Washington Senators matriculated to Minnesota. Professional sports are on the move, and politics are just as important.

For the purposes of this book, there were professional athletic teams in San Diego. The Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, and the then Washington Senators matriculated to Minnesota.

The San Diego will have a professional team when the city is ready to support it.

The city-pro team marriage is not a new concept. It has been tried before, and it has worked before.

The challenge now is to make it work in San Diego.

**Redbirds get tennis coach**

Illinois State appears serious about breaking SIU's domination of tennis in the Missouri Valley Conference.

William Murphy, who guided Michigan to 11 Big Ten Conference tennis titles and one NCAA championship has been named head coach of the Redbird tennis team.

Murphy, 52, retired from college coaching two years ago to become tennis pro at the Bath and Tennis Club of Lake Forest, Ill.

At that time he was one of the nation's most successful college coaches. In 21 seasons from 1949 to 1969, his Michigan teams had a record of 214 wins against only 22 losses.

Murphy fills the vacancies caused by the death of Eugene Frole, the only coach in the first 40 years of tennis at Illinois State.

Dan McSarama, a graduate student who was SIU's captain, was acting coach last spring.

The Redbirds won the Midwestern title for the first time last spring with 22 points. Northern Illinois was second with 15.

The Redbirds placed third with 24 points followed by Ball State sixth and Indiana State fifth.

**Water under the bridge?**

Pleasant mid-winter weather brought many Southern Illinoisans to the golf courses this week for a few rounds of golf. This uncharacteristic weather is about to make a shot toward the ninth hole at the Midland Hills Country Club. If the mist the green, it will be water under the bridge (after Mike Klein).

**NBA-ABA merger talks begin**

WASHINGTON — Senate hearings on legislation that will permit the merger of the National and American Basketball Associations are expected to begin in the middle of September. It was learned Wednesday by a congressional source said the Senate Judiciary Committee is tentatively set Sept. 14 as the date to begin hearings, but another said they probably couldn't be started before the following week because of previous committee business.

Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb., will introduce the Senate version of the bill Thursday, with a preliminary count of at least 15 others as co-sponsors. Rep. Jack B. Brooks, D-Tex., will put the House version into the hopper Thursday, also, with 15 sponsors.

Separate sports arenas, site of the 1972 Republican National Convention, were discussed at a meeting of representatives of National and American pro football leagues to merger and stopping a salary war between clubs in the two leagues for fans.

**Softball games today**

The following softball games have been scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Thursday by the Intramural Office:

Field one: Casebeer Clubbers vs. McDonald's, field two. Headliners vs. Pecos Finks, field three. The Team vs. The Last Ball, field four. The Muds vs. Unbeatable, field eight. Laura Wall St. Jacks.