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The Making of the Campus, 1966
The Making of the Campus, 1966

By Ron Parent

A future, a site on which to build, and a plan—these are the stuff of the architect's art. And few places in the past few years have offered the architect such unbounded opportunity to exercise his art than SIU's Carbondale campus.

The University's Topsy-turvy growth, since the early 1950s, and its projected growth through the rest of the '60s and '70s, has sparked a constant demand for new buildings. The natural beauty of the 800 acre campus has challenged the architect to develop the ultimate in architectural style, a style that is functional and, at the same time, one that blends into its surroundings.

"SIU's natural beauty of site is a dream come true to the architect," says Willard Hart, campus architect. "The natural beauty of Southern Illinois landscape makes the architect's job a challenge.

"We are extremely careful not to destroy the natural beauty of the campus. While many campuses are rigid and formal in style, we deliberately attempt to preserve the appearance of informality. You won't find any straight lines here. We try to make our buildings a part of the natural beauty of their location."

All this requires careful planning, and the architects are guided in their work by a master plan that takes into consideration the need for new buildings, the kinds of buildings needed, and the sites for building them.

Its use is illustrated by the planning of the Arena and Morris Library. The architects' plan for the Arena called for careful development of the site before the design for the building itself was inked onto paper.

With the library, the landscape in front was carefully groomed so that it harmonized with the beauty of the location and the building.

But Paul L. Lougeay, architect and construction technician at VTI, believes that the Agriculture and Life Science Buildings are the best all-around buildings on campus.

"Both are designed to get the most out of enclosed space," Lougeay says. "And both fit very well into their natural setting."

There are other considerations, as well. Charles Pulley, University architect, speaks of continuity.

"We strive for continuity through the use of color and materials. We achieve continuity, in many cases, by using the same colored brick and through our landscaping."

But, Pulley adds, "We don't believe all our buildings should be identical for the sake of continuity."

Function is also important.

Hart says, "If a building is not functional we do not consider it. Buildings should be designed from the inside out."

That concept evidently wasn't in vogue when Old Main was built in 1887, or in 1896, when Altgeld Hall went up. Neither had there been any over-all continuity or long-range planting in the campus design.

In 1950 the architect's office was established and shortly thereafter the boom in campus development began. The building designs of the 1860s, 1880s and early 1900s were replaced with more modern concepts.

"In 1952 we introduced a new type of architecture," Hart recalls. "The change came in the form of Woody Hall, now a girl's dormi-
THE OLD AND THE NEW: Asgeld Hall (left) was built in 1896 after Gov. John Peter Apgeld returned from a trip to Germany. Similar buildings, all with the same name, were built on every state college campus in Illinois. The modern, almost futuristic, Technology Group (right) tells the trend in campus architecture 70 years later.

tory. The plan originally called for Woody Hall to have a pitched roof, however, we knew that such a building was no longer economically practical—the old traditional architecture wasted too much space.

As a result, the building was redesigned to allow for maximum use of all enclosed space. This principle has governed ever since—from the Life Science Building, erected in 1954, to the Technology Group and the Physical Science Building, which are still under construction.

What will the campus look like 20 years from now? It's hard to tell, despite the long-range planning program, for today's master plan may not be tomorrow's. And today's modern design may look as antiquated to tomorrow as Old Main looks to us today.

It's for these reasons that Hart calls the master plan "a living thing."

"We are constantly revising the plan to reflect what we find to be the reality of growth at SIU," he says.

But, in the immediate future, there are concrete plans for an addition to the Life Science Building, a General Offices and Service Building, and an addition to the University Center—all of them exemplifying the best in modern architectural design. Sometime, still later, the World War II barracks will be completely replaced by modern, efficient office and classroom buildings. More plants and trees will be added to the landscape and a variety of art objects will be placed here and there to complement their natural beauty.

The future, then, still challenges the architect.

"We have a great deal of work to do," Hart admits, "The battle is far from won."

But, he adds, "We believe we are putting up a good fight."

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BUILT EGYPTIAN
A Passion for Solitude

The Scholarly World Of C. Harvey Gardiner

Time is of special concern to any educator, scholar, historian or author. When a man is all four—as C. Harvey Gardiner is—the hours and even the minutes assume a special importance.

Gardiner, research professor of history, is hard at work preparing five books for publication. This month the SIU Press will publish two books in the Latin American book review, one of which appears on page 7 of today’s Daily Egyptian. He isn’t in the habit of filling all such requests, but he feels an obligation toward some.

He says, “I can’t resist. I’m so indebted to people who have held manuscripts... You know, you can say thanks at the front of a book, but I find I have to say thanks all over again.”

C. Harvey Gardiner: Man of many parts

How does he do it? “By fending off invitations to bridge parties, cocktail parties, and avoiding additional committee work.

“If you open the door to too many committee assignments and outside speaking commitments, you soon find you have no time for yourself. The matter of being everything to everybody denies you the prospect of being yourself.

“Research is a very lonely business. You have to be isolated and like it.”

Gardiner’s writings span three areas. Much of it is devoted to Prescott, one of the most significant 19th Century U.S. historians. Prescott was the first American historian to win international reputation and, at the same time, was the earliest historian of Latin America, explained Gardiner.

Gardiner pointed out Prescott’s The History of the Conquest of Mexico has been republished several times in many different languages. “If he were still alive and protected by copyright, he would still be making money.”

Gardiner’s abridgment marks his eighth volume dealing with Prescott. Other titles include: Bibliographical Study of Prescott; Prescott and His Publisher; William Hickling Prescott; A Memorial; Literary Memoranda of William Hickling Prescott; History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic; and Papers of Prescott.

Gardiner has published three books dealing with the impact of Europe and the transfer of Spanish culture into the New World: Naval Power in the Conquest of Mexico, Martin Lopez: Conquistaor-Citizen of Mexico and The Constant Captain Gonzalo de Sandoval.

A third area of special interest is travel literature. "A wide-eyed, intelligent traveler moving through an area for the first time sees the significance of many things and aspects of life that are so ignored by the local people as to be excluded from their own writings about their way of life," Gardiner says.

Basic ingredients of the series of travel books he edits are personal journals, correspondence, and his own notes and color photographs.

He has traveled widely in the Caribbean area—he received his master’s degree from the University of Puerto Rico—and in Latin America and Spain. And he takes to his task a facility with Spanish, Italian, French, German, and Japanese.

Gardiner has a strong interest in the Far East. He was a Japanese language officer in the Navy during World War II and he did post-doctoral work in Asian studies.

This background has sparked a deep concern with the Viet Nam war and he is outspoken in his opposition to American involvement there, so, somewhere among his research activities, his teaching and his publishing, Gardiner intends to sandwich in political activity.

"I will be more politically active than ever before," he says, "dedicated to the proposition that LBJ be dispensed with."
Ideas, Slogans, and Deeds
By Thomas B. Sherman

All men are ruled by ideas, whether they know it or not. It may be an idea they have worked out for themselves by applying the lessons of their experience to the immediate challenges that confront them; or they may appropriate a principle whose validity has been tested many times.

What seems wholly unwarranted is the belief that most human beings are interested only in food and shelter and a pay check that will guarantee the necessities. If men responded only to the stimuli applied from the outside world they would be essentially the same as the dogs in Dr. Pavlov’s laboratory. Men, above the primitive level, cannot be convinced to feel hungry when they are not hungry, no matter how long they are fed.

The idea of hospitality might have meant that the traveler would be in serious danger. The outward gesture of hospitality is not the only idea that has been tried. The idea that the traveler is important and does not belong on the road alone is essential, since it is an obvious case of distress, the householder calls the police or an ambulance. Many people have to get “involved” in other people’s troubles, and the unfortunate experiences of some automobile drivers have almost nullified the “courtesy of the road” to hitchhikers.

The doctrine of economic self-sufficiency was based on a belief that everybody should take care of himself. It was opposed by the idea that co-operative behavior was essential in many instances, and by now everybody realizes that “every man for himself” is an anarchistic dogma. Business organizations have acknowledged a communal responsibility, and their activities extend well beyond buying and selling.

The idea of the Federal Government as a nation has worked at for foreign policy is an indication of birth or social status.

The conflict between individual responsibility and the “rights of man” is an abiding one and can never be completely resolved. The confrontation of one ambition with another is rarely brought into the open. Personal emotions are obscured by law suits or undercover social maneuvering. But Americans want to be generous. They support charities as a matter of course, and on a scale matched by no other nations; they accept and implement the idea that a rich nation should share its abundance with poor nations.

Americans also accept with varying degrees of conviction the notion that freedom should be shared. How to do it is another matter, and the confusion in foreign policy is a natural consequence of the effort to join altruism with self-interest.

In our country the “land of the free and the home of the brave” is not completely. But no other nation has worked at it harder.

“Ideas have consequences, and if they frequently become charged with emotion it is because strong ideas have a magnetic attraction for strong feelings.”

Reprinted from St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
The Once and Future American Theater

The American Theater: A high tradition and promise for the future.

Reviewed by Christian H. Moe

sections spaces throughout the textbook which outline pertinent features of the changing socio-historical setting.

The history of American acting, we are told by the author, have been determined by dominant performers whose personal styles, and "style" in this sense becomes the criterion for determining the "great" American actors. After defining style in his introduction, Mr. Wilson sets forth (in a typically methodical fashion) his second factors for determining it. These include the player's personal endowments, mental and spiritual attributes, the influence of training, engaging mannerisms, customs, and aesthetic ideals. Each of the great actors, he tells us, has performed the roles of the period's plays, and the early and middle since thirty years ago, and many once familiar, now forgotten, have been collected for the first time in a volume that can be read with profit by every reader whose cup of tea.

For Tomorrow's Playwrights, The Echo of Yesterday's Cheers


This collection of plays in two volumes (Playwrights for Tomorrow) contains seven new playwrights who have participated in an experimental program at the University of Minnesota under the supervision of the Office for Advance Research (O.A.R.D.), of which editor Arthur H. Ballet is director. Supported by foundation money and the cooperation of Minneapolis and St. Paul theatre groups, O.A.R.D. was established in 1964 at the University of Minnesota to aid and encourage promising playwrights by producing their plays in the Twin Cities area. With one exception, the dramatic works included in both volumes have been so produced. All are provided with production data as well as an author's commentary.

In his preface to Volume 1, repeated in Volume 2, which outlines the genesis and purposes of O.A.R.D., Mr. Ballet tells us that one chief concern of the program has been to give new playwrights freedom to explore their own dramatic effort without external pressure. The reason for publishing these new plays, he further remarks, is to enable them to be examined by a wider audience.

The objective of such a program is worthy and the need is unquestionably great. One assumes that these plays represent the cream of those many manuscripts submitted to the program, they vary in quality and distinctively are not every reader's cup of tea.

In the main the playwrights pay little attention to plot or traditional principles of dramatic writing (some of which merit holding onto), and the themes are often of the ordinary and its inhabitants' despair is present in more than one work. The majority of the dramas are non-illusionistic in style and doubtless play better than they read for their full effectiveness depends heavily on theatrical techniques of production.

Volume I contains one full-length play, Terrence McNally's Things That Go Bump in the Night, and four one-act plays: The Space Fan and Master (titled together American Masters) by James Schevill, Ex-Miss Copper Queen on a Set of Pills by Megan Terry, and Elizabeth Johnson's A Bad Play for Old Ladies. Of the one-act group, the first, the center of a romantic, individual pitted against the dehumanizing forces of a conforming society, is often meaningless social existence.

In The Space Fan Schevill create a slightly strange couple between an eccentric female who is a science-fiction addiction "square" young investigator whose job it is to interrogate her. The latter is tremendously converted to a "to-hell-with-reality" outlook on life and finds himself enjoying it. An effective vehicle for the young, this vignette shows glimpses of the same skillful use of language as Schevill's provocative play about Roger Williams called The Bloods Tort (in Religious Drama, I, ed. Marvin Kalcheim, Meridian Book, 1957). Less successful is his second play, created in that in which an Interpreter (reminiscent of Ionesco's Professor in The Lesson) a young Miss America type of girl by forcing her to give the typically senseless answers to questions facing her. The central character of Megan Terry's Ex-Miss Copper Queen on a Set of Pills, a lonely golden-haired Prostitute from the romantic west now living in New York who abnormally sees companionship from two old women scavenging garbage only to be fleeced of her coat and mercury. Terry's title is arresting but the play is not. The remaining counting deal with the effect of either a deep socializing or chaotic world upon a human group. Elizabeth Johnson's A Bad Play for Old Ladies utilizes sym- bolic characters and a play-within-a-play technique to demonstrate the lonely dehumanization caused by a skyway. McNally's Things That Go Bump in the Night, a Broadway failure or some seasons back, shows its leading characters negating life by self-imposed isolation in a scene room; both the characters and the premise are somewhat murky. The Volume II collection of four plays emerges a bit more strongly than its predecessor, Maria Irene Forment's Theater, which capsules in the murder of a hermaphrodite in less effective story about her vaudeville-style sketch The Successful Life of Three which amusing through a series of sad little episodes in the life of two men with a maid. Both are short plays.

The two remaining are full-length plays in a realistic vein. Nick Boretz' Who Said Place comments on subject of personal inadequacy in a triangular relationship involving a diaphanous wife who in turn band and the latter's prodigal and paciente language. It is an insufficiently motivated resolution, Mr. Boretz' characters are interestingly drawn.

Personal inadequacy is also the theme of this reviewer found to be the most compelling of the two volume: The Boy Who Came to Leave by Lee H. Kalcheim. Given a strong exuberance by being called age characters, the play rises above a slow-motion speech and create a credible, clear story about an apparently self-assured young writer whose lack of success encourages the aimlessness of a character who is insecure but finds a whole life to be the writer worth watching.

The reader will have to make up his mind as to whether the two volume: Playwrights represented in these two volumes fit editor Ballet's descriptions of them as collectively as a fascinating and exciting voice in the American theatre. The reader may well find that, if they are to develop, most of these plays produced. If these new plays succeed their promising prospective producers to stage them, their publication will be a worthwhile endeavor.

To readers who like to read plays and generate new ideas for new writers, Playwrights for Tomorrow is recommended.

As the author of A History of American Acting, Mr. Wilson offers us a summary of the careers and achievements of the major American acting industry acting a substantial dependence on sketchy, subjective, always available to re-create the personality and performances of actors long dead. It is a hazardous assignment since conclusions reached, however carefully, still face the danger of being incorrect. But the job had been done--a well-documented chronicle of American acting has been needed for some time--Garff B. Wilson professor of speech and creative art at the University of California at Berkeley, has done it rather well. He describes the boundaries of the establishment. In less than three hundred pages he creates a variety of notated performers of our time from Edwin Forrest to Charlie Chaplin.

One price of compression is an emphasis on 19th century performers and actors. Certain individual treatments of these of the last four decades. This is a limitation despite the fact that Forrest and others are the performances. It is the century preceding stands as a richer period for actors than our own, and Mr. Wilson will complete the scope of this present title by later offering a comparable study, bringing the chronicle adequately up to date.

For purposes of organization and clarity, the author with reasonable balance has grouped performing various schools of acting; the heroic, the sentimental, the traditionalism, the personality school, etc. These divisions provide the lion's share of the book and are separated chapters dealing with primarily comic actors and one with contemporary reviews and reminiscences are many, to create a clear image of individual thespians and performances. Black-and-white photographs and playbills could have been used to good effect of plays in and out of print to help the reader visualize figures discussed.

Although Mr. Wilson isolates in the main his history of American acting from other aspects of the theatre, he furnishes four brief

sections spaces throughout the textbook which outline pertinent features of the changing socio-historical setting.

The history of American acting, we are told by the author, have been determined by dominant performers whose personal styles, and "style" in this sense becomes the criterion for determining the "great" American actors. After defining style in his introduction, Mr. Wilson sets forth (in a typically methodical fashion) his second factors for determining it. These include the player's personal endowments, mental and spiritual attributes, the influence of training, engaging mannerisms, customs, and aesthetic ideals. Each of the great actors, he tells us, has performed the roles of the period's plays, and the early and middle since thirty years ago, and many once familiar, now forgotten, have been collected for the first time in a volume that can be read with profit by every reader whose cup of tea.

For a few examples, Edwin Forrest's body, his scapulae, his intellectual and scap intelligently propelled him toward the vigorous broad portraying of characters not controlled by complex motivations. Edwin Booth, F. A. C. Davenport, Langhorne, a emotional and physical pyro-"Davenport, Langhorne, a emotional and physical pyro-"Davenport, Langhorne, a emotional and physical pyro-temperatures of the century's public. Aesthetic attributes were influenced by a long association with director David Belasco who trained the former society lady by rehearsing her for two years in forty plays which were performed for him alone; he recruited an entire company to support her in these productions. Claire Morris practiced a realistic type of acting when roles required by observing or simulating real-life models, her simulation of a fatal heart attack in one play was copied from what she had seen a physician friend of bound together in a tight "flight of stairs" induced the actual symptoms of such an attack. These examples suggest that the criteria of acting vary according to whether one is talking to players and their audience.

Written in a clear and succinct manner, A History of American Acting holds interest and value for the general reader and even for those seeking a readable reference work, and teachers. The work fills a gap in a subject which is the theatre scholarship and, incidentally, will be a helpful reference text for American theatrical courses. The absence of a bibliography is partially offset by a well documented "Notes" section at the end of the book.
Tortillas and Childbirth

A Scholar's Southwest


New Mexico has always been different, captivatingly so. For some it is the magic of a geography rugged terrain and breath-taking canyons; to others it is the nearly atomic light in the mountains and modern man's most deadly struggle. However, for most, and especially those who roll through Taos, Santa Fe and Albuquerque before turning west on Route 66, New Mexico represents special dimensions of the record of a man on the American landscape, displaced by those of the Spaniard and the Indian. The radio crackles with the languages of those earlier Americans and the landscape is dotted with architectural reminders both Spanish and Indian. He who has wandered a pueblo is expected to have commendedly different ideas about American Indians. And he who, winning a measure of acceptance, putters about pueblos just might be hooked. It happened to Adolph F. Bandelier, one of this country's finest students of the pueblo life of the American Southwest.

In 1844, at the age of eight, Adolph F. Bandelier journeyed from his native Switzerland to a new home in Highland, Illinois, some forty miles north of St. Louis. Young Adolph's education was assiduously pursued by his father, a stern man in whom scholarly interests joined hands with politics and banking. Favorably influenced by the author of the period by things read and men he met, and increasingly repelled by the authoritarianism of his father, young Bandelier soon looked beyond the limits of Highland. During the next twenty years he came to concern himself with distant areas—the American Southwest, Peru—in the work of the historian, anthropologist and archeologist.

Some term the self-educated scholar a magnificent amateur, one with no training or education in the modern sense of the word. All will find in his journals the unqueuable enthusiasm for knowledge and the healthy skepticism of the truly talented. In the present volume the journal record of Bandelier's approach to life in the Keresan pueblo is especially of those of Santo Domingo and Cochiti, set forth for the years 1880-1882.

Although often given to exaggeration and the exhibition of vulnerability and undue optimism, Bandelier never approached the study of American Indians in terms of maudlin sentimentality, missionary zeal or any other orthodoxy displaced humanitarianism. Always, instead, he was the quiet observer, the annotator to his fellow man, and finally to himself as he sought to unravel the enigmas of Keresan life.

Instead of weeping of goat's milk, tortillas and frijoles, he seemed to thrive on the diet of his hosts. In September, 1880, at the pueblo of Santo Domingo, he wrote, "It is remarkable how cool his adobe structure is." In other seasons he knew how uncomfortably cold it could be. A recurring problem, the reliability of his informants, plagued Bandelier—at Cochiti he wrote, "It appears Agustin is a liar." Tersely phrased, Bandelier's journals often included memorable pictures in words. At conservative and suspicious Santo Domingo he wrote, "At 6:20 P.M., drumming, crying, snyth and shouting begins. There is evidence a dance in progress, Guns are fired, dogs barking, and noise generally hideous." On other occasions his eyes outdid his ears, as when he reported, from C. Harvey Gardner

Cocthi, "I saw them burn their pottery. They make a ring of them in the middle of which they put wood, and set their vessels in it. They cover it with a perfect vault of cow dung. Thus the clay is gradually baked all over."

So often were Bandelier's efforts with battered camera balked by jittery subjects, poor light and faculty

The Peace Corps' Challenge

Here at Home and Overseas


It is commonly said that the greatest benefit to be derived from the Peace Corps will be that accruing to the United States in the form of her citizens who will return having been bettered by their experience— the Peace Corpsmen as it is said, will contribute more to American can life upon their return that they will have given to the countries in which they served. Cultural Frontiers of the Peace Corps is largely devoted to the analysis of the experience with which the discharged volunteer will return. The scope of the book is as far-flung as the Corps, with chapters devoted to Corps contingents from the Malay Peninsula to Afghanistan; as the contributors represent a wide variety of backgrounds, some are ex-volunteers; others have been advisors to particular contingents.

Our Reviewers

David R. Counts is on the faculty of the Department of Anthropology, still others are simply knowledge- able criticals the chapters vary in point of attack and in focus on the Peace Corpsman's experience. One chapter, for instance, focuses on the relation between the preparation of the volunteer here in the United States and the facts as they exist upon his arrival in the host country. Not surprisingly, since the editor and almost half of the contributors are anthropologists, a common theme of "cultural confrontation" is woven through the book. A central and recurring problem for most of the Peace Corps groups considered is that of communication across the 'cultural frontiers,' with remarkable success in some instances and heart-rending failure in others. Probably most thoughtful observers of the Peace Corps expected that communication across cultural boundaries would pose serious problems for the success of the venture. The editor goes a step beyond this truism, however, and makes the unexpected point that some of the most problematic cultural frontiers existed within the Peace Corps. The Washington staff, the well-paid (sometimes poorly-trained) Country Representatives, and the volunteers in the field often had as much difficulty communicating with each other about goals, values and approaches to problems as any of them had in confrontations with representatives from the host countries.

The book is, in short, readable and very worthwhile for those who have wondered just what sort of experience the bright young men and women of John Kennedy's experiment will bring with them when their service is over.
Conozca A Su Vecino
Balboa, Descubridor Del Mar del Sur

Una de las hasanas más impo-
tantes de la colonización española, después de las descubriduras de la A-
mérica, fue el descubrimiento del mar que se llamó del Sur y que más tarde fue declarado, por el de Pacifico, hecho que marcó el inicio de la conquista y coloniza-
tión del lado occidental del contin-
ente Sud-Americano. Recae el mérito de descubrir este mar y su mar-
nadario y descubridor llenó de gloria a España para morir decapi-
tado, según se dice, en una partida a un barco español entre España y el mar de Per-
sepolis. E I primero de la poli-

ción, con el nombre de Carlos, Pasea a buscar las riquezas descritas y ambicionadas el primero de septiembre de 1513 con unos 150 homes. Después de algunos encuentros con varias tribus a lo largo de la ruta y de sinfín de penurias, llega al Mar del Sur el 25 de septiembre del mismo año. A lo largo de parte de la corona despertaron muchas envidias y ambiciones en su travesía. Pero, hay que decir que más le envidiaron sus proezas esta-

teriores que sus pesadillas. Tales recuerdos llegaron a los oídos del Obispo de

únic patrimonio su espada y su per-

po, después de varios años de odio y penurias económicas en la isla de Juan Domingo. Ha sido Balboa descrito por los cronistas de la época como herma-

no de gesto y presencia, desenrollado en el cumplimiento de su deber, y que descendía, como todos los, acti-

dudialmente operaba a la de muchos de sus compañeros de escena que cometieron todo tipo de atrocidades con los mismos. Como resultado de sus primeras expediciones el Rey de España lo nombró Gobernador de la Antigua, de "Capitán", como le llamaba el Rey... En años siguientes entra en nego-

ticiación con el cacique Careta que le ofrece su hija con tal de recibir ayuda en guerra contra el cacique Poncoa y, luego viva la tierra del cacique Cacame cuyo hijo Panfaquito se acaba entregando a una tierra llena de oro. Por tal Información Balboa, en gesto curioso de gratitud pero típico de la época, lo bautiza con el nombre de Carlos. Parte a buscar las riquezas descritas y ambicionadas el primero de septiembre de 1513 con unos 150 homes. Después de algunos encuentros con varias tribus a lo largo de la ruta y de sinfín de penurias, llega al Mar del Sur el 25 de septiembre del mismo año. A lo larga de parte de la corona despertaron muchas envidias y ambiciones en su travesía. Pero, hay que decir que más le envidiaron sus proezas esta-

teriores que sus pesadillas. Tales recuerdos llegaron a los oídos del Obispo de

Television Shows of Interest
So What's New?

The new television season flashed onto the screens with new surprises and even less originality. As in the past, some programs were canceled and others dressed up with new settings and new characters—where they have been dressed up with new settings and new characters—where they have been dressed up with new settings and new characters. The new programs included "The Quixote," a re-creation by the National Humor Company of the famous novel by Miguel de Cervantes. The series was set in the 16th century and starred Jack Lemmon as the title character, with Sandy Koufax as his loyal squire, Sancho Panza. The show received mixed reviews, with some critics praising the performances and others criticizing the lack of originality. The series ran for one season and was canceled due to low ratings.

Today's television schedule:

**Sunday, September 18, 1966**

**The World Series**, (12:30 p.m., Ch. 4)

**The Fine Art of Football Watching**, an ABC Sports special, provides an inside look at football training from the snap to the center. Three coaches are featured: Bear Bryant of Alabama, Tommy Prothro of UCLA and Michigan State's Duffy Daugherty, (3 p.m., Ch. 3)

**Monday, September 19, 1966**

**N.F.T. Journal** presents "The Second Team" as the conclusion of a two-part story of mentally disturbed children, (8:30 p.m., Ch. 3)

**Tuesday, September 20, 1966**

"U.S.A. - Art" focuses on the life and work of American artist George N. White, who includes films of his Guggenheim Museum exhibition, "The Stages of Evolution," (7 p.m., Ch. 3)

**Bird's-eye View of Scotland**, a CBS special, is illustrated by the program's title. The series explores the natural beauty of the Scottish Highlands and the culture of its people. The show features interviews with Scottish artists and musicians, as well as a look at the country's history and traditions. The series was well-received by critics and audiences alike, and was nominated for several awards.

**Wednesday, September 21, 1966**

"Olympus 7-0000," this week's AFRTS series, "The Air Force Show," is a light-hearted look at the everyday life of military personnel. The show features interviews with newly married couple, as well as footage of everyday life in the military. The series was praised for its positive portrayal of military life, and was nominated for several awards.

**Thursday, September 22, 1966**

"The Magnificent Ambersons," Orson Welles' masterful study of facades in America, is repeated in a film which was nominated for three Academy Awards. Jocob Cotten stars, (10 p.m., Ch. 8)

**Friday, September 23, 1966**

"The Journey of the Fifth Horse," an off-Broadway play in 1965, is an adaptation of Turgenev's story "The Diary of a Superfluous Man." It revolves around a dying man who recalls a rejection in his life which made him feel unwanted and unneeded. The play was praised for its depth and complexity, and was nominated for several awards.

Recording Notes

**Variety, Quality In Three Discs**

By Philip Hallock Assistant Deputy School of Fine Arts

Three new recordings will add variety and quality to any back-to-

schoo! collection. Especially recommended for classical buffs is Dowrik's Concerto in A Minor for Violin and Orchestra, Opus 53, Isaac Stern, violin, with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Sympho-

y. Classical

Dvorak's popularity rests too solely on the Four Symphonies and the Slavonic Dances. The average listener is unaware of the many otherDvorak compositions by this master composer. This violin concerto is among this group of little-known works. The concerto was commissioned by the eminent violinist, Joseph Joachim. Joachim was never completely pleased with the work even though he gave it its premiere at the 1873 Congress. The commission agreement was dis-

solved before the performance was given by the Czech violinist, Frankisek Ondrlik, in 1883. The concerto consists of three movements which are customarily played on two movements are played on three movements and are strongly romantic and probably mark the peak of the Romantic era. The performance is flawlessness in every detail. Notes by M. H. (without being overly explicit, Columbus: Stereo - MS 6876; Mono-

**Jazz**

Dave Brubeck's Greatest Hits

Brubeck is still tops in the Jazz world and his new recording "Take Five" as insight as to why. Though all of the tunes are old, the eight to ten years old, they remain as fresh and vital as when first re-

**Take Five**, the quartet's first 5/4 hit leads Side One and Steve Rare's "Take Five" as its title, it perfectly. ""Take Five" is a Paul Desmond composition in 5/4, one of the most deft time sig-

natures in all music, for per-

fectly. ""Take Five" is a Paul Desmond composition in 5/4, one of the most deft time sig-

natures in all music, for per-

Universal is one of the few labels that have the courage to release it on vinyl. "Take Five" is a perfect example of how easily the listener can lose his way in a quintet rhythm, Dave plays his piano in a very understated manner, throughout, making it even under Joe Morello's drum solo. It is interesting to notice how Morello gradually releases himself from the rigidty of the 5/4 pulses, creating intricate and often startling counter-

patterns over the drum figure. And contrary to any normal expectation, perhaps even the composer's! "Take Five" really takes off. Other tunes are "I'm in a Dancing Mood," "Own Sweet Way," "Camp-

etown Races," "Take Five," and "Out to Lunch" (Mono). (Columbia: Stereo - CS 9284; Mono-

**Pop**

The Blue Trumpet of Roy Etzel, "Spanish Brass". Besides being a Jazz-related-POP, this album should be interesting to Horn Alphorn aficionados. All Spanish American. Etzel is Mr. Trumpet in Europe but seems to have a keen sense of American jazz style. Frank Stoughton describes him as follows, "Roy Etzel is more than a virtuoso—he has the depth of feeling, the inner reach. that leads him to see the five strings, and to make music he plays," (MMF: F 4349).
The nation's news focuses on the White House, some say; the occupant is therefore fair game for the cartoonists across the land.

They are critical; they show sympathy for the problems of the man occupying the nation's highest office; they select his best (or his most vulnerable) features and draw them all out of proportion to reality; and in the end, they often present the President with originals of their particularly good works.

The Harry S Truman Library at Independence, Kan., has a collection of some of these originals, presented to the man who said, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."
The Obelisk staff will be selling yearbook subscriptions from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. today in Room H of the University Center. The Children's Hour movie will present "Way Out West" at 2 p.m. in Furr Auditorium in University School. Intramural Flag Football will be played at 4 p.m. on the practice field. The Movie Hour will present "What a Way to Go" at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. in Furr Auditorium in University School. Football-SIU vs. Youngstown University at 2:30 p.m. in McAndrew Stadium. 'Morris: "Barf-B-Q" at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium in the Wham Education Building. A band dance will be held at 8 p.m. in the Roman Room of the University Center.

SUNDAY

The Activities Programming Board Leadership Workshop will meet at 1 p.m. today in Rooms B, C, D, E of the University Center. The Women's Recreation Association's free recreation group will meet at 2 p.m. in the Women's Gym. The Sunday Concert will feature a piano recital by William Dopmann at 4 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium. Intramural flag football will be played at 4 p.m. on the practice field. The Movie Hour will present "The Devil Strikes at Night!" at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. in Morris Library Auditorium.

Prof. Schilpp to Speak
On Pacifism Sunday

Paul A. Schilpp, professor of philosophy, will lead a discussion on pacifism at the Student Christian Foundation at 6 p.m. Sunday.

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Allen II Open House
Scheduled Sunday

Allen II in University Park will have open house from 1-5 p.m. Sunday.

The event is open to the public. Refreshments will be served.

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Varisty Late Show
Our Thursday Only Feature at 11:00
Varisty Show at 10:30 p.m.
After Show $1.00

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Be an early bird and see a Bonus Feature by attending today's matinees at 1:30. "Requiem for a Gunfighter." Shown ONLY at 1:30 p.m.

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For Student Groups

Leaders Workshop Planned

A Campus Leaders Workshop for new officers of student organizations will be held from 2 until 5 p.m., Sunday, in the Ballrooms of the University Center.

The workshop, which will stress practical knowledge, will have separate sessions for presidents and vice presidents, secretaries and treasurers of organizations, advisers and social chairmen.

Lyde Gohn, coordinator of student activities, will deliver the opening address at the meeting and will discuss resources available to campus groups through the Student Activities Center.

Leading the separate sessions, will be Ralph A. Micken, chairman of the Department of Speech; George Paluch, former Carbondale student body president; Harry Bauernfeind, professor of secretarial and business education; Phil Scheurer, assistant coordinator of student activities, and Linda Brandon, of the Department of Recreation.

Coffee Hour Planned for Activities Board

The Activities Programming Board will hold a coffee hour at 9 p.m., Tuesday in the Ballrooms of the University Center for members of the board and students who are interested in becoming members.

DAILY EGYPTIAN Advertiser

Leaders Workshop Planned

C. Peter Hope

Model U.N. Slates British Diplomat

C. Peter Hope, alternate representative of the United Kingdom on the United Nations Security Council, will be the main speaker at the ninth annual Model United Nations Assembly here Feb. 15-18. Students who want to participate in the parliamentary exercise can get application forms at the information desk at the University Center.

Medical Practices

Is Meeting Topic

Dr. Walter H. Clark, director of the Health Service, will speak at the weekly meeting of the newly formed Pre-dental and premedical society at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday in the auditorium of the Life Science Building. Clark will discuss the various fields of medical practice.

The meeting is open to all premedial, preclinical and interested students.

Auditions to Begin For Negro Drama

Auditions for the Calipere Stage production of "In White America," will be held from 8-9:30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the Calipere Stage, situated in the north wing, second floor, of the Communications Building. According to Paul Roland, director, "In White America" attempts to dramatize the history of the American negro from the days of the slave ship until Dusable Bates tried to enroll in Little Rock Central High School.

"The play requires white and negro performers as well as folk-singers and musicians," Roland said.
A bicycle accident has postponed a trio recital scheduled for 4 p.m. Sunday in Shryock Auditorium.

Instead of the trio, pianist William Doppmann will present a concert.

Lawrence J. Dennis, pianist and member of the trio, suffered a broken arm in the bicycle accident.

Nora J. Olsen, violist, and Teressa Adams, cellist, are the other two members of the trio. The trio recital has not been rescheduled.

Doppmann will play Variations on the Theme of Corelli by Rachmaninoff, Three Etudes by Debussy, Sonata for Piano by Bartok, and Sonata in B flat major by Franz Schubert.

The next recital is Thursday and will feature Joyce T. Bottle, a graduate student.

Deere Elected at VTI

James Deere, 19, a sophomore majoring in cooperative retailing, was elected president of the VTI Student Center Programming Board for 1966-67.

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Circular K Meeting

Scheduled Monday

The SIU chapter of Circle K International will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Seminar Room of the Agriculture Building.

Reorganization for the coming year will be planned. There will be a "smoker" and refreshments. Members are asked to attend and all male students are invited.

Circle K is a Kiwanis-sponsored organization "dedicated to service of school and community."

Photo Winners Display

In University Center

Winning photographs from the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards are on display in the Magnolia Lounge of the University Center until Oct. 14.

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Just off Campus on South University
Johnson, U Thant Hold Talk
In Surprise Meeting at U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — President Johnson and U. N. Secretary-General U Thant talked about Viet Nam and other world problems for almost an hour Friday in a surprise meeting which the President described as "delightful and stimulating."

The President gave a brief account of the meeting as he left U.N. Headquarters, "I had a very delightful and stimulating visit with the secretary-general."

"I expressed to the secretary-general our deep feelings about the U.N. and our gratitude to him for his leadership and the contribution he has made to promoting better relations between nations."

"I reaffirmed to the secretary-general the viewpoint of people that not only has he been of great service to the cause of peace, but in this hour of great trial we needed him all the more."

UFOs to Get College Study

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Force announced Friday that the University of Colorado has been chosen to undertake independent investigations of reports on unidentified flying objects.

Air Force Secretary Harold Brown said the university is being awarded a research agreement of about $300,000 to analyze phenomena associated with UFO sightings.

The university, located at Boulder, Colo., will also make recommendations on the Air Force's methods of investigating and evaluating flying saucer reports, a program now known as Project Blue Book, dating to 1948.

U. S. Losses in War Mount

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. losses now are taking a bigger toll than ever share of the combat losses in Viet Nam, may suffer more than 5,000 battle deaths there during 1966, figures indicated Friday.

Both the American death toll and its percentage in relation to Vietname losses have climbed steadily this year, reflecting the U.S. buildup and the increased use of American troops in combat.

For the week ending last Saturday, American casualties totaled 741 and the South Vietnamese 355 — including 99 American and 87 South Vietnamese dead — reports from Saigon said.

Last month 419 Americans were killed compared to 566 Vietnamese, Defense Department statistics showed. And that ratio, roughly 74 per cent, was the highest since the war began.

Up to last week and since Jan. 1 of this year, 3,785 Americans had been killed and 6,944 Vietnamese — a death rate of 278 per cent. That ratio has climbed to 58 per cent since June 30, as U.S. losses in that period totaled 1,249 compared to the Vietnamese total of 2,148.

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Stevenson Arms offers extensive recreational facilities.
Frosh Footballers Open Monday

Southern's Freshman football squad journeys to Cape Girardeau Monday for the SIU Fencing Club

To Meet Monday

The Fencing Club will meet from 7:30-9:30 p.m. Monday in Room 114 of the Women's Gymnasium.

The club is open to both men and women students, and is for beginner, intermediate and advanced fencers.

A new member is invited to attend the club meetings. Competition with other groups and schools is scheduled throughout the quarter.

Saluki Flying Club

The Saluki Flying Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Morris Library Lounge.

Coach Joe Lutz

SIU Plays Youngstown Here Today (Continued from Page 16)

only 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 141 pounds. But the pint-size size. The job, passing for 329 yards on 24 completions in 54 attempts.

The Youngstown offensive line lacks experience, but not size. The Penguins tip the scales at a 219 pound average from end to end. There are five sophomores in the starting line, one junior and one senior.

At the end are the Penguins' two half receivers, Craig Cotton and Barry Rose.

Rose is the senior from New York. He has exceptions for 102 yards, average of 25 yards per catch. Cotton has been the heavy-duty man, catching 10 for 82 yards. Both players have good speed.

The Penguins have given up 789 yards in three games, 379 yards passing and 410 yards rushing. The big man in the Youngstown defense is 243 pound William House, a left tackle. The front wall averages about 225 pounds per man.

The Salukis should counter with essentially the same team that started against Drake. The notable exception will be halfback Bill Burdick, who is out with an ankle injury. He'll probably be replaced by either Charles Pemberton or Eddie Richards.

With Agnew and Bill Blanchard recovered from injuries sufficiently to see action at quarterback and tackle respectively.

Corner Larry Wolfe will be playing with a fractured thumb.
Southern, Youngstown Clash Today

**Vehicles Must Be Registered Monday**

Beginning at 8 a.m. Monday, unregistered motor vehicles on campus will be ticketed, according to a spokesman from the Office of Student Affairs.

The spokesman said 300 processed applications for underage motor vehicle privileges have not been claimed.

Students may claim their stickers at the Undergraduate Center and in the Office of Student Affairs.

**Club Changes Name; Begins New Program**

The Latin American Organization has changed its name to the Pan-American Organization.

The change was the first step in a program to improve understanding between North and South American students at SIU.

Henry E. Sauerbrunn, assistant director of the Latin American Institute and consultant to the organization, said the change was made because the former name did not reflect the mutual understanding between students from both continents.

He said the change would reflect the broadening interest in Latin American studies, Spanish Clubs are being formed at other southwestern Illinois high schools. Sauerbrunn

**Fezzes, Krazy Parade Today**

The sixth annual Shrine parade will move at 1 p.m. today in downtown Carbondale, following a route which will include the University Center.

The parade will feature such colorful Shrine trademarks as the Krazy Klowns, the Tin Lizzies, the Shriner color guard and drum and bugle corps.

Six area high schools bands will perform.

Marchers will parade south of the Thursday night rally, provided they are carried out in the orderly manner suggested at the rally.

The party supports the objectives of the Thursday night rally, provided they are carried out in the orderly manner suggested at the rally.

The party supports the objectives of the Thursday night rally.

**Activities**

**Local News**

**Page 10**

**Volume 48**

**October 8, 1966**

**Carbondale, I11.**

**Saturday, October 8, 1966**

**Number 14**

**Daily Egyptian**

**Gridders Kick Off At 2:30 p.m.**

Now here's a guy with problems. He's just lost his second football game of the young season, losing an outstanding linebacker with it; and he can no longer get away from the specter of a halfback who has averaged 7.7 yards a carry.

He said the game was ended because the Shriners' Cushman's schedule.

**To Ask Investigation**

**Student Sends Telegram to Gov. Kerner**

For Meeting on Housing Situation at SIU

A student government leader has telegraphed Gov. Otto Kerner for an appointment next week to discuss "the possibility of a fair public investigation" of the "situation at SIU."

Bard Groose, cochairman of the Student Council and a member of the Campus Senate, asked to see the governor.

The telegram was made at about 2 p.m. Friday, Groose said.

The telegram says in part:

"For a small group of student leaders to go behind closed doors with the administration, only to be charmed and divided from the student body, would be one such mistake. For any part of the student body to lose control over their actions regardless of how justifiable it may seem would also be a mistake, by providing the administration and others with support for their viewpoints and area residents."

"And for a student body to be satisfied with condescension and sincere offers of individual concern would be another mistake because they could never solve the real causes behind existing problems."

"These mistakes are easy to fall into, since many of us have inadverently made them before."

"We must not be strictly concerned with a small number of current issues, although they are of great importance to all. We must primarily be concerned with the basic causes that result in arbitrary decisions that vitally affect our lives."

"These causes are perpetuated by an older generation, too often taught the fallacy that a younger generation educated to accept despotism will result in despotism. A Board of Trustees, who spend a few hours less than once a month on the campus for which they are held legally accountable, a president, ruling over an extensive empire, with little time to spend in areas of student concern, and a faculty, still too scared to stand up for what they know is right; and by a student body too afraid to assume the maturity society expects from them."

"More important and basic, we will continue to support responsible groups or individuals who see the dignity and status of the student body through student rights and the treaty of university citizenship, by actively working with them to achieve these ends."

**ACTION PARTY SPEAKS FOR STUDENT DIGNITY**

Two solutions on housing and other problems have been proposed by the Action Party, which holds 12 of 21 Campus Senate seats.

1. All students over the age of 21 will have the right to determine where they will live. Students under 21 may be told by the University where to live only if the parent or guardian does not agree that the student is mature enough to choose living accommodations.

2. The right of the University to control motor vehicles is to be limited only to the campus.

**To Encourage the Broadening of Minds**

Students from both Illinois and southern American students will be limited only if the parent or guardian does not agree that the student is mature enough to choose living accommodations.

**Marching and Bugle Lizzie**

Motorcycle patrol and Shrine band, will be at SIU.

**Change in Program**

The change was the first step in a program to improve understanding between North and South American students at SIU.

Henry E. Sauerbrunn, assistant director of the Latin American Institute and consultant to the organization, said the change was made because the former name did not reflect the mutual understanding between students from both continents.

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