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Art at SIU: A New Experience
Montage of sketches done to music

Photos by Steve Mills

By Rhonda Gomez
For Art's Sake: It's Different Today

You don't have to be told about the Art 100 classes here at SIU, do you? You were in one of the Basic Studio classes a year or so ago, and you remember all about line, color wheels, and India-ink, right? You just know all about the Art 100 stuff, don't you?

Well, you might just be somewhat wrong about those basic art classes. Unless you are a student in the Art 100 area, you might just be a little unfamiliar with what is being offered there—for there is a new program, a new experience in the Basic Studio classes at SIU.

Remember the old ritual in which you seemingly spent an entire quarter being told all about the line-value-pattern hit? Like we said, it's different today. Try this for a Winter Quarter, 1968 Art 100 class:

The instructor, Daniel Gildegame, walks into the classroom. He sits down—without saying a solitary word—and at a closed mouth, for the entire class period.

Or how about this:

Bill Boysen, Art 100 instructor, gives his students their instructions for a term projects: "Construct an idea portfolio. What is an idea portfolio? That, dear students, is for you to determine."

"Doesn't sound too much like the old, tried-and-true Art 100 class, does it? Isn't—It's a new experience. In fact, it's several new experiences. There is a lot of new activity going on over in the old crowded Alyn Building—and it's being made by beginning art students who are being encouraged to "find art" for themselves.

The new program is part of something called the "Art Information Network System"—but, official title aside, it is simply a more interesting and stimulating program for beginning students.

The basic idea for the new program is, according to Bill Boysen, one of seven faculty members and teaching assistants instructing the Art 100 classes, "to offer the students a variety of different experiences in art.

"The best way, we feel, for the student to discover art is for him to explore a variety of media," Boysen said. "If we allow the students to develop their own creativity, then we give them a real psychological boost."

But there is more to the new program. Under the new guidelines, a student can choose any three of five separate 100-level areas. A substitute for the student who doesn't part-ticularly care for pen-and-ink drawings might be sculpture or print-making—it all depends on what the student feels he is most interested in and can excel in.

The new program had its beginnings in May, 1967, with a proposal submitted to the Curriculum Committee by Bruce Breland, associate professor of art. Supporting the proposal was a general memorandum to the art faculty by Nicholas Vergette, associate professor of art. The two proposals said, in effect, that efficient use of available space and the instructors' total efforts within an allotted time span be given new directions.

At that time the Art 100 classes were rapidly expanding, and several new instructors were added to the faculty to assist in the classrooms. The question of whether the department was teaching "creativity or merely an academic understanding of art" was brought up, and it gave new emphasis to the new program's directions.

One of the new directions of the program enables the Art 100 students to work with advanced art tools and materials within the regular class periods.

"You can't really expect someone to grasp the fundamentals of, say, ceramics, if he is not actually working with the special tools this art requires—and in the particular grade of skills required," Boysen said. "After all, can art not be taught adequately through, say, ceramics or sculpture as through drawing? We believe it can be."

The new classroom techniques are working well, Boysen said, "We gave the students a lot of leeway with their work now," he said. "I don't tell them what I want to do..."
Pride, Envy, Gluttony and the Spaniard

The Spaniard and the Seven Deadly Sins, by Fernando Diaz Plaja, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.50.

Just as there is a stage Irishman there is also a stage Spaniard. The stage Irishman represents the type who fights bulls and ravishes women, but this image is purely conventional.

In spite of Don Juan, quite a pronounced streak of asceticism runs through the Spaniard. He has individuality to a degree that makes it difficult for him to practice "togetherness" in the American sense of the word.

The pride of the Spaniard is enormous. And this proclivity for self-respect and dignity is well known. His sense of social justice is intense and it is this particular national virtue that distinguishes Spain and Spaniards from almost all the other countries.

Ever since the days of the Romans, Spain has always stood out as a country and a people in contrast to the rest of the world, a stamp of greatness that elevates the metaphysical above the physical world, trappings of the physical world, maps of Spanish history.

Dr. Diaz-Plaja's book is most interesting and often amusing but, because he dwells on the weaknesses of his own countrymen, perhaps as a counterblast to Spanish arrogance, it gives us more food for thought. For those who know Spain, this is a study of immense value and good reading. For those who do not, this book should be balanced against others which relate of the same people.

It is not without significance that 88 out of the 200 odd pages in this book are black and white while the remainder is divided up chapter-wise among the other sins. Significantly, the sin of avarice gets a mere two pages.

Last gets 30, anger gets 20, gluttony 10, envy 20, sloth 22. By this computation and a little imagination, we can get insight into the good qualities of Spain.

But it should not be taken that while the sin of pride gets pride of place, the Spaniard is entirely an egotistical creature. This is not by any standards a distinguished feature. In fact, the Spaniard's pride is always a positive one. "Spains pride is also a strong feature that gave birth to Don Quixote who wanted all by himself to clean up his country of evil-doers. And pride, although it is a strong feature in the Spanish character, is that part of the Spanish's character in his sense which foreigners have always admired."

Reviewed by

Liam Bergin

The author of this book, The Spaniard and the Seven Deadly Sins, is by any standards a distinguished man, Dr. Diaz-Plaja, an accomplished writer, who has made numerous historical studies, biographies, and literary explorations.

He was educated in Spain, but has travelled widely abroad and this has perhaps helped him to look at his Spanish heritage in the mould of their own history and passively reflect the past.

But Spain is a much more positive country. She absorbs her past and makes it Spanish. This, after all, is the gift of a strong people whose intellectual and physical virility produces that palpable estigma we call Spain.

That the heart has its reasons is wellknown, that the mind does not know, might be a theme on which Spain has never dwelt. It is the way that Spain radiates the qualities that make her what she is. Thus, from the very beginning of his book, Dr. Diaz-Plaja states in his epilogue to the book, in the context of the "Seven Deadly Sins," and I quote him: "That unique way the Spaniard has of appearing to be standing up high when on his knees, well dressed when naked, well fed when hunger is patent, is that Spanish virtue which enables the poorest Spaniard to show twice the gratitude for the alms of a beggar or the caritate of a glass of wine as for a handsome tip."

The Spaniard's individualism does not go to a great deal of harm to the organization of his country because he finds it so difficult to coalesce with others. Yet, that quality produces on the other hand a human type of person unique in the world. As they themselves differ from neighbor to neighbor, Spaniards themselves differ from other Europeans.

Similarly, from the anger of the Spaniard comes his courage, his bravery and his daring, which left Spanish names and customs in countries of the world. The Spanish sin of sloth we might transfigure. For the Spaniard has at least a little respect for time as has the Irishman, of whom the German veteran once wrote: "This is the land where time goes slowest in the world."

Spanish Sins - the Spaniard suffers so much from this "manager-sickness" of which the West Ger- man is accused. The "Spaniard citizen of the United States is a stranger to the Spaniard's concept of life and living."

If sometimes the Spaniard is child- ed by more advanced nations for being at least a century and sometimes more behind, in terms of what we call the modern world, we must remember that the Spaniard is the last man to change his birthright for any mess of pottage; that he values things other than the dignity of the human person. What others call his backwardness he boasts of. He has refused to accept many of the blessings of modernity because of the curses that go along with them.

"Spain is a strong contrapuntal quality in every sense. In every sense Spaniards are an active and living people with strong convictions and an individuality that is unique. Each Spaniard acts as if he were a nobleman and Diaz-Plaja is merciless and mor­ dent about this in its worst manifestations, such as the dreadful thing it is to doubt the honour of any Spaniard or that he is a gentleman. He tells us how each Spaniard has a direct hot line to God that only he can operate, and only God understands him, which is a license for a lot. Even a Spanish prostitute will pray for success in her profession, assured that God understands her because she is unique and the victim of cosmic forces beyond her control.

All told Spanish women are notori­ ously confident of God's mercy even though they are not, in the words of the Church as a metaphysical reserve in time of need.Spain has now had a dictatorship for over 30 years. In terms of Spanish individualism is this not incongruous?" Diaz-Plaja maintains that it has been made possible by the fact that Franco never tried to do the impossible, to make the Spaniard shut his mouth. For many years both in private and public Spaniards have talked openly against the government in a way which would have been impossible under the regimes of Hitler, Mussollini or Stalin.

Verbal criticism often satisfies the Spaniard as a civic protest. The enactment of his words is a secondary problem - somebody else's. Even among those who support Franco there is no true unity. And the fact that this and this and this has been successful is playing off one block against the other. Look back to the Civil War and you can see that ten groups on one side of the fence fought against ten groups on the other. People thinking he was fighting for his own unique cause and that his allies of the moment would see what was right, all in good time. Spain has been held together by ordinances and pronuncia­ menos. These declarations stamp and intensify them, as Frichet said. They pull them together because they have the authority of a military order from which the Spaniard can only escape by using that famous piece of casuistry: "Se obedecen pero no se cumplen. "Obey the order, but we do not ful­ fill or carry it out."

Spain is a country of paradox, whose people one has to learn to know; which is easy because of their outstanding hospitality.

The Romans once described the Spaniards as a people adapted for abstinence and toll, for hard and rigid sobriety.Needlessness of comfort may indeed be seen in their houses. They are born disciples of Seneca, who, of course, was one of them, natural stoics who bear and forbear.

Mendez Pidal, one of the leading Spanish minds, once said of his own people that the life of the Spaniard, even the humblest classes, is characterized by simplicity and dignity, strong family ties. These are the virtues, as opposed to the vices mannered so cleverly and humorously in this book in Diaz-Plaja, Spaniards possess the natural qualities as a kind of a human reserve whereas other races who are more tained by the luxuries of civilization find themselves con­ stantly threatened by a process of wear and tear which saps their strength.

Thus the Spaniard is arrogant and self-confident. He despises that patient following-up of activity and he despises foreighns. He lives for the day, meeting each difficulty as it comes along.

Again Spanish life and art is a pre-occupation with death. Life for the Spaniard is corodated in its greatest triumphs by the contest of mortal decay which he sees. The sense of death for him is a con­ tinuous presence, not as a matter of fear, but as it is as immense as his sense of life.

For the Spaniard the life must be lived out in absolute terms. And it is the Spanish pre-occupation with death that led me to see everything in terms of black and white.

I think Mendez Pidal put it best when he said that "every moment of a Spaniard's life is he living out an intense and dramatic agony. And the thought of death which is the gateway to immortality, is the profound concern of most Spanish people."

"It is the individualist's thirst for that freedom that is absolute."
Seduction in the Jungle of Credit Laws

The Innocent Consumer vs. the Explorers" by Sidney Margolius; Tribune, New York, 1967; 240 pp. $4.95.

As the title suggests, this book is a detailed exposé of the economic seduction of the innocent and the exploitation of the gullible. It is also a sharp criticism of the exploitative practices, a critical look at the "intense commercialization of televisions and ads" to which the affluent society still lives in a hopelessly trapped binge of credit which make it open season the year-round for the unwary. It can be argued that that this book does a trick of "caveat emptor" still prevaill and that the few who refuse to read the labels on the products they buy and the man who ignores the fine print in a loan contract invite exploitation. The tragedy is that the victims are most often the elder, the indigent and the ignorant.

"Exploited," the author insists, is not too strong a word. "Never in the 30 years I have been reporting on consumer problems," he writes, "has the consumer been as widely and steadily exploited as today. Over and over, he points out, it involves a "massive waste of family money and a diversion of family resources that are helping to frustrate vital personal and national goals"--for instance, advanced education, rehabilitation of our cities, better housing and more adequate health care." He suggests that probably it is one of the deep-seated habits of modern society.

While much of the evidence presented in this book is for the average consumer, who does not keep up with congressional hearings and business trade journals, it is an eye-opener. Aspirin is an example. American consumers now spend $400 million a year for this popular pain killer. All aspirin must meet the basic legal standards, but the five leading advertised brands cost the public from three to six times more than the less known brands.

Breakfast cereals enjoy the highest gross profits. No one can say that constant advertising has made consumers so brainwashed that the brand names are the only criterion, even though they cost much less. "The breakfast cereals," the author observes, "may well have become the breakfast of clumps." The real reason the Jolly Green markets, as well as for the trading stamps and contests.

Perhaps the most serious exploitation of the public is in the field of credit. It has come in installment credit and small loans. The average consumer has long been a target for former Illinois Senator Paul Douglas and others in Congress. It is in this field that Mr. Margolius believes, there is an urgent need for legislation and regulation. This year, he points out, American consumers owe $95 billion in short term debts, and are paying $13 billion in finance charges, not including mortgages. By comparison, the federal government pays $14 billion in interest on the national debt. Most people, he is convinced, do not have any idea of how much they pay for revolving check accounts, coupon books and other forms of instant credit.

Other chapters turn the spotlight on bank loans to students, the "hopeful improvement "raiders," the insurance by mail frauds and referral schemes. For the consumer this book can serve as a checklist of precautions to take and pitfalls to avoid. In addition the author has provided a chapter on how to get help and lists of consumer organization and Better Business Bureaus.

Mr. Margolius is recognized as an authority on consumer problems. He has served as a member of the President's Consumer Advisory Council and a number of state agencies. This is his tenth book of advice to consumers. Written in an easy-to-read and witty style, this book is recommended for everyone concerned with living costs and household finances.

Tojo: Virtue on the Brink of Vice


It seems to the reviewer that there are very few books that discuss this well done volume by Courtney Browne. In the first place it is a readable survey of parts of the life of a recent world figure. Secondly it is an interesting story of a man who has developed what most of us would consider a bundle of vicious traits, but developed in such a way and to such a point that it is impossible to treat briefly the Tokyo trials.

Of the first of these aspects it need not be said that Tojo's life and activities are treated with detachment and taste. Clearly the off-

encedesr antiques of photographers and reporters are not to his liking. While virtues are recognized, family sensibilities are meticulously respected, Tojo's shortcomings are not ignored. Im­

deed, increased detachment seems to pervade.

Reviewed by H. B. Jacobini

On quite another level, Tojo comes through to the reader as a man whose whole life is built around almost pure virtues--hard and constant work, honor, patriotism, love of wife and family, dedication to duty, honesty, kindness to subordinates—all the virtues we have been schooled to respect. Yet, as author Browne develops these traits they seem to be in some cases the very platforms upon which the man's excesses and international criminality reared. Accordingly it is an interesting exercise in the rela­tivity of value charged character traits.

Undoubtedly, while the book treats but slightly with the Tokyo trial, there is some mention of it. Unfortunately, that half of the book after the less than adequate coverage it include useful insights. Contained here are brief statements of the verdict in regard to Tojo and brief observation on the chief prose­cutions, the verdict and his relations with the tribunal itself.

On the whole it is a readable, interesting and well done work and is well worth the time it takes to read it.

At Latin American Spirit


"Reflections" is a collection of 10 speeches presented between July, 1960, and March, 1964, and an essay dealing with a variety of topics closely associated with economic development in Latin America. The author is a prominent Brazilian political economist who served his country as Minister of Economic Planning during the first three years of President Goulart's regime and therefore pays particular attention to Brazilian experiences, He is a pragmatic economist who recognizes that development policies involve both political and sociological considerations as well as economic ones.

Of the articles presented, two deal with Latin American—United States relations, two with the new dependence through variations in their cordiality from the inception of the Monroe Doctrine through the early years of the Alliance for Progress, He de­

plunges the reader into the complex friendship of Latin America immediately after World War II and is hopeful that the Alliance eventually will provide Latin America in need for rapid economic development, He cites and documents six deficiencies of the Alliance which hinder its effectiveness. In the final paragraphs of his book, he enumerates the specific problems which must be resolved in the United States and Latin America if alliances are to accomplish reasonable objectives of economic development.

Although the problems of eco­

nomic growth provide the central theme of the other discussions, the author concentrates on those char­acteristics of Latin America and its citizens which create difficul­ties in the mobilization and use

of internal and external resources for development in the form of aid or foreign investments. He explains and justifies the pressure for recognition of those problems, the rising nationalism which limits use of international capital and re­

gional markets, the tolerance or even advocacy of state capitalism and "socialism with Latin American characteristics," He stresses the need to regard inflationary policies as a necessary means of combating economic stagnation.

He depicts the actions of the United States Government and in­

vestors which fail to recognize ad­

equately the Latin American heri­

tage when establishing preconditions

and policies for the granting of aid, loans and capital investments. Cam­

peones and statists, as well as economic spirit cannot be dominated com­

pletely by much of the theoretical Anglo-Saxon will.

Of particular interest is the author's recognition of the necessity for well-informed, skilled managers within the government bureau­

cacy since so much emphasis is placed on state capitalism. He re­

describes the studies by Schultz and others which have demonstrated the important role of human capital in economic progress. Yet, he gives relatively less attention to edu­

cation's contribution to economic progress and to the need for ex­

panding educational facilities than would be expected.

Despite the fact that the book is a compilation of past speeches, it pre­

sents a wide range of new suggestions and conclusions relative to economic development in Latin America and is a worthy addition to the literature in this area. It pre­

sents a critical thought by a reputable economist forced to consider the social and political implications as well as the eco­

nomic consequences of his actions as a federal bureaucrat. In fact, it may be considered a suitable antidote for much of the theoretical expectations of those who lack this experience.

A Close Look

At Latin American Spirit

Reviewed by Heman M. Haag

Giant hot-hos is that the prices advertisers' brands command are as much as three times higher. One reason is the cost of the food, the desire of the housewife to avoid such mundane tasks as peeling potatoes. She pays for the sugar in presweetened cereals at the rate of $1.07 per pound for the sugar. She pays more for the presweetened cereals in many products, including meat. Woman, as Mr. Flasher saug, suffers from the decreased amount of nutrients in most prepared foods. American families have also suffered for the extra service of the super­

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Humanism, Black Humor Mark Polish Films

By Ronald Levacco

European Studies in the Performing Arts

DAILY EGYPTIAN

February 3, 1968

The contemporary Soviet and East European cinema, Polish film reflect a new humanism. Perhaps it is the case that the decapitation of the emancipated satellite Iron Curtain cinema has come to be the first to express in its films the utter, absurd hopelessness permitted by the offering of the inhibition and violence of autocratic bureaucracies. Since the so-called Polesingers (marked by the death of Stalin in 1953) a remarkable film by Krzysztof Kieslowski in the now famed series before the Twentieth Century Congress of the United Nations has far outstripped the Russians by making present tense and inventive exciting films to come from Eastern Europe. To achieve their ends, Polish film makers have adopted a style of surrealism and black humor. Perhaps that Polanski's "Cul de Sac," an example of the entrance of one of Polan- ski's "Cul de Sac," an example of the entrance of one of Polan- istic dev elopment of the film might become the third of Polanski's "feature films" ("Pierwsze studia" and "Knife in the Water," 1962, "Knife in the Water," 1964) was shot in England using a mixed British-American-French cast and it is a declaration of the return by the Polish filmmakers to realism. It is an internationalism that no degree of Soviet influence could eradicate in fatal idiosyncrasy of the Polish-English play Skalski's "Le Depart" was shot in Belgium, a style that may bear relationships to the Rumanian Ion Luca Caragiale's Macabre Realism as the former in which the mere'. as artistic interests have been forged in a situationism that has been tempered by the blood of innumerable "leftist" expatriates during the Stalinist era. By his attacks on modern art in a visit to an artist's flat, the film is a novelization of a concept that he ushered in the U.S. film industry in 1957 and has tended to other arts almost at once with Kieslowski's attack on the Rus- natic dev elopment of the film might become the third of Polanski's "feature films" ("Pierwsze studia" and "Knife in the Water," 1962, "Knife in the Water," 1964) was shot in England using a mixed British-American-French cast and it is a declaration of the return by the Polish filmmakers to realism. It is an internationalism that no degree of Soviet influence could eradicate in fatal idiosyncrasy of the Polish-English play Skalski's "Le Depart" was shot in Belgium, a style that may bear relationships to the Rumanian Ion Luca Caragiale's Macabre Realism as the former in which the mere'. as artistic interests have been forged in a situationism that has been tempered by the blood of innumerable "leftist" expatriates during the Stalinist era. By his attacks on modern art in a visit to an artist's flat, the film is a novelization of a concept that he ushered in the U.S. film industry in 1957 and has tended to other arts almost at once with Kieslowski's attack on the Rus- natic dev elopment of the film might become the third of Polanski's "feature films" ("Pierwsze studia" and "Knife in the Water," 1962, "Knife in the Water," 1964) was shot in England using a mixed British-American-French cast and it is a declaration of the return by the Polish filmmakers to realism. It is an internationalism that no degree of Soviet influence could eradicate in fatal idiosyncrasy of the Polish-English play Skalski's "Le Depart" was shot in Belgium, a style that may bear relationships to the Rumanian Ion Luca Caragiale's Macabre Realism as the former in which the mere'. as artistic interests have been forged in a situationism that has been tempered by the blood of innumerable "leftist" expatriates during the Stalinist era. By his attacks on modern art in a visit to an artist's flat, the film is a novelization of a concept that he ushered in the U.S. film industry in 1957 and has tended to other arts almost at once with Kieslowski's attack on the Rus-
Of Twain and Of the River

By Dean Rebuffon

26 hours of Clemens' life, and a dramatization of the recurring themes of his late years.

"I believe this is the first time Samuel Clemens has been treated in a play as the ambivalent character he really was," Marshall said. "From his lyrical and laughing boyhood he changed into a bitter old man—and this play will show us several sides of his complex character.

The play, which will run for five performances, has a mixed cast of professional actors, SIU students and youths from the Carbondale grammar schools.

Performing the lead role of Clemens in Oliver Cliff, noted actor, singer, and director. Cliff, who came to SIU following his performances as the "Cowboy Lion" in the "Wizard of Oz" in Honolulu, Hawaii, has a long chain of theatrical achievements to his credit. He has performed on the Broadway stage, with the Katherine Cornell company in West Coast theater, and in 84 singing, character roles in the musical theater. He is Actor-in-Residence in the Theater Arts Department of the University of California at Davis, Calif.

"We were very fortunate to gain Mr. Cliff's services for this play," Marshall said. "He is a true professional, and with our mixed cast one professional acts as an inspiration for the others."

Several of the roles in the play—including those of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer—will be performed by some rather young but talented schoolchildren from the Carbondale grammar schools. Marshall placed a notice in the local newspapers for youths to apply for roles—and was rewarded with over 50 enthusiastic young applicants.

"These kids can really perform," Marshall said. "We were somewhat apprehensive about them executing the long, intricate dialogue to the demands, but they've done very well."

The play itself is the result of, in Marshall's words, "Some very difficult labor. It is far, far easier to create a fictional character and revolve a stage production around him than it is to write a biographical play about someone so famous as Samuel Clemens."

Marshall, who had met playwright Sabath—a native of Chicago and an instructor of the craft of fiction at Northwestern University—prior to beginning the play at SIU. During that meeting Marshall suggested that Sabath add more cynicism to the character of Clemens. Sabath revised the play to include just that, and, according to Marshall, has arrived at something "very, very close to the real Samuel Clemens."

"I feel this play has a certain connection with our world of today—a world which we realize is only a ridiculous little speck in the galaxies," Marshall said. "Samuel Clemens was aware of this same smallness—but he certainly didn't go into oblivion with his death."

chosen to fit in with the Illinois Sesquicentennial celebration, "The Man Who Lost The River" promises to be an entertaining, humorous, and revealing synthesis of one of the Midwest's most famous sons.

A man who was a native of Hannibal, Mo., but a man as beloved in Illinois as Abraham Lincoln, A man who, indeed, was "the Lincoln of our literature."

Photos by Dave Lunan
Hasta hace relativamente poco tiempo, el continente americano, especialmente la parte sur, se llamaba "América Latina", pero a través de los rumores de nuevos descubrimientos, sobre todo en el Caribe y el oriente, se formó el concepto de que la tierra que daba nombre al nuevo continente. Aunque no se conocían demasiado bien, se pensaba que era un gran territorio habilitado para el trigo, la cebada, la soja y otros cultivos. Con el tiempo, este concepto se convirtió en el denominador común de la mayoría de los países de América Latina.

La conquista de América Latina por los españoles comenzó de manera soterrada, pero a medida que se extendió el dominio español, la situación fue cambiando rápidamente. En el siglo XVII, la conquista de América fue una tarea crucial para el mantenimiento de la monarquía española, y los conquistadores no dudaron en utilizar la violencia para forzar a los pueblos indígenas a aceptar la dominación colonial.

El comercio fue una parte importante de la conquista, y los españoles trajeron consigo una variedad de productos, incluyendo las técnicas de cultivo de azúcar y la manufactura de tabaco. A medida que el comercio aumentó, la población indígena comenzó a desaparecer a una velocidad alarmante, lo que condujo a la formación de una nueva élite colonial.

La conquista de América Latina fue un evento crucial en la historia de la humanidad, y su impacto sigue siendo sentarse con nosotros hasta el día de hoy.
Activities

Aerospace Studies to Display Art

Monday
Payroll Division will distribute student time cards Monday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center's Mississippi Room. Department of Instructional Materials will have a luncheon from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Sangamon Room of the University Center.
Aerospace Studies will display a U.S. Air Force Art Collection Exhibit from 12 noon to 9 p.m. in the University Center Gallery.
A Department of Marketing luncheon will be held at 12:15 p.m. in the University Center's Kasaakaka Room.

Department of Public Aid Meeting will be held from 1 to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center's Ohio and Illinois Rooms.
International Week Rehearsal will be held from 7 p.m.

Plant Industries

To Sponsor Talks
Discussions on "New Developments in Agricultural Chemistry" are being planned for a one-day conference March 15 at SIU under sponsorship of the Department of Plant Industries. Keith Leasure, department chairman, says the program will feature representatives from agricultural chemicals industries as discussion leaders on herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers. Sessions will begin at 9 a.m. in the Seminar Room of the Agriculture Building. The meeting will be open to all interested persons. Leasure says, Included will be county weed control commissioners, state department of agriculture personnel, county extension advisers, and other agricultural leaders.

Method Students Teach

Ag in 8 Area Schools

Thirteen SIU students in vocational agriculture began seven weeks of practice teaching Monday at eight participating high schools. The students are enrolled in the SIU department of agricultural industries Teaching Methods class. Ralph Benton and Thomas Stitt, faculty members, will make supervisory visits to the schools during the practice teaching period.

Discourse of Nature of Life

On WSUI Radio Broadcast

"About Science" will view the nature of life at 8 p.m., Saturday on WSUI(PM).
Other programs:
12:15 p.m., News Report.
1 p.m. "Metropolitan Opera Live Broadcasts" features Martha Von Flotow.
7 p.m. Broadway Beat.
11 p.m. Swing Easy.

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Save money on all your petroleum products at Martin Oil. And get quick convenient service too.

To View Collection Exhibit from 12 noon to 9 p.m. in the University Center Gallery.

Channel 8 to Cast Russian Film

"The Lady with the Dog," a Russian film, will be featured on the N.E.T. Playhouse at 9:30 p.m. Sunday on WSUI-TV, Channel 8.

Other programs:
5:30 p.m. The David Suskind Show.
7:30 p.m. The Public Broadcasting Laboratory.

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Telephone to Link Four-Campus Discussion

The campuses of four university television stations will be linked by telephone during a 90-minute, four-camera television special that will feature experts and SIU graduate students in the field of industrial arts.

John H. Erickson, professor-in-charge of the SIU industrial arts curriculum, is the driving force behind the theme for the Tele-lec- ture, "Industrial Arts for Tomorrow's Schools." The program is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Tuesday in room 231 of Lawson Hall. The public is invited to attend the lecture.

The lectures will be presented telephonically by three educators doing research to develop innovative programs of industrial arts education. Erickson said. Their voices, coming from Wisconsin, Ohio, and North Carolina, will be transmitted by special equipment so the audience will be able to hear them, he added.

Wesley L. Face, of Stout State University, Menomonie, Wis., will be the first speaker. He will talk about his research project to increase the emphasis of instruction on today's expanding industrial technology in the industrial arts curriculums of the nation's schools, according to Professor Erickson.

The second speaker, Willis E. Ray, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, will speak on his project to redesign the junior high school industrial arts curriculum. Delmar W. Olson, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C., will discuss the "New Industrial Arts for Today's Schools.

The program will be presented by the SIU graduate seminar class in Industrial Arts education taught by Erickson and Ivan Hostetler.

Outstanding Texas Journalist To Receive Service Award

De Witt C. Reddick, director of the University of Texas School of Communications, has been named to receive the second annual award for meritorious service to journalism by the Department of Journalism of SIU.

Reddick has been associated with the University of Texas since 1927, first as a teacher and later as associate dean of arts and science and head of the School of Journalism. He has been in his present position since 1943.

The author of several books in his field, Reddick founded the Intercollegiate Press Conferences in Texas and was its director for 24 years.

Graduate Students To Attend Meeting

Edward Pulver of Sandoval and Thomas Threeway of Ben­ ton, SIU graduate students majoring in plant industries, will present research papers on days set for coordinated research in their present masters' thesis work during the Weed Science Society of America meeting Feb. 5-8 in New Orleans.

Keith Leasure, chairman of the SIU Department of Plant Industries, James Tweedy, assistant professor of plant industries, and department graduate students William McReynolds of Lake Zurich and Harley Poutch of Wood­ lawn also will make the trip. All are members of the society.

Faculty Recital Slate

A Faculty Recital featuring Myron Karnas, violin, and Robert Mueller, piano, will be held at 4 p.m. Feb. 11 in the Home Economical Auditorium.

Improper Vehicle Registration Brings Two Fines, Probation

A Carbondale man was placed on probation, fined $50, and ordered to serve six days in the Jack­ son County Jail for improper use of motor vehicle registration marking, according to valid operator's license.

Robert Bartholomew, 31, Carbondale, pleaded guilty to both charges in Jackson County Circuit Court Thursday.

According to the office of the clerk of the Jackson County Circuit Court, the specific provision under the statute governing the improper use marking is that a motor vehicle registration marking was not listed for Bar­ cholomew on his ticket or its records.

Film Will Present Communist View

A 90-minute film sympathetic to the NorthVietnam­ ese position in the war will be shown Monday at 6:30 p.m. and Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. on WSUI-1.

Station officials said the film, taken by British photog­ raphers working for a "pro-communist" publication, is being shown to present "the other side of the Viet­ nam question.

The film, entitled "Inside North Vietnam," is being re­ leased through National Educational Television network.

At Health Service

The University Health Service reported the following admissions and dissmissals:

Admissions: Feb. 1, Linda Benko, 508 W. Cherry; Dennis Macasek, 107 S. Walli; Carol­ yn Gourley, 813 W. Illinois Ave.; David A. Bunch, 600 S. Tomlin, 401 W. College; and Robert Davenport, 600 W. Mill.

Dismissals: Feb. 1, John Deamaretz, Boomer II.

Student Recital Set

A Student Recital featuring Jack Montgomery, tuba, and Robert Bloemker, baritone, will be held at 8 p.m. Feb. 15 in room 140B of the Home Economics Building.

The crab orchard National Wildlife Refuge Office has reported no littering or other problem among the staff of SIU students at the Crab Orchard spillway this year. Litter­ ing has been a problem at the spillway in past years, according to officials.

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NEWCOMERS—Vice President John S. Rendleman chats with three faculty wives at SIU Women's Club Newcomers potluck dinner, held in Home Economics Building for first and second year newcomers at Carbondale. With Rendleman are, from left, Mrs. Erwin Atwood, Mrs. Marvin Tucker, and Mrs. Richard Towers. Rendleman was the speaker at the event. He discussed construction plans on the Carbondale campus.

Legion Post Gets Reprimand

For Alleged Liquor Violation

The Carbondale American Legion Club Post 514 received a “severe reprimand” from the Liquor Advisory Commission at a hearing Thursday night on charges that liquor had been served illegally at the club.

Charges were filed by Police Chief Jack Hazel and Richard Wilhelmy, safety director, after they found persons drinking beer in the club on Sunday, Jan. 28.

Officers of the club were told that the next violation would result in suspension of the club's liquor license.

Mayor Keene Denies Rumor Of Position With University

Mayor David Keene said Friday that it was only "rumor" that he had sold his transfer and storage firm to accept a job at SIU. Keene announced Thursday that he had sold all stock in his business to James Fisher, who has worked for Keene as supervisor for the past several years. Last year, Fisher also purchased Keene's building firm.

A major consideration for his sale of the business, Keene said, was to allow him more time to devote to his job as mayor.

Keene said he will eventual­ly look for another job, but at present he has nothing under consideration.

Burial Ground Study

SIU archaeologists are studying a 500-year-old Indian burial ground at Cave-in-Rock discovered by two teenage girls.

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Feesors to direct doctoral work in education. He told of the College of Education's part in interna- tional aviation programs in Vietnam, Mali, and Nepal. In the talking stage a possible program of cooperation between SIU and a

Administrators Hear Dean Review of College of Education

The SIU School of Communications will hold a four-hour festival of entertainment at 9 p.m. Thursday at the Well coffee house in the basement of the Wesley Foundation, 816 S. Illinois.

Special entertainment will be a concert of dance interpreta-
tion, interpretative reading, reading of modern poetry and folk singing. A special art show will be displayed by Gerald McCarry from the Department of Fine Arts. The art show will feature pot-
turals, drawings, and photography.

The interpretive reading will be done by Joyce Annie Pratt and Diana Thompson. Readers of modern poetry, new ideas, and "way out thoughts" will be Jerry Wheeler, Bruce Potts, Tim Merri-

Clark said that the college also will have need of public schools for student teaching experiences, which would consist of the College weeks in classroom observation and participation in schools near their homes. This would be done at the beginning of public school classes in September, before the fall term begins at SIU.

Public schools also will be needed to assist in training of graduate students in education, as "our graduate enrollments are rising and we need the public schools for practical training and educational research."

Clark told the educators that SIU is working with Michigan State University at present in developing a proposal under the Higher Education Act to improve the doctorate in teacher education. Called the "Triplo project (Training the Trainers", federal funds are sought to prepare college pres

Wine Professors Would Affect Private Pilots

"who don't fly very much," according to Parchett.

Although the modern air-

plane is easy to fly, a pilot who hasn't flown for a while and has to take up to three hours to brush up won't be ready for," Parchett said.

"No one likes controls," said Parchett, "but they are necessary and for the general good, they should be made.

From a military point of view, Col. Robert M. Bullock of the AFROTC felt that the proposed regulations would help to maintain and assure "currency" on a large number of private pilots.

By currency, Col. Bullock said he was referring to the readiness of pilots to meet all situations. Air Force pilots are required to take a written examination and to attend ground school each year.

In addition, Air Force pilots must make two landings and two approaches per month as well as fly a specified number of hours per year. Col. Bullock is required to fly 20 hours per quarter.

If he does not put in this flight time, he must then undergo a "recurrence check" with a flight in- structor, which is essentially what the FAA regulations would require of private pilots.

Eric Vaughn, a junior from Mt. Vernon and SIU student pilot, says the proposed regulations "might save a lot of pilots' lives."

Vaughn acknowledged that flying skills deteriorate with disuse.

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February 3, 1968

Eye Proficiency Checks

By Raymond Bogdan

Private pilots around the nation, excluding approximately 170 licensed to SIU, may also be affected by the proposed regulations governing the proficiency of those who fly private planes and pleasure planes.

Personally the Federal Avia-
tion Administration has no requirement for periodic flight proficiency checks applicable to all categories of general aviation pilots.

A licensed pilot can fly his plane without any real check of his skill or physical condition, just as long as his license is valid.

Although the FAA can cite "no conclusive proof" of a relationship between the number of aviation accidents and the percentage which could have been prevented by periodic instruction, refresher training and/or proficiency check, the language did state that many accidents could be attributed to a "deterioration of basic airmanship and skills.

The FAA proposal would require pilots to take written proficiency checks to take at a specified number of flight in- struction and/or proficiency rated flight in- structor within a fixed period. For example, a pilot would have to take up to three hours of flight instruction and/or proficiency rated flight instructor for each year of flight experience.

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The FAA noted, however, that there is a distinct need for pilots and flight instructors to confer periodically to discuss problems of flight training.

Therefore, the FAA believed that periodic instruction and/or proficiency check will be necessary to maintain the safety of the nation's airspace.

Within a year, need more public school teachers, and at the Well coffee house in the basement of the Wesley Foundation, 816 S. Illinois.

Special entertainment will be a concert of dance interpretation, interpretative reading, reading of modern poetry and folk singing. A special art show will be displayed by Gerald McCarry from the Department of Fine Arts. The art show will feature potter's, drawings, and photography.

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(look for our other ad on page 14)
Frank Klingberg, professor of government at SIU, delivered the keynote talk at a regional conference on a new social studies curriculum. The conference was attended by high school social studies teachers, superintendents and principals, from several counties in southern Illinois.

A specialist on American foreign policy, Klingberg in 1951 made predictions on American foreign policy trends which recently were reviewed by a nationally syndicated columnist, Charles Bartlett.

Klingberg was chairman of the department of political science at Knox College, Galesburg, before coming to SIU. He is presently in charge of the graduate program in the SIU Department of Government.

The conference was attended by 150 conference participants at the Edwardsville Campus.

Edward J. O'Day, professor of economics in the Office of the State Treasurer, made an arrangement of the first movement of the concerto in 1956, but completed the second and third movements specifically for the performance by Sol Schoenbach, guest soloist, and the Edwardsville ensemble.

The Concerto in B flat for Bassoon was composed when Mozart was only 18 years of age, and was originally scored for two oboes, two horns and strings. In the small orchestras of that era the solo bassoon doubled the bass in tutti passages. Intravaia's arrangement enlarges the work for a full wind ensemble.

Schoenbach, solo bassoonist in the Philadelphia Orchestra, for more than 20 years, is recognized as one of the world's finest bassoon teachers. He is at present the executive director of the Philadelphia Settlement Music School, teaches at the Curtis Institute of Music and is editor of woodwind publications for Theodore Presser.

Intravaia has a number of other arrangements of works by Mozart in music publishing house rental libraries as well as selections by other composers which he has arranged for concert bands.

The Edwardsville Campus concert will be given at 8:15 p.m. in the Communications Building Theater. The public is invited.

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Speaking on "The Need to Teach About Communism in the Schools," Klingberg told 150 conference participants at Effingham Jan. 29 about the need to understand the basic nature of communism's challenge and said the United States will face less military challenge but more intellectual challenge in the future.

Sponsored by the Department of Curriculum Development in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, the conference was designed to help introduce a new social studies curriculum in area schools. The conference was attended by high school social studies teachers, superintendents and principals, from several counties in southern Illinois.

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**Baseball Squad Will Begin Tough Schedule March 16**

Coast Joe Lutz and his baseball team will embark on one of the strongest schedules in recent years when they open the '68 season with an extended road trip during the University's spring vacation.

**Ryun Sets Track Record**

As Salukis Fall to Kansas

Jim Ryan of Kansas set a record for the mile run against SIU Thursday—but it wasn't a world record, just another meet record.

Ryun ran the mile in 4:07.3 for a new indoor meet record at Kansas as the Jayhawks ran away from the Salukis, 101 to 30.

The Salukis did salvage three firsts in the men's two by John Vernon and one by Jeff Duxbury.

Vernon won the long jump with a mark of 22'-7" and the triple jump with a 49-0/0 mark which was a meet record. Duxbury won the 880 yard dash with a time of 1:53.3.

As the score indicates, Kansas completely dominated the meet, capturing the top three spots in four events.

In addition to the three firsts, Southern also captured three second places. Mitchell Livingston was second in high jump with a mark of 6-0, two inches below his winning mark last year at Kansas; Fill Blackiston, a freshman, grabbed second in the shot put with a heave of 44-9, and Ross Mackenzie placed second in the 440 yard dash with a time of 49-9, just .7 of a second behind the winner, Ben Ollison of Kansas.

Six meet records were set, five by Kansas.

In an exhibition event, the SIU frosh two-mile relay team finished only 4.5 seconds behind the Kansas varsity and 21 on the SIU field south of the Arena.

An SIU team will host the Salukis during the annual road trip beginning March 16, at Albuquerque, N.M.

From New Mexico the team will travel to Arizona State before moving on to Tucson for a four-game series with Arizona.

Games with Northern Arizona and Grand Canyon College complete the 10-day, 10-game excursion.

The annual Governor's Tournament on March 12 and 13, will be the highlight of the home slate. Included in the tournament are Air Force Academy, Missouri State and Concordia Lutheran, Neb.

The Salukis will play three games at Florida State on March 29, 30 and 31.

They'll play the home opener April 2, with a doubleheader against Monmouth College.

Other home games include Emoips State, April 5 and 6; Southern Illinois: South; Illinois State: April 9; Wisconsin State, April 10 and 11; Western Kentucky, April 27; Greenville, April 30; Evansville; May 7; David Lipscomb, May 10; Kentucky Wesleyan, May 24 and Illinois College, May 24.

**Towering Kansas State To Test Salukis Tonight**

By Charles Springer

There may be a lot of SIU basketball fans who'd like to make a trip Sunday after their team meets a tough Kansas State team in a game set for 3:00 p.m. in the Arena.

The Salukis, led by giant 7-1 senior Nick Pino, are one of the tallest teams in the nation. He and his two 6-7 teammates, Earl Seyfert and Eugene Williams, have taken up a lot of space in their team's overall 10-6 showing.

When they've gotten into trouble, Coach Tex Winter has been able to throw in his 6-11 guards, Steve Honeycutt, and Lavender, who is 7-0 with Barber standing at 6-11.

But the one who really steals the thunder from the big guys is little 6-1 guard named Steve Honeycutt. He's currently averaging 13.6 points per game and is expected to be named to the Big Eight Conference team. He's also the team's defensive ace.

"Steve's one of the quickest defensive players I've ever coached," Winter says. "He's developing his offense well and is quick on his feet."

In Kansas State's surprise win earlier this season, Honeycutt held highly-touted "Jo Jo White" to only 13 points. White is averaging 21.

Seyfert is next in KS scoring with a 3.2 point scoring average while Pino is managing 8.9.

The Wildcats have come through some bad news Friday when starting guard Louis Small was declared scholastically ineligible, according to the KS Sports Information Service. Small, a 6-1 junior, is averaging 12.7 points.

Kansas State is currently tied for first place in the Big Eight Conference with Iowa State. Both have identical 4-2 records. The Wildcats will be hoping to bounce back from a 73-62 loss to Oklahoma in conference play.

SIU will be hoping to snap a three-game losing streak. The Salukis were coaching along with a five-game winning streak in January before taking a sudden 52-45 dip at Evansville. Michigan State dumped them last Saturday, 68-58, and Southwest Missouri came from behind Wednesday for a 67-62 win.

Saluki Coach Jack Hartman is expected to field the same starting five that have started in the past four games. If that's the case, the forwards will be Dick Garrett and Chuck Jensen, Burh Betchko at center, and Willie Griffin and Bobby Jackson at the guards.

SIU's freshmen team will play Belleville Junior College in a 5-4 p.m. preliminary to the varsity contest.

The varsity game will be video-taped by WSU-TV to be shown Sunday at 4 p.m.

**Hartman Named South's Mentor**

SIU Basketball Coach Jack Hartman has been named coach of the South team in the third annual North-South College All-Star basketball game to be played at Wichita State University Fieldhouse April 13.

Ralph Miller, a former Wichita coach, was named coach of the North team. Miller also is the head coach at the University of Iowa.

Hartman gained national recognition in leading the Salukis to the National Invitational Tournament championship last season.

**Wrestlers Tossed Southern could muster only two draws in its wrestling meet with Iowa State and was soundly beaten 27-4.**

Ben Cooper got a draw with Jason Smith of State, 2-2, and Bob Roog drew with Jim Dusche of State, 1-1. In matches this Thursday, the Salukis were outpointed in six and Tim Topping of Southern was pinned in the other match.
The visitors are the defending Western Athletic Conference men's swimming and diving champions and 3-0 thus far this season. The Salukis are 6-0 and have never been defeated by Arizona in three previous meetings.

"I think we're a team that's 90% for us," Coach Bill Meade said, "to give us some indication of what our mark is against Iowa." Simultaneously, Iowa now looks next Saturday in the Arena.

"I'm hoping for better as we get ready to pick up having," Meade said. "We've been trying to improve with regard to our different events.

"I've been pleased with our work on the side. And Meade continued. "And hope we keep improving."

"I haven't felt that we have reached our high bar potential."

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The Daily Egyptian reserves the right to reject any advertising copy. No refunds on cancelled ads.

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Two Kayak mags. Front Pontiac. Rear Buick. 2 books. See owner.

Mobile home, 1965, 28x12, on 203 acres, near Galatia. Sale now. $300. Ph. 4-5913.

Polonine camera model 104. Complete with case and flash. $50. Ph. 4-3940 or 648-8984.

"69 Sunbird. 86000 mi., needs work. $500 or offer. 6607 or 7-6465 after 6 p.m.

1964 Ford. Runs good. Air cond. Rear seats fold down. $850. Ph. 4-3866 or 4-8844. $375A

1959 Chevy Corvair, 283 cu. eng., automatic cruise. Call 4-5688 after 6 p.m.

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University regulations require that all single undergraduates must live on campus to be eligible for the Off-Campus Housing Office.

Wilton 1815 still has space available for Spring 1966. 110 W. Cantrall.

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Student Research Guide. Expertise in excellent term papers easily. Complete explanations, ideas, unique term papers. Call Lee 4-2846. Ph. 4-3015.

SUU's Women's gymnastics will be traveling to Columbus, Ohio, in an attempt to extend their winning streak at 45 against the Oregon State University. This is the first meet between the two teams since they each began competing five years ago.

The meet will be the season opener for the hosts. Last year they posted victories over Kent State, Michigan State and Central Michigan on route to a 5-1 dual meet record.

Their only loss was at the hands of Centenary College, who finished second last year's championships.

Grad student to exhibit at fair, summer term. Illinois, 909 N. Coulter, Oak Park, Ill. 60611.

LOST

Found: girls size 5 denim dress on East Campus. Call Daily Egyptian.

ENTERTAINMENT

Bored? Come to our Gymbastics Sat. Feb. 10, 2-2 a.m. 2, Warden-Yoor.


Dance to the Celebrant, Stampum Room, Sat. eve. Admission $2.50 adults, 75c seniors and 50c children.

Hipp hop Happy Hour! 1 Grand opening Feb. 9, 10, 11. 805 N. Halsted, M.60688.
Carbondale Tries Again For Model City Program

By John Durbin

The city of Carbondale is down but not out in its bid to obtain federal funds through the Model City Program.

Carbondale was among 15 cities which reached the final stage of consideration before being passed over. Sixty cities were selected as model cities out of 190 applications. Although Carbondale was not chosen as a model city, Frank Kirk, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee which filled the application, says "We have been encouraged to try again and we will." The Model City Program is designed to distribute federal funds to poverty-ridden cities.

Kirk explained that Carbondale's bid may have been rejected for two reasons. "Since East St. Louis and Chicago were selected as model cities, the officials may have been reluctant to choose another city from Illinois," he said. "It is also possible that they felt the conditions in Carbondale are not as bad as in the other cities selected."

The city councilman says the decision as to which cities get model city funds rests heavily on the consent of the application. The application must identify and recognize the problems existing in the city and then offer innovative approaches to solving these problems.

Kirk lamented the fact that the Advisory Committee did not get started early enough in drawing up the application.

"The people are a little scared for tins, we may have suppressed originality and solutions," he pointed out.

The committee began work on the application in February and it was due April 15. Although Carbondale was not selected, the committee hopes to win federal aid for the city.

The Model City Program officials placed a great deal of importance on the solution of the application last year, according to Kirk. He said he feels there will be a shift of emphasis in this year's requirements.

"More emphasis will be put on the social and economic factors affecting the impoverished areas than on the solutions to these problems," he said.

Through the program, model cities receive federal funds equaling 800 per cent of the costs of their proposed rehabilitation plans. Each city also is granted 75 per cent of the costs of their programs on the administrative level.

In addition to the funds that model cities receive, they also have granted top priority on all federal and programs, according to Kirk. Such federal aid programs include education, health facilities and services, urban renewal, highways, economic development, and vocational training.

"The city councilman acknowledges that the new Anti-Poverty program may work as an advantage for the city in its bid for model city recognition this year. Kirk said that such a program is unusual for a small town like Carbondale "to take on. It shows the Federal government's commitment to clear up our impoverished areas."

Kirk said that Carbondale's new program will seek to coordinate federal, local, and state programs in an imaginative and active way.

He said, "The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has offered its assistance in reviewing and critiquing our application before it is sent in for final approval."

"We have already begun work on the new application," Kirk said. "In this way we will not be hurried in attempting to draw up our plans."

Gus Bode

Gus says he spent all day Friday trying to find a good swimming spot, but they're harder to find than a student wearing a necktie.

Carbondale tries again for model city program.

The demand for preparation in earth sciences far exceeds the number of summer institutes and other competent training programs because only a few institutions of higher learning offer specific training in the field that applies to degree programs, the Natural Science Foundation's program director, David L. Jones, SIU associate professor of geography and institute director, said.

The eight-week program will begin June 17 at the Carbondale campus. Stanley E. Harrison, Jr., SIU geology professor, is the associate director. Other staff members will include Roger Wipf, Harold R. Hungerford, both at the Carbondale campus.

Enrollment will be limited to 17 teachers who have had at least three years of experience and who have taught at least one science course. Jones said that, before admission to the institute, the teacher must be required to teach earth science courses of the previous year by the principal or school board of his school.

Jones said earth science is being adopted as a rapidly growing field in schools throughout the nation as a replacement for traditional general science courses. Jones said that he felt the conditions in Carbondale as bad as in the other cities selected. "We have expressed displeasure over the low turnout in Thursday's special election. At the polls student voters gave solid support for expansion of the intercollegiate athletic program and voted in favor of the special election."

Lenzi gave three reasons for the "low" turnout. First, he thinks the students have been polled and referred to death on the question of athletic expansion. Second, he said, referring to the questionnaire on the subject last year in the same election, "I think this keeps the voting down. The third reason was the bad weather conditions."

Lenzi thinks the election results show there is "little disease among students. Graduating students are interested in athletic expansion and their willingness to help pay for it." Kirk feels the low turnout was an indication of student apathy. Concerning the Senate's referendums, Kirk said "little interest, because candidates didn't put on much of a campaign."

Karr said that he thought the Student Senate Park turnout was good and that the campaigning was more active in the area. He said the Alien Flight "was more effective than any other campaign." Kirk feels the "little disease among students is increasing." He said that the "little disease" is increasing among the "newly graduated students."

Karr has been busy with the University Park Ballroom. He said that the "Alien Flight" has been "helpful and necessary." His office was "fully loaded with mail." He said that the "little disease among students is increasing."

Karr feels that the "little disease" among students is increasing.